

# PARTNERING FOR CHANGE



For us at World Vision, every day is a chance to create connections and form partnerships; to change a life and bring hope to the hopeless. For the last 36 years, we have done just that. From our team, to the many thousands of children we work with, we have formed bonds, in order to continue our cause and create a better life for many across the island. This year we intentionally reached out to colleagues in the public and private sector to join us in partnering for change. We are heartened to have received the support of many corporate entities who have volunteered their time and expertise in order to be a part of our many development programmes. Their invaluable contributions will surely enhance our work and we look forward to being partnered for change, for children.

# PARTNERING FOR CHANGE











# OUR VISION

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



## OUR HISTORY

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

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

World Vision has been in Sri Lanka since 1977 and has invested over USD 400 million (LKR 40 billion) in relief and development projects in 20 districts across the country.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR



“During the year we intentionally focused our attention on seeking associates in both the public and private sector who share our passion to serve the less fortunate. I am pleased to note the positive response that has enabled World Vision to forge many new partnerships and collaborations.”

It gives me great pleasure to pen this message for the Annual Review 2013 which covers the period from October 2012 to September 2013. The year has seen commendable growth in all our areas of work and we have been able to touch the lives of many more children, their families and communities.

During the year we intentionally focused our attention on seeking associates in both the public and private sector who share our passion to serve the less fortunate. I am pleased to note the positive response that has enabled World Vision to forge many new partnerships and collaborations.

On our visits to the field I have personally witnessed the tremendous impact that our work has made in the lives of some of the most vulnerable children, their families and their communities.

I am pleased to note the continued commitment towards accountability and transparency and the special attention focused on sustainability reporting and also on child well being aspirations.

I thank my colleagues of our Board for willingly sharing their time and knowledge to ensure good governance and accountability within the organization. A special word of thanks to our previous Board Chair Ravi Algama for the

exceptional leadership he provided and for making my task that much easier as I took over the mantle.

During the year we bid farewell to three Board members – Ravi Algama, Sunil Wijesinghe and Ravi Fernando who had served their full terms and welcomed three new members to our Board in Kevin Gray, Ramesh Schaffter and Chandimal Mendis.

Our staff continues to be our greatest strength and asset as they serve with admirable dedication and commitment in some challenging locations. Our sincere thanks go out to them and National Director Suresh Bartlett and the senior leadership team for all their efforts.

*Marina Tharmaratnam*

**Marina Tharmaratnam**  
Board Chair



## MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR





“The impact we have made in the lives of children and their families is heartening but we constantly remind ourselves that there is much more we can do.”

The year 2013 was challenging but still a good year for World Vision Lanka which saw overall growth and continued transformation across all our programmes. We were able to intentionally reach out to other like-minded organisations and forge strategic partnerships that added value to our work and helped in formulating innovative solutions and approaches to everyday issues of poverty.

In addition to working with donors, governments and communities, we were able to forge mutually beneficial partnerships with many leading corporates and these have helped us to expand our efforts in several of our programmes. Through these partnerships we have been able to reach out to a wider section of the communities we serve and the collaborations have strengthened our work and created new synergies.

The plantation sector which is home to some of the most vulnerable communities in the country has also benefited from the many such collaborations and joint efforts with plantation management companies who have willingly engaged with us in our programmes.

We commenced three new development programmes during the year and now have 43 programmes in 20 districts. Our funding too grew marginally in a very challenging environment of shrinking donor funding. Children, families and

communities continue to be transformed and strengthened throughout our programmes in all parts of the country.

More homes and families have access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, children now regularly attend school and enjoy better healthcare and nutrition. Families have more sustainable livelihoods and communities have learnt the ability to dialogue with service providers for their rights.

Children are now active participants in most decision making processes – especially those which have a direct impact on their lives. They also have a space for their talents and voice to be seen and heard.

The impact we have made in the lives of children and their families is heartening but we constantly remind ourselves that there is much more we can do.

For the third successive year we have used the UN Global Compact GRI guidelines for our Sustainability Reporting in our review to improve our commitment to transparency and accountability, refine our internal processes and better position ourselves for future engagement with external stakeholders.

This year too we feature a special section on Child Well Being aspirations and our progress in measuring change in

the four areas of Child Well Being. Our evidence based programming enables us to effectively measure our impacts against internationally accepted indicators and track progress and even make course corrections where necessary.

Our efforts this year would not have been possible without the support of our external stakeholders. We owe a special debt of gratitude to all our donors, sponsors, local and international partners, Government Ministries, Provincial and local authorities and the communities we serve.

On my visits to the field I am often amazed at the impacts that we have created in the lives of children but I am also struck by the dedication of our staff both in the field and the national office whose passionate commitment is what makes that special difference in our work.

Our Board members and supporters continued to be closely engaged in our work and willingly participated in many trips to the field and other events with our staff. Their valuable counsel and encouragement throughout the year is deeply appreciated.



**Suresh Bartlett**  
National Director



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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**(1) Marina Tharmaratnam**

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

**(2) Rt. Rev. Dhiloraj Canagasabey**

Rt. Rev Dhiloraj Canagasabey is the Bishop of the Colombo Diocese of the Church of Ceylon. He was previously the Archdeacon of Nuwara Eliya. He has been a member of the World Vision Lanka Board from 2007 and was appointed Deputy Chair in 2013.

**(3) Dr. Mrs. Sylvanthy Ariadurai**

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

**(4) Suzette de Alwis**

Suzette de Alwis is the co-founder of Ma's Tropical Food Ltd (Pvt), Manufacturer and Exporters of spices and allied food products.

She is a Fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants UK, and has served on the Board of World Vision Sri Lanka since 2007.

**(5) Roshan Perera**

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

**(6) Kevin Gray**

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

**(7) Ramesh Schaffter**

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

**(8) Chandimal Mendis**

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

**(9) Suresh Bartlett**

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

**(10) Trihadi Saptoadi**

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

**(11) Kevin Jenkins**

President – World Vision International (Ex-officio Member) Kevin Jenkins became President and Chief Executive Officer of World Vision International in October 2009. He previously served the organisation as a sponsor, volunteer, fundraiser and Board member with World Vision Canada. Jenkins holds a MBA from Harvard Business School.



## 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.”**

## **Accountability and Transparency**

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

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

### **World Vision Lanka is accountable to:**

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

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

### **Reporting period:**

This Annual Review covers our activities and performance for the period 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013, in alignment with the World Vision International's financial year.

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



## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE



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

### **Organisational Structure and Governance**

World Vision Lanka is part of the World Vision International Partnership which is made up of over 95 offices worldwide, most of which are governed by local boards or advisory councils. By signing the World Vision International Covenant of Partnership, each partner agrees to abide by common policies and standards.

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

While it is a member of the World Vision International Partnership, World Vision Lanka is also a distinct legal entity with its own Board of Directors whose role is to provide overall strategic direction and ensuring risk is effectively managed. The Board is involved with approval of the overall country strategy and strategic plans.

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

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

#### **Peer Reviews**

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

#### **Programme Capability Reviews**

These reviews ensure that sufficient programming capabilities exist to enable the achievement of strategic objectives, and that the proper relationship between implementing offices and 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.

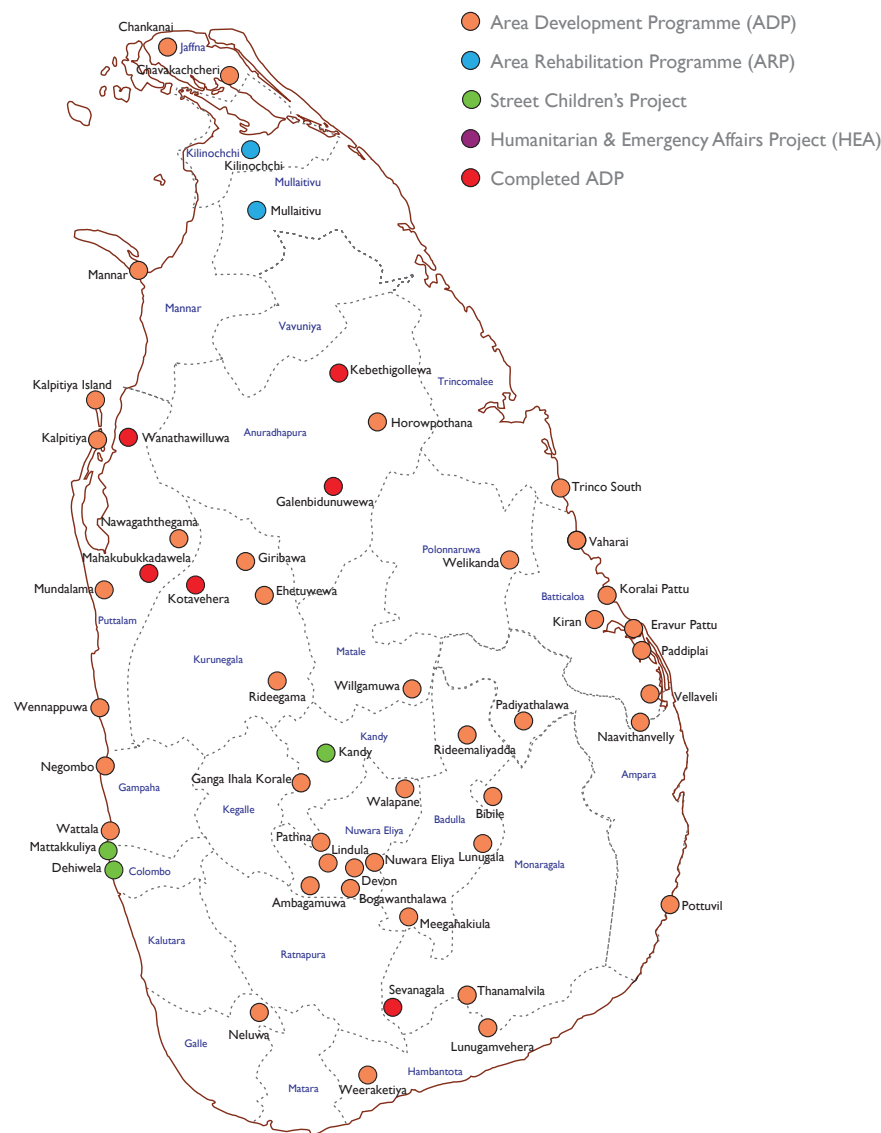
### **Operational and Finance Audits**

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.



# WORLD VISION'S PRESENCE IN SRI LANKA



## OUR WORK

World Vision is committed to long-term and sustainable change supporting children, families and their communities to reach their full potential.

Our commitment to a community spans approximately 15 years and is initiated in clearly defined geographical clusters of rural or urban communities, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 people

As a distinctive feature of our approach we select the most underdeveloped and poorest regions in the country and establish Area Development Programmes (ADPs) at these locations.

World Vision's 43 development programmes operate in over 1400 villages in 20 Districts spread across Sri Lanka.

These ADPs serve the communities by helping them to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes in an interdependent relationship with local governments and other stakeholders. WorldVision also helps and educates local leaders to take ownership of projects, providing technical support, funding and expertise.

World Vision helps these communities develop by providing them better access to education, economic development, health and nutrition, and water and

sanitation; the ADPs four key capacity building sectors. Crosscutting themes of gender, environment, disaster risk reduction, disability, HIV/AIDS, child protection, conflict sensitivity and governance are intentionally interwoven into the programmes to enhance their effectiveness and add value.

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

Our focus is on Children, who are always at the heart of our work. They endure as the best indicator of a community's social health; when children are fed, sheltered, schooled, protected, valued, and loved, a community thrives.

Likewise our response is especially aligned to the wellbeing and empowerment of children, their families and their communities.

Development programmes can sometimes be interrupted and suffer setbacks due to both natural and manmade disasters. ADPs too are geared to integrate processes such as disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction that enhance stability and help build more peaceful and resilient communities.

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

We also believe it is crucial to provide special protection for children during emergencies as they are often prone to neglect and abuse.

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





## PARTNERING FOR CHANGE

**“Partnering has the potential to achieve proportionately greater and better results to make a lasting difference in the lives of the poor communities we serve.”**

The last year saw more growth in all our programme areas and through it we witnessed an increased number of children and their families who now enjoy a better quality of life.

Indeed across all of our programmes children now enjoy better health and have improved access to healthcare facilities, parents understand and appreciate the value of education and there is better attendance in schools. Access to clean water has improved and thus the danger of water borne disease is greatly reduced. Communities have livelihoods restored and are able to earn fair incomes through new income generation activities like home gardens, poultry, goat or cattle rearing.

Even as the country continued its rebuilding efforts World Vision intentionally reached out for partners to join the organization in its development programmes. This we did in the firm resolve that the rebuilding of the country was the responsibility of everyone and

not restricted to the development organisations alone.

WVL also realised that there existed a great opportunity for a much wider collaboration in the rebuilding process through public and private sector partnerships.

World Vision recognizes partnerships are about relationships and the route to the best solution. It is significant as partnering has the potential to achieve proportionately greater and better results to make a lasting difference in the lives of the poor communities we serve.

As in the previous years, much of our work focused on the support and care for the former conflict affected communities who have now been resettled in their homes or places of choice and are beginning to rebuild their lives all over again.

These communities desperately need our support particularly in the area of

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

WVL was able to diversify its portfolio in the North through several Public-Private partnerships which created an opportunity for these conglomerates to engage in some work which went beyond their usual corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes into the area of sustainable development.

WVL initiated several projects in partnership with prestigious blue chip companies like John Keells Foundation, Brandix Lanka Limited, HSBC and PRIMA who all engaged in rehabilitation and livelihoods support programmes in the North.

In the plantation sector World Vision has established ongoing partnerships with all the key plantation management companies these collaborations have been a boon to the plantation communities.

Watawala Plantations PLC, Kotagala Plantations, Agrapatana Plantations, Kahawatte Plantations and Bogawanthalawa Plantations have all signed partnership collaboration agreements and are actively supporting our programmes in the field.

WVL also set up its Area Rehabilitation Programme (ARP) in Killinochchi which was once the main war zone during the 26-year conflict and is now struggling to re-establish its infrastructure and provide stable livelihoods for its return populations.

WVL continued its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs across all programme areas in the country. In addition to the main DRR program, implemented in Mannar, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu, 37 ADP's (along with their respective beneficiaries) have also been trained on DRR competencies, DRR implementation tool kits and enjoy the benefit of having Disaster Preparedness plans in place (through collaborations with the Disaster Management Centre and 18 Divisional Secretariats). This initiative is strengthened through the intentional integration of DRR in program design.

The average beneficiary of WVL now enjoys the reassurance that he/she is safe from the effects of disaster and has sufficient knowledge to manage, mitigate and adapt resilience towards disasters that are likely to take place.

One of the encouraging aspects has been the incredible results achieved in the crucial area of mental health.

The 'Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts' (REMIND)

project which was launched in October 2010 by World Vision in partnership with AusAid, the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the College of Psychiatrists and has had great success in its endeavor to improve the mental health and well-being of communities in the northern province of Sri Lanka.

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

The debilitating impact of the conflict touched every individual in the North, including children and youth, and caused the social fabric of the region to crumble. It is in this backdrop that World Vision developed its psychosocial support project in the North with grant funding from the European donor, ECHO. This project was designed to have a wide outreach, targeting the affected communities by a trained cadre of psychosocial service providers.

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

An encouraging aspect of the year has been the continued success of the Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIWASH) Project which is a joint programme of AusAid and World Vision Lanka. The programme runs through 2011-2015 and aims to provide water supply and sanitation facilities to over 23,000 persons - including 7,500 school children

- spread over a number of estates, schools and rural villages in the Nuwara Eliya District – one the most impoverished districts in the country.

To date, over 19,500 individuals have benefitted from having direct access to a supply of clean water and from improved sanitation facilities. This will greatly reduce the exposure of children to water borne diseases and improve their overall health and wellbeing.

We were heartened to see two new initiatives emerge through the RIWASH project which has added much value to our work in the plantations. The project has done some groundbreaking work on sanitation advocacy with a range

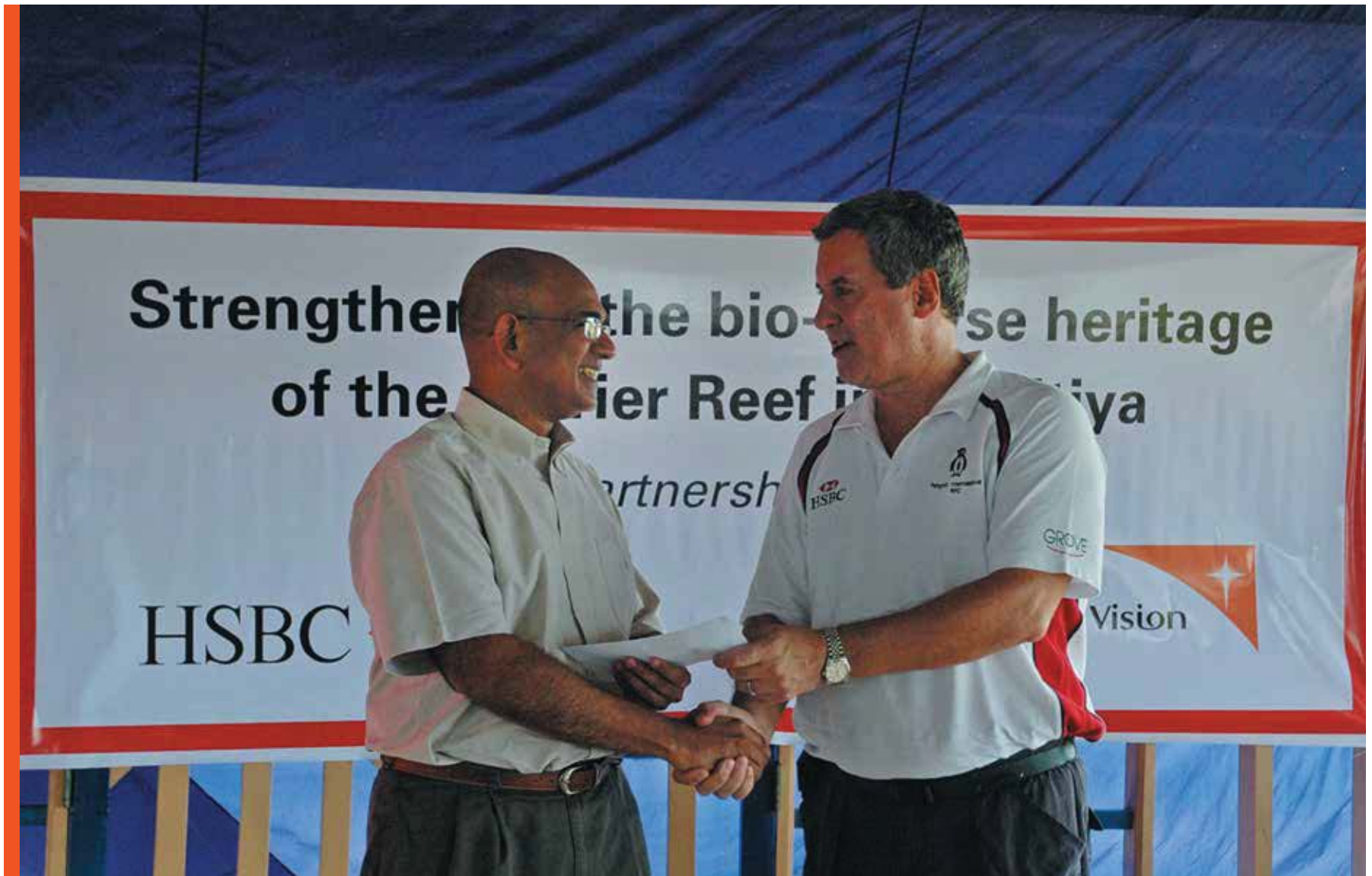
of local partners and we also saw the completion of a new housing project for the communities which provided good housing facilities for communities who had been hitherto living in overcrowded line rooms.

Our advocacy on social accountability issues has been very popular with the communities and the citizen voice and action (CVA) approach has enabled better interaction between the local communities and the service providers. Most communities are now well versed in good governance, the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, child rights, human rights and protection and issues of domestic violence, women's rights and Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).





## PARTNERING WITH HSBC FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION



World Vision and HSBC entered into a unique partnership to protect the Bar reef of Kalpitiya and preserve this natural heritage which is the largest and most diverse coral formation in Sri Lanka.

The Bar reef was declared a marine sanctuary in 1992, with an area reserve of 306.7 square Km, that is home to 156 species of coral and 238 species of tropics fish. It is a popular tourist destination for diving and dolphin and whale watching.

“This project is very much aligned to our strategy of protecting and preserving the environment and natural habitat of marine life. We hope this initiative will help pave the way for generations to enjoy its rich biodiversity and marine life, while at the same time provide alternative livelihoods to the people in the area,” said Nick Nocolaou, Chief Executive Officer for HSBC Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Besides being a major tourist attraction, the Kalpitiya bar reef also provides fishermen with their livelihoods as it functions as the breeding center for fish. However, the reef is under threat from natural enemies as well as human activity.

Recent threats to its ecosystem have been identified as over-exploitation of fish resources caused by unsuitable fishing methods including using dynamite to catch fish inside the corals, deep purse-seining which damage the coral and deplete fish

resources; and pollution from human activities like agriculture, fishing and improper tourism.

The overall project consists of three phases covering ‘education of the communities’ (including the promotion and development of community based awareness and education related to conservation), ‘developing livelihoods’ (improvement of livelihoods aligned to environment friendly techniques) and ‘partnering with other stakeholders’ (institutionalization of socio-economic and environment initiatives through partnership).

**“This project is very much aligned to our strategy of protecting and preserving the environment and natural habitat of marine life. We hope this initiative will help pave the way for generations to enjoy its rich biodiversity and marine life.”**

Since the partnership began, several key outcomes have been achieved. Schools in the Kalpitiya area have been involved in spreading the message of protection and conservation through art and poster competitions and beach cleaning campaigns. Government and other stakeholders have also joined this initiative by conducting community awareness programmes and engaging the fishing community in sustainable livelihoods methods that minimize harm to the Bar reef.

Given the volume of tourists to Kalpitiya, there is no specific place to safely anchor the many boats that bring them to the reef. A planned activity under the project is to place anchor berths at specific points around the reef to prevent the boats from damaging the reef.

HSBC also encouraged its staff to volunteer in the project and offered them full pay leave for days spent working in the programme. Many staff took advantage of the offer and spent time in the programme with a range of activities from planting new mangroves to prevent erosion, to conducting art competitions in the local schools and getting students involved too. They also participated in many awareness building campaigns.





## JOHN KEELLS IN PARTNERSHIP TO REBUILD LIVES OF RESETTLED COMMUNITIES



After the end of the war and the return and resettlement of the displaced communities back in their homes or places of choice, one of the biggest challenges faced by the authorities and humanitarian agencies was to support these communities as they began the arduous task of rebuilding their shattered lives all over again.

One of the most vital areas of support was in the provision of livelihoods that would not only enable these communities to get onto their feet again but to also sustain their families over the long term.

Even as we began our work with the communities, we looked around for potential partners who shared our vision of bringing renewed hope to the vulnerable and we were delighted that in John Keells we found a willing partner who shared our ideals.

Working together in partnership we set out to enhance and rehabilitate the livelihoods of the resettled communities in Northern Sri Lanka. Through the partnership, several development interventions such as livelihoods assistance including enhancement of women entrepreneurship opportunities, infrastructure and skills development for youth and provision of water and sanitation facilities for schools and communities were implemented in two

villages – Iranapalai and Puthumathalan - within the Mullaitivu district.

Additionally, selected farmers of fisher societies were provided with fish nets and tools while members of Women's Rural Development Societies were assisted to start up a savings scheme and provided with bicycles. Permanent toilets were built for the two schools in the selected villages and two community wells were renovated in Puthumathalan.

John Keells Foundation is the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of the John Keells Group and one of its focus areas is community and livelihood development under which Village Adoption is a key initiative aimed at poverty alleviation at village level through partnership with relevant stakeholders.

**“John Keells is very pleased to partner with World Vision in the development of an area long affected by the conflict and the progress made to date is very encouraging.”**

The collaboration with World Vision provided both organizations an opportunity to work together to improve the lives of communities in the war affected North through sustainable development programmes.

More development work is being planned under the second phase of the project. The project envisages a larger collaboration between the two organizations with JKF funding and implementing initiatives which have been identified through needs assessments and stakeholder engagement and WVU providing ground support, particularly in relation to assessment, implementation and monitoring aspects.

“John Keells is very pleased to partner with World Vision in the development of an area long affected by the conflict and the progress made to date is very encouraging.” said Ms. Carmeline Jayasuriya, Head of Operations – CSR, John Keells.





## TURNING A NEW LEAF IN THE PLANTATION SECTOR WITH WATAWALA PLC



The Plantation sector of Sri Lanka has been a crucial factor in the country's economy for nearly 200 years accounting for around 15% of GDP and providing direct and indirect employment to over 1.5 million people.

Sadly though, the sector has one of the highest percentages of poverty in the country and the lowest level indicators in education and nutritional health. It is for these reasons that World Vision Lanka chose to work in this sector and assist the communities to improve their overall health and education levels.

The district of Nuwara Eliya is among the most disadvantaged districts in Sri Lanka with significant levels of poverty and poor health statistics. Although home to abundant water sources, its water and sanitation access is the lowest in the country.

A key focus of our work is the Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIVASH) Programme, funded by the Australian Government and implemented by World Vision in collaboration with the Central province local government, Estates management and community based organisations.

The rural water supply systems have been designed and built to ensure safe drinking water for the estate families who have previously been susceptible to water-borne

diseases. Access to clean water has made a significant impact on the community, in particular on estate women both at home and at work and will improve their quality of life

No work in the plantations can be undertaken without the support of the plantation management companies and World Vision has been truly fortunate to form strong partnerships with all of the

**“Most NGOs who come to work in the plantations always choose to work in easily accessible locations and by the roadsides where there is a lot of visibility for their efforts. World Vision was different; they chose to work in the most remote locations in the real backwoods and among the most vulnerable communities and I admire them for their commitment.”**

plantation management companies and have contributed immensely to the success of our programmes.

One of the first management companies to come on board with us was Watawala Plantations PLC led by its CEO Dr Dan Seevaratnam, a colossus in the plantation sector. Dr Seevaratnam's ready willingness to partner with World Vision was based on a very simple observation.

“Most NGOs who come to work in the plantations always choose to work in easily accessible locations and by the roadsides where there is a lot of visibility for their efforts. World Vision was different; they chose to work in the most remote locations in the real backwoods and among the most vulnerable communities and I admire them for their commitment,” said Dr Seevaratnam.

World Vision has partnered with Watawala Plantations PLC on a number of projects in all the estates managed by the company to address a range of issues from access to clean drinking water, to improved sanitation facilities and infrastructure, health and nutrition initiatives for maternal and child health and even housing which is a well-documented issue in the plantation sector.





## PARTNERING FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE WITH KOTAGALA PLC



World Vision Lanka has a long history of working in the Plantation Sector. WVL's Ambagamuwa Area Development Programme (ADP) commenced nearly 16 years ago in 1997. We have expanded our programmes to Nuwara Eliya, Bogawantalawa, Pathana and Walapane in recent years.

Children in the plantation communities are often placed in crèches until it is time for them to attend primary school. The crèche and preschool function together, managed by crèche attendants who are not qualified as preschool teachers.

The children are therefore not adequately prepared for primary school education resulting in poor performance, irregular attendance and sometimes in school dropouts.

To help resolve this issue World Vision and Kotagala Plantations PLC set up a joint partnership with the Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Society (EWHCS) and the community to build two modern pre-schools in Hatton and Pathana.

The schools which now benefit 68 children from the plantation communities have addressed a much felt need for a standard preschool to bridge the gap between crèche and primary school.

This collaboration between World Vision, Kotagala Plantations, and the community promotes early childhood

education through the construction of modern preschools in the area. Kotagala Plantations provided the land on which the preschools were constructed as well as unskilled labour, raw materials and electricity to the value of LKR 1.8 million. World Vision constructed and furnished the schools investing over LKR 8.2 million.

The community contributed unskilled labour and three days wages at a total of LKR 600,000. The EWHCS will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the preschools.

**“We appreciate the work of World Vision Lanka towards the development of our communities. We find that working together for the common good fosters a more harmonious environment on the plantations.”**

“We appreciate the work of World Vision Lanka towards the development of our communities. We find that working together for the common good fosters a more harmonious environment on the plantations,” says Mahen Madugalle, Director Upcountry Plantations of Kotagala Plantation PLC.

“The mothers too feel better knowing that their children are safe in these schools while they are at work.”





## DAIRY FARMERS GAIN ACCESS TO MARKETS THROUGH MILCO PARTNERSHIP



World Vision-MILCO partnership goes back seven years (2007) when World Vision commenced its Integrated Farming and Sustainable Agriculture (IFSA) Project funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The IFSA Project which focuses on organic farming integrated animal husbandry to the project and also focused on improving dairy farming among the rural communities of Sri Lanka.

“That is how we first came to know about the work that World Vision does here in Sri Lanka,” says P M Piyaratne, General Manager of Milk Industries of Lanka Company (MILCO) the dairy giant of Sri Lanka.

“During that time MILCO was also beginning to focus more on poverty alleviation in addition to milk production and the World Vision programme attracted us,” he says, “Improvement of socio economic level of our dairy farmers was one target and we identified that there was a need to start the improvement from our existing farmers.

“Our first initiative was in connection to the Giribawa Project. World Vision renovated our chilling centre in Galgamuwa and provided us with equipment worth around 6 million. We (MILCO) conducted farmer training to all the dairy farmers in that whole area with the support of the National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) to provide them the technical know-how of

dairy farming. World Vision funded it and distributed milk containers (5, 10 and 20 litres) worth 10 million.”

“At that time the dairy farmers didn’t have proper collection centres they used bus stops and other small public centres to collect the milk. They also couldn’t do evening milk collection because most of the areas had no chilling facilities. World Vision supported us to build collecting centres in four main regions of Ampara, Batticaloa, Kurunegala and Mannar.

The partnership was very transparent and we provided all the details of how the funds are used including our purchasing procedures.

“The facilities made a big difference to the dairy farmers who had none of these before. There was 25-50% increase in the income of every dairy farmer and they began to form their own farmer

**“There’s a 45% increase in milk production in Sri Lanka by now and World Vision was a big part of it.”**

organisations and handle cash and decide on pricings and we gave them that authority. World Vision supported the farmer organisations with infrastructure facilities. They now have a place to collect milk, store the foods for the animals and other equipment.

“So far World Vision has supported us with around 60-70 million worth trainings in addition to building collection centres chilling centres and providing equipment. These trainings have greatly supported us in poverty alleviation and impacted in improving of the livelihood and the social economic status of the dairy farmer.

“We are very happy to continue our partnership and programmes with World Vision. Our latest is in Padhiyathalawa where World Vision helped us build a new chilling centre worth about 8 million. There’s a project that would be soon implemented in the North in the resettled areas as well and there are other World Vision Livelihood projects we are partnering with.

“There’s a 45% increase in milk production in Sri Lanka by now and World Vision was a big part of it.”







# SECTOR RE

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VIEW





# EDUCATION



Sri Lanka has been known for maintaining one of the highest literacy rates in south Asia; yet literacy alone is not education. Through the years World Vision's observation has been that in many poverty stricken communities even basic education tends to be considered a privilege. Particularly there remains a high dropout rate among children with disabilities and children from the plantation sector.

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

In all our ADPs we have not only focus on ensuring education for every child, but also assisted the government in improving the overall education system through various key initiatives.

### Key Initiatives

- Providing basic facilities for play schools, preschools, primary and secondary schools
- Conducting awareness programmes on ECCD for community leaders, government officers, young couples, adolescent girls, parents and teachers
- Capacity building training for teachers, mentors, parents association and management committee formation and strengthening of preschool management societies
- Strengthening existing School Development Committees (SDCs)
- Ensure right to education through advocacy
- Supporting educational department to have extracurricular activities and award scholarships for the best performing and needy students
- Provide school equipment (stationery, school bags) to needy students
- Partnering with the educational department to conduct mock examinations
- Introduce special education initiatives for children with disabilities through partnering with education department (e.g. inclusive education and special education interventions)
- Promote non-formal learning methods to improve literacy (e.g. Reading-box initiative – piloted in the plantation setup with success; now replicated in several education programmes)
- Conduct life-skill development programmes through child societies
- Introduce new technology learning initiatives (e.g. ICT initiatives) to enhance the quality of Education



## LUXANAKANTH'S BACK AT SCHOOL AND SO ARE THE SMILES



*"I really enjoy science and want to be a Doctor," he says, smiling proudly."*

Like most days, it is cold and misty when Luxanakanth (13) wakes up, but snuggling back to sleep is the last thing he wants to do. Luxanakanth has no time to waste; he has to get ready for school. By 7 a.m, he is dressed and on his way, protectively holding the hands of his younger sisters during the 1.5 Km trek to school.

Not too long ago, however, there was a time when Luxanakanth just wanted to stay in bed, when school meant humiliation and despair. His parents Sivakumar (38) and Jegatheeswary (35), are both day labourers on the tea plantations of Bogowantalawa. Their meager income made it extremely difficult for them to send all three children to school regularly. Luxanakanth began to fall back in his lessons, but noticed that his classmates were making steady progress.

“One day, my son came home after school and told me his friends laughed at him,” explained Jegatheeswary. “They had made fun of him saying that though he is a big boy, he cannot even read Montessori books,” she continued, her voice sad as she remembered her son’s pain.

To make ends meet, Jegatheeswary reluctantly left her family behind for employment in the Middle East, but Sivakumar’s alcoholism drained her hard-earned money. Without their mother’s care, Luxanakanth and his sisters found themselves dropping out of school.

Luxanakanth felt bored. He started to take on household duties like caring for his younger sisters, fetching water and collecting firewood. He stayed at home for two years, but school was still very much on his mind. “I used to wonder if I will ever go to school again,” said Luxanakanth. “I could not understand why no one wanted to send me to school.”

Alarmed about the situation at home, a desperate Jegatheeswary returned, but there was nothing she could do. The money she had remitted was all gone, and she had absolutely nothing with which to educate her children.

Things changed however, when the Village Vigilant Group established by World Vision’s Area Development Programme (ADP) in Bogowantalawa, was alerted about the boy’s plight. The Group then gathered more information about the family from the community, and also from the school teachers and principals of both Luxanakanth and his sisters’ schools. The ADP staff visited the family and discussed the challenges they faced, while the parents were also made aware of the children’s rights and the importance of education. Luxanakanth was also given the opportunity to explain how he felt about having to give up school.

The ADP staff met with the principal of the school and the Divisional Director of the Zonal Education Department of

Hatton, who approved the re-admittance of Luxanakanth to school.

“Since the children began attending school again, my husband drinks less,” explained Jegatheeswary. “He even cares more about the well-being of our family. World Vision changed the way we think about our children’s education. We both realize now that education is the key to a better life for them,” she continues, tears filling her eyes.

Luxanakanth is now in Grade 7 and is a very regular student. His little sisters are also regular school-goers and are now in Grades 5 and 3. After school, Luxanakanth uses the Child Friendly Space to do his homework and improve his reading skills. The village volunteer (community mobiliser) assists when he needs help with lessons. He is also an active participant

in the Children’s Club. The Village Vigilant Group continues to monitor Luxanakanth as well as other children who are in similar situations.

Luxanakanth’s teachers report that with the extra attention he receives at school and at the Child Friendly Space, he is making steady progress. At end-of-term last year, he was ranked 15th out of 37 students in his class. “I really enjoy science and want to be a doctor,” he says, smiling proudly. “Now my sisters also go to school and it is I who help them with their homework.”

It is a long walk to school but Luxanakanth doesn’t mind; he has an exciting day ahead of him. A day filled with new beginnings and new lessons and best of all, a smiling group of friends to share it with.





# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT







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

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

In all its programme areas World Vision assists families to develop a sustainable income method and find access to markets through a variety of activities such as home gardening, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.

The activities also focus on giving them new knowledge and skills and introducing them to new economic activities apart from the traditional ones.

### Key Interventions

#### Agriculture

- Home gardening
- Integrated farming and sustainability agriculture
- Cash crop cultivation
- Rain water harvesting, live fencing
- Integrated pest management, low chemical fertilizer
- Access to markets/educating farmers on marketing produce
- Renovating buildings, tanks and irrigation systems

#### Animal husbandry

- Dairy, goat, poultry farming
- Para veterinary services

#### Fisheries

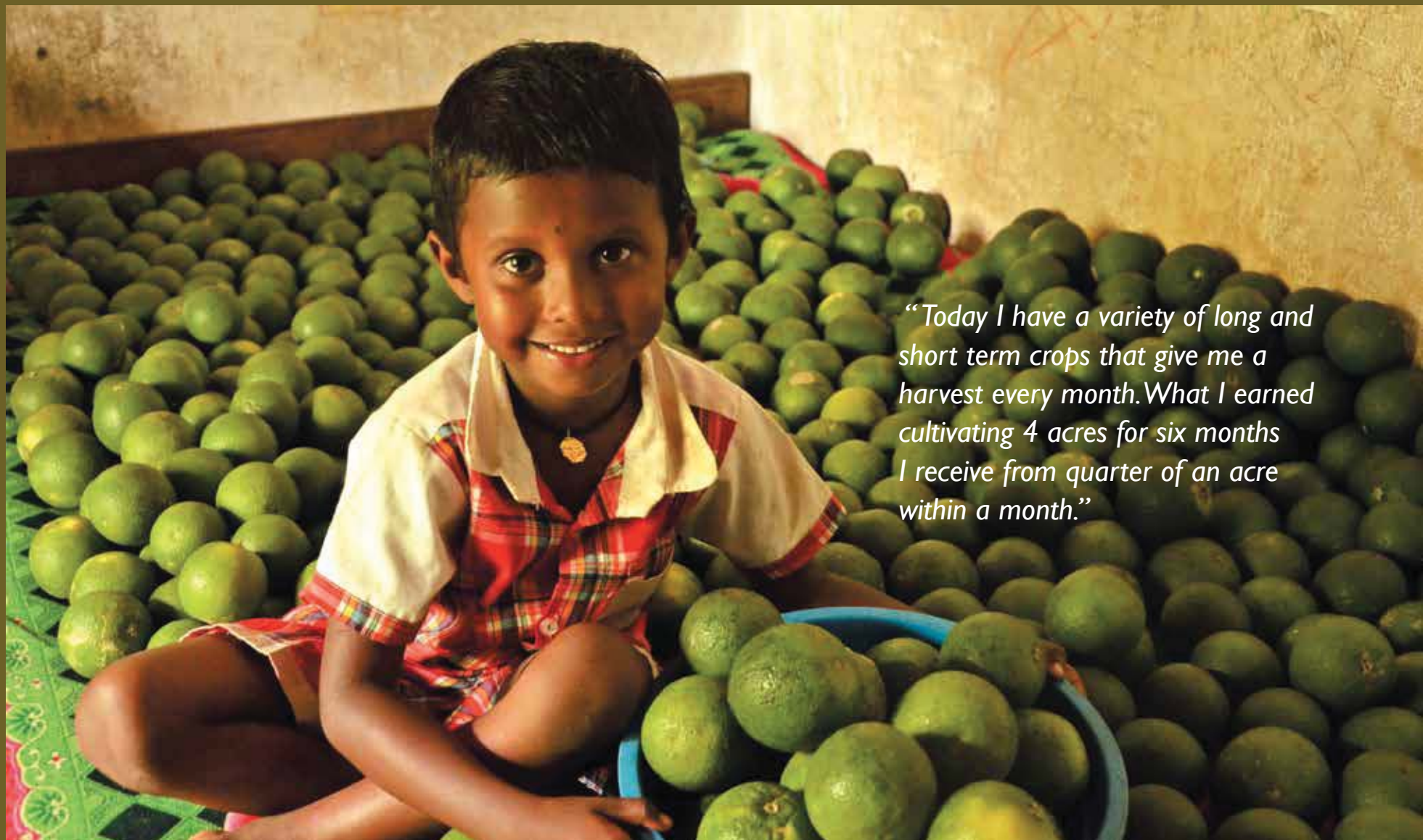
- Inland fisheries, construction of fishing ponds
- Provision of crab boxes, fishing nets, fishing vessels, fibre glass lagoon canoe, boats and engines, small and big vallam
- Awareness programmes on lagoon conservation and mangroves plantation
- Providing technical inputs and fish fingerling for inland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

#### Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's)

- Creating employment opportunities and skills training
- Micro-finance loans for livelihoods, small businesses
- Local value change development



## SUMANADASA'S GARDEN - A MOSAIC OF CULTIVATION



*“Today I have a variety of long and short term crops that give me a harvest every month. What I earned cultivating 4 acres for six months I receive from quarter of an acre within a month.”*



Sumanadasa's garden is a mosaic of cultivation; fruits and vegetables are growing everywhere. The scene inside his house is also amazing – the front room has a carpet of freshly plucked green oranges. This is just a part of his harvest for the month.

"My garden was never like this," smiles Sumanadasa (46), "We never used to cultivate the land around our house. It was just over-grown with weeds and bushes."

Like everyone in his village Sumanadasa knew only slash-and-burn chena cultivation for a living. They cleared forests and cultivated for six months. The next six months they had to manage with the income they received from the harvest or take on low paying daily labour work to feed their families.

"Slash and burn cultivation was a lot of hard work," says Sumanadasa, "You have to cut down the trees, set fire to them and make space for the cultivation. After cultivation until harvest we spend day and night protecting it from wild animals that come and destroy the crops."

The land was then reclaimed by the State as Forest Reserves and they had no land to cultivate any longer.

"That is when WorldVision introduced us to home-gardening and new agriculture

methods," says the farmer, "We had no proper system of cultivation before, but the programme taught us methods of planting that saved a lot of space, soil and water conservation, compost making and many other techniques."

"Today I have a variety of long and short term crops that give me a harvest every month. What I earned cultivating 4 acres for six months I receive from quarter of an acre within a month," he smiles.

Sumanadasa grows a variety of fruits and other crops now. He also grows different cereal crops every season. He no longer buys vegetables from the market to feed his family. Everything is fresh from the garden.

"We cultivate chillie for exporting too. WorldVision has linked us with Hayleys who purchase the produce from us and train us in the new techniques. I have a stable income now and I don't fear about my children's future anymore. I can well provide for their education and other needs," he adds.

Sumanadasa is also a farmer leader in his area, sharing his agriculture knowledge with other farmers in his village. With their new knowledge the villagers know one thing for sure – they will never have to go back to cutting down forests again.







# WATER AND SANITATION



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

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

### Key Initiatives

#### WATSAN Infrastructure

- Provision of water supply and improved sanitation facilities
- Community led clean drinking water projects
- Water purification and cleaning of water sources
- Ensure Water Quality meets sphere standards
- Renovating and extending of water canals and tanks
- Solid and Liquid waste management
- Ensure Environment Management Plans for Water /Sanitation projects
- Water –Shed Management
- Use /promotion of Green energy/renewable energy in water projects
- Maintenance and WATSAN systems

#### WASH Behavior Change

- Hygiene promotion initiatives and campaigning
- Hygiene Education adults/ mothers and children
- CKD Reduction campaigning and initiatives

#### WASH Sustainability & Governance

- Maintenance and WATSAN systems
- Build linkages with WASH partners
- Facilitate WASH National/District /Divisional level steering committees/progress review
- Partner Capacity building
- WASH related Advocacy



## WATER BRINGS LIFE TO LITTLE FLOWERS OF 'SINGITHI' PRESCHOOL





The village preschool looked rather unattractive in a dull and dry environment in Karathanwilluwa – a remote village in Mundalama, Puttalam District. A three wheeler stops at the entrance early morning and a little boy runs out while his mother steps out carrying a heavy pail of water to re-fill the storage cans in the school. This was the scene at the 'Singithi' preschool not so long ago.

Located in an area where scarcity of water is a major issue a bottle of water was as much as a part of the stationary as the school books for the little ones.

"We had no water source in our school. Only the water brought by the mothers who are assigned for each day was available even in the toilets. During meal times all the children would have to wash their hands in the same basin as we had to use the little water we had for the day very carefully. It was not healthy but we had no choice," says Bernie Rupasinghe, a teacher of the school.

World Vision's 'Shilpa Sathara' programme gave direction and hope to look beyond a temporary solution and created avenues for a more sustainable intervention to meet the need of the school.

"This was a good opportunity for us to come together as a community for a common cause. The support and

dedication we got from the parents to raise funds for the water project was very encouraging," she explains.

Parents and teachers joined hands in organizing various activities such as ticket book sales, food stalls and collection of donations from well-wishers to ensure they had enough funds for the project. A matching grant was provided through World Vision to support their efforts.

The long wait in anticipation ended when finally pipelines were installed for the provision of water at the school premises. The project not only brought a continuous supply of water but also brought clean water for 35 little children.

Today, the school is a bright and happy place. Children enjoy their time of play and activities in their school garden now coloured with plants and flower beds. Everyone looks forward to their meal time as they line up to wash their hands at the tap just the way they have been taught.

"Now we don't have to worry about rationing the water for use in the school because we have enough clean water at any time. Before we couldn't maintain a suitable school garden because we couldn't water the plants but now it is not a problem anymore. It is a great relief for the mothers who travel from far bringing

their cans of water as they are able to save on the three wheeler hire. We cannot thank World Vision enough for helping us fulfill one of our greatest needs," Bernie says with heartfelt gratitude.

A total of 12 preschools were included in the 'Shilpa Sathara' programme of which three schools completed water projects benefitting at least 60 children.





# HEALTH AND NUTRITION



## Livelihood Support Project- Kirumichchai

Beneficiaries	: 24 Families
பயனாளிகள்	: 24 குடும்பங்கள்
No of Cattle distributed	: 24 Cattles
வழங்கப்பட்ட உதவி	: 24 பசுமாடுகள்
-நோய் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் தடுப்பு மருந்துகளுக்கு உங்கள் காலநடை வைத்தியசாலையை நாடவும்-	

Area Rehabilitation Program-East



Photo: Jonathan B. Hordley

World Vision

World Vision

## நடமாடும் வைத்திய சேவை Mobile Medical Service

Area Rehabilitation Program - East  
World Vision Lanka



H-Vakarai

World Vision

Canada Gift C





It is quite well known that Sri Lanka has achieved commendable progress in health and its indicators are among the best in the South Asia region. Particularly, human development indicators in Sri Lanka show significant improvements and are comparatively better than those of other countries in the region.

Despite these successes dengue fever has been one of the greatest challenges the country has faced over the past two to three years. Further, the nutrition indicators do not match those of health. The nutritional status of children, women and adolescents have remained stagnant for over a decade and there is significant disparity between the regional level nutrition indicators.

World Vision Lanka programs are primarily centered on child well-being. One of the Child Well-being Aspirations focuses on “Children enjoying good health” which relates to maternal and child health and nutrition. There are three major outcomes that are covered under this aspiration, which are, Children are well nourished, Children are protected from infections and diseases and have access to essential maternal and child health services.

### Key Initiatives

#### *Children are well nourished*

- Behavior change promotion interventions - Awareness and Education programmes on Nutrition
- Facilitation and promotion of Community based growth monitoring
- Community based rehabilitation programmes for malnourished children
- Integrated nutrition interventions to address child malnutrition through multi sectorial approach through economic development, WATSAN, education
- Pre School Mid-Day meal programme in resettled areas
- Provision of adequate food supply for needy families during emergencies

#### *Children are protected from infections and diseases*

- Public Health Awareness and prevention programs on disease (Dengue, Diarrhoea, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Mental Health & Psycho social support) and injury prevention
- Assisting community to have access to safe drinking water, latrine facilities
- Community behavior changes promotion interventions on sanitation and hygienic practices
- Emergency Medical Assistance for children
- Field health camps during emergencies

#### *Children have access to essential maternal and child health services.*

- Capacity Building programmes for Public Health staff, Pre School teachers, Community leaders, volunteers and mother support groups
- Health infrastructure development by construction and renovation of health institutions
- Provision of health equipment and instruments
- Networking and partnerships with the National and provincial health authorities and other stakeholders



## FEEDING PROGRAMME BRINGS POSITIVE CHANGE FOR PUSHPAMALAR





Like all other mothers in her village Pushpamalar, 37, also did not see malnutrition in their children as an issue. Since underweight and malnutrition among children were so common, they thought of it as normal.

“Both my elder children (now 8 and 13) were malnourished when they were small. But we were struggling to survive the war during that time,” says Pushpamalar, “I didn’t know about nutrition and it was difficult to find food to feed them too. We only wanted to survive.”

But even after the war had ended and the family was resettled. They still had to struggle to feed their children because of poverty. Pushpamalar’s husband worked as a daily paid labourer and the income was not sufficient to provide for the family.

With poverty coupled with lack of nutrition knowledge their third child Kenuja, 3, was also identified as severely malnourished.

“When World Vision identified Kenuja as severely malnourished, they enrolled both me and my baby in a nutrition programme called PDHearth,” says Pushpamalar.

Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth Programme brings together mothers with underweight children and teach them how to prepare a nutritious meal with locally available foods. They also learn the nutrition value of different foods and learn

to prepare them in a way that children would like to eat. It also gives them health and hygiene awareness.

“The programme gave us hands on training in preparation of food and methods of feeding small children,” says Pushpamalar, “Kenuja who was only 10.9 kg increased by 300 g within the first 12 days. I was surprised to see my little girl who didn’t like to eat vegetables and green leaves begin to enjoy them. Every mother who were part of the programme experienced this change. We were all very happy.”

“I continued at home what I learnt at the programme. World Vision also provided us training in home gardening and provided us with vegetable seeds so that we have chemical free food at home for our children. My husband transformed the ¼ acre land around our house to a vegetable garden,” she says.

“I wish I had this knowledge when my two older children were growing up. I had no idea about the essential foods for a child’s growth. But even late now I’m able to give my older children also nutritious food and I can see a difference in them too. Their weight too has increased and they are happier and doing better in their studies.”

“My hope for my children is that they grow in health and that they will study well,” says Pushpamalar, “And I am thankful that World Vision mobilisers still continue to visit our family to monitor their growth and to offer me advice.”



*“Within the programme Kenuja gained 500 g and I felt so happy. She even began to like eating green leaves, porridge and vegetables.”*

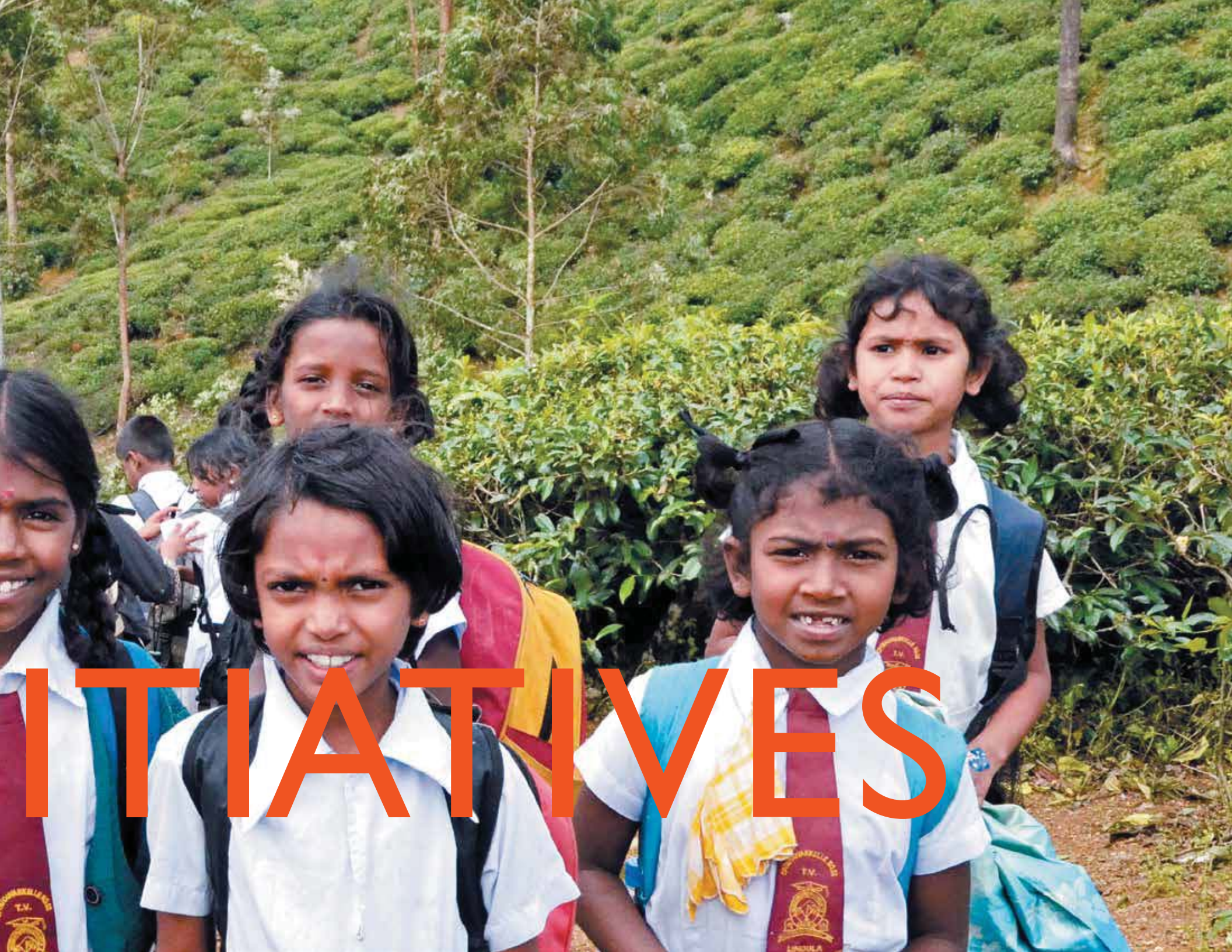




# SPECIAL IN

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INITIATIVES



# REMININD

## *From healing wounds to healing hearts...*

Helping those who are in need is Bamini's passion. During the war when there was very little fields of employment available in the conflict zone, she volunteered in the hospital. Putting a Band-Aid on a scraped knee, dressing a wound and wiping off a tear and helping with the vaccinations were her responsibilities.

Her passion drove her to take a course in nursing and eventually join the Kilinochchi hospital as a nurse. But more than her skills in nursing and first aid, she grew stronger in her skill in soothing broken hearts.

"After the tsunami (2004) there was a big need for mental health support in the affected areas and the doctors at the hospital asked for volunteers who could simply give a listening ear to those who had undergone loss and were with hurting hearts," says Bamini.

*"I teach them what I've learnt and I feel so proud to see them support others."*

"I know the agony of not having someone to talk to when you are undergoing a loss," she says, "Most of us don't need a solution to our pain because there are no answers. Just being able to talk to someone who'd listen eases the pain."

Bamini's husband was forcibly recruited by the armed forces during the war leaving her and her three children (then 2, 7 and 15). He escaped once but could stay hidden only a very short time before they took him away again. Like many wives in the North, Bamini never saw her husband again. But she continued to listen to those in pain and sharing grief helped her realise she was not alone.



When World Vision first introduced the 'Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts' (REMIND) project in the North following the return and resettlement of communities, Bamini naturally became a Community Support Officer (CSO) of the Project. As a CSO, she was trained in listening, guiding and counselling and to identify and direct those who need medical support or psychosocial support further.

"The best thing about the training is that they first helped us get in touch with our own pain and take steps onto recovery," she says. "When World Vision first trained us for REMIND I didn't think I could do so much for the community."

"People don't realise that depression is a sickness and needs medication, but now they understand my role and come to me for support. Some even call me late at night," she says.

There are 42 families who receive her patient listening ear, care and direction. Bamini also works with different age groups and assist children who have been through trauma return back to normalcy. Her own children have also taken after her and support their peers when they are going through difficult times or guide them to her.

This year The Medical Office of Health began to absorb the CSOs into their cadre to continue their support to the communities.

The REMIND project also introduced integrated income generation activities to help people gain a sense of normalcy and hope to keep themselves occupied with new plans for the future.

"Even though the war is no more it will take a long time to recover from its memory," says Bamini, "People are still trapped in the past. But with daily activities they've begun to live in the present. That is why the integration of income generation activities is an important part of REMIND."

The REMIND project, assisted by the Ministry of Health and funded by AusAid is designed specifically to meet the psychological needs of the returned communities. The project implemented in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Jaffna Districts in the Northern Province has 60 CSOs like Bamini who are supporting the families.

The REMIND project has also built group-support for the beneficiaries and continues drawing therapy for children. There are mothers clubs who learn how to deal with issues.

IPTG (Inter Personal Therapy Group) or Group counselling helps the affected community come together, identify their needs and support each other to journey towards healing.





# PERMACULTURE

## *Enriching family life...*

Michael and his family lives in a little isolated village located in the Keligroup GN division of Ganga Ihala Koralai ADP. As a father of two teenagers the little he earned from daily paid labour work was not enough to fulfill the needs of his family. Most days it was difficult to find regular work.

“It was a very stressful time for us. It was a struggle for us to even have a proper meal every day. Our children had to face a lot of difficulties going to school as well,” Michael’s wife Rohini says, recalling the past.

The burden of the growing demands of his family put Michael under a lot of pressure. This resulted in him finding solace meeting up with friends for a drink every evening. The peace in the home was disturbed due to this habit and Rohini had no choice but to dedicate more of her time trying to find ways to contribute towards the family income.



Her ray of hope came in the form of a World Vision initiative that identified the needs of the community and provided guidance and support. The area was suitable for cultivation and a permaculture programme was introduced.

The programme focused on agriculture training to selected families and also the provision of seeds/seedlings and agriculture tools to start a small home garden of their own.

Rohini was excited that her family too was selected to benefit through this initiative. She was eager to learn and did not miss a single training session. Most of the time she was busy in her little vegetable patch making sure that the seeds/seedlings she received are growing well. Her hard work and dedication was evident as her home garden became more fruitful each day.

Watching the success of his wife's efforts, Michael was encouraged to lend her a helping hand and be actively involved in the project. He gradually started attending all the awareness and training programmes from there on and gained much knowledge. Farming not only became his source of income but also his strength. He was a changed man.

"Learning about farming was very valuable to me. I enjoy working in my home garden and it gives me great satisfaction. When

there is no labour work I am able to use my time more meaningfully now," he says.

In this short span of time, the little home garden has expanded with a variety of vegetables. It is greener and more fruitful enabling them to use the produce for their home consumption and share the surplus with their neighbours as well.

*"Unlike before, I no longer have to worry about my family's health and economic situation. Things have changed beyond my imagination."*

"Unlike before, I no longer have to worry about my family's health and economic situation. Things have changed beyond my expectation. This project has helped me get back on my feet and take up more responsibility for my family," Michael continues.

Today his hard work and diverse farming ideas have made him one of the most successful farmers in the Keligroup GN Division.





# RIWASH

## *Sanitation Advocacy initiative sets new benchmark in plantation sector*

The Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIWASH) project of World Vision broke new ground when it initiated a Sanitation advocacy programme to enable plantation communities to have access to improved sanitation facilities.

The location for the initiative was Lochiel Division on Mayfield Estate in the Pathana Area Development Programme of World Vision. Lochiel Division is home to around 280 families and is one of the most disadvantaged locations in the estate with very limited water and almost non-existent sanitary facilities.

The World Vision team then formed a partnership with the local government provincial council including the Medical Officer of Health and the community leaders and Estate management to conduct an awareness campaign on the need for good sanitation facilities to ensure they all enjoyed a better quality of health and their children grew up less prone to water borne disease.

A key aspect of the programme was to encourage community participation at all levels of the project so that the costs would be greatly reduced and the community members would be equal partners in the project and share ownership of it.

World Vision's community mobilizers and local health officers visited all households in the Lochiel Division to increase their

*“The toilets we used previously were built nearly 20 years ago and were far away from our houses; during the rainy season, the pits used to overflow and we could not use the toilets.”*



awareness levels on the relationship between their well-being levels and hygiene habits, especially where the usage and location of sanitation facilities were concerned.

This was well received by these households – especially those that had to share 'row toilets' that were located at a significant distance from their houses.

“The toilets we used previously were built nearly 20 years ago and were far away from our houses; during the rainy season, the pits used to overflow and we could not use the toilets,” says Darmalingam, the head of a household of seven members who now have a toilet of their own located right behind their house.

There were also security issues – especially for women – as the previous toilets were located a fair distance away from the house.

“There are three women and two girls in our household. And it was difficult for us to use the toilet during the night especially during times when my husband used to work in Colombo,” adds Niroshika, Darmalingam's wife. They were therefore overjoyed when World Vision and MOH presented them with an opportunity to build their own toilet.

A low-cost toilet unit cost around LKR 50,000/- and World Vision contributed LKR 35,000/- and encouraged the families to fund the balance. The Estate management offered all families a very attractive low-interest loan scheme, through its cooperative society, for those interested in building their own toilets.

This loan scheme too marked a new milestone in the plantation community. In the history of the society only two households had previously obtained a loan to construct a toilet. People usually took loans for weddings and livelihood activities. There were over 100 applicants for loans to build toilets.

The organisers also selected builders that were from the community itself, and provided them with training. The construction process was divided into four stages, and instead of providing a daily wage, it was agreed to make payments based on the completion of each target.

The recruitment of local builders and paying them based on the achievement of targets was key to the success of this project - because they were from the same community they worked day and night in order to achieve their targets and were able to complete the toilets within two months.

The householders provided unskilled labour and were fully involved in monitoring the progress. As expected, some householders wanted their toilets tiled and painted – at their own cost -which they negotiated with the builders. Around 80 Householders are now proud owners of their own toilets, for which they contributed time, labour and money.

‘We do not regret for a moment the investment we made,’ says Darmalingam. ‘We are very happy with the toilet we got and our whole family has benefited as a result of it.’ His wife Niroshika adds, ‘because we contributed our money and labour towards this, we feel an added sense of ownership and accomplishment. For this reason I believe we will always take care to use and maintain it well.’

The authorities now have another 100 requests for toilets from the area and the success of the project has encouraged World Vision to replicate the initiative in other plantation areas.





# IPTG

## *Together on the path of recovery*

It's been long since the war ended. No more shelling, no more hiding from shelling no more running away from shelling. But the wounds that the conflict created take longer to heal. Especially when it has taken away more than your house and the land and possessions – when it has also taken your children.

Maheshwari had just called out to her two daughters to eat lunch and was waiting for them at the door of their temporary hut. The girls had gone to see a friend in a neighbouring hut. The families were already displaced from their homes and

*“The Inter Personal Therapy Group (IPTG) sessions were helpful. The love and the compassion of the group helped me share my pain.”*



had pitched temporary sheds in this place they thought was 'safe'. She saw them walk towards home and then there was a shell that fell. Both girls were killed in front of her eyes.

"I couldn't even give them a burial and had to escape with my other three children and husband," says Maheshwari. The death of her children left a vacuum in her heart that kept growing with guilt and pain. She wanted to exchange places with her children who died.

Even through the displacement and after their return home, thoughts of that tragedy consumed her mind. Soon she began to withdraw from the present and lock herself up in the past. She travelled deeper and deeper into depression.

"I began to confuse things even in my day to day work. I would add scraped coconut into the curry without squeezing the milk and throw the cut vegetables instead of the water I washed it in," explains Maheshwari.

"I also stopped talking to my husband and my other three daughters who survived. When I spoke to them I called them by the names of my daughters who were no longer there," she says, "I couldn't sleep either. Whenever, I closed my eyes the screams of my children calling out 'amma'

(mother) echoed in my ears. I wanted to end my life."

Maheshwari stopped talking and had difficulty expressing her thoughts and feelings when she did. "During this time two facilitators of the World Vision Mental Health Programme visited me. I was very rude to them and told them that I hated them but they kept visiting me and their kindness and patience slowly helped me open up for support."

She also soon became a part of the IPTG (Inter Personal Therapy Group) sessions. "The love and the compassion of the group and the facilitator helped me share my pain. I realized that there were many others who had undergone similar experiences and were also trapped in pain. We were able to understand each other, console each other and help each other recover," says Maheshwari.

"I planted two banana trees in memory of my two daughters," she says, "The depression began to slowly leave me. I stopped living in the past and began to be conscious of the present. I also began to connect with my family and others around me. I began to care for my children and spend more time with them. They themselves have gone through so much," she says.

Maheshwari is recovering and it is visible in the way she talks, smiles and dresses. She is also able to help others who need support to deal with their pain and direct them to proper care.

The conflict touched every individual in the North. Psychosocial support was necessary to help them deal with their traumatic experiences and restart life. Parallel to the Mental Health Project, World Vision commenced a new Interpersonal Therapy for Groups (IPTG) Project with grant funding from the European donor, ECHO.

The Project has a wide outreach, targeting the affected communities through a mental health and psychosocial support group therapy model that focuses on interpersonal relationships. Its goal is to reduce the symptoms of depression and improve the quality of the participants' social and interpersonal functioning.

So far over 600 men and women have benefitted by the Project and have improved their level of functionality. Distress has greatly reduced in the area and the psychosocial wellbeing of parents has impacted the wellbeing of their children as well.







# SUSTAINABILITY

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REPORTING



## OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

of change; fostering mutually beneficial relationships; interdependent and empowered communities; and systems and structures that contribute to the elimination of poverty.

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



# SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

## GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE NGO SECTOR SUPPLEMENT COMPLIANCE TABLE - 2013

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

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

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

World Vision Lanka's 2013 Annual Review is available at: <http://www.worldvision.lk>

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2013 unless otherwise specified)
<b>Strategy and Analysis</b>	
1.1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization.	Pages 4-7 (Chairman and ND's Reports)
<b>Organizational Profile</b>	
2.1 Name of the organization.	Page 106 Corporate information
2.2 Primary activities (e.g., advocacy, social marketing, research, service provision, capacity building, humanitarian assistance, etc.). Indicate how these activities relate to the organization's mission and primary strategic goals (e.g., on poverty reduction, environment, human rights, etc.).	Pages 14-15
2.3 Operational structure of the organization, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	Pages 12-14, 82-100 (Organisational Structure and Governance, Programme locations, Auditors report)
2.4 Location of organization's headquarters.	Page 106 Corporate Information
2.5 Number of countries where the organization operates.	World Vision Lanka operates within Sri Lanka. Note however that World Vision Lanka is a member of the World Vision International Partnership which operates in over 90 countries around the world. For more information see the World Vision International Accountability Report available at <a href="http://wvi.org">wvi.org</a>
2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.	Page 106 Corporate Information
2.7 Target audience and affected stakeholders.	Pages 10-11 Accountability and transparency
2.8 Scale of the reporting organization.	Pages 84-86, 101 (Financial activities, balance Sheet, Key Statistics)
2.9 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership.	None
2.10 Awards received in the reporting period.	None



## SUSTAINABILITY REPORT CONTD.

Strategy and Profile Disclosures		Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2013 unless otherwise specified)
<b>Report Parameters</b>		
<b>Report Profile</b>		
3.1	Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013
3.2	Date of most recent previous report (if any).	30 September 2012
3.3	Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.).	Annual
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	Dion Schoorman Group Director – Public Engagement - World Vision Lanka Email: dion_schoorman@worldvision.org
<b>Report Scope and Boundary</b>		
3.5	Process for defining report content.	Pages 10-11 Accountability and transparency
3.6	Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers). See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.	All information in the table relates to World Vision Lanka, and not to any other World Vision entity which is a member of the World Vision International Partnership
3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report.	None
3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations.	Not applicable
3.10	Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods).	None
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.	None
<b>GRI Content Index</b>		
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	This table
<b>Governance, Commitments, and Engagement Governance</b>		
4.1	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight.	Pages 12-13 (Organisational Structure and Governance)
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer (and, if so, their function within the organization's management and the reasons for this arrangement). Describe the division of responsibility between the highest governance body and the management and/or executives.	Pages 8-9 The Chair of the Board is a non-executive director

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2013 unless otherwise specified)
4.3 For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of board and/or non-executive members highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	All Board members are non-executive directors
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	
4.14 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	Page 10-11 (Accountability and transparency)
<b>GRI Performance Indicators</b>	
Indicator 1: NGO1 Involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes	See page 62
Indicator 2: NGO2 Mechanisms for feedback and complaints in relation to programmes and policies and for determining actions to take in response to breaches of policies.	See page 63
Indicator 3: NGO3 Systems for programme monitoring, evaluation and learning, resulting changes to programs and how they are communicated.	See page 64
Indicator 4: NGO4 Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring evaluation and learning cycle.	See page 65
Indicator 5: NGO5 Processes to formulate, communicate implement and change advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns.	See page 66
Indicator 6: NGO8 Sources of funding by category	Pages 90, 106
Indicator 7: NGO9 Mechanisms for workforce feedback & complaints, and their resolution	See page 67
Indicator 8: SO2 Percentage and total number of programmes/business units analyzed for risks related corruptions.	During the year the Internal Audit Unit conducted 15 audits in the programme areas. An external FCMG audit was also conducted.
Indicator 9: EN16 and EN18 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	See page 68
Indicator 10: LAI Total workforce, including volunteers by type, contract	Page 101 (Statistics)



## GRI COMPLIANCE - INVOLVEMENT OF AFFECTED STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

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

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

Further design, monitoring and evaluation activities are considered as an opportunity to build capacity among programme partners. Programming staff respect the confidentiality of personal information disclosed by respondents.

They obtain informed consent from respondents for the purposes to which their data will be used. Programming staff communicate evaluation findings in ways that clearly respect our partners' dignity and security.

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





## GRI COMPLIANCE - MECHANISMS FOR FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINTS

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

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

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

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

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





## GRI COMPLIANCE - PROGRAMME MONITORING EVALUATION

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

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

In instances where projects are partnered with other stakeholders, quarterly or semi-annual reviews also take place among the programme staff and the respective stakeholders to collectively engage in learning and evaluation.

Additionally, regular monitoring is conducted through monthly reporting and monthly management meetings within the programme team as part of programme management. Occasionally, monitoring and evaluation tools such as Most Significant Change (MSC), best stories, documentaries are also utilised. During the last two years World Vision

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

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

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



## GRI COMPLIANCE - INTEGRATION OF GENDER

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

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

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

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

During the year the Gender Strategy and Gender Streamlining Process in the programmes was revised and a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for World Vision Lanka was developed. The aim of the Gender Strategy is to ensure equality, empowerment and dignity of individuals through promoting healthy relationships among men, women, boys and girls in order to achieve Child Wellbeing Aspirations and social justice within program and project areas.

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

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

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

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

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





## GRI COMPLIANCE - ADVOCACY APPROACHES

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

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

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

Over the last year WVL has continued to address a range of social accountability issues using the Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach with encouraging results. During the year we also intentionally focused our efforts on measuring the impact of our advocacy work across all WVL programmes.



## GRI COMPLIANCE - MECHANISM FOR WORKFORCE FEEDBACK

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

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

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

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

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

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





## GRI COMPLIANCE - DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS

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

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

The protection and managing of the environment is a key crosscutting theme across all World Vision's programmes in the field and includes a range of best practices from rainwater harvesting and watershed management, organic farming, promotion of renewable energy projects, mangrove planting and building of irrigation canals.

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

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

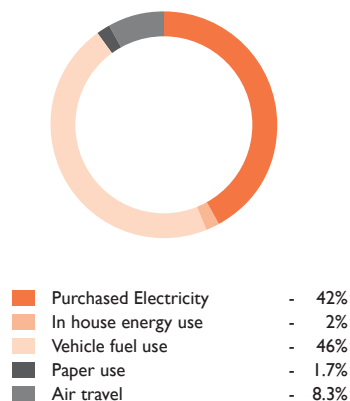
Over the last three years we have achieved encouraging progress across all four areas despite a significant increase in our overall operations in terms of manpower, vehicles and programme locations.

Last year, we entered into two agreements with Geocyc Private Limited and Think Green (Pvt) Limited for the collection and disposal of waste paper and electronic items respectively. We disposed of 860 kg of waste paper with Geocyc Private Limited and 994 kg of electronic waste with Think Green (Pvt) Ltd.

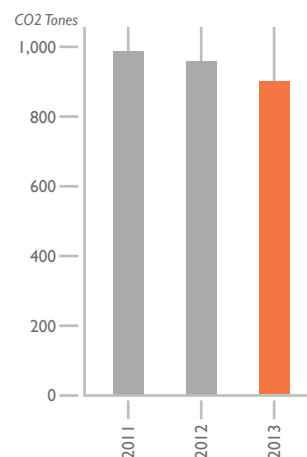
There were reductions in fuel use, air travel and in-house energy consumption. Purchased electricity was slightly higher than last year mainly due to the increased cost of electricity and the additional site locations.

Carbon Foot Print FY13			
	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Purchased Electricity	347.41	339.41	379.29
In house Energy Use	28.56	20.07	17.52
Vehicle Fuel Use	483.40	507.77	415.80
Paper Use	34.67	13.57	15.65
Air Travel	100.96	82.13	72.34
Total CO2 Emission (In Tonnes)	<b>995.00</b>	<b>962.95</b>	<b>900.59</b>

Energy Use in 2013



Total CO2 Emission



A close-up photograph of a woman and a young child. The woman, on the left, has dark skin, her hair is pulled back, and she has a bindi and a yellow tilak on her forehead. She is wearing a yellow patterned garment and a gold necklace, and she is smiling. The child, on the right, is a young boy with dark skin and a red tilak on his forehead, wearing an orange and blue striped shirt. They are in front of a wall with laundry hanging on a line in the background.

# CHILD WELL BEING REPORT

Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities **72** | Maternal and child, health and nutrition **73** | Access to education **75**  
Proportion of children who are functionally literate **76** | Children are cared for and participating **77** | Economic Development **79**



## CHILD WELL BEING REPORT

Three years ago World Vision Lanka (WVL) embarked on a thorough process of reviewing its contributions towards its Child Well Being Targets (CWB) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based on country targets.

WVL then made intentional efforts to improve programme quality by strengthening the Design Monitoring and Evaluation (DME) system and processes, introducing evidence based programming and strengthening staff capacities.

World Vision Lanka (WVL) is well-positioned to better contribute to its own child-focused country strategy as well as global Child Well-Being Outcome (CWBOs).

Impact in FY13 has been assessed by the use of 11 standard indicators and 9 monitoring indicators (among other indicators of progress and change). In addition evaluation data and information of 5 ADPs indicate change in CWB over time and key learning. Despite a shrinking donor environment and several contextual challenges, WVL's reach and impact on CWB remains strong, as outlined below:

### Key insights:

#### *Maternal and child health and nutrition:*

The health awareness promotion and enhanced child participation in its activities have contributed positively to the health status of 35,333 children in

FY13. HIV awareness among adolescents and adults has exceeded the national average among target beneficiaries (of the Sexual and Reproductive Health programme). ADPs at all levels of implementation have better access to safe water and improved sanitation.

The nutritional status of children has seen overall improvement with reference to growth monitoring data. For stunting, underweight and wasting, there is a clear improvement among ADPs in their third-phase of implementation. Especially for stunting, which indicates long-term improvement in the nutritional status of all reporting ADPs in their third-phase of implementation. There is clear progress when assessed against their baseline (growth monitoring) values. Monitoring data for underweight indicate a positive trend, excepting in ADPs in the estate sector. Nutritional behavior among ADPs have been positively impacted, with 9 of the 11 reporting ADPs indicating exclusive breast-feeding habits above the national average and an improvement in dietary diversity in all ADPs, compared to their FY12 values.

#### *Education for Youth and Children*

The education programmes in FY13 reached over 66,300 children. WVL's initiative to enhance functional literacy among rural and estate populations have been expanded, with 12 ADPs having established baselines in FY13 for targeted programming in FY14. In the Ambagamuwa

ADP there has been concerted effort to improve functional literacy with the implementation of the 'reading box' project among 4,000 children. Male and female disaggregation of data among reporting ADPs indicate a higher literacy among females in keeping with the national trend of higher female literacy, which in the case of male adolescents is attributed to a high drop-out rate due to impoverishment and the need to secure employment. Primary education is on par with the national average (and in instances has reached the MDG target of 100%). Pre-school attendance among 70% of ADPs is at 100% attendance.

#### *Economic and Environmental Resilience*

The Economic and Agriculture Development (EAD) programme implements a number of programmatic activities that promote and facilitate increased income generation, savings, and greater access to opportunities and markets, with attention to skill enhancement. Activities are aligned to a 'graduation model', with the aim of increasing the wealth rankings of targeted beneficiaries with reference to the Participatory Living Standards Ranking (PLSR) introduced in FY12. In FY13, the programme expended US\$ 3.4 million to enhance the economic condition of approximately 27,900 beneficiaries. Its activities are linked to Vision Fund Lanka (VFL), when beneficiaries require micro-credit for business start-up and facilitation.

#### *Children are Cared for and Protected and their Voices are Heard and Respected*

WVL reached over 45,000 children representing 750 child societies through its Child Protection (CP) Department. CP promotes child participation through child societies, as a means of empowering children to make their voices heard and to contribute meaningfully to the life of the community. Child societies are registered with government authorities to ensure sustainability. In FY13 children have been intentionally integrated into community decision making forums, such as Community Based Organisations (CBOs), in a number of ADPs. In addition, vigilance committees continue to operate in ADPs for the protection of children and to sensitise communities to issues affecting children which would otherwise not be noticed; such as violations of child rights, child abuse, disability, and marginalization.

The graphical representations on the following pages show the progress against standard internationally accepted indicators.

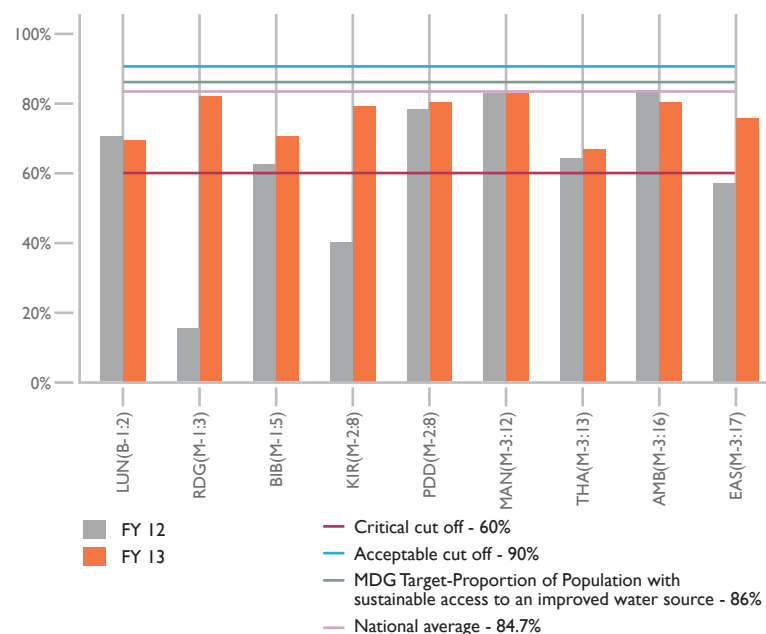
Where baselines for these indicators are available (at the inception of the programmes) the impact is more demonstrable and significant. However, with better standardisation of indicators we can now monitor progress and demonstrate impact against the baselines on an annual basis.





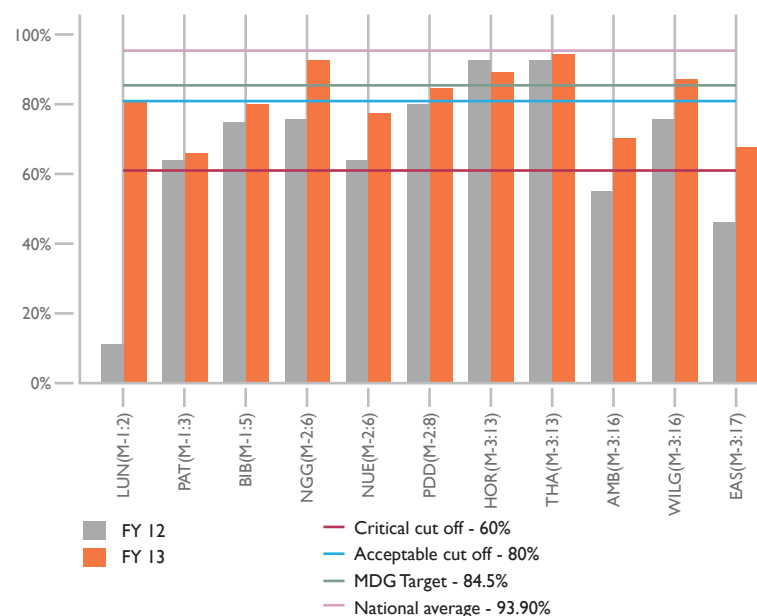
## Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Chart 1 Proportion of HHs with sufficient water from an improved source



Among the 9 ADPs reporting in both FY12 and FY13 a majority of them enjoy reasonable levels of access requiring little attention, as per WV thresholds with none below the critical threshold. However they all fall short of the national average of 84.7% (Census and Statistics, 2007). However, 6 ADPs indicate an improvement in access, notably in Rideegama (RDG), where there have been considerable interventions in FY13.

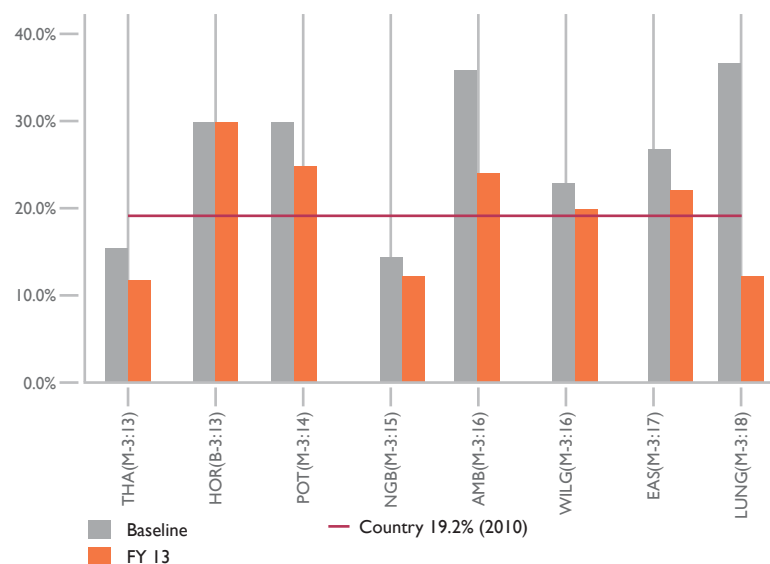
Chart 2 Percentage of HHs with improved sanitation facilities (for defecation)



In accordance with WV standards all ADPs reporting for FY13 are above the critical level threshold which is a change from FY12 in which we saw several ADPs below the threshold. Five ADPs are above the acceptable threshold of 80% with Thanamalvila (THA) showing the highest level of improved sanitation at 93.53%. Four ADPs are above the MDG target of 84.5%, while no ADPs have been able to better the national average of 93.90%. Improved access is seen in all ADPs except Horowpathana (HOR), which indicates a slight decrease from 92% to 88% whilst Lunugala (LUN) has the most dramatic improvement with an increase from 10% in FY12 to 80.10% in FY13. The sharp improvement in LUN, may be attributed to concerted efforts in this ADP to promote the usage of sanitation facilities together with hygiene awareness.

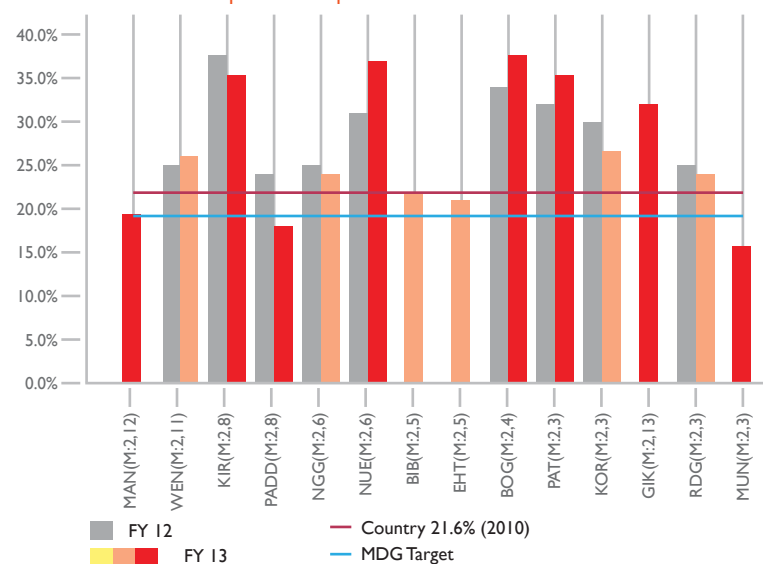
## Maternal and child, health and nutrition

Chart 3 Prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months in third - phase ADPs



All 8 ADPs, in the third-phase of implementation have either shown an improvement or equaled the baseline value as seen in HOR. The greatest reduction was seen in Lunugamvehera (LUNG) with a baseline of 36.8% and a current value of 12.1%. A number of nutrition interventions have been effectively implemented in LUNG during its life. In FY13, there has been increased knowledge dissemination among pregnant women and lactating mothers on child feeding and care practices, and child care practices. Further, nutrition has been targeted through the promotion of home gardens and the distribution of livelihood assets, such as chickens.

Chart 4 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months in the ADPs in their second and first phases of implementation



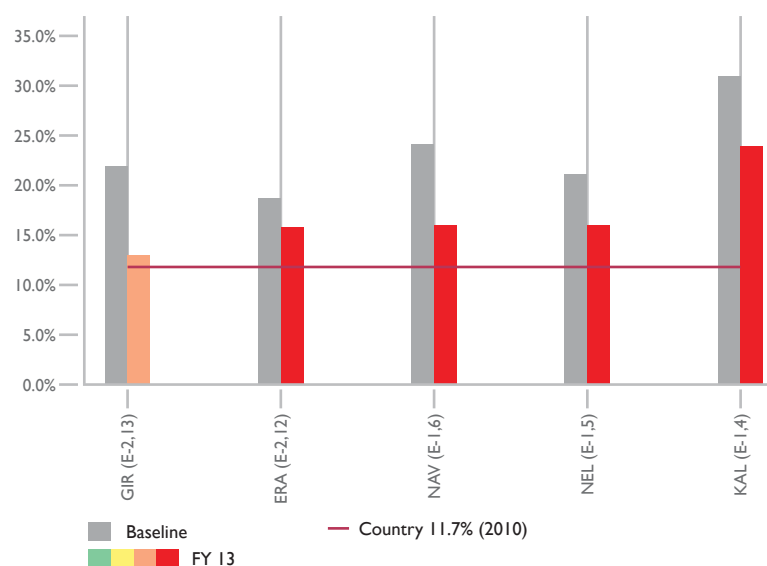
WHO classification	Low < 5%	Medium 5-9.99%	High 10 - 14.99%	Very high >15 %
--------------------	-------------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------

Monitoring data of 9 ADPs (in their first and second phase) may be compared with their values in FY12. A positive trend is observed in 5 ADPs. However, 3 ADPs Bogawanthalawa (BOG), Pathana (PAT) and Nuwara Eliya (NUE) all situated in the Nuwara-Eliya district indicated a negative trend. According to census data (2007) the average for this district is 25.3% and the average for the estate sector is higher at 30.1%. However the district of Nuwara Eliya was severely affected by floods resulting in displacement of communities and the disruption of nutrition interventions.



## Maternal and child, health and nutrition

Chart 5 Evaluation data for wasting against baseline values for children below five years

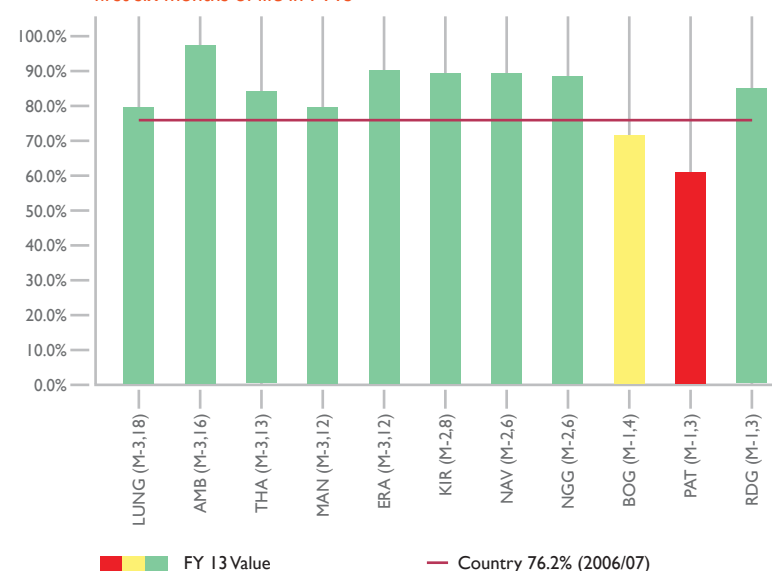


WHO classification	Low < 5%	Medium 5-9.99%	High 10 - 14.99%	Very high >15 %
--------------------	-------------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------

Wasting reflects recent, short-term (acute) malnutrition and/or illness. It is a sign that a child is undernourished and not growing at the present time, which is possible to correct. Wasting is linked to lack of adequate food quantity (during famine or emergency), disease and infection or, more frequently, a combination of these factors. All 5 ADPs with evaluation data indicate levels of malnutrition above that of the national standard of 11.7%.

This is also due to the fact that WVW works in the most vulnerable areas of the districts and hence the levels are always worse than the national value and even district values. Significantly, all 5 ADPs report improvements when measured against their baselines. Improvements in wasting suggest that, while overall nutritional status may be low, there is ongoing improvement in the nutritional status of communities.

Chart 6 Percentage of children exclusively breast-fed for the first six months of life in FY13



WV's Thresholds	Critical <70%	Attention required 70%-80%	Acceptable >80%
-----------------	------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) means the baby has not received any other fluids (not even water) or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, drops and syrups (vitamins, minerals, medicines). It guarantees food and fluid security in infants for the first six months and provides active immune protection.

Of the 11 ADPs that reported on this indicator 9 show levels higher than the national average of 76.2% while Bogawanthalawa (BOG) and Pathana (PAT) in the district of Nuwara Eliya are just below at 72% and 60.9% respectively. Ambagamuwa (AMB), also in the Nuwara Eliya district indicate a high value of 98%. While BOG is at a critical level, it indicates a positive trend in this nutritional practice. Data in the last three years indicate a clear improvement through the intervention of WVW's nutrition programme.

## Maternal and child, health and nutrition

Chart 7 Percentage of Children below five years of age receiving minimum dietary diversity



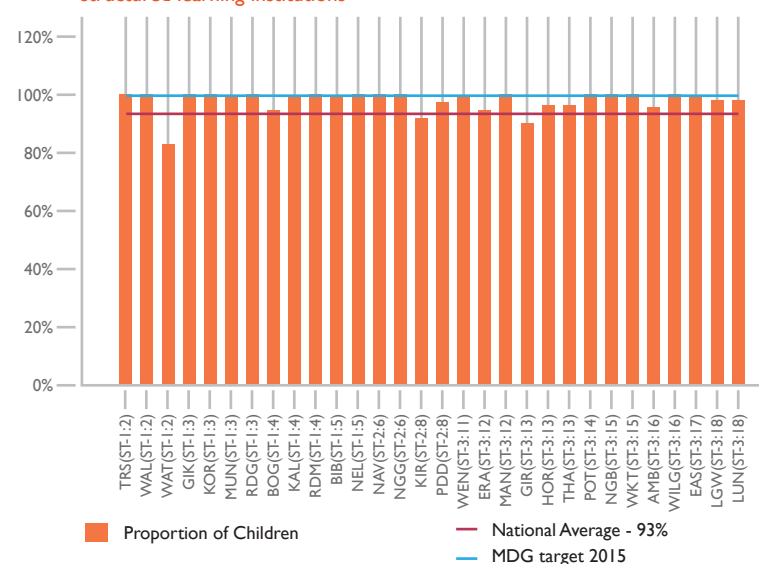
WV's Thresholds	
Low	Good
<80%	>80%

The indicator is measured by calculating the percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received food from at least four food groups on the day prior to the interview/visit.

Of the 24 ADPs reporting on dietary diversity 8 report levels above the national average, and 3 are on par with the national average. All ADPs with comparable data in FY12 have indicated improvement, although they still remain in low levels of dietary diversity. The largest improvement is seen in Nawagaththegama (NGG), which has increased to 91.3% from 44%.

## Access to education

Chart 8 Proportion of children (6-11 years) currently enrolled in and attending structured learning institutions

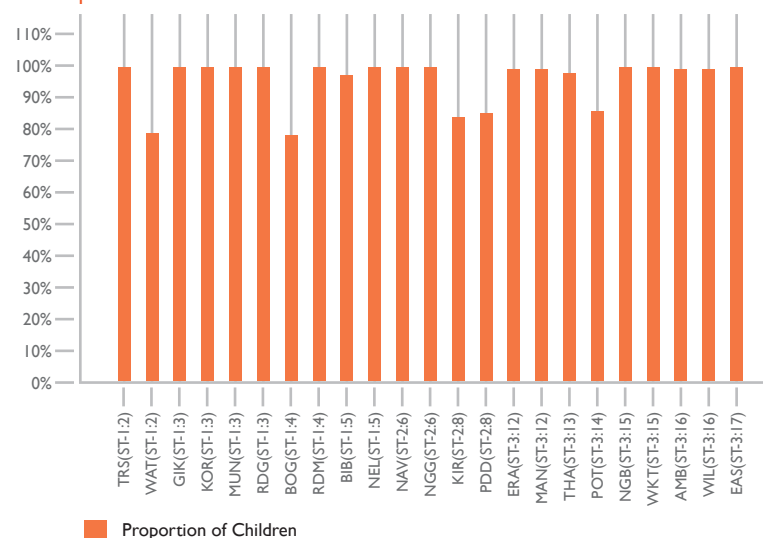


A majority of ADPs reporting in FY13 have reached the national average of 97% for primary enrolment, and in some instances have reached the MDG target of 100%. Primary enrolment in Wattala (WAT) is particularly low at 79%, though it is located in an urban area with an average enrollment rate is 94.6%. WAT (currently in its baseline phase), consists of lower-income households where a majority of HHs are located in 'slums' and regular attendance in school is low (though they are enrolled in school). The area is often prone to floods, which is also a deterrent to school attendance. Hence, targeted attention is required in this urban ADP.



## Access to education

Chart 9 Proportion of children (3-5 years) currently enrolled in and attending preschool

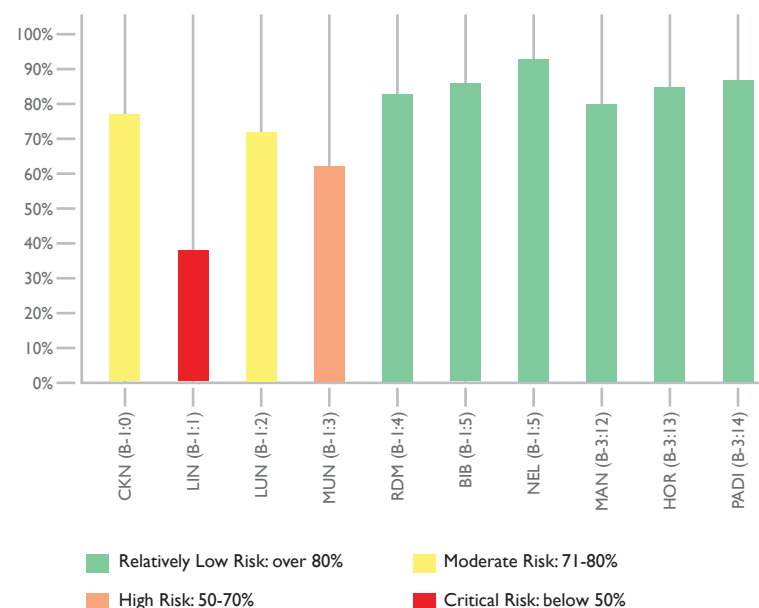


In FY13, approximately 70% of ADPs reporting are at a 100% pre-school attendance (or at a value approximating 100%). This indicator was not reported in FY12.

In Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and pre-school education there is a lack of clarity with regards to the entity in charge of pre-school education at the national level. Though national and provincial level monitoring and supervision has been entrusted to relevant Ministries of Education, implementation of pre-school programmes falls within the mandate of Ministry of Women and Children's affairs. In addition, inadequate standardisation of early childhood education allows for the function of preschools with sub-standards (and at times, with disproportionate standards), with the potential to adversely affect healthy childhood development.

## Proportion of children who are functionally literate

Chart 10 Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT) Baselines FY13

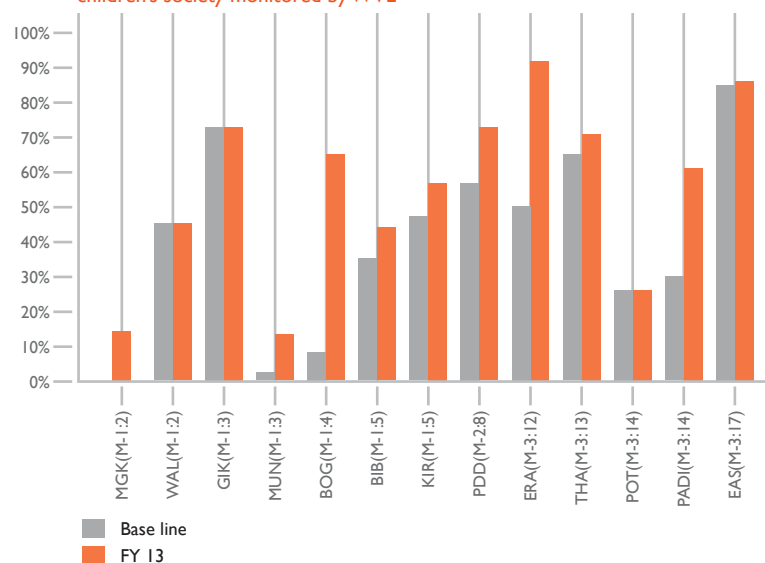


Functional literacy is defined as the 'percentage of children who can read with comprehension at functional levels at completion of a basic education programme'. The scope of this definition is narrower than the national definition for literacy, which only requires respondents to state their ability to read and write. Hence, the current national average for literacy, 93%, may not reflect levels of functional literacy. WVL conducts FLAT assessments among children (between the ages of 11 – 12 years) within the purview of its ADPs.

In FY13, baseline assessments for the Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT) was rolled out in 10 ADPs (see Chart above), in addition to the baselines established in 20 ADPs in FY12. Comparability of FLAT data is limited where the target beneficiaries in consecutive years are not the same. In FY14, WVL hopes to overcome this gap, by conducting the FLAT twice a year, where possible, for more effective monitoring of functional literacy.

## Children are cared for and participating

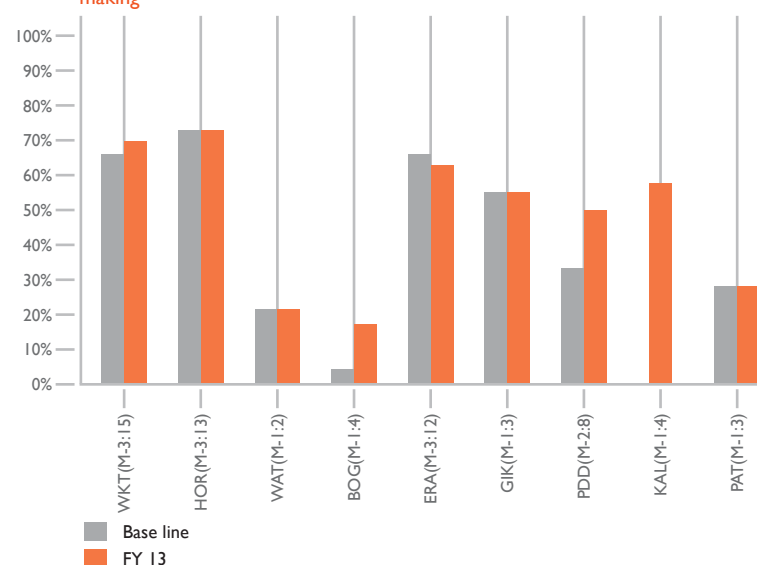
Chart 11 Percentage of children between 7 – 15 years of age living in ADPs attend children's society monitored by WVVL



Number of Children who attend children's societies													
ADP	MGK	WAL	GIK	MUN	BOG	BIB	KIR	PDD	ERA	THA	POT	PADI	EAST
# of Children	1014	1392	506	2310	2451	3533	2466	3661	3031	3088	969	1878	2823

The percentage of children attending child societies is listed against baseline values for each ADP. All baselines have been conducted between the years 2009 – 2013. Participation of children is a key component of WVVL's child protection programme.

Chart 12 Percentage of children who participate meaningfully in community decision making



Number of Children who participate in meaningful decision making									
ADP	WEE	HOR	WAT	BOG	ERA	GIK	PDD	KAL	PAT
# of Children	937	4022	2039	2451	3029	506	3661	966	2419

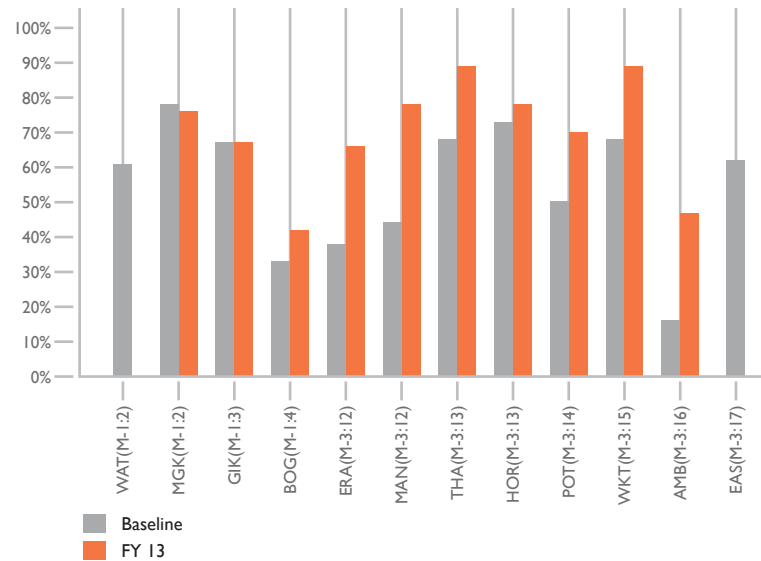
In addition to participating in child societies, it is recognized that children's participation in community decision making and at family level is vital for their holistic growth and well-being. Following the recommendation in the CWB report FY12, there has been an effort to intentionally enable children to 'participate meaningfully' through-out the programme cycle. Children have been intentionally integrated into community decision making processes in Horowpathana (HOR), Wilgamuwa (WIL), Padiyathalawa (PADI), Bibile (BIB), Neluwa (NEL), Giribawa (GIR) and Bogawanthalawa (BOG).

In ADPS (example BOG), children societies have been strengthened with the participation of children in CBOs at the community level. ADPs have established a child society federation amalgamating all child societies in the areas.



## Children are cared for and participating

Chart 13 Percentage of children who feel secure in their living environment (children; ages between 12-18 years)



A significant component of WV's work is to build community-capacity to respond to child protection needs and to create a safe environment for children. In order to identify the impact of these initiatives, as well as to identify how children perceive safety and security, a special tool was used. The tool measures how secure children feel in their immediate environment which includes home, school, community and the society at large.

Based on the findings, the protection department is able to identify whether the implementation of its programmes have been effective and to take more targeted action towards the safety and security of children.

## Economic Development

### Graduation Model

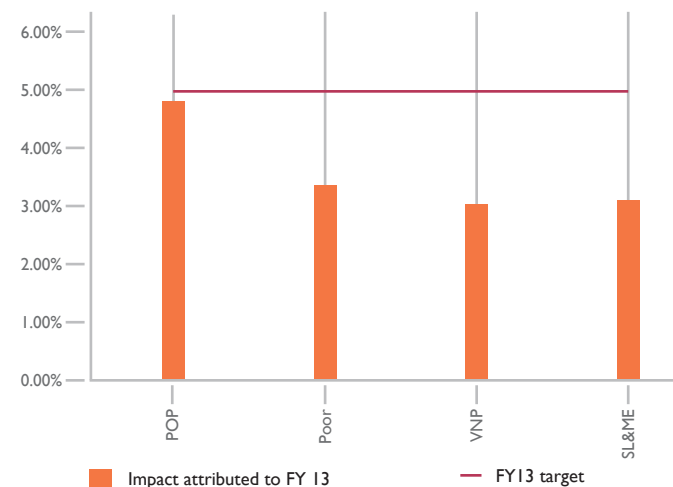
The 'graduation model' aims to raise living standards in communities, which are ranked according to the Participatory Living Standards Ranking (PLSR) developed by WVVL. The model includes programmatic measures that are geared towards – increasing savings, business creation, and value-added production, creation of market linkages, technical skill development and micro-finance services.

The overall objective in using the model is to 'graduate' families in each of the PLSR to the next level of living standards ranking. The rankings of the PLSR are - Poorest of Poor (POP), Poor (P), Vulnerable Non Poor (VNP), and Sustainable Livelihood and Micro Entrepreneurs (SL&ME).

GM Approach:	Number of ADPs and beneficiary families
<b>Business facilitation</b> (improve your business)	Implemented in 24 ADPs and 2302 families have been benefitted
<b>Savings groups</b> (savings promotion)	Implemented in 9 ADPs and 3782 families have been benefitted
<b>Food security</b>	Implemented in 26 ADPs and 18965 families have been benefitted
<b>Micro finance</b>	VFL disbursed a total of USD 953,021 among 4949 beneficiaries in 15 ADPs

Chart 14

Impact attributed to FY13 by the activities of the graduation model among PLSR wealth categories



The PLSR status of 19 ADPs was captured in FY12. Baselines of another 19 ADPs were assessed thereafter. The HHs per wealth ranking in FY13, among 38 ADPs are as follows: POP – 26,625 HHs, P – 54,470 HHs, VNP – 46,235 HHs, and SL&ME – 6927 HHs.

Based on the interventions in FY13, the weighted impact of the graduation model is calculated at 4.8% P, 3.4% POP, 3.05% VNP and 3.11% SL&ME graduation of baseline HHs to the next wealth ranking.





# FINANCIAL RE

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Statement of Cash Flows **87** | Notes to the Financial Statements **88**



VIEW



# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



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

## **Report on the financial statements**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2013, 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 18.

## **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

## **Scope of Audit and Basis of Opinion**

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

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

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

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

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

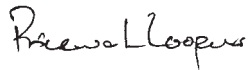
We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

#### **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 2013, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation's state of affairs as at 30 September 2013 and of the results of its activities, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the World Vision International Policies and Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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



**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

18 March 2014  
COLOMBO



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	Year ended 30 September 2013	2012
<b>Incoming resources</b>	3	2,910,991,040	2,867,628,530
Project expenditure	4		
Direct staff costs		(384,807,071)	(371,553,417)
Other direct costs		(2,025,358,955)	(2,098,006,502)
Indirect costs		(232,072,930)	(130,676,635)
Total project costs		(2,642,238,956)	(2,600,236,554)
<b>Net surplus on projects</b>		268,752,084	267,391,976
Other revenue earned	5	71,313,276	47,657,779
Administrative costs		(251,720,742)	(327,466,979)
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) on operating activities</b>	6	88,344,618	(12,417,224)

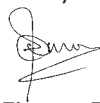
The notes on pages 88 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# BALANCE SHEET

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

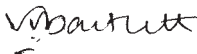
	Note	30 September 2013	2012
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	264,300	264,300
Investments	10	156,884,022	135,698,277
		157,148,322	135,962,577
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	11	254,452,462	15,692,923
Deposits and prepayments	12	21,217,975	21,769,337
Cash and cash equivalents	13	352,028,097	316,804,046
		627,698,534	354,266,306
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>784,846,856</b>	<b>490,228,883</b>
<b>FUNDING AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Accumulated fund</b>			
Unrestricted funds	14	206,222,723	132,320,871
Restricted funds	15	100,201,434	86,564,737
		306,424,157	218,885,608
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Defined benefit obligations	17	156,884,947	137,556,517
		156,884,947	137,556,517
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	16	90,070,587	60,018,498
Deferred Income		231,467,165	73,768,260
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>321,537,752</b>	<b>133,786,758</b>
<b>Total accumulated fund and liabilities</b>		<b>784,846,856</b>	<b>490,228,883</b>

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



**Finance Director**

The World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2014.



**Directors**



**Directors**

The notes on pages 88 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
Balance as at 1 October 2010	60,593,639	89,564,471	150,158,110
Surplus for the year	27,093,264	14,835,460	41,928,724
Currency translation difference	Nil	(7,177,346)	(7,177,346)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2011</b>	<b>87,686,903</b>	<b>97,222,585</b>	<b>184,909,488</b>
Balance as at 1 October 2011	87,686,903	97,222,585	184,909,488
Deficit for the year	(1,122,166)	(11,295,059)	(12,417,225)
Currency translation difference	Nil	46,393,345	46,393,345
<b>Balance at 30 September 2012</b>	<b>86,564,737</b>	<b>132,320,871</b>	<b>218,885,608</b>
Balance as at 1 October 2012	86,564,737	132,320,871	218,885,608
Surplus for the year	13,636,697	74,707,921	88,344,618
Currency translation difference	Nil	(806,069)	(806,069)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2013</b>	<b>100,201,434</b>	<b>206,222,723</b>	<b>306,424,157</b>

The notes on pages 88 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	Year ended 30 September 2013	2012
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash flows (used in) / generated from operations	18	(4,533,250)	176,175,958
Gratuity paid	17	(10,370,229)	(8,673,495)
<b>Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>		<b>(14,903,479)</b>	<b>167,502,463</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Sale of assets and other disposable items	5	22,558,221	15,960,021
Interest received	5	48,755,055	31,697,758
Investment in interest bearing instruments	10	(21,185,745)	(45,698,298)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>50,127,531</b>	<b>1,959,481</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<b>35,224,052</b>	<b>169,461,944</b>
<b>Movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Beginning of the year		<b>316,804,046</b>	<b>147,342,102</b>
Increase		<b>35,224,051</b>	<b>169,461,944</b>
<b>End of the year</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>352,028,097</b>	<b>316,804,046</b>

The notes on pages 88 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## I General information

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

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

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

protection, environment, gender and peace building. To achieve these objectives, World Vision Sri Lanka carries out various projects located around various regions of Sri Lanka.

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

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

**1.3** The notes to the financial statement on pages 6 to 18 an integral part of the financial statements.

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

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical basis.

### 2.2 Foreign currency transactions

#### 2.2.1 Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency of the organisation is LKR.

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

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

#### 2.2.2 Translation of financial statements presented in USD in to LKR

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

### 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment purchased with the exception of land are not recognized in the

balance sheet and are charged directly to the statement of financial activities. It is deemed that all assets purchased are directly or indirectly used in project activities.

## 2.4 Receivables

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

## 2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and term deposits.

## 2.6 Funds

### a. Unrestricted Funds

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

Surplus funds are transferred from restricted funds to unrestricted funds in terms of the relevant

Donor Agreements or with the subsequent approval of the Donor.

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

### b. Restricted Funds

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

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

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

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

## 2.7 Defined contribution plans

All employees are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund, to which the Company contributes 15% and 3% respectively of such employees' basic or consolidated wage or salary. The company has no further obligation.

## 2.8 Defined benefit obligations

Terminal benefits are provided for all employees at the rate of one half of the basic or consolidated wage or salary, cost of living and all other allowances applicable for the last month of the financial year for each year of completed service. These liabilities are provided based on Projected Unit Credit Method. An equivalent amount of funds are maintained in long term deposits.

## 2.9 Income recognition

### a. Incoming Resources

Income realized from restricted funds is recognized in the statement of financial activities only when there is certainty that all of the

conditions for receipt of the funds have been complied with and the relevant expenditure that is expected to compensate has been incurred and charged to the statement of financial activities. Unutilised funds are carried forward as such in the balance sheet.

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

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

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



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTD.

### b. Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis.

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

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

### 2.10 Expenditure recognition

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

### 2.11 Deferred income / expenses

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

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

### 2.12 Information

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

## 3. Incoming resources

	2013	2012
<b>Restricted</b>		
Direct funding and other	137,316,358	84,933,194
<b>Unrestricted</b>		
Received from World Vision International	2,700,295,802	2,627,036,795
Receipt from support office	73,378,880	155,658,541
	<b>2,910,991,040</b>	<b>2,867,628,530</b>

#### 4. Project expenditure

	2013	2012
Ambagamuwa ADP	80,040,750	83,487,692
Bibile ADP	101,136,756	83,648,489
Bogawanthalawa ADP	45,276,007	30,695,467
Chankani ADP	11,619,346	Nil
Chavakachcheri ADP	26,052,196	4,231,809
Devon ADP	1,810,299	Nil
Eastern ADP	65,762,447	57,302,986
Ehetuwewa ADP	48,657,257	29,841,733
Eravur Pattu ADP	67,704,130	68,768,456
Ganga Ihala Korale ADP	34,246,926	16,975,621
Giribawa ADP	89,893,677	99,285,360
Horowpathana ADP	87,841,970	97,198,811
Kalpitiya ADP	48,683,379	40,781,812
Kebethigollewa ADP	Nil	14,957,613
Kiran ADP	58,744,128	54,062,063
Koralaipattu ADP	37,250,880	19,016,488
Lindula ADP	7,779,216	3,029,128
Lunugala ADP	19,539,855	9,528,218
Lunugamvehera ADP	66,846,722	62,392,950
Mangrove ADP	35,674,782	47,262,393
Mannar ADP	71,909,974	62,575,979
Meegahakiula ADP	30,995,903	12,951,333
Mundalama ADP	38,265,023	13,856,486
Navagaththegama ADP	54,386,182	46,320,538
Navithanvalley ADP	58,559,212	42,055,808
Neluwa ADP	63,952,920	55,930,807
Nuwara Eliya ADP	85,408,979	79,826,708
Paddipalai ADP	85,557,735	77,886,544
Padiyathalawa ADP	67,578,279	69,332,633
Pathana ADP	48,870,869	25,307,705
Pothuvil ADP	50,693,264	69,985,830
Rideegama ADP	42,624,256	31,202,743
Rideemaliyadda ADP	32,431,222	9,711,477
Sevanagala ADP	Nil	23,564,054
	<b>1,665,794,542</b>	<b>1,442,975,735</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTD.

### 4. Project expenditure (Contd)

	2013	2012
<b>Brought forward from page 91</b>	<b>1,665,794,542</b>	<b>1,442,975,735</b>
Thanamalwila ADP	66,627,448	70,397,688
Trinco South ADP	13,278,186	7,371,589
Vaharai ADP	25,910,903	7,731,885
Walapane ADP	18,091,667	11,141,926
Wanathawilluwa ADP	Nil	31,388,546
Wattala ADP	23,091,737	7,381,991
Weeraketiya ADP	26,586,870	22,054,375
Welikanda ADP	9,519,512	1,366,735
Wennapuwa ADP	49,207,244	55,881,691
Wilgamuwa ADP	73,026,806	81,111,349
East ARP - Vaharai And Eachchilampattu	18,204,263	44,799,969
Jaffna ARP	40,639,078	43,267,208
Kilinochchi ARP	4,432,196	Nil
Disaster Management Project	4,227,334	11,103,819
Disaster Risk Reduction Project	9,373,201	Nil
Flood Disaster Response, Vaharai Division	16,267,213	3,001,880
Food Security Program	Nil	19,565,552
IDP Return Response/Recovery	Nil	23,650,998
Improved Mental Health In Mulathivu	29,266,159	10,301,018
Livelihood Recovery For Vulnerable Returnees - North	40,161,153	29,182,286
Northern Sri Lanka Idp Recovery Project OFDA	Nil	168,173,904

#### 4. Project expenditure (Contd)

	2013	2012
Nothern Returnee Education	28,626,480	Nil
Relief Assistance To Flood Affected Families - East	Nil	5,629,532
Reconciliation Through Mental Health	41,469,721	36,787,560
Support For Conflict Affected Returnees In Northern Sri Lanka	17,974,437	41,356,130
W F P Soft Food For Work	Nil	9,737,801
Building Evidence & Capacity for Health & Nutrition	24,317,304	Nil
Gender Mainstreaming Project	17,316,486	1,169,038
HIV/AIDS & STI Awareness & Education Project	2,651,236	3,019,579
Natural Farming Development	8,643,445	Nil
Operations Capacity Building Project	10,566,340	3,679,344
Other Projects	86,295,087	148,646,544
Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project	39,272,732	14,508,582
Promotion Of Permaculture Home Gardens Project	36,207,526	24,556,513
Prevention Of Child Abuse And Other Child Rights Violations	21,625,662	25,782,099
Reconstruction Of Education Centres	Nil	12,648,151
Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - 2	147,350,338	156,173,740
Rural Integrated Nutrition Project	5,394,738	5,745,878
Street Children Project	20,821,914	18,945,921
	<b>2,642,238,956</b>	<b>2,600,236,554</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTD.

### 5. Other revenue earned

	2013	2012
Interest income	48,755,055	31,697,758
Sale of assets and other disposable items	22,558,221	15,960,021
	<b>71,313,276</b>	<b>47,657,779</b>

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

### 6. Operating activities

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

	2013	2012
Project expenses (excluding staff cost)	1,801,116,218	1,809,986,259
Employee benefits (Note 7)	840,142,585	789,215,426
Audit fee and related expenses	1,657,425	1,382,986

### 7. Staff cost

	2013	2012
Salaries and benefits	740,415,412	702,008,180
Defined contribution plan	70,028,514	66,705,035
Defined benefit obligation (Note 17)	29,698,659	20,502,211
	<b>840,142,585</b>	<b>789,215,426</b>

### 8. Tax

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

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

## 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2013	2012
Land - Navagaththegama ADP	264,300	264,300

## 10. Investments

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

	2013	2012
Investments	156,884,022	135,698,277

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

## 11. Receivables

	2013	2012
Advances	3,204,951	2,342,473
Interest receivable	2,859,936	3,317,966
Receivable from related party (Note 21)	236,390,930	Nil
Other receivables	11,996,645	10,032,484
	254,452,462	15,692,923

## 12. Deposits and prepayments

	2013	2012
Deposits	6,414,566	6,124,806
Prepayments	14,803,409	15,644,531
	21,217,975	21,769,337



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTD.

### 13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2013	2012
Cash in hand	978,010	885,037
Short term bank deposits	246,945,413	187,691,573
Cash at bank	104,104,674	128,227,436
	<b>352,028,097</b>	<b>316,804,046</b>

### 14. Unrestricted funds

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of the year	132,320,871	97,222,585
Unrestricted surplus in operating activities	73,901,852	35,098,286
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>206,222,723</b>	<b>132,320,871</b>

### 15. Restricted funds

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of the year	86,564,737	87,686,903
Restricted surplus / (deficit) in operating activities	13,636,697	(1,122,166)
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>100,201,434</b>	<b>86,564,737</b>

### 16. Payables

	2013	2012
Accrued expenses	66,897,657	38,674,333
Retention (See (a) below)	19,983,703	18,622,676
Other payables	84,222	540,938
Repatriation provision	3,105,005	2,180,551
	<b>90,070,587</b>	<b>60,018,498</b>

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

## 17. Defined benefit obligations

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of the year	137,556,517	125,727,853
Provision for the year	29,698,659	20,502,159
Payment made during the year	(10,370,229)	(8,673,495)
Balance at the end of the year	156,884,947	137,556,517

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

	2013	2012
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus / (deficit) of income over expenditure	88,344,619	(12,417,224)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Gratuity provision (Note 18)	29,698,659	20,502,159
Deferred income	157,698,905	171,145,834
Exchange difference on revaluation	(806,069)	46,393,345
Sale of assets and other disposable items	(22,558,221)	(15,960,021)
Interest income (Note 6)	(48,755,055)	(31,697,758)
<b>Operating surplus before working capital changes</b>	203,622,838	177,966,335
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(238,759,539)	719,584
Decrease / (increase) in prepayments and deposits	551,362	(2,226,540)
Increase / decrease in payables	30,052,089	(283,421)
<b>Cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(4,533,250)</b>	<b>176,175,958</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTD.

### 19. Contingent liabilities

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

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

The company has obtained remissions up to year of assessment 2011/12 and all tax liabilities up to 2011/12 have been fully settled. During the year, the Company has settled LKR 2,000,000 (2012 - LKR 21,699,109) in respect of NGO tax. The NGO tax settled is included under administrative expenses.

In the event the Company fails to obtain the remission for the year of assessment 2012/2013 from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue, it will be liable to NGO tax on the grant income at the stipulated rates.

Considering the above, no provision has been made for the year of assessment 2012/2013 in respect of NGO tax on 3% of the grants received at the rate of 28% as stipulated by Section 102 (1) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006.

### 20. Commitments

#### Capital commitments

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

#### Financial commitments

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

## 21. Directors' interest and related party transactions

The directors during the financial year were ;

Mr. Ravindra Algama	(Resigned on 7 December 2012)
Mr. Sunil C Wijesinghe	(Resigned on 7 December 2012)
Ms. Marina A Tharmaratnam	
Dr. Ms Sylvanthi Ariadurai	
Rt. Rev. Dhiloraj Canagasabey	
Ms. Suzette De Alwis	
Dr. Ms Roshan Perera	
Mr. Kevin Gray	(Appointed on 7 December 2012)
Mr. Ramesh Schaffter	(Appointed on 14 March 2013)
Mr. Chandimal Mendis	(Appointed on 14 March 2013)
Mr. Samuel Sureshkumar Bartlett	
Mr. Trihadi Saptodi	

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;

## 21. Directors interest and related party transactions (Contd)

(a) Purchase of services

### Nature of transactions

	(Amount paid) / received	
	2013	2012
Fund transfer	275,393,919	11,537,650
Other administration expenses	2,455,086	2,087,366
Capital allocation	(41,458,075)	(13,625,016)

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

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

	2013	2012
Amount due from Vision Fund Lanka Ltd - Balance as at 30 September	236,390,930	Nil

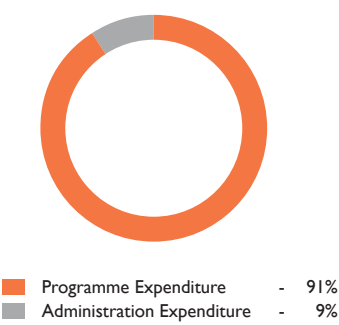
## 22. Events after the reporting period

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

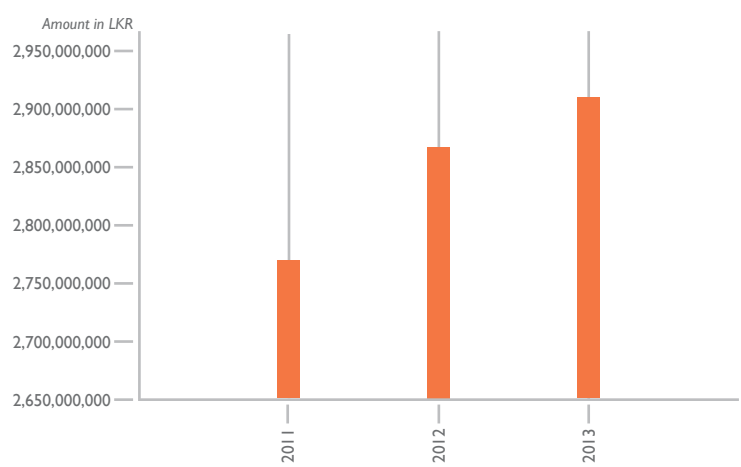


# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

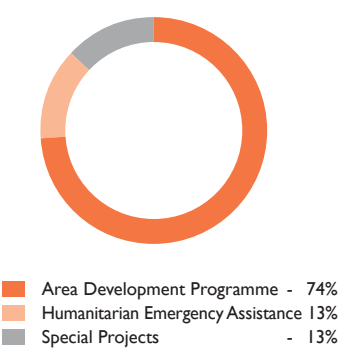
Cost to Programme Expenditure



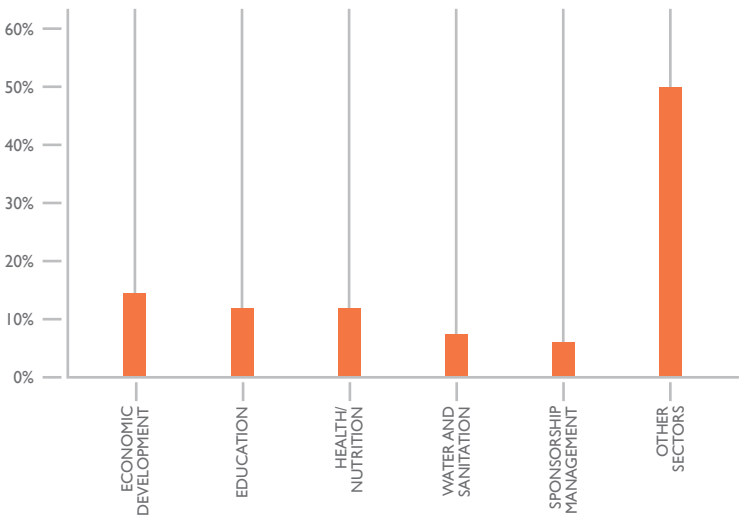
Total Income 2011 to 2013



Programme-wise Expenditure



Sector-wise Expenditure



## KEY STATISTICS



**20**  
Districts



**573**  
GN Divisions



**1,365**  
Villages



Locations



**1,007,709**  
Individuals



**255,759**  
Families



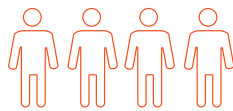
**260,000**  
Children



Beneficiaries



**545**  
Total Staff



**406**  
Male



**139**  
Female



Staff Profile



**780**  
Indirect employees



**150**  
Male



**630**  
Female



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - SINHALA

### පරිවර්තනය උදෙසා හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය...

පසුගිය වසරේ අපේ වැඩසටහන් ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර සියල්ලෙහිම වඩාත් ඉහළ වර්ධනයක් දක්නට ලැබුණු අතර ඒ ඔස්සේ දැන් වඩාත් ගුණාත්මකව උසස් ජීවිතයක ඵල ලබන ළමයින් හා ඔවුන්ගේ පවුල් සංඛ්‍යාවේ වැඩිවීමක් අපි දුටුවෙමු.

සැබැවින්ම අපේ සියලු වැඩසටහන් ඔස්සේ ළමයි දැන් වඩාත් සෞඛ්‍යවත්ව දිවි ගෙවන අතර සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා පහසුකම් වෙත ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රවේශය වැඩිදියුණු වී ඇත. එමෙන්ම දෙමව්පියන් අධ්‍යාපනයෙහි වටිනාකම වටහාගෙන එය අගයන අතර ළමයින් පාසල් ඒම වැඩිවී ඇත. පිරිසිදු ජලය වෙත ප්‍රවේශය වැඩිදියුණු වී ඇති බැවින් ජලයෙන් රෝග බෝවීමේ අවදානම බෙහෙවින් අඩුවී ඇත. ප්‍රජාවන්හි ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රකෘතිමත් වී ඇති අතර ගෙවතු වගා, කුකුලන්, එළුවන් හෝ ගවයන් ඇතිකිරීමෙන් ඔවුන්ට අලුතෙන් හොඳ ආදායම් ඉපයිය හැකිය.

රට යළි ගොඩනැංවීමේ ප්‍රයත්න දිගටම සිදුකෙරෙන අතරම වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් සිය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් සඳහා තම සංවිධානය සමග එක්වීමට ඕනෑකමින්ම හවුල් ක්‍රියාකරුවන්ට ඇරයුම් කළේය. අප මෙය සිදුකළේ රට යළි ගොඩනැංවීම සියල්ලන්ගේම වගකීම මිස සංවර්ධන සංවිධානවලට පමණක් සීමා වියයුත්තක් නොවේය යන ස්ථිර අධිෂ්ඨානයෙනි.

රාජ්‍ය සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශ අතර හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව ඔස්සේ යළි ගොඩනැංවීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය උදෙසා වඩාත් පුළුල් සහයෝගීතාවකට අගතා අවස්ථාවක් උදාවී ඇති බව ද WVL වටහාගත්තේය.

හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව යනු සබඳතා පිළිබඳ කරුණක් බවත් හොඳම විසඳුමට මගක් බවත් වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් හඳුනාගනී. එය වැදගත් වන්නේ අප සේවය කරන දිළිඳු ප්‍රජාවල ජීවිතයෙහි කල් පවත්නා වෙනසක් ඇතිකිරීමට අනුප්‍රාතිකව වඩාත් විශාල සහ වඩාත් හොඳ ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබීමට අවශ්‍ය විභවය හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව තුළ පවතින බැවිනි.

පසුගිය වසරවල මෙන්ම අපේ වැඩ බොහොමයක් කේන්ද්‍රගත වූයේ කලින් යුද ගැටුම්වලින් පීඩා විඳ දැන් සිය ගම්බිම්වල හෝ තෝරාගත් තැන්වල යළි පදිංචි වී සිය ජීවිත මුල සිටම යළි ගොඩනංවාගැනීම ඇරඹූ ප්‍රජාවන්ට සහාය හා රැකවරණ දීම කෙරෙහිය.

මේ ප්‍රජාවන්ට විශේෂයෙන්ම ජීවනෝපාය සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා අපේ සහාය දැඩි ලෙස අවශ්‍ය වේ. පවුල්වලට තිරසර ජීවනෝපාය පිහිටුවා ගැනීමට අප උදව් කරන අතරම ඒ ප්‍රජාවල දරුවන් පිළිබඳව ද සොයාබලමින් ඔවුන්ගේ සියලු අධ්‍යාපන හා සෞඛ්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා සපිරෙන බව තහවුරු කිරීමට අපි ක්‍රියාකළෙමු.

රාජ්‍ය-පෞද්ගලික හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව ගණනාවක් ඔස්සේ උතුරේ සිය කාර්යභාරය විවිධාංගීකරණය කිරීමට WVL සමත් වූ අතර, ඒ මගින් මෙම සම්පිණ්ඩිතයන්ට සිය සුපුරුදු සංස්ථාපිත සමාජයීය වගකීම් (CSR) වැඩසටහන්වලින් ඔබ්බට ගොස් තිරසර සංවර්ධන ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයට පිවිසෙන කාර්යයන් සමහරක් වෙත පිවිසීමට අවස්ථා නිර්මාණය විය.

උතුරුකරයේ පුනරුත්ථාපන සහ ජීවනෝපාය සහායක වැඩසටහන්වල නිරතව සිටින ජෝන් කීල්ස් පදනම, බ්‍රැන්ඩ්ක්ස් ලංකා ලිමිටඩ්, HSBC සහ PRIMA වැනි ඉහළම තලයේ කීර්තිමත් සමාගම් සමග WVL හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව ඇරඹීය.

වතු අංශය තුළ වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් සියලුම වැදගත් වතු කළමනාකරණ සමාගම් සමග ඉදිරියට යන හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව පිහිටුවාගෙන ඇත. වතුකර ප්‍රජාවලට මේ සහයෝගීතා මහත් ලාභයක් වී ඇත.

වට්ටල ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් PLC, කොටගල ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස්, ආගරපතන ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් සහ බොගවත්තලාව ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් යන සියල්ල හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව සහයෝගීතා ගිවිසුම්වලට අත්සන් තබා ඇති අතර, ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ අපේ වැඩසටහන්වලට සක්‍රීයව සහාය දෙයි.

26 අවුරුදු ගැටුමේ ප්‍රධාන යුද කලාපය වූ කිලිනොච්චිය දැන් සිය යටිතල ව්‍යුහ යළි පිහිටුවාගෙන එහි ආපසු පැමිණි

ජනගහණයට ස්ථායී ජීවනෝපාය සැලසීමට වෙර දරන අතර, එහි ද WVL සිය කලාපීය පුනරුත්ථාපන වැඩසටහනක් (ARP) අරඹා ඇත.

රටේ සියලු වැඩසටහන් කලාප මුළුල්ලේ WVL සිය ආපදා අවදානම් අඩුකිරීමේ වැඩසටහන් (DRR) දිගටම ක්‍රියාත්මක කළේය. මන්නාරමේ, කිලිනොච්චියේ හා මුලතිව්හි ක්‍රියාත්මක කළ ප්‍රධාන DRR වැඩසටහනට අමතරව කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් 37 කට (ඒ ඒ වැඩසටහන්වල අර්ථලාභීන් ද සමග) නිපුණතා පිළිබඳ පුහුණුව හා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ මෙවලම් කට්ටල ලබාදුන් අතර ඔවුහු (DMC සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල 18 ක් සමග සහයෝගීතා මගින්) ආපදා සූදානම් සැලසුම් පිහිටුවා තිබීමේ ප්‍රයෝජන ලබති. වැඩසටහන් සැලසුම්කරණයේදී ඕනෑකමින්ම DRR ඊට සමෝධානිත කිරීම ඔස්සේ මේ ඇරඹුම සවිමත් කෙරේ.

තමුත් ව්‍යසනවල බලපෑම්වලින් ආරක්‍ෂිත බවටත්, පැනනැගිය හැකි ව්‍යසන කළමනාකරණයට, සමනයට සහ ඊට ඔරොත්තු දී යළි නැගීසිටීමේ අනුවර්තනයටත් සෑහෙන දැනුමක් ඔහු/ඇය සතු බවටත් WVL හි සාමාන්‍ය අර්ථලාභියා දැන් විශ්වාසය ගොඩනංවාගෙන ඇත.

මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය නම්වූ අතිශය වැදගත් ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේදී ලබා ඇති අසිරිමත් ප්‍රතිඵල යනු බෙහෙවින් දිරිගන්වනසුදු එක් අංශයකි.

AusAid, සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ මනෝවෛද්‍ය විද්‍යාපීඨය සමග හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයෙන් 2010 ඔක්තෝබරයේදී වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් 'උතුරු දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තුළ මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය ඔස්සේ ප්‍රතිසන්ධානය' (REMIND) ව්‍යාපෘතිය විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුරු පළාතේ ප්‍රජාවල මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය සහ යහපැවැත්ම වර්ධනය කිරීමට දැරූ ප්‍රයත්න අභිගමයන් සාර්ථක වී ඇත.

යුද්ධ ගැටුම් නිසා අවතැන්වූ පවුල් සියල්ලක්ම පාහේ පවුලේ එක් සාමාජිකයකු හෝ වැඩිදෙනෙකු අහිමි වීම, තවමත් ආගිය අතක් නැති නැදැයන්, තුවාල වීම් හෝ ආබාධිත වීම් වැනි මොනසම් ආකාරයක හෝ ආපදා අත්විඳ ඇත. ළමයින් ඇතුළු බොහෝදෙනෙකුට සිදුවූයේ අති බිහිසුණු අත්දැකීම් ගණනාවකට මුහුණදෙන්නටයි. එමෙන්ම යුද්ධය නිසා වැන්දඹු වූ කාන්තාවන් ගණන ද වඩාත් අධික වූ අතර, ඔවුන් බොහෝවිට සමාජයේ කොන් වී ඇත. වැන්දඹු වූ හෝ 'බිඳවැටුණු' පවුල්වල දරුවන් නිවසේදී පමණක් නොව සෙසු දරුදරියන් විසින් කොන්කරනු ලැබීම නිසා ද මානසික ආතතියෙන් පෙළෙති. අසාමාන්‍ය වර්ග පෙන්නුම්කරන බොහෝ ළමයින් අයත්වන්නේ 'බිඳවැටුණු' පවුල්වලට බව ගුරුවරු වාර්තා කරති.

බෙලහීන කරවනසුලු යුද්ධයේ විපාක ළමයින් සහ යෞවනයන් ඇතුළුව උතුරේ සෑමදෙනෙකුගේම ජීවිතවලට බලපෑ අතර, ප්‍රදේශයේ සමාජයීය වියමන ගරාවැටීමට

එය හේතු විය. යුරෝපීය ECHO මූල්‍යාධාර ඔස්සේ අරමුදල් සපයාගෙන වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් සිය සමාජ-මානසික සහායතා ව්‍යාපෘතිය වර්ධනය කළේ එබඳු පසුබිමක් තුළය. පුහුණුව ලත් සමාජ-මානසික සේවා සපයන්නන් කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් බලපෑම්වලට ලක්වූ ප්‍රජා ඉලක්ක කරගනිමින් මේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය සැලසුම් කරන ලද්දේ පුළුල් වපසරියක් ආවරණය වන ලෙසයි.

වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන්හි මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය සහ සමාජ-මානසික සහායතා ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ඉලක්ක වන්නේ ප්‍රජා-පාදක මනෝවෛද්‍ය උපදේශන සේවා සහ සමාජ-මානසික කණ්ඩායම් ප්‍රතිකාර සමග ළමා මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය සහ ළමා වර්ධනය වඩා හොඳින් වටහාගෙන ඒවා දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා දෙමව්පියන් සහ ගුරුවරුන් අතර දැනුවත්කරණ ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල ද සංකලනයකි.

AusAid සහ වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ලංකා අතර හවුල් වැඩසටහනක් වන ග්‍රාමීය සමෝධානිත ජල සහ සනීපාරක්ෂක ස්වස්ථතා ව්‍යාපෘතිය (RIWASH) තවදුරටත් ලද සාර්ථකත්වය මේ වසර තුළ දුටු දිරිගන්වනසුලු අංශයකි. 2011-2015 කාලයේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන මේ වැඩසටහනේ ඉලක්කය වන්නේ රටේ වඩාත්ම දිළිඳු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන් වන නුවරඑළියේ වතුයාය, පාසල් සහ දුරබැහැර ගම්මානවල වෙසෙන පාසල් ළමයින් 7,500 ක් ඇතුළු 23,000 ට අධික ජන සමූහයක ජල සැපයුම් හා සනීපාරක්ෂක අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීමයි.

මේ දක්වා 19,500 ට වැඩි පිරිසකට පිරිසිදු ජල සැපයුමකට සෘජු ප්‍රවේශය ලැබීමෙන් සහ වැඩිදියුණු කළ සනීපාරක්ෂක පහසුකම්වලින් සෙන සැලසී ඇත. මේ නිසා ජලයෙන් බෝවන රෝගවලට ළමයින් නිරාවරණය වීම බෙහෙවින් අඩුවන අතර ඔවුන්ගේ සමස්ත සෞඛ්‍යය හා යහපැවැත්ම වැඩිදියුණු වේ.

වතුකරය තුළ අපේ වැඩවලට වැඩි වටිනාකමක් එක්කළ RIWASH ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඔස්සේ සිදුකළ නව මූලපිරීම් දෙකක් දක්නට ලැබීම අපේ සතුටට කරුණකි. සනීපාරක්ෂක කාර්ය වෙනුවෙන් පෙනීසිටීම පිළිබඳව ප්‍රදේශයේ හවුල් ක්‍රියාකරුවන් පරාසයක් සමග නව මංපෙත් පාදන වැඩකටයුතු රැසක් මේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඉටුකර ඇත. එමෙන්ම මෙතෙක් කල් ඉඩකඩ ඇහිරුණු ලයින් කාමරවල විසූ ප්‍රජාවලට හොඳ නිවාස පහසුකම් සැපයූ නව නිවාස ව්‍යාපෘතියක් සම්පූර්ණ වීම ද අපි දුටුවෙමු.

සමාජයීය වගවීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නගත කරුණු ගැන අපේ පක්ෂව පෙනීසිටීම් ප්‍රජා කණ්ඩායම් අතර බෙහෙවින් ජනප්‍රිය වී ඇති අතර පුරවැසි හඬ සහ ක්‍රියා (CVA) එළඹුම මගින් ප්‍රදේශයේ ප්‍රජා සහ සේවා සපයන්නන් අතර වඩා හොඳ අන්තර්ක්‍රියාවලට හැකියාව විවර වී ඇත. යහ පාලනය, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා මත්පැන් දුර්භාවිතයේ අවදානම, ළමා අයිතිවාසිකම්, මානව හිමිකම්, ආරක්ෂණය, ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රවණ්ඩත්ව ගැටලු, කාන්තා අයිතිවාසිකම් සහ කාන්තාවනට

වෙනස් ආකාරයෙන් සැලකීම පිටුදැකීම සඳහා වූ සම්මුතිය (CEDAW) පිළිබඳව බොහෝ ප්‍රජා දෑත් හොඳ දැනුමක් ලබා ඇත.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - TAMIL

### மாற்றத்திற்கு பங்களாராதல்...

சகல எமது செயற்றிட்டத் துறைகளிலும் அதிகளவு வளர்ச்சியை கடந்த வருடம் கண்டுள்ளதுடன், அதன் ஊடாக சிறந்த வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை தற்போது அனுபவிக்கும் அதிகரித்த எண்ணிக்கையொன்றைக் கொண்ட சிறுவர்களையும், அவர்களது குடும்பத்தினரையும் நாம் நேரில் கண்டுள்ளோம்.

உண்மையில் எமது சகல செயற்றிட்டங்களிலும், சிறுவர்கள் தற்போது சிறந்த உடல்நலத்தை அனுபவிப்பதுடன், சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்பு வசதிகளுக்கான மேம்பாட்டைந்த அடைதலையும் கொண்டுள்ளனர். கல்வியின் பெறுமதியை பெற்றோர்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டு, பாராட்டுவதுடன், பாடசாலைகளில் மாணவர்களின் வரவும் சிறப்பாகவுள்ளது. தூய்மையான நீருக்கான அடைதல் மேம்பாட்டைந்துள்ளதுடன், இவ்வாறாக நீரின் மூலமான நோயின் அபாயம் அதிகளவு குறைவடைந்துள்ளது. வாழ்வாதாரங்களை சனசமூகங்கள் பழைய நிலைக்கு கொண்டு வந்துள்ளதுடன், வீட்டுத் தோட்டங்கள், கோழி வளர்ப்பு, ஆடு அல்லது மாடு வளர்ப்பு போன்ற வருமானத்தைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும் புதிய செயற்பாடுகள் ஊடாக நியாயமான வருமானங்களை ஈட்டக்கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கின்றன.

அதன் மீள்-கட்டியெழுப்பதல் முயற்சிகளை நாடு தொடர்ந்திருந்த வேளையில் கூட, அதன் அபிவிருத்திச் செயற்பாடுகளில் தாபனத்துடன் இணைந்து கொள்வதற்கு பங்களாளர்களை வேர்ள்ட் வின் நோக்கத்துடன் மனமாரத் திட்டுமிட்டு அடைந்தது. நாட்டை மீள்-

கட்டியெழுப்பதல் ஒவ்வொருவரினதும் கடமை என்பதுடன், அபிவிருத்தித் தாபனங்களுக்கு மட்டும் கட்டுப்பட்டதல்ல என்ற உறுதியான தீர்மானத்துடன் நாம் இதைச் செய்தோம்.

அரசாங்க மற்றும் தனியார் துறைப் பங்களாண்மைகள் ஊடாக மீள்-கட்டியெழுப்பதல் நடைமுறையில் அதிக பரந்தளவிலான கூட்டுமுயற்சியொன்றுக்கு பெருளவு வாய்ப்பொன்று நிலவுவதாகவும் வேர்ள்ட் வின் லங்கா உணர்கின்றது.

உறவுகள் மற்றும் சிறந்த தீர்வுக்கான மார்க்கம் என்பன பற்றியதே பங்களாண்மைகள் என்பதை வேர்ள்ட் வின் அங்கீகரிக்கின்றது. நாம் சேவையாற்றுகின்ற வறுமையான சனசமூகங்களின் வாழ்க்கையில் உறுதியான வித்தியாசமொன்றைச் செய்வதற்கு பாரியதும், சிறந்ததுமான முடிவுகளை சரிசமவிகிதத்தில் சாதிப்பதற்கான ஆற்றலனைவப் பங்களாண்மைகள் கொண்டிருப்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும்.

முன்னைய வருடங்களைப் போன்று, தமது இல்லங்களில் அல்லது தெரிவிலான இடங்களில் தற்போது மீள்குடியேறியுள்ளதும், மீண்டும் தமது வாழ்க்கையைக் கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்காக ஆரம்பிக்கின்றதுமான நடந்து முடிந்த மோதலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட சனசமூகங்களுக்கான ஆதரவினதும், பராமரிப்பினதும் மீது எமது அதிகளவு பணி நோக்கினைக் கொண்டிருந்தது.

குறிப்பாக, வாழ்வாதார மற்றும் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திச் செயற்பாடுகளின் துறையில் எமது ஆதரவு இச்சனசமூகங்களுக்கு

அதிகளவில் தேவைப்பட்டது. நிலைத்திருத்தல் வாழ்வாதாரங்களை உருவாக்குவதற்கு நாம் உதவியளித்த போதிலும் கூட, சனசமூகங்களில் உள்ள சிறுவர்கள் மீது நாம் நோக்கினைக் கொண்டிருந்ததுடன், சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் கல்வி ஆகியவற்றில் அவர்களது சகல தேவைப்பாடுகளும் நிறைவேற்றப்படுவதை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கு முயற்சித்தோம்.

பெருமளவு அரசாங்க-தனியார் பங்களாண்மைகள் ஊடாக வடக்கில் அதன் பிரிவைப் பரவலாக்குவதற்கு வேர்ள்ட் வின் லங்காவினால் இயலக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. இது தமது வழமையான கூட்டாண்மை சமூகப் பொறுப்பு செயற்றிட்டங்களுக்கு அப்பால், நிலைத்திருத்தல் அபிவிருத்தித் துறையினுள் சென்று சிறிதளவு பணியில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு இக் குழுக்களுக்கான வாய்ப்பொன்றை உருவாக்குகின்றது.

ஜோன் கீல்ஸ் பவுன்டேன், பிரன்டிக்ஸ் லங்கா லிமிற்றெற், HSBC மற்றும் பிரீமா போன்ற கீர்த்திமிக்க உயர் உற்பத்தி நிறுவனங்களுடனான பங்களாண்மையுடன் பெருமளவு கருத்திட்டங்களை வேர்ள்ட் வின் லங்கா ஆரம்பித்தது. இந் நிறுவனங்கள் யாவும் வடக்கில் புனரமைப்பு மற்றும் வாழ்வாதார ஆதரவு செயற்றிட்டங்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தன.

பெருந்தோட்டத் துறையில், சகல முக்கியமான பெருந்தோட்ட முகாமைத்துவ நிறுவனங்களுடன் நடைமுறையிலான பங்களாண்மைகளை வேர்ள்ட் வின் தாபித்துள்ளது. இக் கூட்டுமுயற்சிகள் பெருந்தோட்டச் சனசமூகங்களுக்கு ஒரு வரப்பிரசாதமாக விளங்கியது.

பங்களாண்மை கூட்டுமுயற்சி உடன்படிக்கைகளில் வட்டவள பிளான்டேன்ஸ் PLC, கொட்டகல பிளான்டேன்ஸ், அக்கரப்பட்டத்தை பிளான்டேன்ஸ் மற்றும் பொகவந்தலாவ பிளான்டேன்ஸ் ஆகிய யாவும் கைச்சாத்திட்டுள்ளதுடன், துறையில் உள்ள எமது செயற்றிட்டங்களுக்கு சுறுசுறுப்பாகவும் ஆதரவளிக்கின்றன.

ஒரு காலத்தில் 26 வருட மோதலின் போது பிரதான யுத்த வலயமாகவும், தற்போது அதன் உட்கட்டமைப்பினை மீள்-தாபிப்பதற்கும், திரும்பி வந்த அதன் மக்களுக்கு நிலையான வாழ்வாதாரங்களை வழங்குவதற்கும் போராட்டம் நடத்திக் கொண்டிருப்பதுமான கிளிநொச்சியில் அதன் பகுதி புனரமைப்பு செயற்றிட்டத்தை (ARP) வேர்ள்ட் வின் லங்கா அமைத்தது.

நாட்டில் சகல செயற்றிட்டப் பகுதிகள் முழுவதும் அதன் இடராபத்து அபாயக் குறைப்பு (DRR) செயற்றிட்டங்களை வேர்ள்ட் வின் லங்கா தொடர்ந்தது. மன்னார், கிளிநொச்சி மற்றும் முல்லைத்தீவு ஆகியவற்றில் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்ட அதன் பிரதான DRR திட்டத்திற்கு மேலதிகமாக, DRR தகுதிகள், DRR அமுலாக்கல் கருவிப் பொட்டளிகள் ஆகியன மீது 37 ADPக்கள் (தமது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பயனாளிகளுடன் சேர்த்து) பயிற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், இடராபத்து தயார்நிலைத் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டிருப்பதன் நன்மையை (DMC மற்றும் 18 பிரதேசச் செயலகங்கள் ஆகியவற்றுடனான கூட்டுமுயற்சிகளின் ஊடாக) அனுபவிக்கின்றன. திட்ட வடிவமைப்பில் DRRஇன் நோக்கத்திலான

ஒருங்கிணைப்பின் ஊடாக இந்த முன்னெடுப்பு பலப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

இடராபத்தின் தாக்கங்களிலிருந்து தான் பாதுகாப்பாகவுள்ளார் என்ற மீள்-உறுதிப்பாட்டினையும், அனேகமாக இடம்பெறக்கூடிய இடராபத்துக்களை நோக்கி மீளும் தன்மையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கும், தணிப்பதற்கும் அத்துடன் அனுசரித்துக்கொள்வதற்குமான போதியளவு அறிவைக் கொண்டிருப்பதனையும் தற்போது வேர்ன்ட் விண் லங்காவின் சராசரிப் பயனாளி அனுபவிக்கின்றார்.

உளவியல் சுகாதாரத்தில் முக்கியமான துறையில் சாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஆச்சரியமான விளைவுகளே ஊக்கமளிக்கும் அம்சங்களில் ஒன்றாகும்.

AusAid, சுகாதார அமைச்சு மற்றும் உளவியல் மருத்துவர்கள் கல்லூரி ஆகியவற்றுடனான பங்காண்மையுடன் வேர்ன்ட் விண்ணால் 2010 ஒக்டோபரில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட ஷவடக்கு மாகாணங்களில் உளவியல் சுகாதாரம் ஊடாக மீளணக்கம் (REMIND) கருத்திட்டம் இலங்கையில் வடக்கு மாகாணத்தில் சனசமூகங்களின் உளவியல் சுகாதாரத்தையும், சேமநலனையும் மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான அதன் முயற்சியில் அதிகளவு வெற்றியை அடைந்துள்ளது.

அனேகமாக மோதலினால் இடம்பெயர்ந்த சகல குடும்பங்களும் ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட குடும்ப உறுப்பினர்களை இழத்தல், இன்னுமே காணாமல் போயுள்ள, காயமடைந்த அல்லது அங்கவீனமான உறவினர்களின் உறுதியற்ற தன்மை போன்ற துயரத்தின்

சில அமைப்பினை அனுபவித்துள்ளன. பன்மடங்கான பயங்கரமான அனுபவங்களை சிறுவர்கள் உட்பட பெரும்பாலானோர் அனுபவித்துள்ளனர். பாரிய எண்ணிக்கையில் விதவைகளையும் யுத்தம் விளைவித்துள்ளதுடன், அவர்கள் அனேகமாக சமூகத்தில் இருந்து ஓரங்கட்டப்பட்டுமுள்ளனர். விதவைகளின் அல்லது பாதிப்படைந்த குடும்பங்களின் பிள்ளைகள் வீட்டிலும், அவர்களை வேறு பிள்ளைகள் தவிர்க்கின்றனர் என்ற உண்மையினாலும் உளவியல் அழுத்தத்திலிருந்து பாதிப்படைவதாகக் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. அசாதாரணமான நடத்தையை வெளிப்படுத்தும் பெருமளவு சிறுவர்கள் பாதிப்படைந்த குடும்பங்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாவர் என ஆசிரியர்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

சிறுவர்கள் மற்றும் இளைஞர்கள் உட்பட வடக்கில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரையும் மோதலின் பலவீனப்படுத்தும் தாக்கம் பாதித்துள்ளதுடன், குலைந்து போவதற்கான பிராந்தியத்தின் சமூகக் கட்டுமானத்தை விளைவித்துள்ளது. இப்பின்னணியில், ECHO என்ற ஐரோப்பிய நன்கொடைத் தாபனத்திலிருந்து உதவுதொகை நிதிப்படுத்தலிலிருந்து வடக்கில் அதன் உளவியல் சமூக ஆதரவுக் கருத்திட்டத்தை வேர்ன்ட் விண் விருத்தியெய்தது. உளவியல் சமூகச் சேவை வழங்குனர்களின் பயிற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட ஊழியர்கோப்பொன்றினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட சனசமூகங்களை இலக்குப்படுத்தி பரந்த வெளிக்களம் ஒன்றைக் கொண்டிருப்பதற்கு இக் கருத்திட்டம் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டது.

சிறுவர் உளவியல் சுகாதார மற்றும் சிறுவர் அபிவிருத்தியைச் சிறப்பாகப் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும், மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் பெற்றோர்களினதும், ஆசிரியர்களினதும் மத்தியில் விழிப்பியலை உயர்த்தும் செயற்பாடுகளுடன் இணைந்து சனசமூக அடிப்படையிலான உளவியல் ஆற்றுப்படுத்தல் சேவைகள் மற்றும் உளவியல் சமூக குழு சிகிச்சை ஆகியவற்றைப் பலப்படுத்துவதை வேர்ன்ட் விண் உளவியல் சுகாதார மற்றும் உளவியல் சமூக ஆதரவுக் கருத்திட்டங்கள் நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளன.

AusAid மற்றும் வேர்ன்ட் விண் லங்கா ஆகியவற்றின் கூட்டுச் செயற்றிட்டமொன்றான கிராமிய ஒன்றிணைந்த நீர், ஆரோக்கிய, சுகாதார (RIWASH) செயற்றிட்டத்தின் தொடர்ச்சியான வெற்றியே ஆண்டின் ஓர் ஊக்கமளிக்கும் அம்சமாகும். இச் செயற்றிட்டம் 2011-2015 வரையிலானதாகும் என்பதுடன், நாட்டின் மிகவும் வளங் குறைந்த மாவட்டங்களில் ஒன்றான நுவரெலியா மாவட்டத்தில் ஒரு தொகையிலான தோட்டங்கள், பாடசாலைகள் மற்றும் கிராமங்கள் எனப் பரந்துள்ள 7,500 பாடசாலைச் சிறுவர்கள் உட்பட 23,000க்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நீர் விநியோக மற்றும் ஆரோக்கிய வசதிகளை வழங்குவதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

இன்றுவரை, தூய்மையான நீரின் விநியோகத்திற்கும், திருந்திய ஆரோக்கிய வசதிகளுக்கும் நேரடியான அடைதலைக்கொள்வதிலிருந்து 19,000க்கு மேற்பட்ட தனிப்பட்டவர்கள்

நன்மையடைந்துள்ளனர். இது நீரினால் ஏற்படும் நோய்களுக்கு சிறுவர்கள் வெளிப்படுவதை அதிகளவு குறைக்கும் என்பதுடன், அவர்களது முழுமையான சுகாதாரத்தையும், சேமநலனையும் மேம்படுத்துகின்றது.

பெருந்தோட்டங்களில் எமது பணிக்கு அதிகளவு பெறுமதியைச் சேர்த்துள்ள RIWASH கருத்திட்டத்தின் ஊடாக இரு புதிய முன்னெடுப்புகள் தோன்றியுள்ளதைப் பார்ப்பதையிட்டு நாம் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றோம். பலதரப்பட்ட உள்ளூர் பங்காளிகளுடன் சுகாதார ஆதரவு திரட்டல் மீது சிறிதளவு சாதனையை முறியடிக்கும் பணியைக் கருத்திட்டம் செய்துள்ளதுடன், சனநெருக்கடிமிக்க லயன் அறைகளில் இதுவரை வாழ்ந்த சனசமூகங்களுக்கு சிறந்த வீடமைப்பு வசதிகளை வழங்கிய ஒரு புதிய வீடமைப்பு கருத்திட்டம் முழுமையடைந்ததையும் நாம் கண்டோம்.

சமூகப் பொறுப்புக்காட்டுதல் பிரச்சனைகள் மீதான எமது ஆதரவுதிரட்டல் சனசமூகங்களுடன் மிகவும் பிரசித்தமானது என்பதுடன், உள்ளூர் சனசமூகங்களுக்கும், சேவை வழங்குனர்களுக்கும் இடையில் ஒருவருடன் ஒருவர் சிறப்பாக இணைந்து செயற்படுதலை பிரஜை குரல் மற்றும் செயல் (CBA) அணுகுமுறை இயல்புசெய்துள்ளது. நல்லாட்சி, போதைப்பொருளினதும், மதுபான து்பிரயோகத்தினதும் அபாயங்கள், சிறுவர் உரிமைகள், மனித உரிமைகள் மற்றும் வீட்டு வன்முறையின் பிரச்சனைகள், பெண்கள் உரிமைகள் மற்றும் CEDAW ஆகியவற்றில் பெருமளவு சனசமூகங்கள் தற்போது நன்கு பரிச்சயமாகியுள்ளன.



## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### **Name of the Company:**

World Vision Lanka (Gte) Limited

### **Legal Form:**

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

### **Registered Address**

1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 8

### **Contact Details**

Tel: 94 (11) 269 1233

Fax: 94 (11) 269 7577

Web: [www.worldvision.lk](http://www.worldvision.lk)

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
100, Braybrooke Place,  
Colombo 2.

### **Company Secretary**

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

### **Bankers:**

HSBC

Nations Trust Bank

People's Bank

Seylan Bank

Standard Chartered Bank

### **Funding Partners:**

World Vision Australia

World Vision Canada

World Vision Finland

World Vision Germany

World Vision Hong Kong

World Vision Japan

World Vision Korea

World Vision Malaysia

World Vision Singapore

World Vision Taiwan

World Vision UK

World Vision USA

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Department for International Development (DFID)

European Commission (EC)

Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

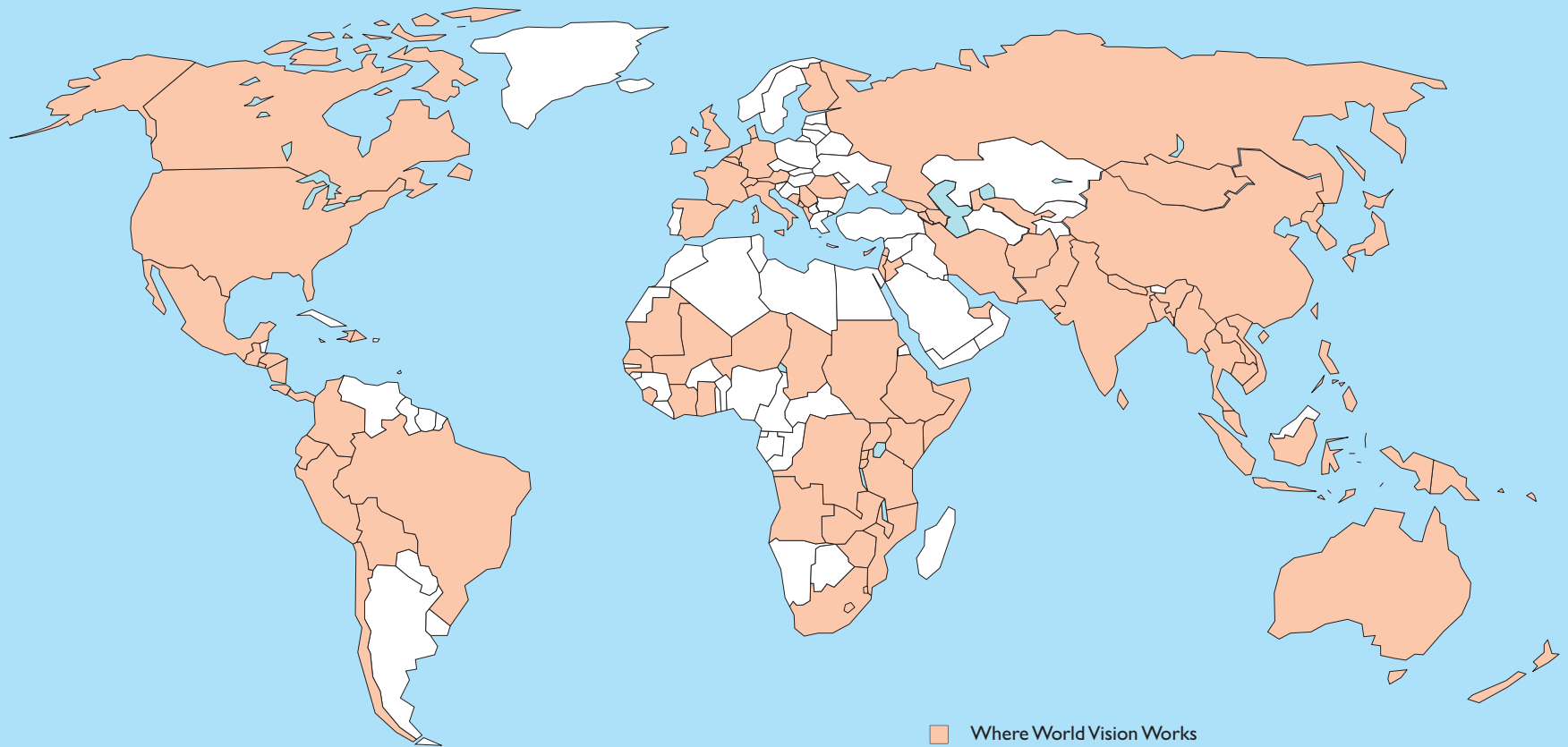
# NOTES

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## NOTES

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### Our Core Values

We are Christian

We are Responsive

We are Partners

We are Stewards

We Value People

We are Committed to the Poor





World Vision Lanka  
1119/2/1, Maradana Road,  
Colombo 08,  
Sri Lanka.  
[www.worldvision.org.lk](http://www.worldvision.org.lk)