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.
It gives me great pleasure to provide this message for the Annual Review 2015. 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. Our field tours have been an eye opener. For example, World Vision Lanka first began to work in the Nuwara Eliya District in 1997, since that time, building the trust of the plantation companies has been crucial and has been a story of success.

Another best is their preparedness to respond to disasters. All 8 ADPs in this cluster are well equipped and prepositioned to respond to an emergency, and the Watawala Plantations has provided a warehouse for relief items.

Relief programmes that started with the resettlement of people continue as Area Rehabilitation Programmes (ARPs) in the North while some have now moved on to become development programmes. World Vision continues to respond and provide assistance to the returned communities to build back their lives and livelihoods.

During the year we bid farewell to Board members Dr. Roshan Perera and Dr. Sylvanthi Ariadurai, and welcomed Felicia Adihetty, and Ravi Algama who rejoined the Board.

Our staff continue 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 the Senior Leadership Team for all their efforts. I also wish to thank the World Vision International 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.

Marina Tharmaratnam
Board Chair

Message From the National Director

It has been a year of encouraging progress for World Vision Lanka (WVL) in the midst of challenges and opportunities based on the ever changing context. Working closely with government at all levels, we further consolidated our partnerships with international donors and leading corporates.

In all our programmes, children continue to remain the main focus, and World Vision Lanka continued to work in some of the remotest localities targeting the most vulnerable.

Due to our targeted programmes more children attend school and enjoy better health 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. However we cannot rest on these achievements; as a child centered agency we are continuously challenged to make our environment a safer place for children.

We commenced four new Area Development Programmes (ADPs), in Karachi, Kandawala, Muthoor and Watawala and our relief programmes in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu transitioned to Area Rehabilitation Programme (ARP).

Marina Tharmaratnam
Board Chair

Message From the National Director

In addition to the 45 longer term development and rehabilitation programmes, we also had 16 special projects via grants and private funding, 12 new corporate partnerships were also secured during the year.

Significant also this year was the commitment from our corporate partners to the projects which amounted to over 2 million USD. Similar contribution from Government and community amounted to 1.2 million USD. These amounts are additional to our total funding, and is a testament to the strength of our collaborations.

We also closed the ADP in Lunugamvehera after 20 years and in Weeraketiya and Negombo after 17 years of operations leaving behind more empowered communities to continue their development and ensure its sustainability.

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 indicators is included in this report.

My sincere thanks to our committed Chair and Board members who give voluntarily of their time to guide and support our work. Thanks also to our 566 dedicated staff who work day in and day out in challenging contexts to bring about change and transformation in the lives of children, families and communities.

None of the achievements will be possible without the collaboration of our many stakeholders, communities we work with, Government, partners, donors and World Vision International offices whose support is much appreciated.

WVL will continue to advocate and innovate to ensure no child is left behind, as the country progresses its development journey.

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 since 2003 and was appointed Board Chair in 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 since 2007 and was appointed Deputy Chair in 2013.

Suzette de Alwis
Suzette de Alwis is the co-founder of Ma’s Tropical Food (Pvt) Ltd, 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.

Kevin Gray
Kevin Gray is the Vice President/Site Lead for Banking Operations at HSBC Electronic Data Processing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd. 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 the President of the Board 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 since 2013.

Felicia Adhihetty
Felicia Adhihetty is the Founder and Managing Director of B-Connected (Pvt) Ltd., an event management company. Felicia is a Board member of the Sri Lanka Association of Professional Conference, Exhibitions and Event Management (SLAPCEO), and also a member of the resource training panel of the Sri Lanka Convention Bureau, Tourism Development Authority. Felicia joined the Board of World Vision Lanka in December 2014.

Ravindra Algama
Ravindra Algama is an Attorney-at-Law and has an independent practice in Colombo. He is also the co-founder of the Environmental Foundation Ltd. He served on the Board of World Vision Lanka from 1996 to 2006 and served as the Board Chair from 2007 to 2012. He rejoined the Board in December 2014.

Suresh Bartlett
Suresh Bartlett is the National Director of World Vision Lanka and ex-officio Board member. He is also the Chairman of Vision Fund Lanka. Suresh 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
Trihadi Saptoadi is the Regional Leader for World Vision – South Asia and Pacific Region and ex-officio Board member. Trihadi has a MBA (International Management) from IPMI and Mount Eliza Business School Monash University, Melbourne. He is the former National Director of World Vision Indonesia (2006 - 2010).
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 help 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 underdeveloped and poorest regions in the country and establishes 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 child protection, disability, gender, disaster risk reduction, environment and peace building 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.

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.
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 to the individual donors and partner organisations who support our work and also those we seek to engage (i.e. the government, public and private sector partners).

Peer Accountability to the World Vision partner offices, NGO peers and other partners we work with and our own staff and volunteers. We develop shared plans, coordinate our activities, conduct joint activities and maintain standards in our work. Increasingly, we are also being held accountable by our peers to meet the obligations we have committed to through such processes as peer reviews.

Downward Accountability to our primary stakeholders – the community, children and community-based organisations – is the primary focus of our development programmes.

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 works more intentionally in being accountable to our communities and children. We provide them timely information about our projects and implement them with the consultation and the participation of the community.

We provide opportunity to voice their opinions, concerns, suggestions, and complaints and proper systems and mechanisms are put in place to collect feedback and complaints.

We also provide them awareness on their right to complain and keep them informed of the steps taken on their feedback.

Program Accountability Framework (PAF) is used as the foundation for improving our accountability to communities and partners. During 2015, the PAF was integrated in 31 Area Development Programmes. The status of accountability levels, based on the PAF is reflected in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of ADPs according to PAF levels</th>
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<tr>
<td>PAF Level 1 (Adopted)</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting period:</td>
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<td>This Annual Review covers our activities and performance for the period 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015, in alignment with World Vision International’s financial year.</td>
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<td>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 Non-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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Vision Lanka applies the policies and standards of the World Vision International Partnership in accordance with the local context.</td>
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<tr>
<td>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 ensure risk is effectively managed. The Board is involved with approval of the overall country strategy and strategic plans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The internal accountability of offices within the World Vision 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 policies and principles.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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Structure and Governance

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 and benchmarking with other peer organizations.

Programme Capability Reviews

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

Operational and Finance Audits

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

During the last year World Vision Lanka has conducted operational and finance audits and programme capability reviews and acceptable or satisfactory ratings have been received for each of them.
AT A GLANCE: 2015

12 corporate partnerships

16 funding partners

411 male
155 female
817 indirect employees

48 Programmes
2000 Communities
651 Grama Niladhari Divisions
20 Districts

Beneficiaries:
552,546 individuals
406,174 families
136,943 girls
135,149 boys

16 special projects

03 emergency responses
World Vision's Presence in Sri Lanka

Head Office
Kebithigollewa

Completed ADP
Street Children's Project
Area Rehabilitation Programme (ARP)
Area Development Programme (ADP)

Borella
Kalpitiya Islands
Galenbindunuwewa
Paddipolai
Navithanveli
Mahakumbukkadawela
Wilgamuwa
Koralaipattu
Eravur Pattu
Bogowanthalawa
Parents and caregivers have sustainable livelihoods so that they can provide well for their children.

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

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

Children and youth are educated for life.
Education

Grade 1 and 2 students of Nasivantheevu Tamil School in Koralapattu, had no teachers for a long time.

If the children were lucky, a teacher from another class might take a few lessons, but most times they just played outside the class. School attendance began to drop, while parents who were better off, sent their children to tuition classes.

“We were unable to change schools. Our child was falling behind and we were very worried,” says Yogeshwary (43).

The mothers met the school principal and Education Department officials. “We did not know how to approach such officers, and we argued with them,” explains Yogeshwary, “We also sent out the letters as necessary and raised the issue at every meeting we attended. But the school was still not provided with teachers,” she says.

Around this time, World Vision’s Area Development Programme in Koralapattu facilitated to form a community group and conducted trainings on positively engaging with Government officials.

“We got together and systematically organized and collected the necessary evidence, documents and request letters to approach the government officials again,” explained Yogeshwary, “We directly discussed our issue with the officer, who respectfully listened to all we had to say. We felt motivated.”

Within a month, the school received a Grade 2 teacher. In addition, the whole school management was changed, and a new principal and teachers provided to the school.

“Now, our children attend school regularly. We faced many challenges in trying to solve this issue, but now we feel proud,” says Yogeshwary. Her mission complete, Yogeshwary, has just one dream for her son. “I only want my son to study well,” she says.

Full story available at www.worldvision.lk
“Pineapple!” answers Rayani (4) as her teacher holds up a picture. She is correct. There was a time though, not too long ago, when Rayani could not answer so well. She was underweight, could not speak much and was much less energetic.

World Vision’s Mundalama Programme in the North West of Sri Lanka already had an ongoing nutrition programme for children aged three to five years. Stunting and wasting among children aged three to five were prevalent in the area. The PD Hearth (Positive Deviance Hearth) Programme introduced mothers with children of low weight, to prepare nutritious meals with local food.

For better impact, World Vision introduced the same menus also in the daily meal plans for preschools so that Rayani and other fussy little eaters like her would have a good nutrition intake even in school. Teachers and mothers were given awareness about nutrition, paired with demonstrations on preparing the menus.

“At first we thought it was a nuisance,” admits Chamila (30), one of the mothers. They couldn’t understand why they needed to prepare anything different to the usual meals.

But within 21 days the impact of the programme became evident in every child including Rayani. “The weight of all the children improved significantly and that was all the proof the mothers needed,” says Manoji, Rayani’s preschool teacher.

To support the programme further, World Vision also provided training to the teachers to measure the height and weight of the children each month, along with the necessary equipment.

“Honestly, we all feel that we did an injustice to our children by not focusing on their nutrition,” adds Chamila. “Now, the way we think about nutrition and our children’s health and wellbeing has changed.”

The nutrition programme is currently implemented in 15 pre-schools in Mundalama. The cost for the meals and construction of kitchens in some pre-schools is borne by the Community Based Organization.

Full story available at www.worldvision.lk

Key Interventions

- Awareness and education programmes on nutrition
- Provision of food and water in emergencies
- Enabling and strengthening of community-based growth monitoring and nutrition improvement programmes for malnourished children
- Introduction of mobile based data collection for health and nutrition programming
- Mental Health and psychosocial support programmes for vulnerable communities
- Construction and renovation of health institutions, clinics and Child Development Centers and provision of health equipment and instruments
- Public Health Awareness and prevention programmes on diseases
- Behavior change promotion interventions on sanitation and hygienic practices
- Strengthening community based mother support groups and community task forces
- Capacity building programmes for public health staff, preschool teachers and government officers
- Medical assistance during disasters

Beneficiaries
41,048 children under five
3,785 pregnant mothers

Health & Nutrition

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Full story available at www.worldvision.lk
For the majority of families in Kalpitiya, North West Sri Lanka, water is not a problem. Dig a meter and you find water. Rain water is trapped by the sand creating a water lense underground. But recent years have seen an alarming increase in pollutants in the water making it poisonous to drink.

“The water looked clear so we continued to use it for drinking, but children began to fall sick and suffer from frequent diarrhoea,” says a mother of two.

Intensely cultivated, the area receives more than twenty times its fair share of nitrate through chemical fertilisers. Leaching of massive doses of agrochemicals and pesticides used in the surrounding cultivations heavily contaminates the ground water.

Working in Kalpitiya, World Vision recognised clean water as an urgent need in the community. Together with the Water Board and the Medical Office of Health, mobile water clinics were initiated to help communities identify clean water sources in their area. The clinic tests water samples and gives advice on protection of available clean water sources.

“Although you mark boundaries on the land, there are no boundaries underneath. You can’t stop chemicals from travelling underground especially when the soil is sand,” explains Nilantha Samarakoona, a geologist attached to the Water Board, Puttalam who leads the awareness sessions.

Following the awareness the communities show a great interest in identifying and protecting clean water sources that are not yet polluted by chemicals.

“The Programme opened my eyes that even the water I buy from sellers can be contaminated,” says a community member, after the awareness session, “I also realised that by using the water from the well for cooking and to wash vegetables we could consume chemicals.”

Meanwhile plans are underway to introduce shallow-double-pit method toilets to the community to stop human waste also seeping and contamination of groundwater.

Key Interventions

- Supporting the implementation of drinking water supply systems and water purification systems
- Construction and renovation of water sources
- Water and sanitation projects for communities and schools
- Household and community waste management systems
- Relevant environment assessments and environment management plans for WATSAN projects
- Promotion of renewable energy usage in water projects
- Water quality monitoring, water source protection and water shed management
- Forming and capacity building of water committees for sustainability and building network linkages among WASH partners and local government
- Strengthening the solid waste management systems
- Hygiene promotion initiatives among households and schools
- Awareness on water and vector borne disease prevention

Full story available at www.worldvision.lk
At the age of 11 Priya (now 23) made a decision to be ‘independent’ when she grew up. She was convinced however, that she would not join in plucking tea in the estate with the others.

By the time she was nineteen she decided she should stitch clothes for a living, but she also showed talent in beauty culture. “When there were weddings, I helped my neighbours dress up and put on makeup. They thought I did good and encouraged me to study beauty culture,” she says.

Following a course in beauty culture her hopes renewed in having her own business, but with her mother’s sudden death she and her father struggled to provide for the family. “When there were weddings, I helped my neighbours dress up and put on makeup. They thought I did good and encouraged me to study beauty culture,” she says.

Priya launched her new business in bridal dressing. The new knowledge helped her stabilize and improve her financial planning.

“At the age of 11 Priya (now 23) made a decision to be ‘independent’ when she grew up. She was convinced however, that she would not join in plucking tea in the estate with the others. By the time she was nineteen she decided she should stitch clothes for a living, but she also showed talent in beauty culture. “When there were weddings, I helped my neighbours dress up and put on makeup. They thought I did good and encouraged me to study beauty culture,” she says.

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“During this time I was introduced to an economic development programme called Start and Improve Your Business by World Vision. The programme not only provided me with fresh training but also gave me the necessary knowledge in getting started. Youth like me were given career guidance and I also learnt about marketing, business and financial planning and savings,” she says.

Priya has bigger dreams now. She wants to open another parlour in the town and train other girls in beauty culture. And of course she wants to see that her sister gets through to university.

Full story available at www.worldvision.lk
Interwoven throughout World Vision's work are central themes that are an integral part of every project: protection of children and their rights, gender equality, dignity for those with special needs, respect for the environment, community resilience and disaster risk reduction and peace building.
Child Protection

Ensuring the rights of children, especially their protection is high priority in all our programmes. We focus on building community capacity to respond to violation of child rights and create a safe environment for children in the communities.

Child Societies established in our Programme areas also improve children’s knowledge on their rights and responsibilities and empower them to look out for each other. World Vision is partnered with institutions such as National Child Protection Authority (NCPA), Sri Lanka Police, Probation and Child Care Department.

Village Child Rights Monitoring Committees (VCRMCs) help community members like Nalani be on the watch out for any child protection issues and take action. Today there are 520 VCRMCs with 10,400 active members, supported by World Vision Lanka.

“Although there were child protection issues in our community we didn’t know what to do and how to act until we became a part of the Vigilance Committee initiated by World Vision. One of the most unforgettable experiences I’ve had through it, was when we were able to rescue an eight year old girl who was used for prostitution, help her recover and send her back to school. I would do anything to protect the children in my community now. We are well connected with the relevant authorities.”

- Nalani Perera
Village Child Rights Monitoring Committee member
Lindula
World Vision programmes are designed to support children and adults with disabilities. We promote inclusion and community sensitization, accessibility and economic recovery programmes that are tailored to their special needs.

In the home-schooling programme in Neluwa, 11 voluntary preschool teachers like Latha visit 22 young people with disabilities at home. The Social Services Officer helps identify each child’s needs and guides each teacher on how to support them. Every month the teachers provide a progress report of each student under their care to the Social Services Unit and discuss how to further support the students.

Meanwhile, World Vision’s efforts in obtaining a special education unit in at least one of the schools in Neluwa also bore fruit. Today many children with special needs receive education at the unit.

“It’s a shame we didn’t know that even a child with disability has the right to education. There are many young people with disability in our area who have not had the opportunity to go to school. There are no facilities to cater to their education and for some travelling to a facility is a challenge. Home-schooling Programme makes a big difference to them. Some who could not speak are now able to express, others who couldn’t do things on their own even help with chores at home. Some have joined special education units with their improvements.”

– Latha Dahanayake
Volunteer teacher with the home-schooling programme
Neluwa
“My wife dropped out of school and we married young. It is common for girls in our community. MenCare programme helped me realise she should have had the opportunity to complete her education. After the Programme I found her a good teacher who could help her cover the studies she had missed and complete the exams as well. My new dream is that both of us learn English.”

- Periyasamy Mahendran
Nuwara Eliya

All our programmes encourage equal participation of men and women in development. When women have equal opportunity and access to resources and education they can earn more, become positive role models for girls and boys and offer solutions to community problems. While focusing on sensitizing men towards equal involvement of women in decision making, we also promote men’s equitable involvement as caregivers in the lives of their partners and children.

The MenCare Project focuses on this transformation of gender relationships, implemented in the Central Province. This year it has impacted 1,090 families and has helped bring down the rates of alcoholism and domestic violence in the area.
“In my school all of us know what disaster is but we didn’t know what resilience is. World Vision’s DRR Programme in our school taught us about different types of disasters, how to be prepared and how to respond. I learnt how to ensure children move to safety, how to stay calm so that others won’t panic and how to follow instructions of the leader. Today I’m part of the DRR Committee in my school and my role is to lead others to safety. I also know how to help my schoolmates do the right thing during a disaster.”

– Puvansa (16)
Sivanagar Govt. Tamil Medium School
Kilinochchi

In schools we train children like Puvansa in first aid, school safety and communication. We also provide them with awareness on disasters and support them in identifying safe as well as unsafe places within their school premises. School disaster management committees are formed to take the lead to safety during a disaster.
“I used to cultivate using methods that were very harmful to nature. Like many farmers, I was addicted to the excessive use of chemicals. The soil stopped producing without it. Switching to eco-friendly farming was difficult initially. But the joy it brings to see everything you plant bearing fruit in the transformed soil cannot be explained. Today I have at least 12 varieties of vegetables at any given time. I find all the fertilisers and pesticides from nature itself. My family gets to eat chemical-free fruits and vegetables and they no longer suffer from the health issues they had before.”

- Wasantha Kumara
Farmer from Ganga Ihala Korale
While building the capacity on peace building and conflict resolution among children, youth and adults in our communities, World Vision emphasises on ensuring conflict sensitivity in all programming aspects.

Under Social Cohesion and Peace Education (SCPE), the ‘Senehasaka Thaksalawa’ programme was designed by the Ministry of Education to work with schools from the North and the South in an effort to create harmony and better understanding between different ethnic communities through the schools. It invites teachers to become ambassadors who take the message of peace to their schools.

In partnership with the Education Ministry, World Vision brings together school teachers from different ethnic communities to enhance their skills as ambassadors of peace. The programme focuses on strengthening the second language in schools, promoting exchange programmes in order to help produce a generation who respect diversity in a multicultural society.

“During the Peace Building Workshop I was very touched by the way students and teachers of a Sinhala school welcomed me. When I get back to Jaffna, I am going to prepare my students to welcome the students from Kandy. I learnt a lot from the workshop and made a lot of friends. This programme brought all the ethnic groups together to understand we are one as Sri Lankans.”

- S. Kokulan
Teacher, Poonakary Vicneswara Vidyalayam
Jaffna
# Meeriyabedda landslide

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<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>persons missing</td>
<td>children were affected</td>
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</table>

A massive landslide on the 29th October in the Meeriyabedda Estate in the Haldamulla Division, Badulla (Central Sri Lanka) wiped out line-houses of the tea estate workers. Over 1,000 people and children were evacuated from the disaster location and other landslide-active areas to safe centres.

World Vision teams in Meegahakula, Bogowanthalawa and Pathana Area Development Programmes responded within few hours of the disaster. World Vision’s response was mainly funded by OFDA (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance).

#### Our Response

- **141 families received non-food relief goods**
- **141 families received hygiene kits**
- **Reading books and stationery for educational and recreational activities**
- **2 Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) 128 children**
- **Psychosocial support for children**
- **Playground equipment**
- **Cleaning items for safe centres**
- **400 health & hygiene packs for women**
The continuous heavy downpour of monsoon rains in December 2014 caused floods and landslides in most parts of Sri Lanka. Families in 22 out of the 25 districts in the country were affected by the bad weather. More than 200,000 people in 22 of World Vision Programmes were also affected.

In coordination with the Disaster Management Centre and the local authorities World Vision teams responded, providing cooked meals, food and non-food relief items, camp hygiene kits, personal hygiene kits, medicines, drinking water and water storage tanks and water purifying tablets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our Response in 24 areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 jerry cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,221 mosquito nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570 bed sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,533 tarpaulines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,443 cooked meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,836 dry rations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitchen utensils and gas cylinders and burners in some camps for communal cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines and sanitisers as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp cleaning equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for water purification, distribution and water storing for affected communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing transportation of relief items and safety jackets for relief staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 persons missing
24 confirmed dead
1.1mn people were affected
5,000 homes destroyed
100,000 people were displaced
On September 25, 2015, a landslide in Wedamulla estate in Kotmale, Nuwara Eliya District, Central Sri Lanka initially displaced 24 families. World Vision responded to 17 families who were housed in a temporary evacuation centre.
Vision Fund is the microfinance arm of World Vision. Through their microfinance services integrated into the development work of World Vision, Vision Fund aims to help parents living in poverty improve their economic stability and in turn improve the well-being of their children.

In our development programme we place an intentional focus on helping the poorest of the poor and the destitute graduate up the economic ladder. Once they graduate out of extreme poverty, Vision Fund services are available to them, while World Vision continues to support them.

By providing small loans and other financial services, Vision Fund helps them turn their ideas into small businesses and build sustainable enterprises to support the well-being of their families. The savings programmes help those without other assets to cope when sickness strikes or when there is no regular income. They also provide micro-insurance in times of natural disaster.

Vision Fund Lanka is also engaged in a number of integrated projects with World Vision such as housing for estate workers, provision of clean water through the RIWASH Project and dairy development through the PROFEED Project.

### Impact in 2015

- 97% | 99% of our clients are women. Financial empowerment has helped them contribute to the family’s income, provide for the children and have a greater voice in the community.
- 25% | 47% of clients said their ability to send their children to school improved because of their loans.
- 47% | 46% of parents said they are more able to provide sufficient food.
- 14% | 57% of clients said they were more able to cover health costs of their children.
- 7% | 46% report that children are receiving additional clothes and shoes.
- 26% | 61% report that their children have improved access to sufficient drinking water.
- 80,267 | 108,952 jobs impacted

### The Economic Ladder

1. **DESTITUTE**
   - Lack any means of subsistence
   - Emergency relief and food assistance

2. **EXTREME POOR**
   - Unable to meet basic needs
   - Water, health, education, agricultural skills training
   - Conditional cash transfers and vouchers

3. **POOR**
   - Cannot afford all basic necessities
   - Youth skills development
   - Microfinance group lending

4. **TRANSIENT POOR**
   - May occasionally fall below poverty line
   - Commercial market linkages
   - Business facilitation

5. **NOT POOR**
   - Sustainable child well-being
   - Formal market linkages
   - Small and medium enterprise development

### Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POVERTY LINE</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash/Food for work/assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional cash transfers and vouchers</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency relief and food assistance</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs impacted</td>
<td>80,267</td>
<td>108,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children impacted</td>
<td>64,341</td>
<td>126,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfinance group lending</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial market linkages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business facilitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable microfinance leading to individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local value chain development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth skills development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community savings groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal financial services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal market linkages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building Evidence And Capacity for Enhanced Health and Nutrition (BEACEN) Project focuses on enabling communities to access health services as well as building capacity of the government service providers and community groups.

This year in collaboration with the National Nutrition Secretariat, the ‘Longitudinal study on growth and morbidity experience in infants and young children in Sri Lanka’ was designed. This study will help identify the underlying reasons for the stagnation of nutrition indicators (especially on high prevalence on wasting) over the last one and half decades in Sri Lanka.

The Production Improvement Project for Small-scale Livestock Farmers in the Emerging Region Project supports the livestock sector. Community Animators are trained and deployed under Livestock Breeders Co-operative (LIBCO), who provide technical services to livestock farmers in artificial insemination, vaccination and first aid.

ECCD Project aims to improve Early Childhood Care and Development of children under five. The Project focuses on improving awareness of parents and guardians on ECCD and their greater involvement in their child’s early years of life. While providing training also to the crèche attendants and preschool teachers, it focuses on improved ECCD facilities for children in their communities.

Building Resiliency of Disaster Prone Communities in the North of Sri Lanka Project, focuses on improving stronger coordination among the disaster response systems while ensuring long term emergency preparedness among post-war communities.

This year the project constructed and renovated evacuation centers such as school buildings and built access roads. Awareness programmes were conducted for schools and Disaster Management Committees were formed in the villages and schools.

All-inclusive Reconciliation and Development (AiRD) Project aims to strengthen a democratic environment of inclusive reconciliation through rights-based development. Capacity building of Women’s Rural Development Societies, strengthening of children’s associations through exchange programmes, promoting awareness of human rights, action planning and advocacy activities, inter-faith networking and forums, non-violent communication training, music and theatre project on ‘reconciliation and peace’ are some of its key activities.

The Livestock Initiative for Transformation (LIFT) Project aims to strengthen the household economy of the poorest of the poor families by introducing dairy farming as an additional source of income and building their capacities to sustain a steady livelihood. The Project provides families with technical and financial skills training and livestock, and links them with available markets and services.
**Integrated Natural Farming and Food Security Project** helps farmers break from the excessive use of chemicals in agriculture and switch to cost-effective organic farming. The Project aims to strengthen food security of families while improving co-existence of natural environment and human environment. The Project focuses on natural resource management, rehabilitation of destroyed irrigation systems, capacity building of farmer associations and providing linkages between the farmers and the market.

- **Oxfam Australia,** Agriculture Department, National Livestock Development Board, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Eastern University

**KOICA WV Korea**

- 750 families
- Vaharai

**Northern Returnee Education and Health Support Project**

This project rebuilds and renovates schools damaged during the war to ensure safe learning environment for returnee children. This year the project also provided schools with basic learning tools and furniture and improved their water and sanitation facilities. The Project supports teachers receive training and establishes children’s clubs in schools to involve children in community development activities.

- **WV Korea**

**Department of Education, Government Agent’s Department, Divisional Secretariat Office, Ministry of Health**

- 1,405 students
- 1,405 teachers
- Kilinochchi

**WeEconomy**

- 70 members of producer groups
- Koralapattu

**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. The Project develops farmer groups and builds their capacity to share knowledge and sustain the project’s impacts.

- **Manar, Trincomalee, Koralapattu, Bibile, Rudeemaliyedde, Ehetuwewa, Nawagaththagama, Ganga Ilala Korale**

**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 are some of its key activities.**

- **DFAT**

**2,000 farmers**

**MenCare**

MenCare is a global campaign to promote men’s equitable involvement as caregivers in the lives of their partners and children. The Project works with fathers to transform gender relationships. This in turn changes their attitudes and behaviour and mobilises them to take action in their own communities to prevent violence against women and children. The Project includes a graduation for the fathers where they take an oath to love and support their families. The graduated fathers then share their experiences of transformation in their communities.

- **Office of the Finland Roving Ambassador to Sri Lanka**

**70 members of producer groups**

**Divisional Secretariat, National Crafts Council, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, Social Enterprise Lanka, University of Moratuwa**

- 50 members of producer groups
- Koralapattu

**Participatory Nutrition Improvement Programme (PNIP)** aims to improve the nutritional status of children under five. While providing daily nutritious mid-day meals for preschool children, the Programme also focuses on equipping preschool teachers with knowledge on maternal and child health and nutrition, hygiene and illness management and the teachers in turn educate the parents.

- **WV Canada**

**195 preschools**

- **WV Taiwan**

**202 teachers**

- **WV Hong Kong**

**3,100 preschool students**

- **Nutrition Coordination Division of the Ministry of Health, Department of Education**

- **Kilinochchi Mullaitivu**

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- **Kilinochchi Mullaitivu**
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.

**RIWASH**

- **DFAT**
  - 725 families
  - 1,250 students
  - 2,200 persons

- **Central Provincial Council, Watawala Plantations, Kotagala Plantations**

Socio-Economic Empowerment of Communities and CBOs (SEEC) Project aims to improve capacity and economic productivity of resettled communities. The Project provides capacity building and awareness on available market opportunities for communities while providing opportunities to improve community and Local Authority engagement and good governance. Skills development and career guidance for unemployed youth is also part of the Project.

**SEEC**

- **European Union (EU)**
  - 480 families
  - 500 youth
  - 2,317 individuals

- **Vocational Training Authority, Department of Animal Production and Health, Industrial Service Bureau, Disaster Management Center, Local Government, Start and Improve Your Business Association, Livestock Breeder Co-operative Societies, Community Based Societies**

The Project provides WASH and agriculture assistance for conflict-affected returnees in the Northern Sri Lanka and ensures access to sufficient clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for schools while providing awareness on hygiene and sanitation best practices.

**WASH and Agriculture Project**

- **WV Korea**
  - 14 schools
  - 332 teachers
  - 1,430 families
  - 4,210 individuals
  - 5,899 students

- **Mullaitivu Provincial Council, Watawala Plantations, Kotagala Plantations**

World Vision initiated FRIENDS Project in 2001 to uplift the lives and the wellbeing of children living on the streets. Two-shelters and a drop-in centre attend to the children’s basic needs and wellbeing and provide them with necessary psychosocial support. The children have been referred to the project through the Child Care and Probation Services. World Vision works along with the government authorities towards their betterment.

**FRIENDS**

- **WV Hong Kong**
  - 140 children

- **Local police, school teachers and principals, Child Care and Probation Department**

- **Colombo Kandy**

Reconciliation through Mental Health in the Northern Districts Project is designed specifically to meet the psychological needs of the returned communities in the North. The project provides mental health support through group counseling that helps affected community come together, identify their needs and support each other to journey towards healing. The Project has 60 trained Community Support Officers to support identified families.

**REMINDD**

- **WV Australia**
  - 547 individuals

- **Ministry of Health, College of Psychiatry**

- **Kilinochchi Mullaitivu**

Promoting Farming Enterprises in Dairy Production Project is jointly implemented with Vision Fund Lanka, the microfinance arm of World Vision Lanka. The Project promotes sustainable dairy farming practices. Dairy farmers are provided with training in entrepreneurship, business development, financial management and legal formalities as well as technical dairy management expertise. PROFEED also ensures the smooth functioning of farmer-managed milk societies.

**PROFEED**

- **VFL, WV Australia, WV Singapore, Private donors of Australia & Singapore**
  - 2,821 children
  - 1,865 dairy farmers

- **MILCO, Cargills, Start and Improve Your Business**

- **Mannar, Kilinochchi Bogowanota, Walapane**

- **Kilinochchi Mullaitivu**

This year:

- 680 VFL loans provided
- 3 chilling centre constructed
- 63 milk collecting points established
- 32 savings groups formed
- 574 farmers trained
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 community and the different government bodies continue to be our key partners and this year too their contribution to uplift the well-being of children in their communities has been outstanding. Their growing involvement in the development of their communities is a strength and is the sure success of our programmes.

We’ve also had a significant number of private corporates, organisations and individuals who contributed in many different ways to this process of helping communities out of poverty. We have dedicated the next few pages to highlight and appreciate their involvement.

We look back with satisfaction at the great accomplishments brought about by our joint commitment.
Palm Foundation
a local NGO, partnered in building a new water project.

David Pieris Motor Company
provided bicycles to school children who had to walk 6 km every day to get to school.

Maskeliya Plantations
partnered in building sanitation facilities for the estate community.

Watawala Plantations
partnered in constructing new houses in Nuwara Eliya and provided roofing for houses damaged during Meeriyabedda landslide disaster.

Hatton National Bank
provided school shoes for students.

UN Habitat
provided teak and jack seedlings and perennial plants and partnered in renovation of an agriculture canal.

MILCO
renovated an abandoned community milk chilling centre.

Watawala and Horana Plantations
jointly assisted the construction of sanitation facilities.

Agarapathana and Horana Plantations
jointly partnered in renovating two child development centres in two communities.

Agarapathana Plantations
partnered in renovating a drainage system for estate families.

Watawala Plantations and Berendina
a micro finance company partnered in building a community water project.

500 families
1,335 individuals

12 bicycles

30 families

70 families

17 semi-housing
(Meeriyabedda)

356 people with disability

450 dairy farmers

60 families

32 children under 3

10 students

1,750 families

84 families

172 households

Ambagamuwa

Nuwara Eliya

Ambagamuwa

Nuwara Eliya

Vaharai

Mannar

Vaharai

Mannar

Mannar

Mannar

Adi<br>giribawa

Adi<br>giribawa

Adi<br>manning

Adi<br>manning

Adi<br>manning

10 students

1,750 families

84 families

172 households

Palm Foundation

David Pieris Motor Company

Maskeliya Plantations

Watawala Plantations

Hatton National Bank

UN Habitat

MILCO

Watawala and Horana Plantations

Agarapathana and Horana Plantations

Agarapathana Plantations

Watawala Plantations and Berendina
Sampath Bank provided furniture for 10 reading spaces of 10 World Vision child societies.

Balasubramaniam Thirubala, a private donor from Ireland provided a land and constructed a preschool for one village.

Kaveri Kala Mandram, a local organisation provided the street drama troupe for awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS and other health issues.

Northern Regional Good Templar Federation provided street drama troupe and volunteers for HIV awareness and alcoholism reduction programmes. They also provided trained counsellors who made family visits and spoke one-on-one with affected families.

Hayleys Aqua provided training, seedlings and technical support to fishermen for sea weed cultivation. Hayleys will also provide them with export market opportunity through this pilot project.

Cerebral Palsy Lanka Foundation provided wheelchairs to children with disability.

Hatton National Bank provided a savings promotion programme for children.

Humanitarian empowerment and Resource Builders (local NGO) partnered in capacity building of preschool teachers on Early Childhood Care and Development.

Bogawanthalawa Plantations partnered in renovating a crèche and a clinic centre and the construction of a preschool.

ACTED (NGO) partnered for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Coping Mechanism Programme through a variety of disaster risk reduction awareness and trainings.

Ceylinco Insurance provided an awareness campaign on road accidents and safety.
Brandix and HSBC through their joint-project provided a new water scheme in addition to livelihoods support for an agriculture community.

MILCO provides transportation for dairy farmers to their new collection centre.

Hotel Milano and the Civil Security Department partnered in constructing a Sunday School building.

Vivendra Lintotawela, former Chairman of John Keells Holdings, partnered in upgrading a preschool.

Holcim partnered in a housing project for poorest of the poor families.
Seylan Bank provided a TV, books and furniture for a reading box.

180 children
1,000 students
300 families
700 families

ADP
Navithanveli

Bibile

Bible Plantations built a new corporate shop providing goods at a lower cost to the community and providing them easier access to buy for their day-to-day needs.

140 families

Bibile

150 families

Ford Motors initiated work on a new water project.

Vaharai

Members of the UNGC Local Network Corporate Citizenship Initiatives commenced construction of a drinking water project.

200 families

Meegahakivula

ADP

1,100 children

Wodept (NGO) assisted in a kite festival for children which also included child protection awareness and child skills development.

Mundalama

133 students

Youth For Christ and Young Men’s Christian Association provided support in conducting Ordinary Level and Advanced Level Examination seminars for students.

Navithanveli

958 families

Ven. Papolagama Sirisumana Thero the Chief Monk in charge of Samadhi Nikethana provided land for a new clinic centre for the community.

Bibile

ADP

907 families
700 families
200 families
300 families

200 families

HSBC Electronic Data Processing (Lanka) Pvt. Limited (EDPL) commenced the work for a drinking water project in Neluwa while completing water and sanitation facilities for families and two schools in Ridigama.

Neluwa | Ridigama

140 families

Bibile

158 families

Ven. Papolagama Sirisumana Thero

Oru Pannai constructed new protected wells.

Kilinochchi | Mullaitivu

4 families

Asia Foundation provided reading books for primary schools and preschools.

Wattala

ADP

15 primary schools
40 preschools
10,000 children

ADP

133 students

3 preschools
47 children

Dr. Noeline Prins and Dr. Anuradha Gunathilake from the USA supported in building toilets for three preschools.

Bibile

ADP

Dr. Noeline Prins

Dr. Anuradha Gunathilake

ADP

3 preschools
47 children

1,100 children
Hayleys Rileys Group

- Provided support for a coir factory increasing employment opportunities for World Vision beneficiaries in Ridigama.

- 250 persons

One family

Analytical Instrument & VET

World and the Sales Manager of Union Assurance Negombo Branch came together to build a house for a vulnerable family. The Project was named ‘Hope for Thanojini’.

- Horowpathana

National Youth Services Council

- 40 youth

- Vaharai

- Vaharai

Institution of Professional Development for Teachers

- Provided leadership training for child society members.

- Chavalachcheri

UNICEF

- 150 children under five

- Vaharai

UNICEF provided BP 100 nutrition biscuits for children.

Adma Agro

- 10 families

- Provided strawberry plants for cultivation.

- Lindula

Janathakshana

- 60 community members

- Provided training on waste management among the community.

- Vaharai

Sri Lanka Red Cross

- 220 families

- Provided waste management training.

- Pathana

GreenField Plantations

- 40 families

- Contributed to construction of sanitation facilities.

- Pathana

Sarvodaya (local NGO)

- 9 support groups

- Provided support in forming and strengthening of health and nutrition support groups in the community.

- Vaharai

Mas Active

- 5 acres

- Partnered in reforestation.

- Vaharai

Plan Sri Lanka and Gamini Dissanayake Foundation

- 79 teachers

- Supported in providing training for preschool teachers.

- Pathana

National Youth Services Council

- 40 youth

- Vaharai

Horowpathana

- Provided support in youth leadership programmes.

- Vaharai

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- Vaharai
Village Adoption Programme provided milking cows, renovated agriculture-roads and provided the school a computer lab, musical instruments and playground items. The school was also renovated and provided with fencing. A playground, regularly used by the youth was also fenced.

30 milking cows 1,000 farmers

John Keells Foundation
Village Adoption Programme provided milking cows, renovated agriculture-roads and provided the school a computer lab, musical instruments and playground items. The school was also renovated and provided with fencing. A playground, regularly used by the youth was also fenced.

400 students

ARP
Mullaitivu

Brandix and MAST CARES jointly initiated a new water project. Plans are also underway to support the community with livelihood activities in cattle and poultry and provide them also with business training.

50 families

Environmental Protection & Scientific Exploration Organisation, Eksath Lanka Welfare Foundation and Ecological Farming Training Centre provided support in a home gardening programme.

79 families

ADP
Pathana

Plantation Rural Development Organisation (local organisation) partnered in constructing a preschool and in capacity building of preschool teachers on Early Childhood Care and Development.

35 preschool teachers

85 Preschool children

ADP
Bogowanthalawa

2 clinics 835 mothers and children

3 sanitation projects 148 families

30 families 49 preschool children

118 children under 3 105 families

79 families 2 CDCs

29 families 1 common dairy farm

83 children under 5

Kotagala Plantations partnered in upgrading maternal and child health clinic centers, line-rooms and Child Development Centres and building sanitation facilities while supporting home gardening and additional livelihoods.

29 families 1 CDC

21 children under 5

Meeriyabedda

50 families

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Meeriyabedda
Our Commitment to Sustainability

World Vision Lanka 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’ve been reporting on sustainability since 2012.

Sustainability and poverty alleviation are inexorably linked. Our work is based on the principle of sustainable development.

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

We aim to face challenges to sustainability, including food insecurity, climate change, the decreasing availability of resources - such as water and energy, weak governance, economic insecurity and the displacement of people. Our programmes are designed to support changes that are economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.

Sustainability Report

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE NGO SECTOR SUPPLEMENT COMPLIANCE TABLE – 2015

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.

This table has been prepared using the G4 reporting framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the NGO Sector Supplement (globalreporting.org) and reports on G4-1 - 19, G4-24 - 58 and specific standard disclosures for the NGO sector.

Reporting level and category: In Accordance – Core.

World Vision Lanka’s 2015 Annual Review is available at: http://www.worldvision.lk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Disclosure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4-1</td>
<td>Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and the organization’s strategy for addressing sustainability.</td>
<td>Messages from the Board Chair and the National Director (pages 4, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-2</td>
<td>Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.</td>
<td>We are guided by our Strategy Review document which is reviewed every year. Annual budgets are prepared based on identified opportunities and new funding streams. Third party evaluations prior, mid and post of Programme is part of the Programme model. See page 125 Our key impacts have been through our: main sectors of education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and economic development (pages 16 - 25), the crosscutting themes of child protection, disability, gender, resilience and disaster risk reduction and peace building (pages 26 - 39), emergency responses (pages 40 - 46), Special Initiatives (pages 50 - 57), Child Well Being Report (pages 96 - 103).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G4-3</th>
<th>Name of the organization</th>
<th>Corporate Information (page 136)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4-4</td>
<td>Primary activities and how they relate to the organization’s mission and primary strategic goals (e.g., on poverty reduction, environment, human rights, etc.).</td>
<td>All our work is focused on our Child Well Being (CWB) Aspirations that are aimed at providing a better life for children. We work through our key sectors of education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation and economic development. Interwoven with these are the crosscutting themes of gender, disability, environment, peace building and resilience and disaster risk reduction. See pages 16 - 46, 50 - 57, 96 - 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-5</td>
<td>Location of organization’s headquarters</td>
<td>Corporate Information (page 132) (Effective October 2015 the address changes to No.619/8, Dr. Danister De Silva Mawatha, Colombo – 09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile Disclosure</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-6</td>
<td>Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report.</td>
<td>Global Presence: <a href="http://wvi.org/map/where-we-work">http://wvi.org/map/where-we-work</a>. Number of countries: 97. World Vision has two main operations – Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs and Transformational Development. All countries with Transformational Development cover sustainability issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-7</td>
<td>Nature of ownership and legal form</td>
<td>Corporate Information page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-8</td>
<td>Target audience and affected stakeholders.</td>
<td>See pages 10 and 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-9</td>
<td>Scale of the reporting organization</td>
<td>2015 had an annual spend of 24 million USD. (See pages 104 -125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-11</td>
<td>Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-12</td>
<td>Describe the organization’s supply chain (incl. product or service providers, engaged suppliers in total number, type, and location, payments made to suppliers)</td>
<td>Procurement process and sourcing is automated and has a transparent evaluation committee. 15 main categories of suppliers include agriculture and livestock, clothing, communication equipment, construction material, consultancy, education and direct child support, employee training, capacity development, food, health, relief supplies, IT hardware, office supplies, publishing, printed material and advertising, transportation and warehousing, vehicles and vehicle fleet management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-13</td>
<td>Significant changes during the reporting period relating to size, structure, or ownership or its supply chain</td>
<td>None related to size, structure and ownership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-14</td>
<td>Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization</td>
<td>Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) approach is applied in line with the partnership ERM policy and Risk Management Framework. This ERM process encompasses all types of risks. We identify the top 10 risks which need to be managed, assess and evaluate them and take measures accordingly. Internal Audit Department. Staff related - police report, Child Protection Policy and Declaration, the annual declaration of conflict of interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-15</td>
<td>Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.</td>
<td>UNGGC, Sphere standards, Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) standards, People In Aid, ICRC Code of Conduct, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its optional protocols, National Guidelines for Village Child Development Committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-16</td>
<td>List coalitions and alliance memberships in which the organization:</td>
<td>South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children, National Co-group for Protection of Children, Inter-agency child protection working group, Core-group working on police engagement, Research group on Child Disciplinary Methods Practiced in Sri Lankan Schools, Child Protection Network by District Secretariat - Colombo, Child Protection Network of Agencies for Colombo by NPCA, Line ministries we are networked with, UNGGC Development Partners Group, UNGGC Membership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-17</td>
<td>Operational structure of the organization, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.</td>
<td>See pages 11, 15, 58 - 73, 104 - 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-18</td>
<td>a. Explain the process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries. b. Explain how the organization has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content.</td>
<td>Third party validation and stakeholder feedback is captured, post-programme evaluations. World Vision Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Profile Disclosure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4-19</td>
<td>Material Aspects identified in the process for defining report content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The material aspects of WVL’s programming centres around its child-focused interventions. Key indicators measure progress and change in the well-being among children in WVL’s programme areas.

- In addition, WVL works to build the economic resilience and socio-economic stability of vulnerable communities and groups, among whom most vulnerable children are located. In 2015, we targeted 85,325 most vulnerable children and their families among other beneficiaries.

- An innovative ‘multi-dimensional vulnerability mapping’ was piloted to better understand the multiple factors that contribute to the vulnerability of children among WVL’s target beneficiaries.

(pages 96 - 103)

### Stakeholder engagement

| G4-24 | List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization | See page 10 |
| G4-25 | Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage | Our stakeholder engagement is based on the strategy, the business plan and shared core values. |
| G4-26 | Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group | See page 89 |
| G4-29 | Date of most recent previous report | (30 Sep 2014) |
| G4-30 | Reporting cycle | Annual |
| G4-31 | Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents | Samantha Lindsay, Sr. Manager Public Engagement |
| G4-32 | Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report | This table |
| G4-33 | Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report | No external assurance on G4 Reporting, however the contents of the Report have external assurances. Ex: audit – PWC, evaluation of programme effectiveness and the delivery and quality of impact. |

### Governance structure and composition

| G4-34 | Governance structure of the organization including committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental and social impacts | See page 11 |

- Country strategy and plans are approved by the Board and their subcommittees – Board development and nomination subcommittee, Board strategy subcommittee, Board audit/risk subcommittee.

- 2 executive directors and 8 non-executive directors. All the non-executive directors act on voluntary capacity. The National Director and the Regional Leader are World Vision employees.

- Three terms (three years per term) Goodwill Ambassadors (10) 60:40 (male female) None

- Business leaders from the corporate and social sectors (bankers, lawyers, senior executives, corporate heads and religious leaders).

- None.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Disclosure</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4-39</td>
<td>Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer. Report the division of powers between the highest governance body and the management and/or executives.</td>
<td>No. Board Chair is non-executive (see pages 6 - 7). The highest governance body is responsible for ensuring good governance in the organisation while the management focuses on administering the organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-40</td>
<td>Process for determining the qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body.</td>
<td>A Board selection matrix is used on World Vision's Global Governance Guidelines to identify skills and disciplines that support both local and global operations of World Vision. The Board subcommittee on Board composition and selection. Board as a separate body looks into high level governance and strategy areas independent of the management. Yes. Board Member selection criteria looks at the experience relating to economic, environmental and social topics, including, as a minimum, charges in membership and organizational practice. On need basis (see pages 6 - 7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-41</td>
<td>Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure, that conflicts of interest are avoided. External audit and related party disclosure.</td>
<td>A conflict of interest disclosure is done annually.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest governance body’s role in setting purpose, values, and strategy**

| G4-42             | Report the highest governance body’s and senior executives’ roles in the development, approval, and updating of the organization’s purpose, value or mission statements, strategies, policies, and goals related to economic, environmental and social impacts. | Organization’s value or mission statements are non-negotiable and are the anchors across the global partnership. Country strategy, policies etc. are developed by the management and approved by the Board. |

**Highest governance body’s competencies and performance evaluation**

| G4-43             | The measures taken to develop and enhance the highest governance body’s collective knowledge | Board Development, orientation, training, field visits, World Vision international forums for Board members and Board retreats. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4-44</td>
<td>a. Report the processes for evaluation of the highest governance body’s performance with respect to governance of economic, environmental and social topics. Report whether such evaluation is independent or not, and its frequency. Report whether such evaluation is a self-assessment.</td>
<td>Governance Review conducted once in five years is the highest governance level assessment and is conducted by peers of other international Board Members and high-level leadership. The Peer Review also includes self-assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Report actions taken in response to evaluation of the highest governance body’s performance with respect to governance of economic, environmental and social topics, including, as a minimum, changes in membership and organizational practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest governance body’s role in risk management**

| G4-45             | a. Report the highest governance body’s role in the identification and management of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities. Include the highest governance body’s role in the implementation of due diligence processes. | They review the risk portfolio given by the management and advice on due diligence processes. Cross functional team assesses risks, and a risk table is prepared for Board’s deliberation. Stakeholder consultation is obtained by the cross functional teams. |
|                   | b. Report whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the highest governance body’s identification and management of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities. Address procedures for overseeing programme effectiveness. | |
|                   | Address procedures for overseeing programme effectiveness. | |

| G4-46             | The highest governance body’s role in reviewing the effectiveness of the organization’s risk management processes for economic, environmental and social topics. | Advisory role |

<p>| G4-47             | The frequency of the highest governance body’s review of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities. | At planned Board meetings and Board subcommittee meetings. A monthly management report is also shared with the Board. Field visits provide them the opportunity to gain first-hand experiences of what’s implemented in the field. Board meeting agendas. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Disclosure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highest governance body’s role in sustainability reporting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-48</td>
<td>The highest committee or position that formally reviews and approves the organization’s sustainability report and ensures that all material Aspects are covered</td>
<td>The Senior Management Team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highest governance body’s role in evaluating economic, environmental and social performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-49</td>
<td>The process for communicating critical concerns to the highest governance body</td>
<td>Critical concerns are taken up at Board meetings and special meetings are arranged on need basis. The Board is kept informed on a regular basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-50</td>
<td>The nature and total number of critical concerns that were communicated to the highest governance body and the mechanism(s) used to address and resolve them</td>
<td>Less than 5 critical concerns. Consultation, legal and paralegal advice, third party review, independent investigations followed by urgent decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remuneration and incentives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-51</td>
<td>a. Report the remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives for the below types of remuneration: Fixed pay and variable pay: Performance-based pay, Equity-based pay, Bonuses, Deferred or vested shares, Sign-on bonuses or recruitment incentive payments, Termination payments</td>
<td>Non-executive directors are volunteers and do not get any fixed or variable pay mentioned below. Executive Director for WVL (National Director) gets remunerated on fixed salary and benefits. Executive director World Vision International (the Regional Leader) is remunerated by the WVI Office and not by WVL. Salary is reviewed by the regional P&amp;C and as per HAY grading method. Annual salary benchmarking exercise followed by salary revision based on market survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-52</td>
<td>Report the process for determining remuneration. Report whether remuneration consultants are involved in determining remuneration and whether they are independent of management. Report any other relationships which the remuneration consultants have with the organization.</td>
<td>Yes remuneration consultants are involved. Implemented by the SMT with the approval of the National Director.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-53</td>
<td>Report how stakeholders’ views are sought and taken into account regarding remuneration.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Disclosure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethics and Integrity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-56</td>
<td>Describe the organization’s values, principles, standards and norms of behavior such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics.</td>
<td>Core values (page 130) Vision/identity statement (page 1) Acknowledgement of email Policy Code of Conduct Policy Child Protection Policy Corporate Code of Conduct Policy Covenant of Partnership Dress code policy Employment of Relatives Policy Harassment Prevention Policy Internet Policy Kidnapping and Hostage Taking policy Leave and Attendance Policy Substance Abuse Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-57</td>
<td>The internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice on ethical and lawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as helplines or advice lines</td>
<td>Grievance mechanism, Reporting lines to address staff matters, staff care, legal counsel and management action See page 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4-58</td>
<td>The internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as escalation through line management, whistleblowing mechanisms or hostlines</td>
<td>See page 94 Whistle blower Grievance mechanism, Our Voice Survey (feedback mechanism) Reporting lines to address staff matters, staff care, legal counsel and management action P&amp;C disciplinary action and Anti-corruption guidelines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURES FOR NGO SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Sector Disclosures</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC DISCLOSURES FOR THE NGO SECTOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 Aspects</td>
<td>DIRECT ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED Report net income as part of ‘Direct economic value generated’. Information on the creation and distribution of economic value provides a basic indication of how the organization has created wealth for affected stakeholders.</td>
<td>See pages 106 - 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects</td>
<td>Sector Disclosures</td>
<td>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Allocation G4-DMA</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA*</td>
<td>See pages 106 - 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socially-Responsible Investment</td>
<td>This sector specific Aspect does not contain Indicators</td>
<td>To address this Aspect, the organization may use alternative indicators or develop their own indicators. Organization-specific indicators included in the report should be subject to the GRI Reporting Principles and have the same technical rigor as GRI’s Standard Disclosures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethical Fundraising G4-DM2</td>
<td>SECTOR SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR DMA</td>
<td>World Vision Lanka adheres to World Vision International standards and Local Law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES FOR THE NGO SECTOR

| G4 Aspects                                      | Products and Services G4-EN27                        | EXTENT OF IMPACT MITIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES | See page 95 |

### LABOR PRACTICES AND DECENT WORK DISCLOSURES FOR THE NGO SECTOR

| G4 Aspects                                      | Occupational Health and Safety G4-DMA G4-LA6 G4-LA7 | SECTOR SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR DMA | NA |

### ASPECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Sector Disclosures</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training and Education G4-LA9</td>
<td>SECTOR ADDITIONS TO G4 INDICATORS</td>
<td>Report the average hours of training that the organization’s volunteers have undertaken during the reporting period, by: Gender Volunteer category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and Education (contd.) G4-LA10</td>
<td>Refer to G4-10 for categories of volunteers and identify training hours per category.</td>
<td>Management Essentials, Technical Programming, Mentoring, Orientation, LINGO, SAP Academy, Community Immersion Proposal Pro, Community Voice and Action and online learning platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Practices Grievance Mechanisms G4-DM2</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA*</td>
<td>See page 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOCIETY DISCLOSURES FOR THE NGO SECTOR

| G4 Aspects                                      | Anti-corruption G4-SO3                               | Report the total number and percentage of programs assessed for risks related to corruption. Identify programs assessed for risks related to corruption. Report the total number of confirmed incidents in which volunteers and members of governance bodies were dismissed or disciplined for corruption. | Our 48 operations are assessed on an annual basis by our compliance and audit teams. No events of corruption reported this year. |

### PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURES FOR THE NGO SECTOR

| G4 Aspects                                      | Marketing Communications                               | Include specific reference to ethical fundraising, including with reference to respect for rights of affected stakeholders and donors. | NA |

### Sector Specific Aspects

<p>| Aspects                                      | Affected Stakeholder Engagement                       | Processes for involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs | See page 89 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Sector Disclosures</th>
<th>Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2015 unless otherwise specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feedback, Complaints and Action</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA³</td>
<td>See page 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanisms for feedback and complaints in</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relation to programs and policies and for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>determining actions to take in response to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>breaches of policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring, Evaluation and</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA³</td>
<td>See page 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>System for program monitoring, evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and learning, (including measuring program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>effectiveness and impact), resulting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>charges to programs, and how they are</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>communicated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and Diversity</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA³</td>
<td>See page 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures to integrate gender and diversity into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>program design and implementation, and the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monitoring, evaluation, and learning cycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Awareness and Advocacy</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA³</td>
<td>See page 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processes to formulate, communicate,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>implement, and change advocacy positions and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>public awareness campaigns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinaton</td>
<td>REQUIRED SECTOR SPECIFIC DMA³</td>
<td>See page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processes to take into account and coordinate with the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>activities of other actors</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Further, design, monitoring and evaluation activities are considered as an opportunity to build capacity among programme partners and stakeholders. Programming staff respect the confidentiality of personal information disclosed by respondents and a due course 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 2015, three designs and eight redesigns were completed in consultation with children, community and stakeholders who were concertedly involved in the process. Their suggestions were valued and incorporated to the design/redesign.

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 is paid to children and other vulnerable groups.

GRI Compliance

Involvement of affected stakeholder groups

Involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes

Involvement of affected stakeholder groups

Involvement of affected stakeholder groups
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 and managing 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 and capacities.

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 provider.

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, including the government. This leads to reflections, lessons learning and course correction required for the improvement of the project performance, effectiveness, management and sustainability.

This year, the Area Development Programmes conducted reflections with communities and stakeholders at the end of every six months. The outcomes of the reflections were incorporated to the semi-annual and annual reviews.

Additionally, regular monitoring is conducted through monthly reporting and monthly management meetings within the programme team as part of programme management.
Integration of gender

Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring evaluation and learning cycle

Gender is one of the critical crosscutting programme themes identified and prioritised as important to all World Vision programmes. Our Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP) Guidelines states:

’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 crosscutting 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.’

In the programme management cycle, the active participation of women is ensured during the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reflection processes of both long-term development and emergencies. 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 the discussions, women and girls actively participate in the participatory designing process. The voice of women and girls are heard and included. Special emphasis is given to encourage women leadership in the programmes.

Recognising that gender issues are not solely about women, MenCare Project was initiated to promote men’s equitable involvement as caregivers in the lives of their partners and children. MenCare works with fathers to transform gender relationships and mobilises them to take action in their own communities to prevent violence against women and children and become role models in male-parenting.

This year, World Vision Lanka also conducted a follow-up to the Gender Self-Assessment Survey which reflected positive improvements including increased number of women in leadership roles within the organisation.

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 empowers citizens to engage directly with relevant authorities to seek sustainable solutions to these issues.

During 2015, policies such as Livestock Development Policy and Strategies, National Energy Policy Strategy, National Education For All Policy, Provincial Statute for Early Childhood Care and Development, Maternal Health Care Package, National Health Master Plan, Disaster Management Policy, Circular of 2006 - Reactivating Village Community Rights Monitoring Committees (VCMRC), National Drinking Water Policy, National Road Master Plan were better implemented in our Programmes.

We also worked with the relevant authorities on the re-drafting of the Child Protection Policy of Sri Lanka.

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 World Vision Lanka 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.
GRI Compliance

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 special mailbox to which any feedback or grievances could be sent.

The organization conducts an annual staff engagement survey among all staff globally where staff are encouraged to voice their sentiments about the company and how engaged they feel. The survey is anonymous and attracted this year a global response of around 89% of staff while Sri Lanka had a response rate of 99%.

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

Total direct emissions and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight

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.

In 2010 World Vision decided to track the carbon footprint of its operations in four selected areas - air travel, fuel consumption, electricity usage and paper usage - which were identified as the most significant environmental impacts of our programmes.

The emission of CO₂ which measured at 1,852.3 tonnes in 2010 has been reduced by half and World Vision has managed to maintain it below 1,000 every year.

Compared to last year, in 2015, there has been a decrease in air travel and the usage of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchased electricity</td>
<td>379.29</td>
<td>359.93</td>
<td>389.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In house energy use</td>
<td>17.52</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>23.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle fuel use</td>
<td>415.80</td>
<td>445.27</td>
<td>446.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper use</td>
<td>15.65</td>
<td>24.54</td>
<td>22.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air travel</td>
<td>72.34</td>
<td>107.09</td>
<td>99.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CO₂ emission</td>
<td>900.59</td>
<td>957.73</td>
<td>981.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Energy use in 2015

Total CO₂ Emission
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 engages in an annual process of measuring and reporting, its impact on Child Well-Being (CWB) among its beneficiary populations. This year too we have achieved considerable progress in CWB, in keeping with the child-focused country strategy.

A key highlight has been our concerted effort to link grassroots development to relevant policy change and implementation through research and advocacy both at the local and national levels.

**Child Well Being Report (Summary)**

Impact on CWB in 2015 has been monitored and measured with the use of 26 indicators, some of which are aligned to the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition, evaluation data and information of 9 Area Development Programmes measure ‘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 World Vision Lanka programmes. These indicators are monitored annually to capture trends in CWB, and are evaluated at periodic intervals against baseline data, where it is available.

**Improved maternal and child, health and nutrition**

Despite Sri Lanka’s universal health coverage, poor behavioural and health seeking practices, among other issues, contribute to health disparities among impoverished and marginalised communities. Sri Lanka also ranks third highest for levels of wasting in the world, according to the Global Nutrition Report.

WWL conducts a number of programmes to enhance and improve the nutritional status of children and young mothers, including – awareness programmes, growth monitoring, integrated nutrition programming (with economic development activities), community building initiatives such as ‘mother care groups’ and capacity building of public healthcare staff and improved access to healthcare services.
Improved access to clean water and sanitation

In water and sanitation World Vision provided safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure. Hygiene promotion programmes were conducted targeting school children and caregivers.

The Sanitation Advocacy Model (SAM) empowers communities to create their own demand to improve proper sanitation facilities, with the collaboration of estate management, local government and community. The model implemented in five Area Development Programmes in Central Sri Lanka has seen 29 out of 36 estates achieve a status of "Open Defecation Free".

Ensure child and youth education to establish their future

While Sri Lanka has achieved high levels of literacy at the national level, educational gains are disparate among regions and vulnerable groups. Children in primary schools in the areas we work in, indicate low age-appropriate literacy. The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) space has evolved in an ad hoc non-standard environment over the past decade due to the lack of an enforceable national policy and continues to remain a non-state entity. World Vision’s interventions such as construction and upgrading of child-friendly classrooms, reading boxes, increased availability of reading material and ECCD programmes for parents and preschool teachers have been instrumental not only in advancing children’s literacy but also in increasing the involvement of parents and teachers in the children’s development.
Increase economic and environment resilience

Sri Lanka has exceeded its MDG target for reducing poverty by half by the year 2015, however, disparities in poverty levels are large among regions and different groups of the population. The need for targeted interventions for economic growth and resilience, especially among the rural poor and the estate sector is greater.

The most pressing problems affecting the rural poor encompass productivity, connectivity and economic mobilization, lack of entrepreneurship, poor savings habit and investment, high cost of agriculture inputs, issues related to marketing and ‘seasonality’ of income.

World Vision’s own Participatory Living Standard Ranking (PLSR), helps identify levels of poverty among families. In response to their needs, World Vision Lanka implements a unique ‘graduation model’ where the beneficiaries are ‘graduated’ in a series of ‘living rankings’.

Ensure children are cared-for protected and their voices are heard and respected

The Child Protection Programme of World Vision Lanka capacitates most vulnerable children and families, to respond to child protection needs through community based child protection mechanisms, such as establishing and strengthening of village level vigilance committees that monitor and respond to protection issues.

Among its other initiatives are awareness programmes for the community, children, families and government officials, and follow-up on child protection cases filed with the justice system, promoting child participation and engaging in policy level dialogue towards the adoption and implementation of progressive child protection standards.

Full Child Well Being Report available at www.worldvision.lk
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 2015, 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 2 to 16.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of 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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation 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.

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 2015, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation’s state of affairs as at 30 September 2015 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.
### Balance Sheet (all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>30 September 2015</th>
<th>30 September 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and buildings</td>
<td>10 307,289,048</td>
<td>183,604,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>11 174,676,234</td>
<td>154,471,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>12 40,576,482</td>
<td>24,680,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits and prepayments</td>
<td>13 27,475,260</td>
<td>30,126,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant receivable</td>
<td>14 63,099,239</td>
<td>86,655,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>15 188,945,414</td>
<td>292,466,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>801,961,677</td>
<td>630,542,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **FUNDING AND LIABILITIES** | | |
| Unrestricted funds | 16 320,662,035 | 228,876,368 |
| Restricted funds | 17 83,995,337 | 73,725,433 |
| Total assets | | |
| Defined benefit obligations | 19 203,140,463 | 162,128,390 |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Payables | 18 194,163,842 | 165,812,220 |
| Total liabilities | | |
| Total accumulated fund and liabilities | 801,961,677 | 630,542,411 |

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

Finance Director

The World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2016.

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### Statement of changes in accumulated fund (all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial year</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 October 2012</strong></td>
<td>86,564,737</td>
<td>132,320,871</td>
<td>218,885,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>13,636,697</td>
<td>74,707,921</td>
<td>88,344,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency translation difference</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>(806,069)</td>
<td>(806,069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 September 2013</strong></td>
<td>100,201,434</td>
<td>206,222,723</td>
<td>306,424,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 October 2013</strong></td>
<td>100,201,434</td>
<td>206,222,723</td>
<td>306,424,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit) / Surplus for the year</td>
<td>(26,476,001)</td>
<td>56,534,083</td>
<td>30,058,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency translation difference</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>(5,703,329)</td>
<td>(5,703,329)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 September 2014</strong></td>
<td>73,725,433</td>
<td>257,053,477</td>
<td>330,778,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 October 2014</strong></td>
<td>73,725,433</td>
<td>257,053,477</td>
<td>330,778,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification</td>
<td>(28,177,109)</td>
<td>(28,177,109)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Please refer note 2.15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restated Balance as at 1 October 2014</td>
<td>73,725,433</td>
<td>228,876,368</td>
<td>302,601,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>10,269,904</td>
<td>88,424,346</td>
<td>98,694,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency translation difference</td>
<td>3,361,321</td>
<td>3,361,321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 September 2015</strong></td>
<td>83,995,337</td>
<td>320,662,035</td>
<td>404,657,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cash flows from operating activities
Cash flows used in operations 20  90,736,587  (43,846,432)
Gratuity paid 19  (5,972,705)  (16,554,300)
Tax Paid (553,017)  (710,300)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities  84,210,865  (61,111,032)

Cash flows from investing activities
Sale of assets and other disposable items 6  71,356,665  11,761,870
Purchase of land and buildings 10  (123,684,859)  (183,339,889)
Interest received 6  26,162,908  29,253,003
Investment in interest bearing instruments 11  (20,204,535)  2,412,323
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (46,369,821)  (139,912,693)

Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 37,841,044  (201,023,725)

Movement in cash and cash equivalents
Beginning of the year  151,004,370  352,028,095
Increase/ Decrease  37,841,044  (201,023,725)
End of the year  188,845,414  151,004,370
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). However, for the local regulatory reporting purposes, the financial statements prepared and presented in LKR the USD balances are 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.

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. The elevators are included under building asset class and the useful life is estimated to be 10 years.

2.4 Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are charged directly 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 recognized 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.

b. Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis.

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

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.11 Expenditure recognition

Expenses in carrying out projects and other activities of World Vision Lanka are recognised in the statement of financial activities during the period in which they are incurred. Other expenses incurred in administration, restoring and maintaining of property, plant and equipment are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the statement of financial activities.

2.12 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 Income Tax Expense

Income tax is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006, on the profits earned by World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited and in terms of section 96A; and is based on the elements of income and expenditure reflected in the statement of Comprehensive income and on the elements of grants received, subject to exceptions referred to in Note 21 to the financial statement.

2.14 Changes in accounting policies

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied from previous years

2.15 Comparatives

Previous year’s figures and phrases have been re-arranged whenever necessary, to conform to the current year’s presentation.

Income tax expense and Income tax liability

Income tax expense and income tax liability has not been separately shown in respective financial statements in previous years. Income tax expense was included in administrative cost and income tax liability was included in accumulated surplus. The comparatives of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2015 has been reclassified as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year end 30 September 2014</th>
<th>Prior to reclassification</th>
<th>Effect of reclassification</th>
<th>After reclassification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>247,928,630</td>
<td>710,300</td>
<td>247,218,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus on operating activities before taxation</td>
<td>31,478,684</td>
<td>710,300</td>
<td>30,768,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expenses</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>710,300</td>
<td>710,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 30 September 2014</th>
<th>Prior to reclassification</th>
<th>Effect of reclassification</th>
<th>After reclassification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted fund</td>
<td>257,053,477</td>
<td>28,177,109</td>
<td>228,876,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total accumulated fund</td>
<td>330,778,910</td>
<td>28,177,109</td>
<td>302,601,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>137,635,111</td>
<td>28,177,109</td>
<td>165,812,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expense</td>
<td>117,059,229</td>
<td>28,177,109</td>
<td>145,236,338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

03. 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.

04. Incoming resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct funding and other</td>
<td>228,617,945</td>
<td>192,757,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from World Vision International</td>
<td>2,923,999,117</td>
<td>2,921,195,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from support office</td>
<td>18,515,226</td>
<td>29,413,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,142,514,388</td>
<td>3,143,366,852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

05. Project expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government-Grant</td>
<td>411,960,908</td>
<td>315,048,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Non-Sponsorship</td>
<td>385,492,509</td>
<td>373,179,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship</td>
<td>2,137,555,225</td>
<td>2,218,166,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,935,008,642</td>
<td>2,906,395,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 19.
5.1 Other direct costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries cost</td>
<td>1,884,175,693</td>
<td>1,864,851,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistical support services</td>
<td>133,938,385</td>
<td>140,117,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and storage</td>
<td>83,769,884</td>
<td>91,062,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>39,559,427</td>
<td>72,033,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and networking</td>
<td>25,563,947</td>
<td>36,041,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationary</td>
<td>(10,431,562)</td>
<td>24,582,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cost</td>
<td>16,852,003</td>
<td>14,543,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,194,290,901</td>
<td>2,243,232,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

06. Other revenue earned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>26,162,908</td>
<td>29,253,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of assets and other disposable items</td>
<td>71,356,665</td>
<td>11,761,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97,519,573</td>
<td>41,014,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

07. Operating activities

The following items have been charged in arriving at net surplus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project expenses (excluding staff cost)</td>
<td>2,195,475,087</td>
<td>2,003,693,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits (Note 8)</td>
<td>699,627,774</td>
<td>661,613,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fee and related expenses</td>
<td>1,137,960</td>
<td>1,505,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,195,475,087</td>
<td>2,003,693,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

08. Staff cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>561,915,655</td>
<td>558,565,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plan</td>
<td>90,727,341</td>
<td>81,250,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit obligation (Note 19)</td>
<td>46,984,778</td>
<td>21,797,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>699,627,774</td>
<td>661,613,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

09. Tax

Effective 1 April 2006, the Company is 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.

9.1 Income Tax Expense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total grants and donation received</td>
<td>3,171,132,286</td>
<td>3,143,366,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed profit-3% of grants and donations received</td>
<td>95,133,969</td>
<td>94,301,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax charge at 28%</td>
<td>26,637,511</td>
<td>26,404,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on grants and donations</td>
<td>26,637,511</td>
<td>26,404,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on interest income</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year tax</td>
<td>26,637,511</td>
<td>26,404,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Tax remission</td>
<td>(25,711,400)</td>
<td>(25,693,982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Charge</td>
<td>926,111</td>
<td>710,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Land and buildings

10.1 Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Balance as at 30 September 2015</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Balance as at 30 September 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>73,704,300</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>73,704,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>109,899,889</td>
<td>123,684,859</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>233,584,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>183,604,189</td>
<td>123,684,859</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>307,289,048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 carring value.

Depreciation has not been charged as the building is still under renovations and therefore it is not available for use.

10.2 Depreciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Balance as at 30 September 2015</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Balance as at 30 September 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.3 Net book value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>307,289,048</td>
<td>183,604,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value</td>
<td>307,289,048</td>
<td>183,604,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Investments

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>174,676,234</td>
<td>154,471,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>2,086,480</td>
<td>2,911,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td>480,917</td>
<td>3,436,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable from related party (Note 23)</td>
<td>81,004</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>37,928,081</td>
<td>18,331,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,576,482</td>
<td>24,680,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Deposits and prepayments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>5,606,576</td>
<td>6,061,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>21,868,684</td>
<td>24,065,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,475,260</td>
<td>30,126,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Grant receivable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund received from unrestricted sources</td>
<td>(2,927,241,409)</td>
<td>(2,852,541,061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Program expenses</td>
<td>2,990,340,848</td>
<td>2,939,196,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant receivable amount</td>
<td>63,099,239</td>
<td>86,655,624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This represents excess expenses incurred over unrestricted sources, which is receivable from World Vision International.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>249,996</td>
<td>582,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term bank deposits</td>
<td>167,627,849</td>
<td>123,245,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>20,967,569</td>
<td>27,175,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,845,414</td>
<td>151,004,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

16. Unrestricted funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of the year</td>
<td>228,876,368</td>
<td>178,045,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted surplus in operating activities</td>
<td>91,785,667</td>
<td>50,830,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of the year</td>
<td>320,662,035</td>
<td>228,876,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Restricted funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of the year</td>
<td>73,725,433</td>
<td>100,201,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted (deficit) / surplus in operating activities</td>
<td>(10,269,904)</td>
<td>(24,476,001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of the year</td>
<td>63,455,533</td>
<td>73,725,433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>162,264,147</td>
<td>145,236,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention (See (a) below)</td>
<td>30,556,352</td>
<td>18,680,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriation provision</td>
<td>1,343,343</td>
<td>1,895,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>194,163,842</td>
<td>163,812,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.

19. Defined benefit obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of the year</td>
<td>162,128,390</td>
<td>156,884,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for the year</td>
<td>46,984,778</td>
<td>21,797,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment made during the year</td>
<td>(5,972,705)</td>
<td>(16,554,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the end of the year</td>
<td>203,140,463</td>
<td>162,128,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate per annum</td>
<td>9.58%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual salary increment rate</td>
<td>10.44%</td>
<td>8.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement age</td>
<td>57 yrs</td>
<td>57 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Cash used in operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus of income over expenditure</td>
<td>99,620,361</td>
<td>30,768,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuity provision (Note 19)</td>
<td>46,984,778</td>
<td>21,797,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>21,556,385</td>
<td>(318,122,789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange difference on revaluation</td>
<td>1,361,321</td>
<td>(5,703,329)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of assets and other disposable items</td>
<td>(71,356,665)</td>
<td>(11,761,870)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income (Note 6)</td>
<td>(26,162,908)</td>
<td>(29,253,003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating surplus/ (deficit) before working capital changes</td>
<td>76,003,272</td>
<td>(312,274,864)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease/ (Increase) in receivables</td>
<td>(15,896,385)</td>
<td>229,772,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/ decrease in prepayments and deposits</td>
<td>2,651,172</td>
<td>(8,908,457)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in payables</td>
<td>27,978,528</td>
<td>47,564,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows generated from operating activities</td>
<td>90,736,587</td>
<td>(43,846,432)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. NGO Tax Payable

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 2013/14 and all tax liabilities up to 2013/14 have been fully settled. During the year, the Company has settled LKR 536,690 in respect of NGO tax liability 2013/2014.

In the event the Company fails to obtain the remission for the year of assessment 2014/2015 from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue, it will be liable to NGO tax on the grant income at the stipulated rates.

22. 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.

23. Directors’ interest and related party transactions

The company represents World Vision International locally, and receives funding from World Vision International and its offices in various countries as disclosed in Note 4. The directors of the company during the financial year were:

- Mr. Trihadi Saptoadi Resigned on 1 August 2015
- Mr. Jan De Waal Appointed on 1 August 2015
- Mr. Samuel Sureshkumar Bartlett Resigned on 10 September 2015
- Mr. Jonathan Johnson Appointed on 10 September 2015
- Ms. Marina A Tharmaratnam
- Rt. Rev. Dhiloraj Canagasabey
- Ms. Suzette De Alwis
- Mr. Kevin Gray
- Mr. Ramesh Schaffter
- Mr. Chandimal Mendis
- Mr. Ravi Algama Appointed on 15 December 2014
- Ms. Felicia Adhihetty Appointed on 15 December 2014

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of transactions</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund transfer</td>
<td>34,809,872</td>
<td>31,942,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other administration expenses</td>
<td>(918,583)</td>
<td>1,251,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital allocation</td>
<td>(31,812,268)</td>
<td>30,690,241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The director was not directly or indirectly involved in any contacts with the Company during the year ended 30th September 2015.
(b) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount due from Vision Fund Lanka Ltd - Balance as at 30 September</td>
<td>81,004</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Key management compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term employee benefits</td>
<td>18,639,773</td>
<td>15,345,174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The director, Mr. Kevin Gray also acts as a vice president/site lead, banking operations at HSBC Electronic Data Processing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

World Vision Lanka has received a funding commitment of Rs 112,263,920 in August 2015 for the Neluwa WASH Project from HSBC Electronic Data Processing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd which can be used until December 2016.

The director was not directly or indirectly involved in any contracts with the Company during the year ended 30 September 2015.

24. Events after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the balance sheet date, which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements.
විශේෂ ස්ථානය 2015

වේදිකා නවිමේත් 2015

වෙරළ කාර්යස්ථානය සහ මෙයින්ගේ කාර්යක්ෂණයන් ලබා තිබේ, නමුත් කාර්යස්ථානය මෙයින් ගැනිමේත් විශේෂ ස්ථානයක් නිෂ්පාදනය වේය. කාර්යස්ථානය මෙයින් නැතිවර හා මෙයින් අදාළ විශේෂ ස්ථානයක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට අවශේෂණය වේ. 

කාර්යස්ථානය මෙයින් නැතිවර හා මෙයින් අදාළ විශේෂ ස්ථානයක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට අවශේෂණය වේ.
Our Presence in the World

97 countries
41,961 staff

Our Core Values
We are Christian
We are committed to the poor
We value people
We are stewards
We are partners
We are responsive
**Name of the Company:**
World Vision Lanka (Gte) Limited

**Legal Form:**
1. Incorporated as a Company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act No: 07 of 2007- Registration No: GA 16.

2. Registered as a Voluntary Social Services/Non-Governmental Organization under Voluntary Social Services Organizations Act No: 31 of 1980- Registration No: FL 46901.

**Registered Address**
1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 8.
Tel: 94 (11) 269 1233
Fax: 94 (11) 269 7577
Web: www.worldvision.lk
FB: www.facebook.com/WVLanka

**Auditors**
PricewaterhouseCoopers
100, Braybrooke Place, Colombo 2.

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

**Bankers:**
Standard Chartered Bank
Commercial Bank
Bank of Ceylon
People’s Bank
Hatton National Bank
Seylan Bank

**Funding Partners:**
World Vision Australia
World Vision Canada
World Vision Finland
World Vision Germany
World Vision Hong Kong
World Vision Japan
World Vision Korea
World Vision Malaysia
World Vision Singapore
World Vision Taiwan
World Vision UK
World Vision US
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)

**Local Funding Partners**
HSBC
Brandix Lanka Ltd
MAS Active Trading Pvt. Ltd

World Vision Lanka new office address: 619/8, Dr. Danister De Silva Mawatha, Colombo 09.