

2005/06



ANNUAL REPORT



**SEWALANKA
FOUNDATION**

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Message from the Chairman



For a small island, our country is incredibly diverse. We have moist green mountains, dry flat plains and sandy dunes and beaches. We have dry zone forest and rainforests, mangroves and wetlands. In addition to this natural diversity, our ancestors developed an amazing number of agricultural plants; vegetables, fruits, legumes and more than two thousand varieties of rice. On this island, you can find people of four main world religions - Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity - and many people who are capable of communicating in two or even three languages. Each region of the country has its own unique history of ancient kingdoms and rule by colonial powers. Each village has its own local shrines, festivals, and traditions.

Working as a national development NGO, we at Sewalanka are constantly reminded of our island's diversity. We partner with community-based organisations (CBOs) in 950 villages throughout the Island. We work with dry zone paddy and vegetable farmers, coastal fishing communities, savings groups in the upcountry tea plantations, community conservation committees, women's societies and handicraft producer groups. Each CBO has a different history, different environment, different needs, different activities and different plans for the future. Some are focused on rehabilitating community infrastructure or managing shared resources. Others are using revolving loan funds and microcredit to establish new micro-enterprises. Some use their societies to improve access to government services or influence government planning. Others put more emphasis on improved market linkages and developing systems for collective purchasing and marketing.

This diversity is the reason for Sewalanka's decentralised structure. Most program decisions are made locally by district-level staff who were born and raised in that region. Many of those that work with the internally displaced have been displaced themselves. Those who work with farming communities, usually come from farming families. Our staff are familiar with the local context and are able to respond more quickly and appropriately to the concerns of the people in the region. Our decentralised structure is one of our core strengths. We would not have been able to respond to the tsunami disaster in the way that we did if all of our decision making was concentrated in our headquarters.

Still, decentralisation poses a number of challenges. In the aftermath of the tsunami, Sewalanka's workload, geographical coverage and staff expanded rapidly and we began to face new challenges with communication, coordination and procedural inconsistencies. We were pressured by some international agencies and auditors to centralise our operational management in Colombo. After many internal discussions, we found an alternative solution. In 2005/06, as part of our overall restructuring process, we have strengthened our decentralised approach by creating new regional Field Director roles. Our Field Directors support district-level program development and monitoring, improve coordination and strengthen the impact, quality and sustainability of Sewalanka's work in each region. They also serve on a national Management Committee which meets monthly to improve coordination and address unresolved operational issues.

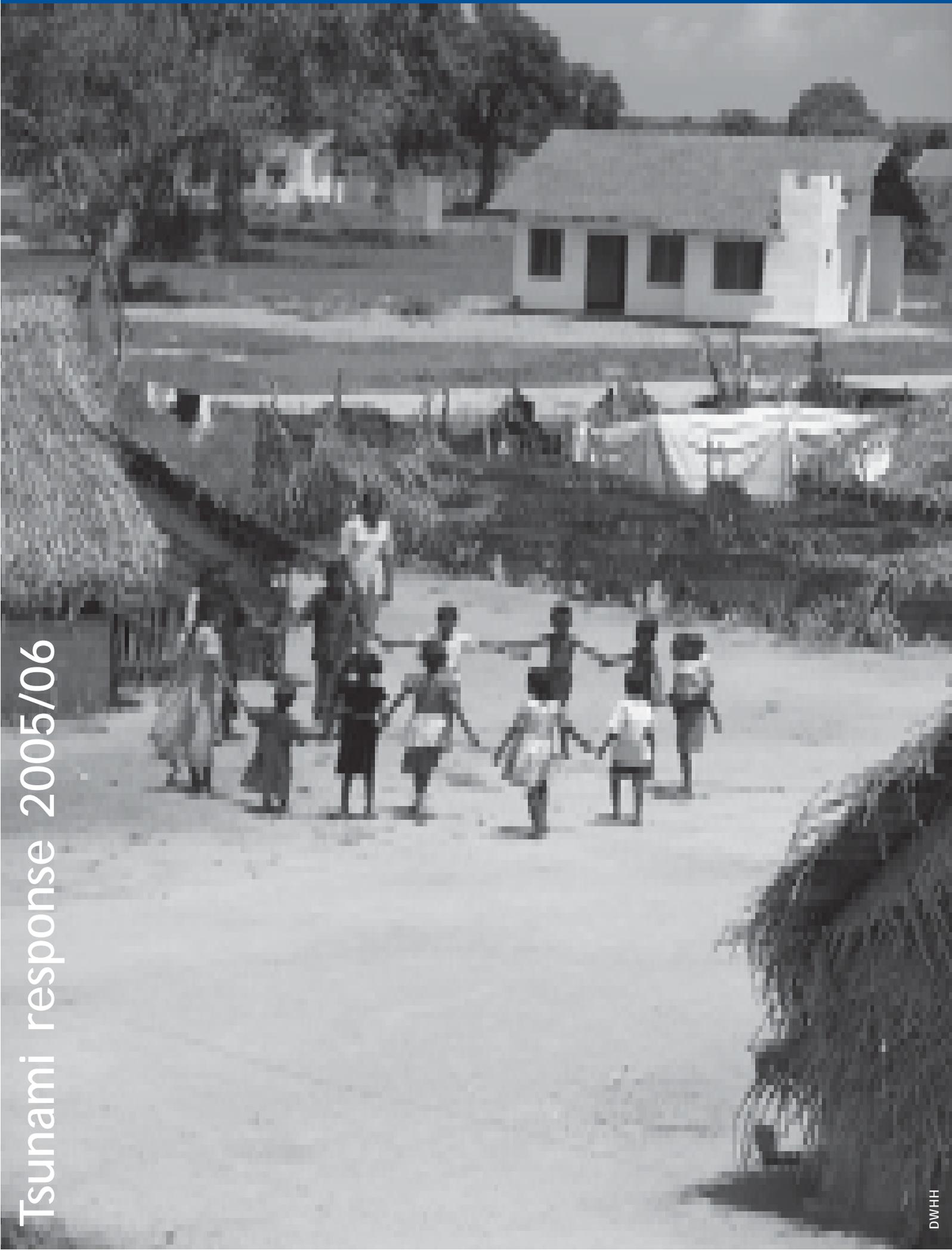
Not only has this structural change improved coordination and communication between headquarters and the district offices, it has also increased the exchange of ideas and experiences across districts and regions. Field Directors, District Directors and district staff have more opportunities to discuss their thoughts on management approaches, social mobilisation, CBO

strengthening, microfinance and cross-cutting issues like gender, peace and environmental conservation. Each region is developing its own special areas of expertise. Because of the internal conflict, the Northern team has a lot of experience in logistical management of relief and rehabilitation activities and providing psychosocial services. The East has had a relatively stable environment and has a strong history of social mobilisation, CBO capacity building and microfinance. The densely populated South has more experience with enterprise development and environmental initiatives. As the situation in the country continues to change, these specialisations will create many opportunities for cross-regional capacity building.

Diversity is our Island's greatest resource. It enables us to produce both the rice we eat and the tea we drink. It provides opportunity for innovation and the exchange of ideas. It demands a creative system of governance that maintains unity while celebrating diversity and providing a space for Sri Lanka's diverse communities to innovate and make decisions about the issues that affect their daily lives. As John F. Kennedy once said, "The wave of the future is not the conquest of the world by a single dogmatic creed, but the liberation of the diverse energies of free nations and free men."

Harsha Kumara Navaratne
Chairman
Sewalanka Foundation

Tsunami response 2005/06



A national approach

Post-tsunami statistics for Sri Lanka

- Fatalities: 35,322 people
- Injured: 21,441 people
- Internally displaced people: 516,150
- People who lost their source of livelihood: 150,000
- Value of lost assets: US\$900 million
- Houses destroyed: 88,544
- Schools destroyed or damaged: 168 public schools; 4 universities; 18 vocational centres
- Health facilities destroyed or damaged: 97
- Tourism infrastructure damaged: 53 large hotels; 248 small hotels; 210 related small enterprises
- Cultivated arable land affected by salinity: 23,449 acres

Source: TAFREN (Taskforce for Rebuilding the Nation), 2005

2005/06 has been a challenging year for Sri Lanka as communities began the task of rebuilding following the December 2004 tsunami.

Eleven coastal districts were devastated by the waves; Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kalutara and Colombo. With district offices in each of these affected areas, Sewalanka has worked closely with community members, government bodies and partner agencies to ensure a coordinated and sustainable approach to development activities.

Working in line with Sewalanka's disaster response strategy, developed by the National Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Committee in January 2005, Sewalanka staff spent 2005/06 assisting communities as their needs moved from emergency relief and temporary shelter to longer-term rehabilitation and livelihood redevelopment.

One aspect of Sewalanka's post-tsunami work which remained constant throughout every program and activity undertaken in each district, has been the commitment to bringing community groups together and developing services and programs in consultation with these groups.

A core element of Sewalanka's mandate, the strengthening of

community-based organisations (CBOs) is undertaken to ensure capacity building of communities and long-term development beyond assistance.

The following pages provide an overview of Sewalanka's tsunami-related activities undertaken since 1 April 2005.

North

Sewalanka staff in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu dedicated a large part of 2005/06 to providing rehabilitation and livelihood redevelopment assistance to 1500 families.

Working from a newly established tsunami office in Kilinochchi, staff coordinated three major programs across the three districts, with assistance from long-term partner German Agro Action (GAA). These programs included rehabilitation activities (funded by European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office [ECHO]), permanent housing (funded by GAA) and livelihood redevelopment (funded by German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [BMZ]).

Short term rehabilitation for tsunami and war affected

A move into rehabilitation and livelihood redevelopment assistance followed the provision of temporary relief and shelter to 1500 families as part of this GAA/ECHO-funded

program. A total of 59 equipment sets including boats, nets and engines were distributed to enable fishing communities to begin generating income again. Farming communities were also supported by the distribution of seed paddy and planting material for perennial crops.

Women-headed households were given additional support through the program, and psychosocial activities such as awareness and educational activities were developed and implemented to ensure a balance between physical and emotional rehabilitation.

Permanent housing and infrastructure

This program was divided into three phases. The first phase included the construction of 160 permanent homes, seven kilometres of road and 100 toilets. One hundred of these houses were built with funding provided by the Government's Ministry of Relief Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through the District Secretariat, with the remaining 60 houses funded by GAA and constructed by Sewalanka's building unit.

The second phase of the project, which includes the construction of 160 additional houses, is currently underway and due for completion in October 2006. Activities to be included in phase three of the program are being developed.

Short term rehabilitation for tsunami survivors

This two-year GAA/BMZ-funded program has been designed to increase income generation opportunities and implementation began in April 2005. As part of the program, 1400 families across six villages will benefit from the construction of public infrastructure, accredited enterprise development (CEFE) training, small loans for small business startup, psychosocial support, peace building, the distribution of perennial plants, outboard engine repair training, support for women-headed families, and community development activities.

East

Temporary shelter

After supporting Sewalanka's emergency response post-tsunami, Danish Church Aid (DCA) released funds for the construction of temporary shelters to house survivors in Ampara and Batticaloa. In Ampara, 1050 line (20 shelters under one tin roof) and individual shelters were constructed and 1458 individual shelters were constructed in Batticaloa. Sewalanka also constructed temporary toilets for shelter sites with funds provided by Terre des Hommes.

Rehabilitation and livelihood redevelopment

Many of the activities in the coastal regions of Ampara and Batticaloa focussed on livelihood rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. Staff worked to re-strengthen Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) and distributed boats and fishing equipment through these groups. Funding from the Royal Norwegian Embassy allowed the purchase of 47 30 foot boats and five 35 foot boats for distribution to deep sea fishing communities in both Ampara and Batticaloa districts. The project design was undertaken in cooperation and agreement with local government bodies, NGOs and INGOs working in the region.

The handloom sector also provided a major livelihood activity for the region prior to the tsunami. With many looms and raw materials destroyed or lost, Sewalanka identified this sector as a priority group. A total of 850 handlooms, 150 warping and 150 winding machines were distributed to CBOs in Ampara and 54 handloom machines, 54 winding machines and six warping machines were distributed to CBOs in Batticaloa with funds from USAID/Revive.

Farming was also a sector identified as requiring assistance by Sewalanka staff in 2005/06. With much rice paddy cultivated in the eastern region, many farmers faced the difficulty of damaged soil due to increased salinity as a result of the tsunami. With funds from Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

(UUSC), Sewalanka staff assisted communities to test soil and clear affected areas and provided farmers with agricultural inputs to restart livelihood activities. A farmer's company was also established in Panama in the south of Ampara. Made up of 89 farmers from four local farmer's organisations, the company established a seed paddy processing unit with the aim of increasing the quality of seeds available to local farmers.

A project funded by Swiss Contact also provided training in masonry and carpentry to youth from tsunami-affected areas. As of 31 March 2006, 366 youths had received training and plans are being developed to expand the sectors of skills training provided.

South and West

Rehabilitation

Sewalanka was responsible for the welfare of 5700 displaced families in the southern and western districts.

Staff worked in partnership with Concern Worldwide to ensure the provision of transitional shelters, dry food and non-food items and quality camp infrastructure such as water and sanitation for these families.

Staff developed gender sensitive Community Action Committees (CACs) comprised of community representatives selected by the beneficiaries of each shelter site. These committees assisted Sewalanka with the distribution of relief, ensured the protection of women-headed households, provided security within shelter locations, worked to minimize domestic violence and child exploitation, organised community meetings, identified livelihood development needs, coordinated business planning exercises with beneficiaries and coordinated activities with local government representatives. These CACs are now being assisted to legally establish themselves as independent CBOs.

Livelihood redevelopment

Sewalanka undertook an extensive livelihood redevelopment program with funding provided by Concern Worldwide and USAID/Revive.

Through tailored programs and with beneficiaries selected through community action planning exercises undertaken by CACs/CBOs, Sewalanka provided over 13,000 families with the necessary inputs and training required to restart income generating activities. This figure also takes into account livelihood programs funded by CHF, Dutch Oxfam (NOVIB) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which began in the later part of 2005/06.

As of March 2006, 2091 individuals had received skills development/vocational training and 3009 individuals had been provided with grants based on business plans approved by CACs/CBOs. Entrepreneurship development skills were also provided to 1441 individuals. Four thousand and thirty nine community members attached to 163 CACs/CBOs were provided with training in a variety of areas including motivation and leadership, group dynamics and team building, problem/conflict solving.

The recovery process also included activities to address psychosocial and community health issues arising in transitional shelter sites. To begin this process, Sewalanka supported 8890 individuals through counseling activities and provided training and workshops on first aid, HIV/AIDs, nutrition and drug prevention and involved 809 men and women in gender sensitisation workshops.

Document recovery

Sewalanka worked with Concern Worldwide to facilitate the recovery of legal documents post-tsunami. Documentation included birth certificates, marriage certificates and land ownership deeds lost during the tsunami. As of 31 March 2006, 9443 documents had been recovered.

The success of this initiative saw PLAN International provide support to a similar project that will assist 20,000 individuals in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota, with document recovery.

For more information on any of Sewalanka's post-tsunami activities, email headquarters@sewalanka.org



Snapshots from the field

Upholding tradition post-tsunami

Weaving has long formed a traditional part of life for many community members of Marathamunai, a small village located on the east coast of Sri Lanka.

When the tsunami hit the area, the waves destroyed not only homes, but the tools with which many had undertaken their livelihood activities; fishing equipment, business premises and stock, and the precious handlooms used for weaving.

By April 2006, Sewalanka had developed a number of sector-specific community-based organisations (CBOs) and was in the process of strengthening these groups through training, market development, the provision of grants and in the case of the weavers, the distribution of 850 handlooms, 150 warping and 150 winding machines.

Ms Habiba has lived in Marathamunai all her life. As a weaver, she was provided with a handloom to assist her in generating an income for her family.

The tsunami took Habiba's sister and her home, leaving her living in a temporary shelter with her three children, her sister's three children and her ageing father.

With her husband recuperating from a debilitating disease in a Colombo hospital, Habiba was committed to generating an income to support the household. Upon hearing of Sewalanka's work in the community, she joined a CBO made up of fellow weavers and in January 2005, was provided with a handloom.

"This is very good for me because it will allow me to start weaving again like I was doing before the tsunami," Habiba said.

"It means that I can start earning an income again and produce good products that will be sold in the market.

"It is also very good for Marathamunai because weaving has been a part of life here for many generations and I

am happy to be able to continue in this tradition," she said.

IT for plantation communities

Twenty-one-year-old Fathima Mary has been a student at Sewalanka's Hatton Nanasala Communications Centre since January 2005. She has spent the past four years looking for work since completing her O-Levels in 2001.

"Every day I would pick my younger brother up from school, passing by the centre on the way. One day I inquired about the training programs and decided to enrol in a computer course," Fathima said.

"I have two friends who are also now completing courses. One of my friends travels 18 kilometres by bus to get here. When I told her what I was doing she decided to come with me to visit and has been coming here ever since."

"Before this I didn't know anything about computers. Now with the confidence I have in my skills, I can mention the course when I apply for jobs. Hopefully I can find a job where I can use computers," she said.

Courses currently offered at the centre include training in Microsoft Office, graphic design packages and an introductory computer course for children. A fee is attached to each course, with discounts for unemployed students. These fees and the revenue generated through the communication services are used to cover the centre's running costs.

Art for development

The Nedunkerny Mahavidyalaya School is located in Vavuniya North Division.

Following the destruction of the school buildings during a period of intense conflict in May 1997, 1500 students and 43 teachers were forced to flee the area. Three years later lessons were resumed under the shade of trees nearby the ruins of the original school. Five years later, in June 2005, a new 15-

classroom building was constructed. By the end of 2005, 23 teachers were providing tuition to 546 students.

In June 2005, the Nedunkerny Mahavidyalaya School took part in a drawing competition organised by the Integrated Food Security Program project staff in Vavuniya. Students were invited to illustrate their experiences of life before and after the signing of the 2002 Cease Fire Agreement.

Equipped with wax and watercolours and only two-and-a-half hours within which to complete their work, 32 students between the ages of 10 and 19 impressed the organisers with their creative drawings and paintings.

"This activity contributed to making the project activities more popular at the target group level and to increase awareness among the villagers regarding the input of a development project," Project Engineer Mr P Tavarajah said.

Images of cultivated paddy fields and traffic on rehabilitated roads portrayed rays of hope held by students. Improvements to infrastructure and an increase in transport facilities were also evident among the pictures, as were reflections on life in the area, with depictions of parents working hard to cultivate their land.

Rebuilding livelihoods in Hambantota

LGH Premasiri is 54 years old. He lives in Kudawella, a small village located in Hambantota district on the south coast of Sri Lanka. He lives with his wife and their 25-year-old son in a small two-room house.

Prior to the tsunami, Mr Premasiri spent his days cycling from village to village selling fish, an activity that provided just enough income to support his family.

"It was a tough job cycling around as many of the villages I visited are far from where we live, but it was all I could do. When the tsunami washed away my bicycle and all of our household possessions, we were left without any money or work," Mr Premasiri said.

Snapshots from the field

"After the tsunami, a lot of unknown people came and went from our village offering aid and relief. Many people in the village chased this relief. My family missed out on getting any help.

"When Sewalanka Foundation came to our village they began building temporary shelters. They also delivered relief items and conducted some training programs with community members so we could learn about things like computers, sewing and driving," he said.

"Instead of just delivering things, Sewalanka people always keep an eye on us and include us in everything they do. They not only conduct programs, but they establish societies and through these, teach us how to earn, handle money and how to save.

"My wife is now a member of Kudawella North society, which has nearly two hundred members; all of them beneficiaries of Sewalanka Foundation. Through this membership we have received a loan and a grant with which we have started our own small retail shop. Now we sell food items, soft drinks, stationery and coconuts, and we deliver breakfast too.

"We are now building a kitchen from our savings," he said.

Mr Premasiri is receiving assistance through Sewalanka's NOVB-funded livelihoods redevelopment program.

Permanent homes for Jaffna residents

With the emergency support phase for tsunami-affected individuals in the north of Sri Lanka successfully completed in 2005/06, Sewalanka worked with CBOs to rehabilitate communities through construction of permanent houses and livelihood activities.

The permanent houses project was developed and funded in partnership with GAA.

As part of the program and in line with the Government-coordinated resettlement program, Sewalanka is building permanent homes for 505 families; 90 houses in the villages of Kottadi and Suppermadam in Point Pedro in Jaffna District; 134 houses in

Maradankerny, also in the Jaffna District; and 181 houses in Mullaitivu District. The construction of 100 roofs is also taking place in Kallaru.

Of the 90 houses planned for Kottadi and Suppermadam, 10 houses were completed with work on another 40 houses well underway. In Maradenkerny, 30 houses are in progress with construction of an additional 40 houses in the planning stage. Twenty houses are underway in Mullaitivu with planning for an additional 80 houses at the early stages. All 505 houses are due for completion by June 2007.

A significant factor contributing to the rapid progress of construction was the commitment of beneficiaries.

"Families have been very active throughout this whole process," Sewalanka's Director of Special Projects Ms Lakshi Abeysekara said.

"From planning to the actual construction, it is great to see the families out on the sites each day enthusiastically taking part in the creation of their new homes," she said.

The permanent housing program is being implemented and coordinated by the Sewalanka/GAA Tsunami Office in Kilinochchi, in coordination with the Jaffna District Office.

The long road to recovery for Batticaloa

Palamunai is a small coastal town located in Sri Lanka's eastern Batticaloa district. Hit heavily by the tsunami, the town's infrastructure was destroyed and hundreds of community members lost homes and livelihoods. Staff from Sewalanka's Batticaloa district office have spent the past year assisting the community to rebuild infrastructure and restart livelihood activities.

Mr Cassim is a 56-year-old labourer and fisherman from Palmunai. Prior to the tsunami, Mr Cassim lived with his 55-year-old wife and 14-year-old son in a small brick house owned by the family.

When the tsunami hit the area, the

whole family fled to a nearby school where they stayed for the day. Learning that their home had been destroyed and everything they owned lost, they spent the following month living in an emergency camp facility that had been set up in a local Mosque.

Learning of the family's situation, Sewalanka Foundation provided a transitional shelter home. The family also received chairs, kitchen equipment, clothes and dry rations. Due to the nature of his work, Mr Cassim was able to start working soon after moving into the shelter site and is currently earning around Rs.500 a day.

Mr Cassim was recently provided with a grant of Rs.250,000 through a Government program, which he will put toward building a new home.

"It will take a long time before our house is finished because we do not have enough money to finish it, however we hope to move into our new house in 2008," Mr Cassim said.

"Luckily Sewalanka continues to support us and we will soon get a new tin sheet roof to replace the current cadjan roof. That way the rains will stay out of the shelter," he said.



Snapshots from the field

Committed to mental and physical wellbeing

By March 2005, over 5000 families in the southern and western regions of Sri Lanka were living in Sewalanka transitional shelter sites located across five districts; Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kalutara and Colombo.

Working with survivors suffering the trauma of lost family members and friends, homes, possessions and livelihoods, Sewalanka Foundation has developed a number of psychosocial interventions to assist the rehabilitation of the mental, social and spiritual wellbeing of shelter occupants.

Mrs Premawathie works with Sewalanka Foundation as the Regional Health Coordinator for the south. Based in the Galle Regional Office, Mrs Premawathie coordinates with Sewalanka psychosocial focal points throughout the region to develop tailored programs within each site and to identify appropriate monitoring and evaluation procedures for programs.

"During the first months following the tsunami, people were just looking for a place to live and something to eat and drink," Mrs Premawathie said.

"If someone tells people in this situation about the availability of food rations, everyone will be there. But when you try to emphasise the importance of health information sessions and services, people don't always realise how important it is," she said.

"The first task of focal points was to implement regular awareness meetings and develop CBOs responsible for the welfare of shelter occupants."

"For example, in most camps we are working to identify young leaders within CBOs who can be given the appropriate training to provide support, education and advice to other young camp inhabitants."

"A big problem we are facing is drug (particularly alcohol) abuse. Through our young leaders, we can develop ways to target young people before they become addicted and provide appropriate education and training in

an attempt to prevent addiction from occurring," she said.

Other initiatives being implemented by Sewalanka in southern and western districts include health awareness programs (HIV/AIDs prevention programs, drug abuse programs, nutrition and hygiene awareness programs), befriending and basic counselling services, training in leadership and first aid practices, child abuse and protection programs, and reproductive health education.

"We have found that once beneficiaries become aware of the programs and support we are offering, then the importance of health and psychosocial issues becomes more of a priority," Mrs Premawathie said.

Women in business

Every month a community-based organisation (CBO) made up of pre-school mothers meets at Koggala's Danuma preschool to discuss business. Formed with the support of Sewalanka Foundation following the tsunami, the women's CBO has begun making lace accessories to sell to tourists who frequent the picturesque beaches in the area.

Twenty-six-year-old Tharangani is a member of the Koggala Danuma CBO and has attended a training session conducted at the preschool. She was informed about the program by a relative whose son attends the preschool. Prior to this experience she had no form of income and knew nothing about sewing or that a market existed for these types of products.

"Since taking up this training program I have gained new skills, an understanding of sewing practices and I have increased my knowledge of the types of things people will buy," Ms Tharangani said.

"In my first month working with the group I made Rs.1000, however now that I am confident with the sewing I am making Rs.2000," she said.

The CBO is one of three of its type established at preschools in the Galle district, an area located on the south coast of Sri Lanka. Destroyed by the tsunami, the Danuma school building

was reconstructed by Sewalanka with funding from donor Refugees International.

Noticing that mothers would sit outside classrooms while their children attended the newly constructed school, Sewalanka collaborated with Citra Lane Children Resource Centre (CLCRC), a local organisation which supports children with special needs, and put forward the idea of developing a CBO and training in income generating activities to the mothers.

Once established, the CBO at Danuma preschool was provided with training and resources (lace and sewing materials) by CLCRC. Products created include bags, belts and accessories, clothing and wall hangings. Sewalanka will continue to work with the CBO to establish a market for the products.





Agriculture and the environment

The core of Sewalanka's Sustainable Agriculture program is on-going institutional capacity building work with farming community-based organisations (CBOs) throughout the country. Many of these CBOs have established revolving loan funds that provide seasonal cultivation loans and enable members to invest in new production techniques, homegarden development and other income-generating activities like poultry and livestock rearing.

Sewalanka facilitates participatory analyses of agricultural constraints, shares ideas from other regions, supports the development of action plans and coordinates training programs. According to the needs identified by the CBOs, Sewalanka has helped form linkages with research institutions, commercial banks, input suppliers and markets.

In 2005/06, Sewalanka developed a number of new international partnerships to improve the sharing of best practices of sustainable agriculture techniques. Two Japanese experts in organic agriculture worked with the organisation from September 2005 to March 2006. Based at the Islander Centre in Anuradhapura, they established demonstration fields and led hands-on training programs with young trainees from around the Island. The volunteers chose to focus on organic paddy production techniques and developing organic vegetable plots and an aquaculture pond.

In 2006, Sewalanka staff travelled to Thailand to visit Earth Net Foundation, a Thai NGO which provides organic agriculture extension, and its sister organisation, Green Net Cooperative, which markets fair-trade organic products. In 2006/07, Earth Net and Kudumbam, a south Indian NGO, will provide training on organic production and marketing for Sewalanka staff and CBO representatives.

Sewalanka also signed an agreement in 2006 to serve as a Global Partner for the Multinational Exchange for Sustainable Agriculture (MESA) program out of Berkeley University,

California. Under this program, 10 young Sri Lankans will travel to America each year to spend a full growing season on some of the nation's top organic farms.

Environmental conservation

For Sewalanka, environmental protection is an issue that should be incorporated into all program activities. The Environment Committee works internally to raise environmental awareness, share best practices across regions and promote new conservation initiatives.

In tsunami-affected coastal areas, Sewalanka coordinated a number of beach and reef cleanups, including a program by the Marine Conservation Society of Sri Lanka and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in Trincomalee. The Pottuvil mangrove reforestation and lagoon ecotour programs that were disrupted by the tsunami were reinitiated in 2005/06. Sewalanka also organised a youth art competition for the Mangrove Action Project's annual international calendar.

In the buffer zone of the Sinharaja rainforest, Sewalanka partnered with Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) to begin a school biomonitoring and environmental education program in four village schools. Rainforest Rescue International (RRI) assisted with curriculum development and teacher training.

On-going programs in the Sinharaja area include an environmental art program for local youth, nursery development, community reforestation initiatives, community-based tourism, solar power and mini-hydro installations, and support for sustainable tea cultivation.

For more information contact Dr Lionel Weerakoon, Senior Advisor, or Ms Amanda Kiessel, Sustainable Agriculture Coordinator.



Community-based tourism

Sewalanka's Sustainable Tourism Program utilises the concept of community-based tourism (CBT), a type of small-scale tourism which is owned, operated and managed by local communities. Through the program, staff work with communities to create alternative income opportunities through tourism.

In 2005/06, Sewalanka successfully re-started tsunami-affected CBT projects in Pottuvil and Arugam Bay and conducted a study tour for 30 community members and staff in December 2005 to visit CBT tourism operations in Thailand. Upon their return, Sewalanka has been supporting communities to plan and implement CBT programs.

Five participants on the Thailand study tour were community leaders from Unawatuna and Danwalla villages in the Galle district. Three community leaders in the Sinharaja buffer zone also participated on the tour. In 2005/06, Sewalanka assisted these leaders to mobilise their communities for CBT; specifically to organise homestays and tours led by local guides and to assess training needs. Training is expected to take place in September 2006 with pilot tours to be conducted in October 2006.

In Ampara district, a two-year partnership was formed with Italian NGO Istituto Cooperazione Economica Internazionale (ICEI) to develop a community guide association and train its members to become Tourist Board certified area guides. Training and formation of the Community-Based Eco-Guide Association (CEGA) is expected to be completed in July 2006. Capacity building programs are being developed for the guide association to act as a hub for CBT tours in Lahugala and Pottuvil DS Divisions.

Construction of a Community-Based Tourism Centre (CTC) in Arugam Bay is expected to be completed in September 2006. The centre will serve as a training venue for CBT-related communities and for all CBOs in the area.

Strategic partnerships with local, national and international

stakeholders are also being developed to market tours offered by participating CBT communities. Sewalanka will participate in the Travel Mart trade show in June 2006 with a consortium of other non-profit CBT organisations led by Sri Lanka Eco Tourism Foundation.

Sewalanka also engaged a freelance travel writer to prepare a travel guide called *Secrets Map* to market community-based and eco-friendly tourism operations nationally and internationally.

Sewalanka, in partnership with Nippon Skilled Volunteers Association

(NISVA) and Connaissance Holdings, has invited three Japanese travel agencies to Sri Lanka for a study tour. The study tour will commence in May 2006 with the hope of attracting Japanese tourists to Sri Lanka and to integrate CBT activities as a non-profit component of tour packages. Sewalanka and NISVA are also working to create a long-stay volun-tourism program to bring retired Japanese citizens to Sri Lanka to volunteer with Sewalanka supported communities.

For more information contact the Tourism Advisor at tourism@sewalanka.org



Fisheries

Post tsunami

Following on from emergency work immediately post-tsunami, Sewalanka's Fisheries Development Unit spent a large part of 2005/06 focusing on the restoration of livelihood activities for fishermen in affected coastal communities. To do this, the unit selected several communities around the country under the guidance of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

The main component of activities involved distributing boats and equipment to fishermen and building the capacity of communities through Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS). These societies now have the capacity to assist individual fishermen in many areas of their lives; including personal savings, fish retail, legal support, social support and the provision of low interest loans.

Activities also included shorter term projects such as community beach clean ups and cash for work activities.

Projects were funded by several local and international agencies and government departments. The Fisheries Development Unit is

now looking to improve the positioning of fishermen within the national marketplace through training, capacity building and marketplace empowerment.

Mangrove restoration

Implementation of community-managed mangrove restoration programs began in the Batticaloa district in March 2006.

Developed with funding from the North East Coastal Community Development Project (NECCDEP), these programs give communities a better understanding of the value of mangroves (both economically and environmentally), as well as training in best practice methods for care and restoration. The programs involve exposure visits, discussion groups and presentations and the planting of mangroves.

As of March 2006, mangrove projects were being considered at pre-tsunami project sites and at new sites. Sewalanka is working in collaboration with several organisations including the Mangrove Action Project (MAP) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

Inland fisheries

Sewalanka is working with 11 inland fisheries societies across four districts in a program funded by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

The program involves capacity building FCS members to better manage their financial and environmental resources.

Each community is encouraged to develop a fisheries management plan for their tank (reservoir). This plan will allow them to manage their fish stocks and extraction rates through agreed, rather than enforced, fishing regulations.

Training has also been given on the importance of both savings and loan systems. Each member makes small, regular contributions to a community savings scheme, which is used to buy fish fry that are held in holdings or small tanks before being released as fingerlings into the community's tank.

Over the following months these fingerlings grow to supplement the fish stocks naturally present in the tank and in doing so, increase the potential catch.

For more information contact Mr Francis Binney, Fisheries Advisor.



Gender

Sewalanka Foundation continued its commitment to Sri Lankan women through the implementation of a number of women-specific empowerment programs in 2005/06.

Social and Economic Empowerment of Women in the North and the East

Sewalanka staff have continued working on The Socio Economic Empowerment of Women in the North and East of Sri Lanka project. The project is a World Bank initiative through the Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF) and is being implemented in partnership with the National Development Bank.

Activities in 2005/06 included skills training of previously formed womens' groups and societies and microfinance activities.

Skills training

Sewalanka Foundation provided womens' group and society members with training in leadership development, book keeping, village banking, financial management and skills training in agricultural or enterprise related technologies.

Women establishing 'new' enterprises or improving existing activities were also provided with skills training in their particular areas of interest such as food processing and packaging, livestock rearing and handicraft development.

Microfinance

Sewalanka staff assisted newly established groups to develop village banking activities within their communities. Cash loans were provided to groups and societies for distribution to female community members involved in income generating activities. In most cases these loans met approximately 70 per cent of the investment required for enterprise development by each recipient. Each individual was then responsible for providing the balance of 30 per cent.

To date, approximately 400 individual loans have been distributed to women in Jaffna and Trincomalee. The majority of loans have been spent on agriculture-based activities,

livestock-related activities and home-based businesses.

Capacity building and creating awareness about gender and related issues

Work on the UUSC-funded Train the Trainer program has continued in the east. The Gender Equity Assessment and Institutional Capacity Building program focuses on developing gender awareness and skills in gender auditing practices in Sewalanka focal points and field staff across four districts in the east.

A series of trainings were also conducted for Sewalanka's southern gender focal points on gender awareness and gender sensitivity with funds provided by Concern Worldwide.

Supporting tsunami-affected women

With a large number of families losing their primary breadwinners, their homes and their assets as a result of the tsunami, gender focal points worked with field staff to ensure issues affecting women and children were considered in all tsunami project work undertaken.

This has occurred throughout all stages of aid and development, from relief through to reconstruction and now into livelihood redevelopment stages. To date, activities have included providing specific relief items such as sanitary items, healthcare and psychosocial support services; providing business development training and loans to initiate small businesses; skill development trainings; and various awareness programs on social issues.

Donor organisations Concern Worldwide, GAA, USAID and IOM supported these programs and projects.

Future direction

Determined to promote and implement gender issues in a coordinated manner across all Sewalanka projects and programs, the women's empowerment unit has drafted a Gender Policy that will be circulated to all gender focal points across the organisation for feedback.

For more information contact Ms Kaushalya Navaratne, Director, Gender Team, or Ms Sriranjini Srikanthan, Program Officer, Gender.



Livelihood redevelopment

Livelihood redevelopment has been a major focus for Sewalanka in 2005/06, both at head office and through strategic program development in districts through tailored programs.

By April 2005, Sewalanka Foundation had constructed temporary shelters for almost 10,000 families. At this time, while continuing to provide ongoing support for housing and other basic needs such as water and sanitation, Sewalanka's focus began shifting to livelihood recovery activities disrupted by the tsunami.

To ensure a strategic approach to livelihood redevelopment, the enterprise training division of Sewalanka, which focused mainly on business development training, was reinstated as a Livelihood Development Unit (LDU). This new unit works to provide guidance and support to district teams in formulating and implementing post-tsunami livelihood rebuilding activities.

Working with national coordinating bodies including the Government's Taskforce for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN) and national and international organisations working to provide relief and rehabilitation, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Food and Agricultural Organisation,

Sewalanka conducted its own assessments at the district level.

Based on these assessments, the main disruptions to livelihood redevelopment were listed as being caused by: damage and loss of property, machinery and crops/ plantations; loss, injury and displacement of skilled people; disruption of input supplies (raw material, services); disruption of information and marketing avenues; damage and loss to supportive infrastructure (roads, markets, cold storages, boat yards and electricity supplies); and the disruption of extension services.

Sectors and sub-sectors identified for livelihood redevelopment assistance were: coir; entrepreneurial activities; handicrafts; handloom; palmyra; fishing; agriculture; and tourism.

Livelihood interventions have differed from province to province and from district to district, depending on many factors including location (camps, relocations, temporary housing, permanent housing), social sensitivities, marketing considerations and funding adequacies.

All post-tsunami livelihood recovery projects designed by Sewalanka have included three major components. These include social preparation and institutional (CBO) development; investment support (a mix of loans and grants to repair and replace assets and to meet working capital requirements); and business development services (training in entrepreneurship development, processing, marketing and investment support for marketing activities).

The LDU was responsible for training over 100 field officers in business planning across all tsunami-affected districts; an essential requirement in assessing investment requirements of all prospective beneficiaries.

Sewalanka's livelihood development programs will remain a major focus for the organisation throughout the following year.

For more information contact Mr Kumarasiri Pothuwila, Enterprise Development Specialist.



Peace and reconciliation

Sewalanka Foundation reconfirmed its commitment to the peace process in 2005/06 by establishing a Peace and Reconciliation Committee, strategic unit and a national strategy to ensure a coordinated program of peace building and reconciliation activities.

Comprising eight members, a Peace and Reconciliation Committee guides the program's strategy and core activities, while the Peace and Reconciliation Unit functions as an executive body; supporting and coordinating the implementation of peace-building activities at a national level.

Under the direction of the Peace and Reconciliation Advisor from partner organisation German Agro Action (GAA), the unit works closely with field-based Peace and Reconciliation Coordinators to promote peace activities at the community level.

By 31 March 2006, seven Peace and Reconciliation Coordinators had been identified to cover five projects currently being implemented by Sewalanka in the north and northeast of Sri Lanka.

Skills development of staff has formed an integral part of the initial phase of implementation. Training has included facilitation, mediation and participatory decision making, as well as exercises in non-violent communications. Intensive workshops focusing on conflict sensitivity have enabled coordinators to develop tailored work plans for activities in their own districts.

Peace and reconciliation activities at Sewalanka

The religious clergy program

Bringing together influential Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Catholic leaders, the program encourages the formation of bonds between faiths in an effort to see how, together, they can take a more active role in the peace building process.

Community-based peace building in Trincomalee

With support from the Peace and Reconciliation Unit, the Trincomalee Peace and Reconciliation

Coordinators worked to establish community groups - Sewa Peace Teams - made up of young people from local villages. The teams are responsible for implementing tailored awareness programs and activities within their own communities. These groups were established in early 2006 and bring Tamil, Sinhalese and Muslim community members together. The program will act as a pilot for community-based peace building in other areas of the country.

The Islander Centre

The Islander Centre in Rajanganaya, Anuradhapura, forms the heart of the Peace and Reconciliation Program and plays an important role in linking Sewalanka's activities. The Centre aims to empower, train and encourage young leaders to take responsibility for and get involved in non-violent social change.

As of 31 March 2006, the Centre's permanent buildings are under construction. Some programs have already begun in existing facilities,

including a six-month training program for 24 youth from across the country.

Once construction is complete, the Centre will provide a two-week leadership training program for young people from all regions of the country. The program will cover conflict resolution, participatory planning and decision making, and implementation of strategies. Weekend programs will also be offered.

For more information, contact Mr **Abdull Ghaffar Naushad Ahamed**, Peace and Reconciliation Project Assistant.



Psychosocial

2005/06 was a busy year for Sewalanka's Psychosocial team in the wake of 2004's tsunami; the aftermath of which saw hundreds of thousands of people left to cope with the loss of loved ones and the daunting prospect of having to rebuild their lives.

Realising the importance of both health and psychosocial services to assist the redevelopment of communities both mentally and physically, Sewalanka worked to implement a range of psychosocial interventions across the country.

To do this, a district-based psychosocial focal point and an assistant were appointed to affected areas. Working in coordination with

each other across the districts, these individuals provided psychosocial sensitisation training to development and relief workers and worked with transitional shelter communities to implement public awareness campaigns on a range of health issues.

Awareness campaigns were implemented through cultural events, dramas (some forum theatre), musicals, drawing competitions, religious activities and the development of children's societies and youth groups in the camps.

Programs focused on creating space and time for community members to express themselves.

Countering concerns about increased alcohol and drug abuse in shelter sites, activities used creative expression as a way to draw people out of isolation and to provide community members with an understanding of their experiences and how these may have impacted on their way of thinking, feeling or expressing themselves.

Activities including befriending, home visits and referrals to specialised counseling services were also undertaken in camps.

Sewalanka's psychosocial project activities were funded by Concern Worldwide, German Agro Action, IOM, Helvetas and Danish Church Aid.

Sewalanka's Psychosocial Team is currently working to coordinate psychosocial activities at the national level. This will be achieved by establishing a national strategy aimed at ensuring community participation in and ownership of development activities through awareness and education programs.

For more information contact Mr T Amuthan, Psychosocial Project Advisor.



Social development

Sewalanka's Social Development Division (SDD) operates with a development philosophy designed to include, empower and mobilise communities to contribute actively to their own development and future planning.

Tsunami recovery

With an overwhelming number of individuals requiring assistance in the south of Sri Lanka post-tsunami, Sewalanka's SDD staff took on the challenging task of developing post-tsunami recovery programs for two western and three southern districts in 2005/06.

Based on a national Sewalanka strategy and developed in collaboration with donor agency Concern Worldwide, programs included humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation and development, and adopting rights-based approaches toward all project implementation activities.

The SDD also worked to ensure the integration of cross-cutting issues into programs. These included disaster risk reduction measures, promotion of gender equity, psychosocial counseling and HIV/AIDS awareness.

As part of its role in tsunami programs in 2005/06, the SDD proactively provided strategic direction and support to divisions, regional offices and district teams.

To do this, the SDD was responsible for mobilising funds, ensuring effective management processes for each program, emphasising institutional capacity of district offices and ensuring clear communication channels through the establishment and further strengthening of a southern regional office.

To ensure that the capacity of district offices supported the immense workload in the wake of the tsunami and to better comply with donor requirements, the SDD worked together with Sewalanka's Finance and Administration Divisions to introduce computerised financial

management and reporting systems and revise procurement, personnel and administration guidelines.

Universal Birth Registration campaign

The SDD also worked in partnership with Plan International and the Department of Births, Deaths and Marriages to develop and promote a Sri Lanka-specific 'Universal Birth Registration campaign'. The six-month pilot project (part of an international campaign led by Plan, based on a decree issued by the United Nations) began in January 2006 and was completed in June 2006.

Six districts were chosen for the project: Badulla, Kandy, Matale, Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura. The main priorities of this project are to create awareness among community members of child

rights, to identify individuals not registered at birth and to provide them with assistance in obtaining state recognition.



Special projects

The tsunami devastation caused a major setback to many conflict-affected communities resettling in their place of origin. During 2005/06 in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee, Sewalanka's Special Projects Division continued to provide much needed support and development opportunities to these communities.

The division continued to play an important role in coordinating Sewalanka programs and proved extremely effective in the provision and management of humanitarian relief, emergency rehabilitation and development projects in the northern districts of Sri Lanka and in Trincomalee.

Special Projects Division and district offices coordinated all activities in the tsunami-affected districts in the north through District Task Forces established jointly by Government Agents, representatives of key government departments, international and national NGOs, the LTTE and UN agencies.

The Special Projects Division also provided backup support and guidance to Sewalanka district offices in the region and worked to strengthen systems in these offices,

to ensure transparency in all work conducted and to provide guidance on human resources management, application of Sphere Standards, gender equity and child protection.

Balancing long-term development projects with post tsunami recovery activities was a major priority for 2005/06:

Long-term development

Long-term development projects benefited 10,309 families comprising 26,351 females and 25,194 males. Support for beneficiaries was provided through the implementation of a variety of activities including community-based organisations (CBO) strengthening, livelihood assistance for farmers, improvement of rural infrastructure (such as access roads, schools, stores, pre-schools), improvement of water sanitation (toilets, drinking water wells, agro wells and rehabilitation of irrigation systems) and community development activities.

Post-tsunami recovery - short and medium-term rehabilitation in the north

At the same time post-tsunami recovery activities were implemented in the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee. These

activities included short-term rehabilitation, community-based livelihood projects, resettlement support for previous internally displaced people, permanent housing, livelihood development for tsunami-affected areas, social mobilisation and capacity building training, development of a technical training centre, integrated community development and permanent housing.

Sewalanka's Special Projects Division is greatly appreciative of the support provided by long-term international partners German Agro Action, BMZ, European Union, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Financial and technical assistance was also provided by Italian CESVI, Partners in Need (PIN), Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), Mercy Corps, World University Services of Canada and NOVIB.

For more information contact Ms Lakshi Abeyasekera, Director Special Projects Division (North).



Technology and rural infrastructure

Sustainable Technology Division

Sewalanka's Sustainable Technology Division provides expertise to assist with the implementation of affordable, environmentally-friendly technologies in rural communities across Sri Lanka.

Water supply and sanitation projects

Staff continued to provide technical support services for ongoing water and sanitation projects funded by the Provincial Council in Nuwara Eliya (12 GNS Divisions) and Ambagamuwa (12 GNS Divisions). Following the completion of community feasibility studies, drinking water and sanitation systems are currently being designed, constructed and implemented as part of the ongoing World Bank water and sanitation program in Anuradhapura and Kurunegala districts.

Home Employment and Lighting Package (HELP)

Negotiations for funding to replicate HELP in Sri Lanka were completed between Sewalanka and funding bodies UNDP and the Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development (RERED) Project. An initiative of Nepalese organisation Himalayan Light Foundation, the HELP program has been tailored by Sewalanka Foundation to provide environmentally sound electricity to rural communities via solar PV systems. The project will commence in August 2006.

Solar Sisters program

Initiated in 2004, the Solar Sisters Program continued in 2005, during which time Sewalanka hosted four international volunteers. The English and Australian volunteers each participated in a 10-day program which included training and a homestay experience. The volunteers' visits culminated in the installation of five subsidised solar electric systems into schools located in remote communities.

Tsunami reconstruction project

Work continued on the construction of school buildings at eight schools in Galle and Batticaloa districts. In partnership with German Agro Action and funded by Germany's Stern Magazine, the project involves the construction of buildings and upgrades to play areas.

Tsunami reconstruction project - Koggala Pre School

The Sustainable Development Division coordinated the construction of a preschool in Koggala, Galle district, following the destruction of the original building in the tsunami. Construction on the new facility was completed in December 2005 with funding provided by Refugees International. The new facility currently accommodates 43 students.

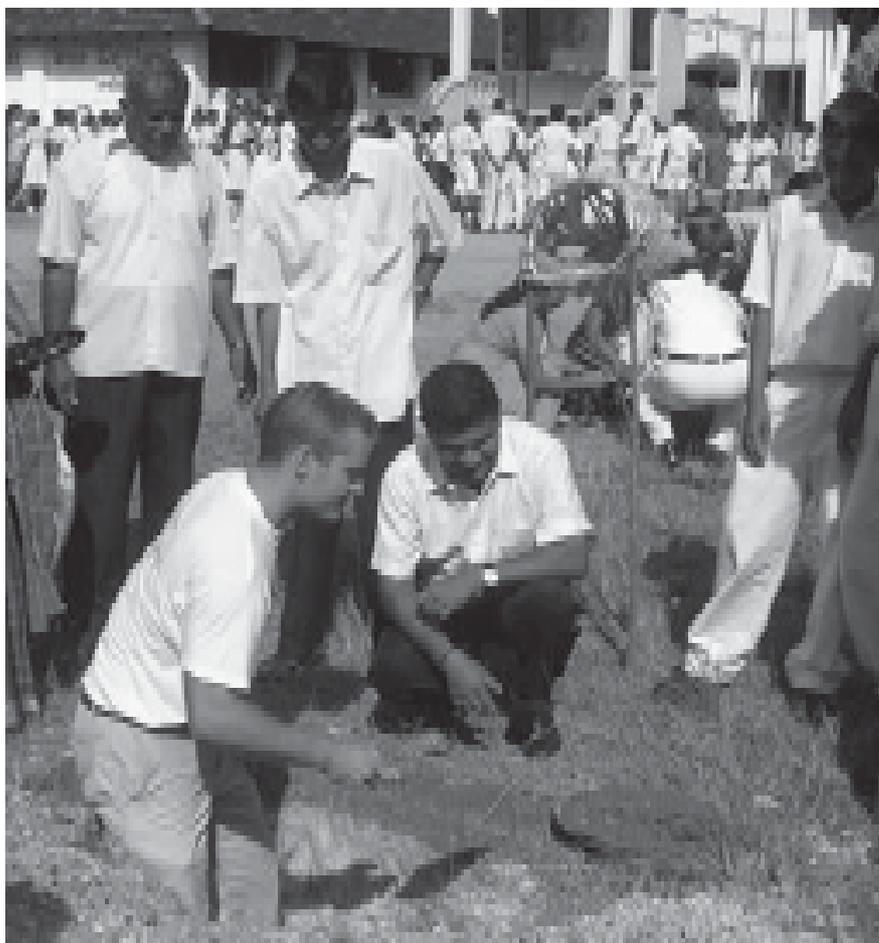
Solid House Foundation Lanka

Sewalanka's Sustainable Technology Division undertook the role of technical support on this post-tsunami permanent housing project located in Inspector Eatham, Pottuvil, Ampara District.

As part of the agreement between Sewalanka Foundation and Dutch NGO, Solid House Foundation Netherlands, the Division provides technical support to staff and consultants of the Dutch organisation and Sewalanka field staff.

The project involves the construction of dome-shaped houses and public buildings. The shuttering for each building is established using an inflatable framework to ensure a simple, fast and cost-effective building method.

For more information contact Mr Lal Fernando, Director, Sustainable Technologies.



Technology and rural infrastructure

Community IT centres

During 2005/06 Sewalanka Foundation continued to provide IT training to young people in Hatton's plantation community through the established Hatton Nanasala Communications Centre, while four new centres were developed under the PEACE Boat Japan IT project, in the country's south.

Hatton Nanasala Communications Centre

Established in 2004 as the only facility of its type in the Hatton area, the Hatton Nanasala Communications Centre was designed to offer computer skills training to young people in the plantation area.

As of March 2006, 36 students were enrolled in courses. Since the centre's inception, 54 students have undertaken classes. Funded by the Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA), the Centre provides training in Microsoft Office, graphic design packages and an introductory computer course for children.

A fee is attached to each course, with discounts for unemployed students. These fees and the revenue generated through the communication services (the Centre provides telephone, email, photocopy, print and CD writing) are used to cover the Centre's running costs.

IT training for tsunami-affected communities

Sewalanka Foundation teamed up with Japanese NGO, PEACE Boat, in September 2005 to develop four computer training centres in tsunami-affected areas.

The primary objectives of the centres are to create awareness among youth and educate communities about IT benefits; to collect, organise and disseminate socio-economic information regarding camp residents; to leverage IT to promote training and livelihood services (employment); and to enable incoming and outgoing communication.

The centres offer three basic computer courses; one for children, the second for young people and a third open course for adults and those having not completed previous training. As of March 2006, 415 students are enrolled in computer courses at the various centres.

Three of the four centres are located in Galle District, with the fourth centre in Ampara. The centres have been funded for one year with discussions underway for funding of additional phases to ensure long-term sustainability of these services.

For more information, contact Mr Steve Francone, Enterprise Development Advisor.



Projects 2005/06



Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Jaffna	Thenmaratchi	Conflict affected area rehabilitation project (CAARP) - Kuddiyapulam village	Apr-05	Oct-06	NECORD, ADB/NEPC	Social mobilisation activities, institutional strengthening of CBOs, financial assistance for income generation, construction of a playground, drinking water wells, toilets, a preschool and a community centre, supply of electricity, rehabilitation of roads and nutrition awareness.
Jaffna	Thenmaratchi	Conflict affected area rehabilitation project (CAARP) - Koyilakkandy village	Aug-05	Feb-06	NECORD, ADB/NEPC	Vocational training program for youth, income generation activities (revolving loans scheme), CBO strengthening, rehabilitation of rural access roads, provisions to two preschools, repairs to community centre, furnishing health centre, sanitation facilities and drinking water facilities installed.
Jaffna	Karaveddy	Conflict affected area rehabilitation project (CAARP) - Kaddupulam village	Aug-05	Apr-06	NECORD, ADB/NEPC	Social mobilisation awareness training, vocational training, building CBO capacity, providing electrical supply, construction of water and sanitation facilities, construction of village development secretariat office and provision of furniture and rehabilitation of rural access roads.
Jaffna	Point Pedro, Maruthankerny	TAARP - Point Pedro, Polikandy, Vallvetithurai North, Vallvetithurai North West, Uduthurai, Vathirayan and Aliyavalai	Dec-05	Jan-09	NECCDEP, ADB/NEPC	Construction of village infrastructure including multipurpose buildings, waste disposal facilities, drinking wells, toilets and a market. Provision of furniture to preschools and community centres.
Jaffna	Point Pedro, Suppamadam Kottady	Community-based post-tsunami livelihood program	Aug-05	Feb-06	NOVIB	Credit loans for CBOs; individual loans and revolving fund program.
Jaffna	Point Pedro	Community-based post-tsunami livelihoods project (I) - Thondamanaru, Kerudavil, Alvai West, Katkavalam, Vettilakerny, Kaddaikadu	Aug-05	Jan-06	NOVIB	Direct grants to tsunami-affected families through RDS/WRDSs to operate revolving loan funds for members. Training on storage, processing and marketing given.
Jaffna	Point Pedro, Vadamaratchi, Vadamaratch East	Community-based post-tsunami livelihoods project - (II) - Polikandy West, Karaveddy, Senthankulam, Valalai, Myliddy Thurai, Kankesanthurai, Puloly West, Alvai North West, Viyaparimoolai, Vadamarachy, Kerudavil, Chulipuram, Mathagal, Vettilakerny, Kudathanai, Pokkarappu, Muliyan, Chempiyanpattu, Nagar Kovil	Jan-06	Dec-06	NOVIB	Direct grant to tsunami-affected families through RDS/WRDSs to operate revolving loan funds for members. Training on storage, processing and marketing provided. Purchase of a cooler truck and small icing plant.
Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Vavuniya	Thenmaratchi	Aid for Uprooted People (AUP) - Socio-economic rehabilitation of resettled communities in conflict-affected area in the north (four districts) of Sri Lanka	Aug-05	May-07	ECHO/EU	Income generation activities, training program, rehabilitation of ponds, agro wells and drinking water wells, supply of paddy, fertilizer and cash crops and supply of water pumps.
Jaffna	point pedro, vadamaratchi	Women's empowerment project (WEP) - Allarai, Thikam, Sinnamadu, Colmbutharai, Koday, Supermadam	Sep-03	Jun-06	World Bank/ NDB	Training program, revolving loan fund, renovation of drinking water and agro wells, construction of drinking water and agro wells, renovation of market, supply of agriculture inputs and exposure trip.
Jaffna	Point Pedro	Rehabilitation of coastal bunds and channels on the northern coast of Sri Lanka to fisherman	Feb-05	Aug-05	GAA	Clearing of debris (damaged building materials, boulders etc.) along the coastline. Twenty five anchorage points completed.
Jaffna Trincomalee Vavuniya	Vadamaratchi	Empowering the poorest of the poor women and girls	Jan-05	Sep-06	DA	Implemented training programs and constructed wells and toilets.
Jaffna, Mullaitivu	Point Pedro, Karaituraipattu	Emergency relief for tsunami victims in the north east Sri Lanka	Jan-05	Mar-05	GAA/ German Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Distributed food and nonfood items to 4000 families.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Galle	Coastal village	Emergency relief for tsunami victims along the northern and southern coast of Sri Lanka	Dec-04	Apr-05	GAA/PIN	Distributed food and non-food items to 8243 families.
Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu	Poonagari, Karathurai Pattu	Community-based post-tsunami livelihoods projects	Oct-05	Oct-06	NOVB	Provided micro-credit for farmers and fishermen and small business, provided savings and credit training to CBOs, gave necessary technical training in agriculture and reconstructed infrastructure.
Mullaitivu	Karathurai pattu	Support for the reconstruction of three schools in the districts of Mullaitivu	May-05	Jul-05	GAA	Distribution of musical instruments, sports equipment and furniture to three schools.
Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi	Point Pedro, Maruthankerny, Kallaru, Karathurai pattu	Emergency relief for tsunami victims in northern Sri Lanka	Dec-04	Jun-05	ECHO/GAA	Distribution of food, nonfood items, water supply, temporary infrastructure and temporary shelters.
Mullaitivu	Oddusudan (Murukandy)	Warehouse construction for the rehabilitation in northern Sri Lanka	Sep-05	Feb-06	GAA	Completed construction of warehouse.
Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi	Point Pedro, maruthankerny, kandawalai, karathurai pattu	Short term rehabilitation for tsunami victims in northern Sri Lanka	Apr-05	Feb-06	ECHO/GAA	Construction of temporary shelters, water supply, infrastructure, support of women-headed families, support of youth activities for 1915 beneficiaries.
Jaffna, Mullaitivu	Point Pedro, Maruthankerny, Karathurai pattu	Temporary shelter and community infrastructure for tsunami victims in northern Sri Lanka	Feb-05	Aug-05	GAA/German cities	Construction of 600 temporary shelters completed, a common hall, bathing places and infrastructure.
Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu	Point Pedro, Maruthankerny, karathuraipattu, Kandawalai	Construction of permanent housing and infrastructure	Oct-05	Mar-06	GAA	Completed construction of 60 houses and an additional 100 houses in partnership with government fund.
Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu	Point Pedro, Maruthankerny, karathurai pattu, Kandawalai	Rehabilitation of community based livelihoods in tsunami affected Sri Lanka.	Nov-05	Oct-07	GAA/BMZ	Livelihood support for tsunami-affected fisheries families, boats, nets, cooler trucks, ice plants, trainings, infrastructure and roads.
Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu & Jaffna	Maruthankerny, Kandawalai, Point Pedro, Mullaitivu	Short term rehabilitation for tsunami victims in the north of Sri Lanka	Apr-05	Feb-06	GAA/BMZ	Cash-for-work activities, construction of shelter and infrastructure. Livelihood assistance for 900 families.
Kilinochchi	Poonagary	Short term rehabilitation for tsunami and war affected in northern Sri Lanka	Apr-05	Jun-06	GAA/ECHO	Construction of temporary shelters and toilets, distribution of fishing boats, nets, seed paddy for farmers, perennial crops, construction of new wells and renovation of damaged wells.
Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu	Maruthankerny, Karathurai pattu, Kandawalai	Emergency relief for flood affected families in the Wannai	Dec-05	Feb-06	GAA/ECHO	Repair to damaged shelters, construction of a temporary common hall, water supply and non-food items.
Trincomalee	Kuchchaveli Muthur Echchilampattai Kinniya	Community-based livelihood project	Nov-05	Oct-06	GAA/ECHO	Livelihood assistance to 3275 families (fishing/farming, small business), and construction of market place.
Trincomalee	Kuchchaveli Muthur Echchilampattai Kinniya	Emergency relief	Jan-05	Mar-03	GAA/PIN & JCCP	Construction of 1013 temporary shelters, provision of 1200 household kits, and 3230 tool kits and construction of 420 toilets and five wells.
Trincomalee	Town & Gravets	Housing project	Sep-05	Sep-06	Necord	Construction of permanent houses
Trincomalee	Town & Gravets	Conflict-affected area rehabilitation project (CAARP)	Sep-04	Sep-07	Necord/ADB	Training program, construction of a well and development of income generation activities.
Trincomalee	Muthuoor	Coastal community development project	Jul-05	Jul-08	NECCDEP	Training program to support income generation activities.
Trincomalee	4 divisions	Credit program	Oct-04	Feb-06	Sewalanka Emergency	Micro finance training program to support income generation activities.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Trinc omalee	Kuchchaveli Division	Technical Training Centre	Sep-05	Dec-06	GAA	Construction of four block training centres for workshops and vocational training.
Trinc omalee	Gomarankadawala	Community development project	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mercy Corps	Construction of agro wells, improvement to drinking water facilities, implementation of training programs to support income generation activities.
Trinc omalee	Muthoor and Kantalai	Women's empowerment project	Oct-04	Oct-06	World Bank & JSDF	Provision of clean drinking water, training programs and support with income generation activities.
Trinc omalee	Kinniya	Widow's project	Jul-05	Jan-06	UUSC	Training program to support income generation activities of widows.
Trinc omalee	Kanthale Town Gravets, Kinniya Thampalagamam	Community-based livelihood project	Nov-05	Oct-06	NOVIB	Livelihood support to 1990 beneficiaries (fishing farming, others).
Trinc omalee	Kuchchaveli Division	Permanent housing and infrastructure	Jan-06	Mar-07	CESVI	Construction of 100 permanent houses.
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North and Vavuniya Division	Integrated Food Security Program - Phase I	Aug-03	Sep-05	GAA/BMZ	Development of self-help groups, improving agro potential, improvements to rural infrastructure, identification of income generation opportunities, improvements to drinking water and hygiene conditions and awareness development of hygiene, support of peace and reconciliation process in project area.
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North and Vavuniya Division	Integrated Food Security Program - Phase II	Oct-05	Oct-08	GAA/BMZ	Further CBO development and establish of self-monitoring system, strengthening social mobilisation, developing existing farmer groups and CBOs and capacity building of project partners, project staff and field officers.
Vavuniya	Nedunkerny	Community restoration project - Senapilavu	Jul-05	Jan-07	NECORD/A DB	Constructing of roads, establishing a rolling loan fund, distributing perennial crops, and vocational training for youth.
Vavuniya	Ceddikulam	Community restoration project - Kakkankulam	Aug-04	Apr-06	NECORD/A DB	Development of training opportunities and construction of wells, roads, multipurpose buildings, toilets, playground and support for perennial crops.
Mannar	Musalii	Integrated children's development	May-05	Mar-06	SCISL	Assisted 4250 children and teachers.
Mannar	Madhu, Mannar Town and Manthai West	Integrated rehabilitation and re-integration project	Jul-05	May-06	UNDP	Construction of a permanent multi-purpose complex, multipurpose complex, a community centre and open dug wells.
Mannar	Manthai West, Musalii, Nanattan, Madhu, Mannar Town	Formation of psychosocial forum	Aug-05	Feb-06	UNICEF	Establishing a psychosocial forum consisting of representatives from psychosocial organisations working in Mannar. Awareness training for government officers, training for forum members, CBOs. Monthly meetings at district and divisional level.
Mannar	Manthai West	Supply of water sanitation project	Jul-05	Apr-06	UNICEF	Construction, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities.
Mannar	Mannar Town	Housing scheme	Apr-05	Dec-06	NECORD/A DB	Construction of permanent homes to benefit 24 families.
Mannar	Musalii	Integrated child development project	Apr-05	Apr-06	Save the Children	Social mobilisation, awareness programs, counselling for psychosocial support, strengthening of children's clubs, support for children who have dropped out of school, capacity building for CBO and advocacy.
Mannar	Musalii	Integrated community development project	Jan-05	Apr-06	NECORD/A DB	Social mobilisation, institutional strengthening, micro credit/income generation activities, youth assistance, implementation of women's support services and construction of infrastructure.
Mannar	Musalii Nanattan Mannar Town	Psychosocial support program	Dec-05	May-06	Helvetas	Training psychosocial staff in befriending and basic communication skills. Sensitise communities to psychosocial issues through awareness programs. Provide referral services for beneficiaries.
Mannar	Madu	Dry zone agriculture development project	Aug-05	Dec-05	CARE	Building the capacity of farmers' organisations through funding for seed purchase, training programs, establishing networks with GoSL partners, monitoring and information gathering and establishment of resource centre.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Ampara	Ampara	Development of safe transitional houses for abused children	Nov-04	May-06	UNICEF	Built safe house to provide accommodation and care for orphans until host families are found.
Ampara	Damana, Mahaoya, Lahugala	Livelihood redevelopment, construction temporary shelter, water and sanitation facilities and gender awareness	Aug-05	Mar-06	Oxfam	Built three common wells, 30 toilets, rehabilitated six wells and provided training to women. Shelter assistance for 25 families (upgrading of houses). CBO capacity building to men and women, health and hygiene promotion and loans to 25 beneficiaries.
Ampara	All divisions	Post-tsunami livelihood reconstruction project - gender awareness	Jun-05	Feb-06	UUSC	Create gender awareness to senior staff. Give gender training; perform gender audits.
Ampara	Lahugala	Post-tsunami livelihood redevelopment	Jun-05	Mar-06	UUSC	Completed seed paddy building and processing unit.
Ampara	Uhana, Coastal Area	Fisheries economic recovery project	Sep-04	Mar-06	UNDP	Provided Fisheries Cooperative Society management training, formal credit training and distributed boats, nets and engines.
Ampara	Lahugala Coastal Area	Livelihood reconstruction	Mar-05	Sep-05	Austrian Hilfswerk	Built 36 agro wells and distributed medical items, agri inputs and livelihoods grants.
Ampara	Samahurai DS	Community-based drinking water quality assessment and education program	Mar-05	Mar-06	Australian High Commission	Provide training to local community in basic water quality assessment and develop awareness of how activities can affect drinking water.
Ampara	Kalmunai	Rebuild and develop livelihood activities in the coastal areas of Ampara district disrupted by the tsunami	Oct-05	Apr-06	USAID/ Revive	CBO capacity building and distributed loom machine, raw materials and held CEFE training.
Ampara	Bedirekka	Village rehabilitation plan	Jan-05	Jun-06	Necord/ ADB	Improve water and sanitation facilities, improve roads, renovate village school and strengthen village CBO. Construct wells and toilets. Construct a multi-purpose building and repair community building. Repair roads and culverts. Provided credit in revolving fund and training on sewing, driving, computer skills and other vocational training.
Ampara	Rajagalatanna	Village rehabilitation plan	Jan-05	Jun-06	Necord/ ADB	Strengthen village CBO, provide training to local youth, rehabilitate village infrastructure, provide crops, construct bridge, roads and water and sanitation facilities. Construct wells and toilets. Repair roads and culverts. Provided credit in revolving fund and training on sewing, driving, computer skills and other vocational training.
Ampara	All divisions	Ampara District Credit Management program	1994	Ongoing	District credit fund	Strengthen CBOs by creating credit management programs and strengthen them by giving financial training. Distribute credit.
Ampara	Coastal area	Emergency intervention and resettlement program for tsunami-affected communities	Dec-04	Dec-05	DCA	Distributed cooked meals, dry rations, non food items, livelihood grants, household kitchen packs and completed 1050 temporary shelters. Purchased cars and motorbikes.
Ampara	Coastal area	Beach cleaning	Feb-05	Jun-05	Mercy Corps	Clean the beach and provide income for tsunami-affected people.
Ampara	Dehiattakandiya, Coastal area	Social Mobilisation	Jul-07	Jun-06	Mercy Corps	Five savings and credit training sessions, four book keeping training sessions. Social mobilisation, identify projects in participatory approach, VSP and PRA.
Ampara	Uhana, Damana, Iakkaram	Aquatic resource development and quality improvement project	Oct-06	Sep-06	NAQDA	CBO capacity building. Exchange visits and assisting to improve technical knowledge of fishermen.
Ampara	Coastal area	Vocational training and business recovery	Jul-05	Dec-06	Swiss Contact	Purchased two vehicles, completed 366 carpentry and mason training sessions and 188 OJT training sessions.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Ampara	Lahugala and Panama	Develop Peace for Sri Lanka	Dec-04	Dec-07	Swiss Contact	48 youth training programs in Panama and Lahugala.
Ampara	Coastal area	Livelihood reconstruction	Mar-05	Mar-06	Save the Children	Distributed boat nets, sheds and engines. Completed roads and beach cleaning. CBO capacity building.
Ampara	Coastal area	Permanent safe sanitation	Sep-05	Dec-05	NCA	Constructed 85 toilets and six health awareness programs.
Ampara	Coastal area	Emergency intervention and rehabilitation	Jan-05	Jun-05	Terres des Hommes	Constructed temporary and 144 semi-permanent toilets for shelter sites.
Ampara	Pottuvil	Rehabilitation and permanent reconstruction of two community-based	Jul-05	Feb-06	Arcadis	Distributed four canoes and boats as well as nursery materials. Built temporary information centre.
Ampara	Akkaipattu, Thirukkivil, Alayadivembu	Community-based post-tsunami livelihoods projects	Jul-05	Dec-06	NOVIB	Thirteen savings and credit training sessions and 13 bookkeeping training sessions. Road rehabilitation, fish market construction and the purchase of a cooler truck.
Ampara	Arugum Bay	Sports equipment for youth	Jun-05	Aug-05	Sew alanka Emergency Fund	Provided sports equipment for volleyball, cricket, netball, football and sports club office.
Ampara	Peiyakalpu lagoon south of Akkaipattu	Livelihood recovery of tsunami-affected lagoon fishermen	Aug-05	ongoing	Sew alanka Emergency Fund	Provision of 20 lagoon canoes, fishing gear, access roads and buildings for the Fishing Cooperative Society.
Ampara	Coastal area	Distribution of bikes and fishing nets	Mar-05	Jun-06	Sew alanka Emergency Fund	Distribute bikes and fishing nets to tsunami affected families.
Ampara	Mangalagama	Community development through children's participation	May-03	Dec-05	Save the Children	Develop and strengthen children's and mother's club. Leadership training, art and music lessons, establish computer centre and library, establish awareness of child rights to children and parents. Savings program for mother's club.
Ampara	Kalmunai	Livelihood recovery for tsunami-affected boat owners and fishermen	Oct-05	Oct-06	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Technical assessment and replacement of 3.5 ton boats and construction of onshore support facilities.
Ampara	Pottuvil	Village rehabilitation - Inspector Eththam	Feb-06	Feb-07	Solid House Foundation Netherlands	Construction of permanent houses and community buildings and social mobilisation.
Ampara	Uhana	Improving community technical and marketing skills	Sep-05	Mar-06	ASA	Completed sewing courses for women.
Ampara, Matara, Galle, Batticalba, Kaluthara	Manmunai North, Kaluthara, Beruwala, Ampara, Galle	Appeal Fund	Dec-04	Ongoing	Various	Fourty seven projects funded via Sew alanka website. Sixteen completed.
Batticalba	Kaluw anchikudy, Vakara, Arayampathy	Delivery of emergency relief item to 2750 tsunami affected families	Jan-05	Aug-05	DCA	Shelters completed (1453) and dry rations/non-food items provided to 2750 families.
Batticalba	Thanthamalai, Unnichchai, Adaichakal	Aquatic resource development and quality improvement project	Dec-05	Nov-06	NAQDA	Building FCS economic capacity, SWOT training, need assessment and savings activities.
Batticalba	Kaluw anchikudy, Vakara, Arayampathy,	Delivery of emergency rehabilitation livelihood reconstruction assistance	Apr-05	Nov-05	Hilfswerk Austria	Constructed 5150m road and seven rest rooms and provided loans to 2500 families.
Batticalba	Chenkalady, Kattankudy, Arayampathy, Vaharai, Manmunai North	Fisheries Economic Recovery and Capacity Building Program: Seven Fishermans' Cooperative Societies (FCS)	Nov-04	Nov-05	UNDP	Livelihood loans for 730 families.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Batticaloa	Vavunativu, Paddipalai	Fisheries economic recovery and capacity building program: 4 FCS	Aug-04	Aug-05	UNDP	Livelihood loans for 419 families.
Batticaloa	Kaluw anchikudy, Vavunativu	Fisheries economic recovery and capacity building program: 3 FCS Inland	May-05	Apr-06	UNDP	Livelihood loans for 240 families.
Batticaloa	Vavunativu, Vaharai, Paddipalai	Fisheries economic recovery and capacity building program: 4 FCS inland	Jul-05	Jun-06	UNDP	Livelihood loans for 350 families.
Batticaloa	Arayampathy	Rebuild and develop handloom textile-based livelihood activities	Jul-05	Feb-06	USAID	Construction of 50 shelters and a store. One hundred families engaged in handloom production.
Batticaloa	Kaluw anchikudy, Manmunai North, Vaharai	Support improvement to the quality of education for 225 tsunami-affected school children in three DS divisions in Batticaloa	Sep-05	Dec-05	Net Aid	Provided breakfast, setup cooking items, generator, freezer and school uniforms and constructed/repared two school buildings for 225 students.
Batticaloa	Manmunai North	Gender equality assessment and institutional capacity building	Jul-05	Mar-06	UUSC	Psychosocial and gender awareness training for 60 senior staff.
Batticaloa	Arayampathy, Manmunai North	Providing assistance to 260 internally displaced Tamil and Muslim families whose main source of income is derived from lagoon fishing	May-05	May-06	DCA	Repaired three kilometers road for benefit of 324 families and loan provision.
Batticaloa	Cenkalady, Vaharai, Manmunai North, Arayampathy, Kaluw anchikudy, Koralaipattu Kiran	Schools building project	Aug-05	Oct-05	Hilfswerk Austria	Support for tsunami-affected schools for the benefit of over 6000 students. Provision of computers, books, playing items and furniture.
Batticaloa	Arayampathy, Manmunai North	Permanent sanitation needs and access to drinking water in three DS Divisions	Sep-05	Nov-05	Norwegian Church Aid	100 toilets constructed for 100 families.
Batticaloa	Kaluw anchikudy, Manmunai North, Chenkalady, Kiran, Vaharai, Valaichchenai	Implementation of sustainable livelihood improvements & resource management	Village 1: May 05 Others: Sept 05	Village 1: May 08 Others: Sept 08	NECCDEP & TAARP	Constructed 1.2 kilometers of road for the benefit of 2100 families.
Batticaloa	Oddamavady	Conflict affected area rehabilitation project (CAARP)	Jul-05	Dec-06	ADB NAQDA	Construction of a fisheries rest room for benefit of 625 families, a multi-purpose building, installation of drainage and well facilities and business training.
Batticaloa	Manmunai North, Oddamavady	Immediate livelihood recovery for tsunami affected 3.5 ton boat owners and fishermen	Aug-05	Aug-06	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Construction of three fisheries rest rooms, three store rooms and a union building for the benefit of 360 families.
Batticaloa	Paddipalai, Kaluw anchikudy, Manmunai North, Vaharai, Chenkalady, Kiran	Community based livelihood rebuilding project	Oct-05	Jan-07	NOVB	Provision of livelihood credit, construction of two fisheries markets and five kilometers of road for 1772 families.
Batticaloa/Galle	Kaluw anchikudy, Kaluthawalai, Galle, Hikkaduwala & Ambalangoda	Reconstruction of school buildings	Jan-06	Dec-06	GAA/Stern	Reconstruction of 10 schools including construction of classroom buildings, assembly hall, teacher's quarters, toilets (separate for boys, girls and staff), parapet walls and gates, building rehabilitation.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Nuwara Eliya	Dickoya	Hattor Computer Project	Sep-04	Sep-07	ICTA	Training children of plantation workers in Microsoft Word and graphic design packages and providing communication services to rural communities.
Kandy	Reginal Office	RETEC technology transfer	Jan-05	Dec-05	SARI	Creating awareness of the benefits of solar power through demonstrations in villages.
Kandy/Nuwara Eliya	Ambagamuwa	Water and sanitation project - Ambagamuwa I	May-04	TBC	World Bank	Construction of water supply schemes in six GN divisions
Kandy/Nuwara Eliya	Ambagamuwa	Water and sanitation project - Ambagamuwa II	Jun-05	Apr-06	World Bank	Community mobilisation in six GN Divisions
Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	Water and sanitation project - Nuwara Eliya I	May-04	Feb-06	World Bank	Construction of water supply schemes in six GN divisions
Matale	Rattota	Information dissemination	Mar-05	Jun-05	World Bank	Survey of households regarding water and sanitation facilities.
Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	Water and sanitation project - Nuwara Eliya II	Jun-05	Apr-06	World Bank	Community mobilisation following on from surveys in six GN divisions.
Badulla Nuwara Eliya Matale Rathnapura Monaragala Kandy		Universal Birth Registration (UBR)	Jan-06	Jun-06	Plan Sri Lanka	Awareness programs have been completed (383). Ten mobile registration programs completed. Fifty additional registration programs are in progress.
Anuradhapura	Nochchiagama	Islander Centre	Jan-05	Ongoing	GAA	Construction of training facility and implementation of training course for future staff members.
Anuradhapura	Kahatasmaliya	Social mobilisation	Apr-05	Apr-06	Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply	CBO strengthening and social mobilisation.
Anuradhapura	Kalawewa, Galenbindunuwa, Kekirawa & Palagala	Aquatic resource development and quality improvement project	Oct-05	Sep-06	Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources	CBO strengthening and inland fisheries management.
Matara	Matara	ERR/LR	Jan-05	Dec-06	Concern	Construction of 1598 temporary shelters and provision of 1051 grants.
Matara	Dickwella	Revive - Coir	May-05	Dec-05	USAID	Distribution of 250 coir machines and 20 coir bases.
Matara	Matara	Revive - Marketing	Sep-05	Oct-05	USAID	Sixty CBO members provided with business training program.
Matara	Deniyaya	Renovation of basic facilities for families affected by flood/landslides	Jul-04	Jul-05	Embassy of Japan	Construction of five public bridges and a community centre.
Matara	Dickwella	Revive - Lace	Dec-05	Jun-06	USAID	Distribution of 1115 pillow lace machines.
Matara, Galle and Hambantota, Colombo/Kalutara	Dickwella, Weligama, Dondara, Matara	Legal Aid	Feb-05	Jan-07	Plan International	Recovery of legal documentation lost during tsunami.
Hambantota	Tangalle	ERR and LR	Jan-05	Dec-06	Concern	Construction of 950 temporary shelters, provision of water and sanitation facilities, distribution of livelihood grants to 850 families.
Hambantota	Tangalle	Donation program for rehabilitation of crop cultivations destroyed by tsunami	Oct-06	Dec-06	Concern	Providing plants, seed paddy and fertiliser to assist crop production.
Hambantota	Tissamaharama	Community water supply and sanitation project	Dec-04	Dec-05	Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply	Providing sanitation facilities and supplying water for communities.

Location		Project name	Project period		Sources of funding	Activities
District	Divisional Sec. Area		Start date	End date		
Hambantota	Sooriyawawe	Rural water supply and sanitation project	Aug-02	Aug-05	ADB/Water Board	Improving water and sanitation facilities within rural communities.
Hambantota	Tangalle	Community-based post-tsunami livelihoods projects	Oct-05	Dec-06	NOVB	Training for 30 CBO officials, livelihood grants distributed to 120 families.
Hambantota	Tangalle	NAQUDA (ARDQIP)	Oct-05	Aug-06	Ministry of Fisheries	Ongoing CBO training and mobilisation activities.
Galle and Hambantota, Colombo/Kalutara	Tangalle, Tissamaharama, Hambantota, Sooriyawawe	Legal Aid	Feb-05	Jan-07	Pan International	Recovery of legal documentation lost during tsunami.
Kalutara Colombo	Beruwala Kalutara Payagala Moratuwa Dehiwala	ERR&LR	Feb-05	Dec-06	Concern	1700 temporary shelters completed and livelihood assistance continues to be provided to 1500 families. Training programs ongoing for women and youth, psychosocial, HIV/AIDS and gender equity.
Kalutara	Beruwala Kalutara	Rehabilitation of drinking water and sanitation facilities	Aug-05	Dec-06	Norwegian Church Aid	Construction of 92 toilets, wells and health and hygiene education.
Kalutara	Bandaragama	Construction of permanent houses	Sep-05	Feb-06	Sunoshi Aventies	Construction of six permanent houses.
Matara, Galle and Hambantota, Colombo/Kalutara	Kalutara, Beruwala, Panadura, Moratuwa, Dehiwala	Legal Aid	Feb-05	Jan-07	Pan International	Recovery of legal documentation lost during tsunami.
Galle	Hikkaduwa Habaraduwa Galle four Gravest Balapitiya Ambalangoda	Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Redevelopment Project (ERR&LR)	Jan-05	Dec-06	Concern	Completed 1225 temporary shelters, constructed 10 community centres, seven bus halts and two cooperative buildings. Provided livelihood grants to 1484 families.
Galle	Habaraduwa	Women's rural development society	Oct-05	May-06	USAID/Revive	Livelihood support for women's society through entrepreneurship training for 414 individuals.
Galle	Hikkaduwa Habaraduwa	Rural IT training	Aug-05	Jul-06	Peace Boat	Established three IT training centres.
Galle	Hikkaduwa Habaraduwa Galle 4 Gravest Ambalangoda	Clean drinking water and sanitation	Nov-05	Jan-06	Norwegian Church Aid	Constructed 16 wells and 80 toilets.
Galle	Habaraduwa Galle	Livelihood assistance to coir-producing families	May-05	Dec-05	USAID	Provided 260 livelihood coir machines, cleaned 106 coir pits and provided 106 units of raw coir materials.
Matara, Galle and Hambantota, Colombo/Kalutara	Hikkaduwa Habaraduwa Galle 4 Gravest Balapitiya Ambalangoda, Habaraduwa	Legal Aid	Feb-05	Jan-07	Pan International	Recovery of legal documentation lost during tsunami.
Galle	Hikkaduwa Habaraduwa Galle 4 Gravest Balapitiya Ambalangoda	School Rehabilitation Project	Sep-06	Oct-06	GAA-german Agro-Action	Five new buildings in five schools (two story facilities in four schools and single story in one school) and rehabilitation of one school.
Galle	Habaraduwa	Pre-school program	Jun-06	Sep-06	Refugee International	New building single story.



Auditor's report

K. S. KARUNADASA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Sri Lanka.

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF
SEWA LANKA FOUNDATION

We have audited the Balance Sheet of Sewa Lanka Foundation as at 31st March 2006, and the related Statement of Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended, together with the Accounting Policies and Notes as set out on pages 07 to 17.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The Management is responsible for preparing and presenting these financial statements in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on our audit.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the said financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the said financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Management, evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and determining whether the said financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, the Foundation maintained proper books of account for the year ended 31st March 2006, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet and related statement of Income and Expenditure, Cash Flows, Changes in Accumulated Fund and the Accounting Policies and notes thereto, which are in agreement with the said books and have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, provide the information required by the Companies Act, No. 17 of 1982 and give a true and fair view of the Foundation's state of affairs as at 31st March 2006 and of its Income Over Expenditure and Cash Flows for the year then ended.

Directors' Interest in Contracts with the Foundation

According to the information made available to us, the Directors of the Foundation were not directly or indirectly interested in contracts with the Foundation during the year ended 31st March 2006.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Panadura.
Date: 07th December 2006



K. S. Karunadasa, B Com, ACA, FSCMA.

Balance sheet

As at 31st March	Notes	2006 Rs.	2005 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	03	220,190,026.66	128,231,188
Intangible assets	04	141,377.00	282,754
		<u>220,331,403.66</u>	<u>128,513,942</u>
Current assets			
Receivables, Debtors & Advances	05	55,675,824.95	24,439,821
Cash in Hand and at Banks	06	258,041,179.09	176,632,067
		<u>313,717,004.04</u>	<u>201,071,888</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>534,048,407.70</u>	<u>329,585,830</u>
RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves and funds			
Accumulated Fund		196,290,155.70	101,392,966
Unutilized Project Funds	07	282,170,052.63	181,546,435
Left Over Funds		3,948,173.92	43,788
		<u>482,408,382.25</u>	<u>282,983,188</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Interest Bearing Borrowings	08	9,443,846.44	6,037,721
Retirement Benefit Obligation	09	4,822,112.50	4,261,279
		<u>14,265,958.94</u>	<u>10,299,000</u>
Current liabilities			
Amount Payable & Accrued Expenses	10	6,514,601.21	21,934,238
Current Portion of Interest Bearing Borrowings	11	7,560,413.18	3,874,208
Income Tax Payable		559,649.52	28,716
Bank Overdrafts		22,739,402.60	10,466,480
		<u>37,374,066.51</u>	<u>36,303,641</u>
TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u>534,048,407.70</u>	<u>329,585,830</u>

This statement is an integral part of the financial statements.

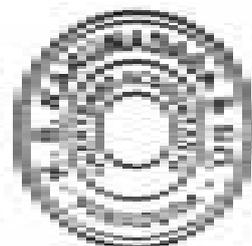
Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

[Signature]
Date: 27th December 2006

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[Signature]



Income statement

For the year ended 31st March

	Notes	2006 Rs.	2005 Rs.
INCOME			
Donations	12	2,495,519,620.02	98,157,4054.09
LESS: EXPENSES			
160 Permanent House Project - Kilinochchi		72,024,807.22	-
ADB - CEFE Project			388,64,142
ADB Water Project			16,75,87.89
Agricultural Development Programme			21,292.94
ARCADIS Project		1,637,719.86	-
ARQDIP Project		16,192.12	-
Asian Spining Association Project - Ampara		323,218.00	-
Australian Community Re-settlement Programme			37,180.89
CAARP Project		2,323,691.37	-
CESVI Project - Trincomalee		1,65,272.50	-
Concern Legal Aid Project - Galle		8,063,188.90	-
Concern Project		748,871,315.51	15,548,762.52
Credit Programme		48,108.00	-
CWSSP Project - Anuradhapura		1,82,178.16	-
DCA Projects		153,023,779.51	40,488,666.22
Deniyaya Project		458,806.80	7,143,513.36
DRC Projects			32,934,259.93
ECHO Project - Trincomalee		37,047,540.00	-
Emergency Relief for Tsunami Victims		49,360,520.71	107,703,350.30
Emergency Relief Project		18,547,325.55	99,13,090.38
Empowering the Poorest of the Poor - Women & Young Girls		12,337,022.91	16,13,508.35
FAO Project		406,891.36	663,990.08
GAA Administration		876,484.08	-
General Overhead		30,232,856.87	-
German Agro Action Project - Trincomalee		99,862,890.02	442,216,39.88
Grant Assistance for Grass Root Human Security Fund			5,185,447.01
HILF WERKAustria Project		56,044,575.14	342,29,130
Humanitarian Assistance to Re-settled Families			-
Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation		12,330,617.14	8,966,287.40
Integrated Food Security Programme		86,441,976.74	107,12,73,79.49
Islander Project		12,437,966.40	-
Livelihoods Project - Kilinochchi		17,668,663.27	-
Logo Project - Kilinochchi		1,933,225.94	-
Mangrove Re-forestation in Pottu and Urani Lagoons			-
Meeting the Housing, Water & Income Generation Needs			144,90,55.00
Mercy Corps Project			195,90,00.00
Mercy Corps Project - Ampara		158,1046.57	-
Mercy Corps Project - Trincomalee		983,814.86	-
Micro Irrigation in Water Scarce Villages			893,506.14
Micro Irrigation Project		1492,100.47	2,682,946.87
Miscellaneous Projects			-
Muthur Construction Project			2,542,868.58
NET AID Project - Batticaloa		2,221,645.83	-
North - East Irrigated Agriculture Project			5,916,385.16
NO/IB Project		188,400,864.55	-
OXFAM		8,996,362.32	3,624,976.39
Peace Boat Project - Galle		1,121,055.53	-
Poverty Reduction and Security Programme			240,44,031.76
Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic D.R.C.R. in North		22,585,316.07	-
Psychosocial Project - Helvetas		8,665,421.86	-
Psychosocial Project - Helvetas			5,328,059.73
Rehabili. of Coastal Bunds & Channels - Kilinochchi		9,876,030.60	-
Rehabilitation Project -			80,143.00
Rehabilitation Project -			47,724.33
Re-settlements of DP in North - BMZ Project		49,119,978.10	-
Re-settlements of Internally Displaced Families			782,19,20.92
Re-settlements of Internally Displaced Families		267,663.14	-
Restoration and Development Project		38,997,354.68	10,485,151.79
Royal Norwegian Embassy Project - Ampara		139,066,763.16	-
S.R.F.I.D.P. - ECHO Project		754,69,316.13	-
S.R.R.C.P.U.F. Project		35,279,597.84	-
Sasakawa Project		2,929,607.91	-
Save the Children Fund		89,446,297.94	23,19,758.27
School Project		22,654,121.79	-
SCISL Project - Mannar		5,520,473.50	-
Singharaja Biomonitoring Project		295,625.00	-
Singharaja Village Trust			43,561.75
Solid House Project - Ampara		116,714.54	-
Special Needs of Tsunami Affected Communities			376,330.00
SRF - Westiner Project			6,326,875.98
SRF - Westiner Project		20,960.65	-
Start Support for Re-settled and Re-located Families			-
Start Support for Re-settling IDPS in the Vavuniya		13,442.62	68,904,633.97
Swiss Contact Project		6,809,843.37	19,580.55
Term Rehabilitation - Kilinochchi		128,697,415.29	-
UBR Project		1,650,700.04	-
UNDP Projects		318,19,841.48	96,7054.95
UNHCR - Micro			39,142.67
UNICEF Projects		595,226.26	95,7823.00
USAID Project		26,064,308.42	-
UUSC Project - Ampara		12,010,453.04	-
Warehouse Project		5,270,925.00	-
Water Project			1365,214.59
Increase / (Decrease) of Unutilized Project Fund		105,540,533.67	148,729,857.67
Total Expenses		2,400,062,780.31	88,997,651.43
Income Over Expenditure before Taxation		95,456,839.71	9,159,753,36.66
Less : Taxation		559,649.52	28,716.00
Net Surplus for the year		94,897,190.19	9,156,8820.66

Statement of changes in accumulated fund

For the year ended 31st March

2006Rs.

Balance at 01.04.2004	9,824,144.85
Net Surplus for the year	<u>91,568,820.66</u>
Balance at 31.03.2005	<u>101,392,965.51</u>
Balance at 01.04.2005	101,392,965.51
Net Surplus for the year	<u>94,897,190.19</u>
Balance at 31.03.2006	<u>196,290,155.70</u>

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31st March

2006

Rs.

Cash flows from operating activities:

Surplus of Income Over Expenditure before Taxation	95,456,839.71
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation	31,562,691.74
Gratuity	560,833.50
	<u>32,123,525.24</u>
Operating Income before Working Capital Changes	127,580,364.95
(Increase) / Decrease in Receivables, Debtors & Advances	(31,236,003.52)
Increase / (Decrease) in Amount Payable & Other Accrued Expenses	<u>(15,419,636.56)</u>
	<u>(46,655,640.08)</u>
Cash Generated from Operations	80,924,724.87
Income Tax Paid	<u>(28,716.00)</u>
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	80,896,008.87
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	<u>(123,380,153.61)</u>
Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities	<u>(123,380,153.61)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Proceeds from Interest Bearing Borrowings	18,211,425.73
Re-payment of Interest Bearing Borrowings	(11,119,095.46)
Unutilized Project Funds	104,528,003.83
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities	<u>111,620,334.10</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	69,136,189.36
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	<u>166,165,587.13</u>
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	<u>235,301,776.49</u>

Cash & Cash equivalent consist of

Cash in Hand and at Banks	258,041,179.09
Bank Overdrafts	<u>(22,739,402.60)</u>
	<u>235,301,776.49</u>

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Sewa Lanka Foundation was incorporated on 19th February 1992 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982, with the name of Sewa Lanka Foundation (Guarantee) Limited as a development non- Government organization.

Although it was set up as a development organization it had to fulfill the functions of the relief agency while focusing on strengthening civil society organizations in order to build the environment for future development. Among other sectors, Sewa Lanka presently works in social mobilization, institutional capacity building, micro enterprise development, sustainable agriculture and environment conservation, inland fisheries, psychosocial support, peace building, micro finance, health, vocational training and providing shelter and sanitary facilities for the poor.

Sewa Lanka has a decentralized structure, working in 19 districts in the country. At the end of the year there were 1,110 staff members including volunteers. While district offices are responsible for coordinating with community based organizations and engaging in other internal activities of districts, Colombo based Head office provides coordination with Donors and administrative and financial supervision of the entire organization.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, using historical cost convention.

Sewa Lanka generally follows the accrual basis of accounting or a modified form thereof for key income and expenditure items.

Sewa Lanka maintains its books of account and records on a programme or project- basis according to its decentralised accounting system. Funds received to Head Office are transferred to programmes as required. Balances between Head Office and projects

are eliminated upon combination for the purposes of presentation of the financial statements.

2.2 Assets and bases of their valuation

Assets classified as current assets on Balance Sheet are cash and bank balances and those which are expected be realized in cash during the normal operating cycle within one year from the Balance Sheet date. Assets other than current assets are those which the foundation intends to hold beyond one year period from the Balance Sheet date.

2.3 Property, Plant & equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is the cost of purchase or construction together with any expenses incurred in bringing the assets to their working condition for the intended use.

2.4 Subsequent Expenditure

Any subsequent expenditure incurred is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefit of the property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is charged to the Income & Expenditure Account.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

2.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on written down value basis so as to write off the cost of Fixed Assets over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows.

Motor Vehicles	25%
Machinery	25%
Office Equipment	20%
Furniture & Fittings	20%
Sundry Equipment	20%

No depreciation is provided for fixed assets purchased during the year while full year's depreciation is provided in the year of disposal.

2.6 Receivables

All the receivables are stated at the amounts estimated to be realized.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances and call deposits, against which bank overdrafts, if any, are deducted. Included in cash and bank balances are donations which are received through donor grants. By virtue of donor agreements, the manner in which such donations are to be applied may be restricted to specific project and/or assets.

2.8 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities stated under current liabilities in the Balance Sheet are those expected to fall due within one year from the Balance Sheet date. Items stated as non current liabilities are those expected to fall due at a point of time after one year from the Balance Sheet date. All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing financial statements.

Provisions and liabilities are recognized, whether foundation has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.

2.9 Retirement Benefit obligations

2.9.1 Gratuity

In order to meet the gratuity Liability, a provision has been made in the accounts under the Gratuity Act No 12 of 1983, based on a half month salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service commencing from the first year of service. The provision has not been externally invested.

2.9.2 Defined contribution plans

Employees are eligible for Employees Provident Fund Contribution and Employees Trust Fund Contribution in line with respective Statues and Regulations. Organization contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments to Employees Provident fund and Employees Trust Fund respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

2.10 Finance Leases

All of the risk and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are capitalized at their cash price and disclosed as property, plant & equipment and depreciated over the period of the foundation expected to benefit from the use of leased assets.

The corresponding principle amount payable to the lesser is shown as a liability. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The interest element of the rental obligations applicable to each financial year is charged to the income statements over the period of the lease using actuarial method.

The cost of improvement to or on leasehold property is capitalized, disclosed as leasehold improvements, and depreciated over unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

2.11 Donor Grants

Income from Donor grants is recognizes when conditions on which they depend have been met. Sewa Lanka donor grants are for the funding of projects and programs, and for these grants, income is recognized to equate to expenditure incurred on projects and programs.

For ongoing projects and programs, any expenditure yet to be funded for which funding has been agreed at the end of the reporting period is recognized as grant receivable. For completed or phased out projects and programmes, any unutilized amounts dealt with in accordance with consequent donor and management agreements.

Grant received but not utilized to programs and projects at the end of the accounting year has been treated as unutilized project funds.

2.12 Interest Income

Interest on Bank deposits are recognized on cash basis and included in donor grants as agreed with Donors.

2.13 Expenses

Programme related expenses has been accounted in accordance with the programme objectives and activities.

Interest on bank overdrafts is recognized on a cash basis and all other expenses are accounted for in books of accounts on accrual basis.

2.14 Foreign currency translation

All grants received in foreign currency have been converted to Sri Lanka Rupees at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of transaction.

2.15 Taxation

The provision of income tax is made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Inland Revenue Act, No. 38 of 2000.

Notes 3 - 12

See pages 40 to 42 for details.

13 Capital expenditure commitments

There were no material capital expenditure commitments as at the Balance Sheet date.

14 Contingent liabilities

There were no known contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date.

15 Directors' interest in contracts

According to the information made available to us, the Directors of the Foundation were not directly or indirectly interested in contracts with the Foundation during the year ended 31st March 2006.

16 Post balance sheet events

No material events have taken place after the Balance Sheet date which require an adjustment to or a disclosure in the Financial Statements.

17 Comparative information

Comparative figures have been reclassified where necessary in line with the presentation requirements for the current year.

Notes to the financial statements

3 Property, plant and other equipment

Type of Assets	Cost		Depreciation		Closing Balance	Rs.
	Opening Balance	Additions during the year	Opening Balance	Charged during the year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land & Building	775,000.00	-	775,000.00	-	-	-
Plant & Machinery	6,202,596.50	3,657,700.00	9,860,296.50	65,575.29	6,005,870.61	6,005,870.61
Furniture & Fittings	3,032,020.98	1,669,918.48	4,701,939.46	271,347.84	1,946,629.59	1,946,629.59
Office Equipment	9,576,506.81	13,376,500.77	22,953,007.58	1,480,669.18	3,653,830.07	3,653,830.07
Sundry Equipment	466,388.25	113,713.00	580,101.25	18,911.96	390,740.42	390,740.42
Bicycles	242,298.75	7,900.00	250,198.75	725.34	240,122.74	240,122.74
Motor Cycles	14,467,033.70	7,945,200.97	22,412,234.67	2,501,982.13	6,961,087.42	6,961,087.42
Motor Vehicles	125,728,099.79	83,022,794.61	208,750,894.40	24,332,464.99	52,730,704.88	52,730,704.88
Trailer with Bow ser	5,406,200.00	6,122,499.98	11,528,699.98	1,351,550.00	1,351,550.00	1,351,550.00
Tractor, Truck & Lorry	5,592,352.00	7,463,925.80	13,056,277.80	1,398,088.00	1,398,088.00	1,398,088.00
Total sa at 31.03.2006	171,488,496.78	123,380,153.61	294,868,650.39	31,421,314.73	74,678,623.73	74,678,623.73
Total sa at 31.03.2005	70,850,720.22	100,637,776.56	171,488,496.78	8,750,684.98	43,257,309.00	43,257,309.00

Type of Assets	Net Book Value		Net Book Value	
	As at 31.03.2006	Rs.	As at 31.03.2005	Rs.
Land & Building	775,000.00	775,000.00	775,000.00	775,000.00
Plant & Machinery	3,854,425.89	3,854,425.89	262,301.18	262,301.18
Furniture & Fittings	2,755,309.87	2,755,309.87	1,356,739.23	1,356,739.23
Office Equipment	19,299,177.51	19,299,177.51	7,403,345.92	7,403,345.92
Sundry Equipment	189,360.83	189,360.83	94,559.79	94,559.79
Bicycles	10,076.01	10,076.01	2,901.35	2,901.35
Motor Cycles	15,451,147.25	15,451,147.25	10,007,928.41	10,007,928.41
Motor Vehicles	156,020,189.52	156,020,189.52	97,329,859.90	97,329,859.90
	10,177,149.98	10,177,149.98	5,406,200.00	5,406,200.00
	11,658,189.80	11,658,189.80	5,592,352.00	5,592,352.00
Total sa at 31.03.2006	220,190,026.66	220,190,026.66	128,231,187.78	128,231,187.78
Total sa at 31.03.2005	128,231,187.78	128,231,187.78		

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31st March

	2006 Rs.	2005 Rs.
4 Intangible assets		
E.D.B. System- Accounting Programme	282,754.01	565,508.02
Depreciation (50% on Reducing Balance)	(141,377.01)	(282,754.01)
	<u>141,377.00</u>	<u>282,754.01</u>
5 Receivables, debtors & advances		
Receivable from Donors	3,971,994.19	6,387,054.59
Debtors & Staff Loan	3,119,326.50	1,745,389.22
Payments in Advance	48,584,504.26	16,307,377.62
	<u>55,675,824.95</u>	<u>24,439,821.43</u>
6 Cash in hand and at banks		
Cash at Bank	231,940,992.53	172,299,857.32
Call Deposits	25,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Cash in Hand	1,100,186.56	332,209.48
	<u>258,041,179.09</u>	<u>176,632,066.80</u>
7 Unutilized project funds		
OXFAM - Vavuniya	740,245.60	50,677.52
Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic D.R.C.R. in North AS 657 / LKA 1021-03	1,460,888.44	1,611,028.25
Integrated Food Security Programme As 1201 / LKA 1022 - 03	22,520,413.54	9,218,753.44
German Agro Action Project - Trincomalee	20,618,419.26	27,738,466.03
The Grant Assistance for Grass Root Human Security Fund - Batticaloa	2,144,950.11	2,144,950.11
UNDP - Marine Fisheries Project - Ampara	1,612,450.30	6,077,897.19
UNDP 4 FCS Project - Batticaloa	1,327,855.15	583,852.26
Save the Children Fund - Tsunami Project - Ampara	1,614,657.06	11,660,558.00
North - East Community Restoration - Ampara	4,605,736.69	1,224,859.64
Empowering the Poorest of the Poor Women & Young Girls in South, North & East	1,139,207.22	1,408,306.65
Swiss Contact Project - Ampara	410,964.40	239,458.95
UNICEF Project - Ampara	557,354.40	369,130.00
Concern Project	18,723,042.06	14,155,049.17
Psychosocial Project - Tsunami	4,055,860.14	-
UNDP Project - Mannar	50,402.71	-
GAA Administration	323,176.92	-
S.R.R.C.P.U.F. Project - AS 1273 / LKA 1041 - 05	12,401,941.36	-
S.R.F.I.D.P. - ECHO Project - AS 1273 / LKA 1045 - 05	12,234,285.12	-
Islander Project - AS 1273 / LKA 1048 - 05	6,289,733.60	-
ECHO Project - Trincomalee - AS 1273 / LKA 1050 - 05	785,788.37	-
Emergency Relief Project - Head Office	34,811,388.65	-
North - East Community Re-storation - Vavuniya - Sundarapuram	6,295.12	-
North - East Community Re-storation - Vavuniya - Senaipilavu	780,146.22	-
North - East Community Re-storation - Mannar	152,217.98	-
North - East Community Re-storation - Jaffna	1,466,607.54	-
Swiss Contact - VTBR Project - Ampara	1,890,661.55	-
CAARF Project	332,048.63	-
NOVIB Project	95,449,563.17	-
UUSC Project - Ampara	2,058,112.13	-
USAID - Marketing Project - Matara	51,575.05	-
Asian Spinning Association Project - Ampara	45,282.00	-
Solid House Project - Ampara	3,992,742.45	-
Royal Norwegian Embassy Project - Ampara	20,110,289.59	-
Singharaja Biomonitoring Project	78,375.00	-
Peace Boat Project - Galle	3,090,355.00	-
ARQUP Project	109,673.88	-
CWSSP Project - Anuradhapura	56,145.35	-
CESVI Project - Trincomalee	2,375,392.50	-
Mercy Corps Project - Trincomalee	296,192.64	-
NEAID Project - Batticaloa	1,399,615.73	-
NDTF - Community	-	1,012,529.84
OXFAM - Ampara	-	247,599.92
Psychosocial Project - Vavuniya - Helvitia - Phase 1 & II	-	509,326.26
Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation Terre Des Hommes (TDH) - Ampara - Phase 1 & II	-	259,416.34
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - Sundarapuram - NECORD 11	-	5,051.81
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - Trincomalee	-	1,392,994.72
UNDP Project - Batticaloa	-	3,805,049.64
Re-settlements of Internally Displaced Families - AS 1227 / LKA 1028 - 04	-	326,148.86
Emergency Relief for Tsunami Victims in the Northern & Southern Coast - AS 1262 / LKA 1029 - 04	-	5,164,737.80
Emergency Relief for Tsunami Victims in the Northern - AS 1265 / LKA 1031 - 05	-	8,735,494.70
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - Avaranthulawa - NECORD 1	-	1,925.49
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - Kakkarakulam - NECORD 111	-	493,566.00
DCA Project - Ampara	-	44,797,198.22
DCA Project - Batticaloa	-	37,510,370.02
HILFWERK Austria Project - Batticaloa	-	348,755.04
Deniyaya Project - Japanese	-	389,639.03
FAO Project	-	63,643.79
	<u>282,170,052.63</u>	<u>181,546,434.69</u>
8 Long term loan		
Lease Creditor	9,443,846.44	6,037,721.40
	<u>9,443,846.44</u>	<u>6,037,721.40</u>
9 Retirement benefit obligation		
<u>Provision for Retiring Gratuity</u>		
Provision as at 01.04.2005	4,261,279.00	3,011,150.00
Provision for the Year	560,833.50	1,250,129.00
Balance as at 31.03.2006	<u>4,822,112.50</u>	<u>4,261,279.00</u>

Notes to the financial statements

10 Amount payable and accrued expenses

Expenses Payable	6,514,601.21	17,376,046.24
Other Loan Payable	-	4,558,191.53
	<u>6,514,601.21</u>	<u>21,934,237.77</u>

11 Short term loan

Lease Creditor	7,560,413.18	3,874,207.95
	<u>7,560,413.18</u>	<u>3,874,207.95</u>

12 Donations

OXFAM - Vavuniya		5,594,500.00
OXFAM - GB Project - Ampara		3,563,118.69
Micro Drip Irrigation Project - Anuradhapura		888,480.70
Psychosocial Project - Helvitas - Vavuniya & Mannar		3,771,444.22
Psychosocial Project - Tsunami		7,157,801.97
UNDP - Marine Fisheries Project - Ampara		10,245,105.00
UNDP Project - Batticaloa		4,151,875.00
UNDP 4 FCS Project - Batticaloa		4,286,960.00
UNDP Project - Mannar		5,750,498.58
Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation Water & Sanitation Project		2,128,270.17
TDH Project - Batticaloa		6,597,184.65
Poverty Reduction and Socio-Economic D.R.C.R. in North		3,351,075.00
Integrated Food Security Programme		21,813,838.30
Emergency Relief for Tsunami Victims in the Northern		105,607,783.00
German Agro Action Project - Trincomalee		43,465,162.84
GAA Administration		96,654,821.00
Rehabili. of Coastal Burds & Channels - Kilinochchi		8,253,650.00
Administration		9,914,098.45
Schod Project		53,570,167.21
Term Rehabilitation - Kilinochchi		25,752,470.00
Logo Project - Kilinochchi		135,856,534.45
S.R.R.C.P.U.F. Project		1,942,937.94
Re-settlements of IDP in North - BML Project		52,761,960.00
Warehouse Project		49,174,022.29
S.R.F.I.D.P. - ECHO Project		5,532,692.61
Islander Project		90,555,360.00
ECHO Project - Trincomalee		20,207,700.00
Livelihoods Project - Kilinochchi		42,209,500.00
160 Permanent House Project - Kilinochchi		25,164,784.98
Emergency Relief Project - Head Office		74,122,202.50
Save the Children Fund - Tsunami Project - Ampara		50,105,415.88
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - NECORD 11		78,589,293.00
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - NECORD 111		1,030,561.96
North - East Community Re-storation and Development Project - Trincomalee		2,204,249.00
North - East Community Restoration - Ampara		10,171,064.55
North - East Community Re-storation - Vavuniya - Seraipilavu		9,546,910.00
North - East Community Re-storation - Mannar		1,243,807.82
North - East Community Re-storation - Jaffna		12,061,634.00
Empowering the Poorest of the Poor Women & Young Girls in South, North & East		5,144,295.39
DCA Project - Ampara		12,044,823.48
DCA Project - Batticaloa		39,065,175.00
HILFWERK Austria Project - Batticaloa		28,270,734.00
HILFSWERK Project - Ampara		40,300,300.00
Deniyaya Project - Japanese		16,326,904.75
FAO Project		174,294.95
Swiss Contact Project - Ampara		470,388.37
Swiss Contact- VTBR Project - Ampara		1,484,815.37
UNICEF Project - Ampara		9,496,020.00
Concern Project		777,234.40
CAARP Project		757,933,828.00
NUVIB Project		2,655,740.00
UUSC Project - Ampara		236,566,927.72
Credit Programme		21,010,035.15
SCSL Project - Mannar		833,099.93
USAID - LACE Project - Matara		5,520,473.50
USAID - Marketing Project - Matara		3,196,750.00
USAID - Review Project - Ampara		1,642,525.00
USAID - Review Cair Project - Matara		11,016,913.00
USAID - Review Cair Project - Galle		3,718,000.00
Asian Spinning Association Project - Ampara		6,658,460.24
Solid House Project - Ampara		368,500.00
Royal Norwegian Embassy Project - Ampara		7,658,458.99
ARCADIS Project		163,203,382.75
Singharaja Biomonitoring Project		1,636,655.25
UBR Project		374,000.00
Concern Legal Aid Project - Galle		2,000,000.00
Peace Boat Project - Galle		8,305,900.00
ARQDIP Project		5,292,665.00
CWSSP Project - Anuradhapura		271,586.00
CESVI Project - Trincomalee		1,877,323.51
Mercy Corps Project - Ampara		5,652,300.00
Mercy Corps Project - Trincomalee		1,608,485.45
NET AID Project - Batticaloa		1,280,007.50
Sasakawa Project		3,621,261.56
		<u>2,642,420.00</u>
		<u>2,495,519,620.02</u>

Project partners

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 Australian High Commission
 Austrian Hilfswerk
 Care International
 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
 Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
 Concern Worldwide
 Danish Church Aid
 Deutsche Welthungerhilfe/German Agro Action (GAA)
 Embassy of Japan
 European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
 European Union (EU)
 German cities
 German Foreign Office
 German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
 Helvetas
 Himalayan Light Foundation, Nepal
 Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)
 The Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention (JCCP)
 Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)
 Mercy Corps
 Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
 Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
 National Aquaculture Development Association of Sri Lanka (NAQDA)
 North East Coastal Community Development Project (NECCDEP)
 North East Provincial Council (NEPC)
 Net Aid
 Norwegian Church Aid
 Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB)
 Oxfam Netherlands (NOVIB)
 Peace Boat
 People in Need (PIN)
 Plan International
 Provincial Councils
 Refugee International
 Royal Norwegian Embassy
 Save the Children in Sri Lanka
 South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy)
 Solid House Foundation Netherlands
 Stern Magazine
 Sanofi Aventis
 Terre des Hommes
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)
 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 World Bank (WB)

The Sewalanka management team

Board of Directors

Harsha Kumara Navaratne	Chairman
Velupillai Revathan	Vice Chairman
Wasantha P. Ramanayake	Vice Chairman
Rev. G. Pamarathne	Director
Dr. Lionel Weerakoon	Director
Srimewan Weraduwa	Director
D.A. Kanthi Navaratne	Director
A.M.R.K. Adikarinayake	Director
S. Sivapackiyam	Director
Lakshi S. Abeyesekera	Director
Tapan K. Barman	Director
Amanda J. Kiessel	Director
Kaushalya Navaratne	Director
M.I.M. Iqbal	Director
Deepal Chandrathilake	Director
T.N. Newton	Director
Ananda P. Kariyawasam	Director
B.A. Walter Amarasiri	Director
T. Thamilagan	Director

Senior management and operations

Chairman	Harsha Kumara Navaratne
Vice Chairman Programs	Velupillai Revathan
Vice Chairman Operations	Wasantha P Ramanayake
Director Finance	B. A. Walter Amarasiri
Director Administration	S. V.R. Vethanayagam
Director Special Projects, North	Lakshi Abeyesekera
D. Director Special Projects, North	Annet P. Royce
Director Special Projects, South	Tapan K. Barman

Field Director North 1	T. Thamilagan
Field Director North 2	Sivasubramaniam Thavamohan
Field Director East	Deepal Chandrathilake
Field Director South	Ajith Tennakoon
Regional Coordinator Central	Lal Fernando

Director External Affairs	P.A.I. Udeni Dias
Executive Secretary	A.M.R.K. Adikarinayake
Chief Accountant	Sampath Wijesinghe
Senior Accountant	Sarath Kothalawala*
Regional Accountant, North	Srinivasan Thiriyothanan
Accountant	Sarath Wijethunga
Accountant	R.M. Nimalsiri
Internal Auditor	Bandula Ukwatte
Asst. Director Administration	Aruna de Alwis

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Mahinda de Silva	Livelihood Development and Microfinance
Kaushalya Navaratne	Gender and Psychosocial
Amanda J. Kiessel	Sustainable Development
M.I.M. Iqbal	Social Development
W.G. Ranasinghe	Social Development
Steve Francone	Enterprise Development
Kumarasiri Pothuwila	Enterprise Development
Ananda P. Kariyawasam	Enterprise Development
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Lal Fernando	Rural Technologies
Thomas Ramsson	Community-Based Tourism
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Ranjini Srikanthan	Gender
Dilani Chandra de Silva	Gender
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Nalaka Weerasooriya	Social Research

Other consultants and advisors

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Penny Boddington*	Communications
Jacqui Pringle	Communications
Samantha Wanninayake	Communications
Wendy van den Beld	Management, Eastern Region
Douglas Bablitch	Engineer and Management, Trincomalee
Jinadari Wedamulla	Management, Batticaloa

District Directors

Jaffna	V. Kesavan
Kilinochi/Mullaitivu	R.A. Anantharaja
Mannar	T. Thayabaran
Vavuniya	T. Subasgaran
Trincomalee	S. Rajanathan
Anuradhapura	K. Lalith Priyankara
Polonnaruwa	R.A.A. Bandara
Kurunegala	N.M.J.B. Nimbaliyadda
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Hambantota	Jayantha Wijesinghe
Matara	AMG Amarakoon
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Kalutara	W.K. Aruna P. Samaranayaka

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our mission :

The mission of Sewalanka Foundation is to enhance the capacity of rural communities to democratically identify and address their own development needs and to provide services that contribute to the economically viable, socially just and ecologically sustainable development of Sri Lanka.

our objectives :

1. To strengthen civil society by mobilising disadvantaged communities, building institutional capacities and linking community-based organisations with each other and with external resources.
2. To ensure the psychological, social and economic well-being of conflict-affected communities and facilitate the shift from relief aid to self-reliance and sustainable development.
3. To promote sustainable rural development by offering training, support and services in micro-finance, enterprise formation and management, agricultural production and marketing, sustainable technology development and community-based natural resource management.



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