



Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation
Annual Report 2013/2014



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Cover page photo: A new crop, a new life! (Transforming marginalised communities for sustainable development in Mullaitivu District by Yougasakthy Women Federation, Mullaitivu.)

Message of the Chairperson of Board of Management of SLCDF



It has been my privilege to serve as Chairman of the Board of Management while SLCDF is busy implementing the largest single project in its history, the USAID funded 3 year Sustainable Interventions in Livelihoods Project in Kilinochchi district (SILK). A field office has been set up in Kilinochchi to manage the project. It will help 960 families involved in dairy farming and conservation farming during the project period.

The year 2013/2014 saw a wider participation of women headed households in SLCDF development programmes. We also helped with the extension of integrated farming to new locations. Lessons from past experience helped in improved programming, especially in the dairy sector. New capacity building programmes have led to a revitalization of community based organizations. The year also witnessed the HIDA funded Buttala bee keeping programme taking root, which is an unusual and heartening success story.

Diakonia continued to fund projects in Mullaitivu, implementing them through Yougasakthi Women Federation. These related to dairy farming, conservation farming and other income generation. The National Language Project, a joint initiative of the government of both Canada and Sri Lanka, continues to fund SLCDF activities, strengthening the capacity of office bearers and members of the Language Clusters set up under the programme.

The previous year recorded more focused efforts at ensuring the sustainability of the network of NGOs with which SLCDF works, through implementation of a more extensive micro credit programme, coupled with moves for the revitalization of the NGO National Action Front.

My appreciation is extended to all partners, both external and local in placing their continued trust and confidence in us. The support and guidance extended by the members of the Board of Management and the strong commitment of the staff have all played a part in the success of the SLCDF.

As I have resigned from the position of Chairman of SLCDF with effect from the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, I must also express my appreciation of the dedication of the leadership of SLCDF. I was persuaded to take on the post by Mr. W. P. P. Abeydeera, who had worked together previously with my wife when SLCDF was in its previous incarnation of the Sri Lanka Canada Development Fund. Given her affection for the organization, and their excellent working relationship when she chaired SLCDF and he was its Executive Director, I had no choice but to take on the post.

We too had a very productive relationship, and I was deeply saddened by his untimely death a couple of years ago. However, as a good leader should, he had groomed a worthy successor, and I am deeply grateful to Tissa Wijetunga for his commitment in recent years, especially his relieving me of some responsibilities as advancing age limited my mobility.

I am saddened that the connection has to cease after so many years, but limitations must be acknowledged. I am glad that I leave SLCDF going on from strength to strength, and serving so many of our people throughout the country. I wish the organization and all its partners the best for their future work, and I trust government will facilitate its recognition by Parliament swiftly, given its dedication to serving the nation.

Sam S Wijesinha
Chairman, Board of Management, SLCDF

Year in Review

SLCDF is glad indeed that with the USAID funds it got the opportunity to support a group of war affected communities resettled in Kilinochchi District during the year under review. Also, in addition to the activities that began in Mullaitivu District in early 2013, supplementary financial assistance was provided by Diakonia. We are fortunate that both these projects received the fullest cooperation of all stakeholders be it the Central Government, Local Authorities, donor agencies, INGOs or the Civil Society Organisations (CBOs). The integrated agriculture project in Moneragala district with funding from HOPE International Development Agency (HIDA) of Canada also recorded satisfactory progress during the year.

Two small projects in Kurunegala District funded by UEnd: Foundation (formerly ChristmasFuture Foundation) with funds raised through website donations were completed during the year under review. These projects were to enhance the income and improve the socio economic condition of vulnerable groups through coconut husk chip production and popularizing niche traditional paddy varieties. Both these projects are being continued by the groups with their CBOs and the respective NGOs and been monitored by the District Consortia (DCs).

The completed National Language Project (NLP) funded programme for promotion of language rights and social integration in Ruwanwella Divisional Secretary's Division was evaluated by a team from Canada. The uniqueness was that the participants immediately took a liking and started practising the Official Language Policy and related activities and the team has

expressed their satisfaction of the project outcome. Meanwhile the NLP awarded SLCDF with another challenging project to strengthen the capacity of Language Clusters / Societies to perform their functions as organized institutions.

SLCDF works with a network of eighteen District Consortia of NGOs along with their CBOs and Jak Development Foundation, and NGO National Action Front (NNAF), supported by NGO Management Development Centre (NGOMDC). SLCDF continued coordination and monitoring of programme activities at its usual pace with meetings of District Coordinators held quarterly at SLCDF, and whenever time permitted Executive Director and staff jointly participated at district consortia meetings, field visits, monitoring programmes and was constantly in touch with them.

NNAF, taking a further step towards the sustainability of the network with which SLCDF works, organized a three-day workshop for District Consortia members to get involved with micro credit to initially formulate a policy and strategy for delivery of micro finance projects by member NGOs of DCs. It was made possible through the kind cooperation of Jaffna NGO Consortium and Ampara District Consortium with funding support from Diakonia. Further, under USAID SPICE project NNAF facilitated 16 full day workshops in nine locations to revitalize the current NNAF Code of conduct. A report including the information gathered from diverse participants from different ethnicities of the nine provinces was submitted to SPICE along with specific recommendations.



Coordinators' quarterly meeting at SLCDF head office



Workshop on Micro Credit for District Consortia Members

Year in Review contd.

The enthusiasm shown by NNAF and its members in providing relevant information needed for SLCDF to submit project proposals to donor agencies was encouraging. As a value addition to this exercise SLCDF liaised with the donor agencies to directly link with local NGOs to implement projects of common mandates. One such example was that of Helvetas assisting a migrant women's programme in Ratgama with the blessings of the Galle District Consortium.

As in the previous years, NGOMDC aptly showed its strength in conducting training programmes which were mostly held in remote areas to develop the capacities of the vulnerable communities who were the direct project beneficiaries. The participants engaged in multiple livelihoods received prior skill training. With the stepping up of activities in the North, the frequency of training programmes relatively increased during the period under review.

The latest development of Jak Development Foundation during the past year was the additional building constructed to extend residential training facilities at the Jak Resource Centre in Rambukkana to cater to a wider population thereby popularising jak through the training on jak food processing for DC membership.

Highlights of ongoing projects

Sustainable livelihoods for poor in Buttala

Since September 2012, SLCDF continued monitoring the integrated agriculture project to establish new, economically and environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the motivated poor of Buttala area in Moneragala district. Wellassa Kantha Sahayogitha Padanama (WKSP) is the local partner implementing the activities and Hope International Development Agency (HIDA) is the Canadian partner NGO providing financial support for the project.

Necessary training has been provided to CBO leaders and beneficiaries prior to commencement of their livelihood activities. Start-up capital for dairy farming, home gardening and beekeeping has been issued to project participants by WKSP under the revolving loan fund. NGO Management Development Centre responsible for training, selects experts in the given field for ensuring the sustainability of the activities. Dr. R.W.K. Punchihewa, Senior Lecturer of the University of Ruhuna for beekeeping related activities while the Government veterinary staff for dairy farming aspects provide technical advice. The relevant government institutions and officials extend their services willingly in the implementation of the activities.



NNAF - Code of conduct workshop



Field practical training on Beekeeping

Monitoring meetings at CBO level are held once a week or fortnightly and monthly monitoring is conducted at NGO level. This includes field inspection in rotational basis by the WKSP regularly with the participation of SLCDF. Out of the targeted 67 families in the project at the end of the year under review 40 families already engaged in conservation farming, dairy farming and beekeeping drew an additional annual income of Rs. 10,000 – Rs.25,000 mainly from crop agriculture in four locations and four CBOs affiliated to WKSP.

Capacity building of Language Clusters / Societies

National Language Project (NLP) funded this year for the project to strengthen Language Clusters' / Societies' capacity to perform their functions as organized institutions which could independently function with good management, keeping recording systems and raise funds for their initiatives. The relevant programmes were held in the districts of Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Badulla, Trincomalee and Anuradhapura. NLP is a joint initiative of both Government of Canada and Sri Lanka, representing Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Ministry of National Language and Social Integration. Project activities completed with the respective Clusters / Societies developing project proposals of their own to receive funding. One such proposal has already been successful in receiving grants within a short period upon submission.

Transforming Marginalized Communities for Sustainable Development in Mullaitivu

Transforming Marginalized Communities for Sustainable Development project in Mullaitivu funded by Diakonia and implemented through Yougashakthi Women Federation (YWF) was successfully completed. A field monitoring carried out by Diakonia paved the way to provide additional funds to benefit further women clusters and extending the project area.

In this thirteen month project provided start-up capital for 275 newly resettled families including women headed households and families with disabled children. These families are now engaged in dairy farming, conservation farming and other income generating projects such as small business, making sweetmeats and other food items, goat rearing, sewing, bicycle repairing and video shop. The necessary training was provided by NGO Management Development Centre.

Out of the targeted war affected families, over 251 (85%) are earning additional income of Rs.3,000 to Rs.15,000 per month from their new income avenues. The 275 participants of the YWF comprise of 274 female and 1 male from 79 Self-help groups of 10 clusters in 24 villages in 4 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Mullaitivu District.



Inauguration of language clusters/ society training; Eheliyagoda, Ratnapura



Conservation farming - Mullaitivu

Year in Review contd.

Livelihood development project for war affected displaced families in Kilinochchi - SILK

In November 2013 SLCDF commenced a 3-year Sustainable Intervention in Livelihood project in Kilinochchi district (SILK) with dairy farming combined with conservation farming through strengthening the existing Women Rural Development Societies (WRDSs), Regional Development Societies (RDSs), Farmer Organizations and Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Societies for 960 families through USAID funds.

A field office has been set up in Kilinochchi with an efficient core staff taking responsibility for the project. The project was introduced to stakeholders securing wide recognition for the project and their participation by providing training, technical and other services. The project moved smoothly with the Annual Workplan and Performance Management Plan in place while financial and progress reports have been regularly shared with the donor agency.

Within a space of five months 96 families were identified from 4 WRDS's in 12 villages in Karachchi and Kandawalai Divisional Secretary's Divisions (DSDs) to start integrated farming as livelihood and respective training was provided initially. Four Cornerstones training programmes, two technical training programmes and two conservation farming training programmes were held to implement the activities and 24 families are already engaged in dairy farming and 24 in conservation farming. The balance will commence activities during the next quarter.



Cornerstones training - Kilinochchi

Remembering Dr. Abeydeera

On 22nd December, 2013, SLCDF staff organized an almsgiving at its secretariat to invoke blessings on its pioneer Executive Director late Dr. W. P. P. Abeydeera. Immediate family and friends of Dr. Abeydeera, NGO Management Development Centre, NGO National Action Front participated in the religious ceremony. A donation was made as offering towards the construction of a Dhamma School building at Siri Vajiraramaya temple.

During the year under review four meetings of the Board of Management and the Annual General Meeting of the Board were held.

One week study tour was arranged by SLCDF for HOPE International Development Agency's (HIDA) Afghanistan Country Director Mr. Esmath Nazaryer to the Integrated Agriculture project in Moneragala funded by HIDA and to Dairy and Integrated Farming locations in Hambantota district.



Dr. Abeydeera's 2nd Anniversary almsgiving programme

A Big Thank You

I thank our Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and the Members of the Board of Management for their commitment and contribution to expand the programme activities in the Northern Province. It is indeed a pleasure to work with the enthusiastic members and leadership of the Small Groups / Self Help Groups, Community Based Organizations, NGOs, District Consortia and NNAF as well as the partner Donor community. We are grateful to Mrs. Nina Abeydeera for her time devoted on preparing proposals and reports for our programme. Let me extend my thanks to our staff for their constant hard work to expand the programme throughout the country including those needy living in the North.

T. L. Wijetunga
Executive Director



In-House capacity assessment workshop with USAID officials

Leader Beekeepers of Buttala

Traditionally local honey gatherers are gradually been transformed into professional beekeepers within their home gardens in and around Buttala, in Moneragala District. On-the-job training coupled with some financial support along with an intensive social mobilization programme constitute the main components instrumental in this transformation. On-the-job training provided by the training advisor, Dr. R.W.K. Punchihewa, Senior Lecturer of the University of Ruhuna is now been followed up by the leader beekeepers, which will ensure that the beekeeping programme achieves sustainability.

Forests in the Buttala mountain region constitute an ideal base for a vibrant beekeeping programme and serve as a location for an extensive programme in receptive communities. In other words Buttala can then become in time a hub for a burgeoning programme of beekeeping. Here there will figure a set of natural beekeeping leaders at least one in each village with a group of followers – each of them will in reality be managing their own incipient “regional apiary” which will serve as a beekeeping service centre with a well-trained leader acting as a change agent, with a large number of bee boxes, ranging from 10 – 20 at each centre. Already two such leader bee-keepers, Achini and Padma are gradually becoming established in their roles along with their own little apiary. This process will have to extend to other locations / communities as well. The leader beekeepers already are providing services to their groups of followers started initially on a voluntary basis and now been paid an agreed sum for such services.

The total training programme has been able to demonstrate the multiplication of colonies, swarming and also has been able to assure honey quality. The participants have become familiar with simple technologies and equipment for improved management of beekeeping, honey extraction quality control etc. All this is achieved in a participatory fashion, it is always “learning by doing” at every stage of the training process. There is a need for another cycle of training, putting participants through the seasons which will then be able to bring about a considerable number of self-supporting beekeepers.

Both these leader beekeepers are also participating in the consolidated integrated farming programme, following conservation farming principles and practices, after following appropriate training programmes.



Field practical training on beekeeping



Using honey extractor

A new crop, a new life!

S. Nagarani (38) is one of the beneficiaries of Diakonia's grants for conservation farming. She and her family, residents of Olumadu village, Oddusuddan Divisional Secretary's Division have had to undergo severe trials and tribulations through the war. They are only now slowly getting back on their feet in terms of resettlement and livelihood options. Nagarani's husband is a casual labourer who gets about 2-3 days of work per week. With this, he was not able to adequately support his family of wife and four children aged 15, 13, 6 and 2.

There were very limited options for Nagarani with her young family, to contribute to the household income. They were so poverty stricken and were actively seeking options. They were fortunate enough to own 2 acres of land, and were selected for a permanent housing scheme from Swiss Labour Assistance. Unfortunately though the house, on which they had to contribute significantly too, plunged them deeply into debt. Nagarani pawned all her gold jewellery in order to stave off the debts of repayments she had to make on a monthly basis.

It was under these circumstances that she was selected by SLCDF for the grant supported by Diakonia. As an active member of Thenaruvi Self Help Group (SHG) of the Yougasakthy Women Federation, SLCDF saw that she was resourceful and enterprising despite her straitened circumstances and so selected her. She had managed to save Rs.4200 since resettlement in 2012 in her 18 member group. The group's total savings since resettlement is Rs.72000.

Having used up part of her two acre land for her house, she used the Rs.15,000 grant given by Diakonia to plant groundnuts in one acre. Groundnut is a crop much in demand in the North and so she was sure of an income.

Her husband was very supportive of the project in helping her clear the land for cultivation and buying seeds of a good quality. They bought 25 kilos of peanut seeds, which required care and inputs in terms of water and fertilizer, while cultivating. Being in a water deficient area, she had to spend Rs.1,800 to water her crop. The total costs of cultivation came to Rs.18,200, and that is, without taking into account her husband's and her labour costs in tending their crop. She recently harvested the crop for the first time and gathered 12 anthar (112 lbs. or 50 kgs.) of groundnuts from it. She managed to successfully sell all the harvest except for 25kg which she has kept back as seed for the next cultivation. She did not have to go far to market her produce. Her produce was rapidly snapped up by local vendors at a rate she was very happy with. She gained Rs. 41,950 from the sale of her produce, while the costs came to Rs.16,800. Thus her net profit from the project was Rs. 21,150 plus the 25kg of seeds for the next cultivation.

She has already paid off Rs.5000 of her grant loan to her SHG and redeemed her jewellery which she had pawned for Rs. 10,000. With the remaining money she bought books, bags, pencil cases and stationery for her three school-going children. These were all essential items that they had been hard pressed to buy before but no longer. She also had money remaining for food expenses for the family and some new clothes for the New Year.

Things are finally beginning to look up for this family thanks to this project. They are happy and thankful that the groundnut cultivation has set in motion a source of livelihood and income that could enable them to climb out of poverty.



Nagarani with her child in her farm



Nagarani attending a Federation Meeting

Blessings and Bountifulness with a Cow

S. Manjula (43) is one of the 'lucky' ones to come through the turmoil of war in her area. She and her family were fortunate enough to escape with their lives and limbs intact. That is all that can be said about it however. The family had lost everything during the war and were desperate for a sustainable livelihood to get by from day to day.

Her family consists of husband and three children aged 16, 11 and 7 years. The husband is an unskilled labourer and goes for casual labour work in his area as and when available. Such work is available only sporadically and thus he was unable to support his family adequately. The children especially, of a crucial school-going age suffered by this.

Manjula herself was equipped by her culture and circumstances to only be a house-wife. Among the many blessings she and her family count is a ½ acre plot of land, given by the government for landless people and a permanent house provided by Habitat for Humanity. This permanent housing might have only been a dream for this family if not for the Indian Housing Scheme, facilitated by Habitat for Humanity – yet it is also currently an albatross round their necks. The donation for the house covered only half the building costs – and so Manjula and her family have gone heavily into debt to finance the other half. Income to facilitate not just day-to-day living but also off-set this loan, was a major strain on the family.

It was in this setting that Manjula was selected as a beneficiary for the Diakonia programme by SLCDF. She had long been a pro-active member of the Women's Federation, Yougasakthi in Mullaitivu. This is a federation of women at or below the poverty line, who have formed clusters of Self Help Groups

to help themselves and their communities as a combined force. Having joined the Ezhilnila Self-Help Group of Alaimagal Cluster, Yougasakthi Federation in 2002, Manjula had managed to reach an impressive personal saving of Rs.48,000 by 2009.

However she lost it all, along with her house and property when she had to be displaced at the height of the war in 2009. She and her family were relocated to Menik Farm, the world's largest IDP camp ever seen, where she lived in basic circumstances for more than a year. It was only in July 2010 that she was allowed to re-settle in her own land. As a testament to their willpower, one of the first things she and her fellow women did as soon as they resettled in Sivanagar village in Mullaitivu, was to re-commence their social mobilization programme.

She again joined Ezhilnila Self Help Group in the Alaimagal Cluster of Yougasakthi Women Federation. She is acknowledged and admired as one of the most active members of her group and despite the severe limitations of her circumstances, made an example to the rest of the group members by saving Rs. 13,000 since resettling. The group's savings in total since resettling is Rs. 132,000.

When SLCDF approached Yougasakthi for the Diakonia programme, she therefore was one of two beneficiaries selected from the Ezhilnila group, Alaimagal cluster. She fitted in neatly, in terms of deservingness and enterprisingness, with the selection criteria for this programme.

48 persons including Manjula were selected as beneficiaries from the Yougasakthi Women Federation and trained in Cornerstones



Manjula and her family



Manjula and her family with her cow

- a value based development model where integrated farming is promoted through small self-help groups. Sharing and caring figures there prominently. The participants are gifted cattle in the first instance and they have to “pass on” their first born female calves to the selected participants who will be recipients of knowledge and skills as well from the original families. This process is expected to go on to repeated cycles.

This training gave them valuable insights into how they have to relate to society at large and how they can help in their own social development while also providing useful tips for day to day living. They were also given extensive training on dairy farming, including practical suggestions and information on the latest relevant technologies, by the Department of Animal Production and Health.

Manjula was initially given a Rs. 11,000 grant to put up a cattle shed, which she did with the help of her husband. They took care to make it a comfortable shed for the cow they were about to purchase. She also started cultivating fodder in her own homestead. Thereafter, she was given Rs.49,000 to buy a cow of good breed with insurance coverage for the first year included. She purchased the cow from an Anuradhapura vendor and saw to it that she was getting a good specimen by having it certified by the Oddusuddan Veterinary Surgeon and another consultant, through her own interest. The cow did not disappoint. She delivered a female calf in due time; the calf is now four months old.

The family was able to get four litres of milk daily which they sold for Rs.300 for 3 litres in a near-by milk collecting centre

after meeting their own domestic needs. Everyone in the family have now got into the habit of drinking fresh milk. It is a welcome change for them from the far more expensive but much less healthy milk powder, they were used to. Manjula says that she will never purchase milk powder after this. With this income of Rs.300 per day, she is able to cover her day to day household expenses and contribute towards settling the loan on her housing construction. She is also able to spend on her children’s education. Her eldest son is currently studying for his Ordinary Level exams (O/Ls) and she is relieved about being able to send him for extra classes, to prepare him for the rigorous and competitive examination. It is the parents’ dream to have all their children well educated.

Apart from the milk, she also collects the cowdung, one load of which she uses as natural compost for her own home garden, where she grows useful vegetables and fruits. The remaining cow dung she sells, thus earning extra income. In keeping with the concept of Cornerstones, Manjula’s young female calf will be given to another beneficiary from the Self-Help Group. A beneficiary has already been selected and the grateful lady drops by at Manjula’s house often to help her in tending to the cow and calf, as well as her home garden.

For Hindus, cows are considered a source of “Lakshmi” – the deified personification of prosperity and bountifulness. Manjula and her family feel that their cow has brought this prosperity and bountifulness into their house in good measure and are very grateful for it. They express their thanks to all those who worked and donated to bring this new-found prosperity and happiness in lives.



Manjula with the new born calf



Now the calf is a little older

A Cow for Kalaichelvi - Stimulating hope, productivity and economic prosperity

Pannankandy in Kilinochchi district, an idyllic lush green village surrounded by paddy fields, adequately watered by the Iranaimadu irrigation tank nearby. Three hundred and fifty eight families currently live in this village.

The family of Kumaravelu Kalaichelvi (40), a mother of five, is one of those living here, in this paradox between God's grace and man's destruction. Her now peaceful green village shows no sign of the upheaval it once went through – but they have been through a lot. The poverty of the huts and temporary shelters though, give some clue. Residents here, including Kalaichelvi, once owned big stone houses that were destroyed during the war. On resettling after war's end amidst much hardship, she and fellow villagers were given temporary shelters by the government in 2010. The shelters were only designed for six months' use but many residents continue to live in them.

Some of the villagers have managed to gain new housing under the Indian Housing Scheme for the war-affected but Kalaichelvi is not one of them. She and her family have lived on the 1/2 acre plot of land they occupy now for fifty years, but they do not hold the deeds to it. As such they are not eligible for the Indian Housing Scheme.

Despite these setbacks, Kalaichelvi is known as one of the most entrepreneurial and proactive members of her village. Of the two Self Help Groups in her village, she is head of one. She is also an active member of the village's Women's Rural Development Society, which works in a number of ways to

uplift the village. She does all this without much support from her household. Her husband is sickly and unable to help her, either in earning or looking after their children. Thus she has to juggle the duties of breadwinner and primary care-giver at home herself.

She depends mostly on labour work to survive but since her husband is so sickly and children so young, she is constrained by the number of hours she can put in for such work outside her home. The onset of machinery has also reduced the number of jobs available to women labour workers in farms and fields. Thus she sorely feels the need for a source of income attached to her homestead.

Before the war, she had owned three cows and earned a good income through selling their milk. Her family's nutritional needs had been well supplemented too. Now, being unable to provide her five children with an adequate three meals a day is a source of much worry to her. She has managed to keep sending them to school amidst much difficulty but it is a daily challenge for the family.

As such, Kalaichelvi was one of the beneficiaries selected for the USAID funded SILK Project in Karachchi DS Division through Pannakandy Women Rural Development Society. The Grama Niladari in Karachchi Divisional Secretariat certified Kalaichelvi was not getting any assistance from other sources. She was among the first batch of eight beneficiaries, selected from her village.



Kalaichelvi attending field training



Kalaichelvi with her cow

She had already participated in the training programme on Cornerstones conducted by the SLCDF / NGO Management Development Centre. The Cornerstones training motivated her to be self-confident and strengthened her values of caring and sharing. She became aware of the values of networking with an external support group as well, and reported that she found the training valuable.

She also participated in the technical training on dairy farming conducted by Department of Animal Production and Health, NGOMDC and SLCDF. Even though she already had experience in dairy farming, she had been used to the traditional system of minimal care for the animals. The local hardy varieties of cattle have become used to that minimal care but their yield is also very low. In order to upgrade to improved herd varieties with better yields, she needed to improve her knowledge. This training gave her all the knowledge and skills necessary to become an accomplished dairy farmer. Immediately after the training, she was provided with Rs. 15,000 as the start-up capital for the construction of a cattle shed and fodder cultivation. She constructed the cattle shed according to the specifications given at the technical training. She was also provided with 150 CO₃ grass cuttings and cultivated the fodder on her homestead. SLCDF staff monitored her progress and satisfied with her input, provided to her a Jersey cross cow which was already pregnant in March 2014.

The cow was carefully selected by the SLCDF consultant and LIBCO and recommended by the Karachchi veterinary surgeon. Kalaichelvi's children are especially happy with this new addition to their household and named Ganga. They have become very fond of the cow and proudly show her off to visitors.

Kalaichelvi meanwhile, is carefully maintaining her record book of income and expenditure. As of now, there is not much income to show – but with the bountiful Ganga's help, there is hope yet.



Kalaichelvi at her CO₃ grass patch



Kalaichelvi feeding her cow

A sewing machine to stitch away troubles

M. Saraswathie (66) was a successful entrepreneur earning a decent living for herself and her family before the war displaced her and destroyed all her belongings.

She was a seamstress who had a dressmaking shop, complete with four big traditional sewing machines and even one Juki machine. They were famous dressmakers in their area and as such got income to the tune of Rs. 25,000 per month, which was quite sufficient for their needs.

However, as the war intensified, she with the rest of her family and villagers were displaced from their village of Sivanagar, Oddusudan.

It was only in 2010 that she and her family could resettle in their own village. They arrived to find their house destroyed and had to live under trees and tents before the International IOM set up a temporary shelter for them. She had lost her husband by this time and as such hers is a female headed household. Fortunately for her, her daughter is married and settled with children of her own, aged 16 and 12. Saraswathie is living with her daughter Chithra, who is also a talented seamstress – she is the sewing instructress for the Oddusuddan Vocational Training Centre.

Despite her advanced age and trials thus far, Saraswathie remains keen to forget the past and focus on the future. She is a Self-Help Group (SHG) member of Muthumari group, Alaimagal cluster of the Yougasakthy Women Federation. Her savings in the group, made since resettling is Rs. 7,500.

With the livelihood package provided by the government of Rs. 25,000, she again bought a basic sewing machine and other necessary household items. Since it was only a basic machine and mother and daughter had to share it to sew their orders, they requested assistance from their SHG to facilitate the buying of another sewing machine. Yougasakthy recommended them to SLCDF for the Diakonia assistance programme and they were selected as worthy beneficiaries. Saraswathie was given a loan of Rs. 15,000 to buy a Zigzag Singer sewing machine. Now with the extra machine, they are able to earn Rs. 7,000 per month on average. During festival times when people place larger orders for new clothes, their income more than doubles. They said that they earn about Rs. 15,000 at such times. This is their only means of income now; both she and her daughter are engaged in tailoring to support the family. The new machine has been of much assistance to them in increasing their output and thus income.



Saraswathie with her daughter



Mother and daughter sewing

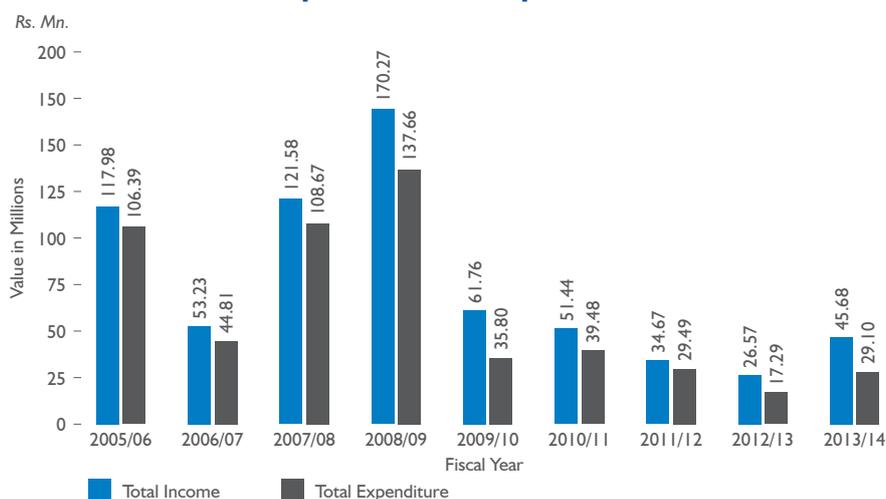
Financial Information

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year Ended 31st March

	2014 Rs.	2013 Rs.
Incoming Resources	24,744,896.02	5,227,236.97
Other Project Related Revenue	270,686.42	272,612.00
	25,015,582.44	5,499,848.97
Project Expenditure		
Personnel Cost	8,600,357.44	7,133,172.94
Projects Related Expenditure	14,312,696.01	4,474,863.40
Total Project Costs	22,913,053.45	11,608,036.34
Net Surplus on Projects	2,102,528.99	(6,108,187.37)
Revenue Earned	4,462,416.00	2,148,362.00
	6,564,944.99	(3,959,825.37)
Administrative Expenses	4,452,193.36	3,661,715.85
Other Expenses	433,535.43	684,097.90
	4,885,728.79	4,345,813.75
Operating Surplus	1,679,216.20	(8,305,639.12)
Finance Income	16,200,498.08	18,921,562.40
Finance Cost	0.00	0.00
Net Finance Income	16,200,498.08	18,921,562.40
Excess of Income Over Expenditures Before Taxation	17,879,714.28	10,615,923.28
Taxation (WHT)	1,299,675.24	1,339,074.95
Excess of Income Over Expenditures After Taxation	16,580,039.04	9,276,848.33

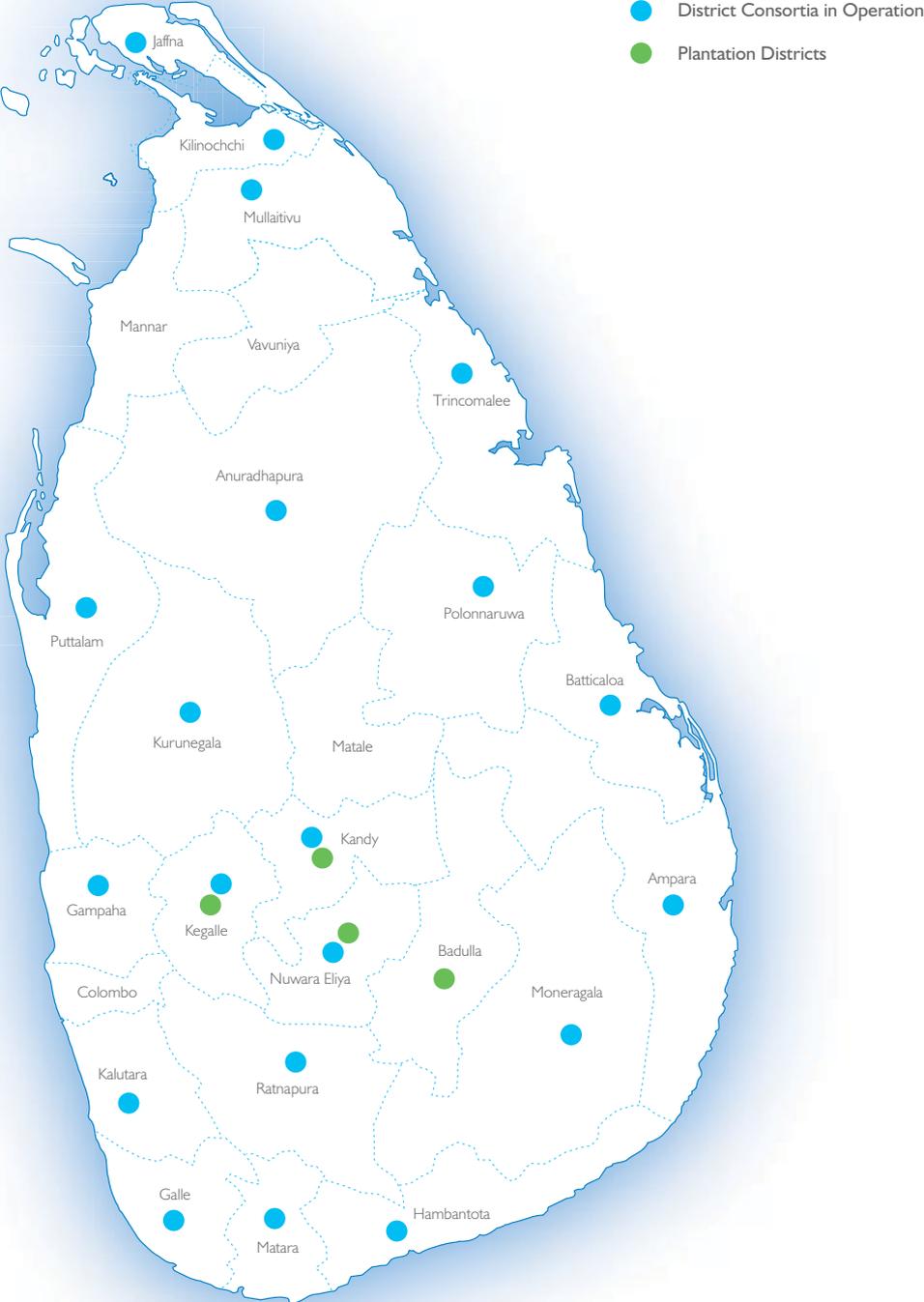
Income and Expenditure Comparison



Past & Present Partner Organizations

Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Canada
Builders Labourers Federation of Queensland (BLFQ)	Australia
Calgary Waldorf School	Canada
Canada World Youth	Canada
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Canada
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	Canada
Cardinal Leger and His Endeavour	Canada
Centre for Days of Peace	Canada
CHF Partners in Rural Development	Canada
Christian Children's Fund of Canada	Canada
Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Resource Centre	Philippines
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	Germany
Development and Peace	Canada
Diakonia	Sri Lanka
Girl Guides Canada	Canada
Heifer International	Nepal/USA
Help the Aged Canada	Canada
Hindu Temple School	Canada
Hope International Development Agency	Canada
Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre	Canada
International Development & Refugee Foundation	Canada
Jules and Paul-Emile Leger Foundation	Canada
Match International Centre	Canada
National Languages Project	Sri Lanka
NGOs' Water Supply & Sanitation Decade Services	Sri Lanka
North Atlantic Marine Alliance	Canada
Oxfam Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Peacefund Canada	Canada
Primate's World Relief and Development Fund	Canada
Sequus International	Canada
South Asia Partnership	Canada
South House Exchange	Canada
Sri Lanka Association in Canada	Canada
Sri Lanka Botswana Association	Botswana
The Asia Foundation	Sri Lanka
UEnd: Foundation (ChristmasFuture Foundation)	Canada
United Nations Office for Project Services	Sri Lanka
University of Guelph	Canada
USAID	USA
World Accord	Canada
World Bank	
World Literacy of Canada	Canada
Young Women's Christian Association Canada	Canada

Map of Sri Lanka with Districts of Operation





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