



Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation
Annual Report 2017/2018

Polythene *and* Plastic

Free World



Contents

- 02 __ Vision, Mission and Goal
- 02 __ Strategic Areas
- 02 __ Cross-cutting Themes and other strategic aspects
- 03 __ Message from the Chairperson of the Board of Management of SLCDF
- 04 __ The Team
- 04 __ Board of Management
- 04 __ Head Office Staff
- 05 __ Consultants
- 05 __ Palmera Projects - Field Office Staff
- 05 __ MWRP Galle Project – Field Office Staff
- 05 __ European Union - Field Office Staff

06 _ Year in Review 2017/2018

- 07 __ **Highlights of Projects Implemented**
- 07 __ Village 2 Markets Programme
- 08 __ Strengthening Civil Society Structures for Sustainable Development
- 10 __ Collective engagement of equitable and sustainable growth of vulnerable communities
- 11 __ Strengthening the Dairy sector through youth employment
- 12 __ Economic empowerment for visually impaired individuals
- 13 __ Crossing Boundaries - Youth Groups in Sri Lanka
- 14 __ Organizational capacity enhancement and networking (OCEAN)
- 15 __ Linkages in Sri Lanka
- 16 __ Improved livelihood activities in Women Headed Households and families with persons with disabilities
- 17 __ Sustainable Interventions in Livelihoods in Kilinochchi (SILK)
- 18 __ Reinventing values on Enhanced Reconciliation on Transitional Justice (RIVER)
- 19 __ Municipal Waste Recycling Programme
- 20 __ **Other Assignments Implemented**
- 20 __ Strengthening Partners Capacity (SPC) activities
- 21 __ Capacity Building of DCs - Attending Diploma in Journalism Course - 2018 Sri Lanka College of Journalism
- 21 __ Network in Progress
- 21 __ Partner Visits
- 22 __ Cyclone Mora Flood Relief – Sri Lanka
- 22 __ Talks on Gender Violence for Foreign Undergraduates
- 23 __ Australian young professionals' visit to Sri Lanka
- 23 __ 30th Anniversary Celebration

Report of the symposium held on Tuesday the 14th November 2017

- 25 __ Registration, Welcome address, Traditional Oil Lamp Lighting & Minute Silence
- 26 __ Presenting a Copy of Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera's Ph.D. Thesis
- 27 __ Objective of the Programme - Mr. Tissa Wijetunga, Executive Director, SLCDF
- 28 __ Address by Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, Senior Advisor to the Prime-Minister and Head of the Policy and Planning of the Central Management Unit
- 29 __ Keynote Address by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama
- 37 __ Secret of Establishment of Sustainable Women's Organization - Mrs. D. Sriyani Mangalika
- 38 __ How we rebuild our lives quickly after the war - Ms. S. Rajeswari
- 39 __ Technology for youth becoming useful citizen in national development - Ms. Thurkadevi Mahendran
- 40 __ Promoting active citizenship, ethnic and social cohesion for a just equitable and pluralistic society - Mr. Sandun Chamupathi
- 41 __ Strengthening and sustaining development partnerships, networking and advocacy - Mr. Conrad Ranawaka
- 42 __ Policy interventions and innovative approaches to micro financing - Mr. M.I. Nousath
- 43 __ Vote of thanks - Mr. Sanath Jayatunga
- 44 __ Way forward / Findings for future directions

- 46 __ **Bird's Eye View of Projects Implemented**

Financial Information

- 54 __ Auditor's Report
- 56 __ Statement of Financial Position
- 57 __ Statement of Comprehensive Income
- 58 __ Statement of Changes in Reserves
- 59 __ Statement of Cash Flow
- 60 __ Fund Note

Stories of Change

- 62 __ Polythene and Plastic free world
- 66 __ Purblind but totally enterprising women
- 68 __ A journey worth reminiscing
- 69 __ Climbing up the social ladder
- 70 __ When age is not a barrier

71 __ Corporate Information

72 __ Past & Present* Partner Organizations

Inner Back Cover __ Map of Sri Lanka with Districts of Operation

Vision

To become a dynamic Facilitator for civil society engagement in development of Sri Lanka.

Mission

Develop capacity and facilitate spaces for the civil society to access economic and social equity towards sustainable development.

Goal

By 2020 SLCDF will have achieved excellence in the provision of development facilitation in all its strategic directions.

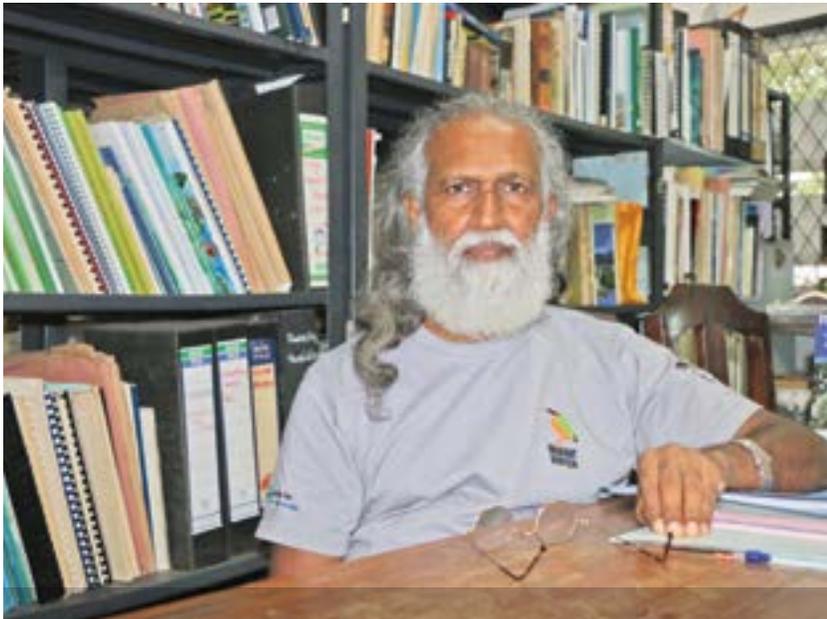
Strategic Areas

1. Linking marginalized communities into mainstream development
2. Facilitate access to appropriate technology
3. Promoting active citizenship, ethnic and social cohesion for a just, equitable and pluralistic society
4. Strengthening and sustaining development partnerships, networking and advocacy
5. Policy interventions and innovative approaches to micro financing

Cross-cutting Themes and other strategic aspects

In all the above programme areas gender, environment and climate change will be incorporated to ensure gender equality and environmental sustainability where applicable.

Message from the Chairperson of the Board of Management



We have been successful. We have all worked for a common cause. Our efforts need to be more focused and strong in the coming years.

As I grow in SLCDF, I become more committed to make the difference a reality. The world is becoming a total mess. We have often blamed 'Globalization' as a cause for this mess. But now when the very seed of globalization is Challenged and 'egocentric' 'first' attitudes are pushed by some developed countries, we are experiencing the mess that we may inherit. Despite these changes in governance approaches our dedication to serve the communities to raise their livelihoods and be able to be 'free' from all adversaries of society remain unchanged.

The environmental concerns of our 'waste producing' lifestyle is taking precedence over the 'chemical poison' impacts. The fear on the unknown seem to be the principal factor. Pile of Plastic in the ocean, microplastics in drinking water, mountains of 'waste', these are now the biggest issues. If you can recall, at the 2017 AGM, I appealed to you 'to not be a waste producer'. This is now becoming absolutely essential. Further we must now say No to many appliances and substances that make our lives 'easy'. These substances are 'Killing the planet' and thus we are becoming the victims.

We at SLCDF have always worked diligently to achieve a 'Sustainable Livelihood' that is not to be a burden on the environment and other human beings. We have been successful. We have all worked for a common cause. Our efforts need to be more focused and strong in the coming years. SLCDF, Staff has been united and provided that direction, I thank them, the Board has spent 'hours of dedication' to keep the ship afloat, and all the NGOs, and participants to keep us 'awake' to steer the cause.

Together for a better tomorrow!

Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath W. Kotagama
Chairman, Board of Management

The Team

Board of Management



Vidya Jyothi Emeritus
Prof. Sarath W.
Kotagama, *Chairman*



Prof. Ramanie
Jayatilaka, *Secretary*



Mr. J.M. Henry de Mel,
Treasurer



Mr. L.P.D. Dayananda,
Member



Ms. Kala Peiris,
Member



Dr. Chandani Liyanage,
Member

Head Office Staff



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01. Mr. T.L. Wijetunga - *Executive Director*
02. Ms. Devika Fernando - *Secretary*
03. Mr. A. Sornalingam - *Senior Programme Officer*
04. Ms. Thusyanthi Balasingam - *Snr. Programme Officer*
05. Mr. Sanath Jayatunga - *Prog. & Administrative Officer*
06. Mr. U.S.T. Vithanage - *Finance Officer*
07. Mr. A.K.A. Leelasena - *Programme Officer*
08. Ms. Wasana Chandrasiri - *Asst. Finance Officer*
09. Ms. M.M. Deepika Nilangi - *Programme Officer*
10. Mr. Kavindu Perera - *Programme Officer*
11. Ms. Sammuga Priya Thomas - *Programme Officer*
12. Ms. Rashmi Sathanandan - *Programme Officer*
13. Ms. Githmi Prashani Dharmasena - *Finance Asistant*
14. Mr. S.P. Gamini Thushan - *Driver*
15. Mr. S.P. Somathilaka - *Driver*
16. Ms. S. Mary - *Office Aide*

Consultants



01



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- 01. Mr. V.C. Karunananda
- 02. Ms. Chitra Vithanage
- 03. Mr. A. Nagendran
- 04. Mr. K. Kularuban
- 05. Ms. W.J. Devika Nandane Rodrigo

PALMERA Projects - Field Office Staff



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- 01. Ms. Mahendran Thurkadevi - *Programme Coordinator*
- 02. Ms. H.M.A.K.M. Herath - *Market Facilitator*
- 03. Ms. Navarathnam Nishanthiny - *Market Facilitator*
- 04. Ms. Arumukam Yogeswary - *Market Facilitator*
- 05. Ms. Muthukumar Vijayatharsini - *Community Facilitator*
- 06. Ms. Sivakuru Kirusanthi - *Community Facilitator*
- 07. Mr. Ramalingam Mankaleswaran - *Community Facilitator*
- 08. Ms. Nadarasa Tharani - *Community Facilitator*
- 09. Ms. Sandeswaran Jeevananthi - *Community Facilitator*
- 10. Ms. Thines Rathika - *Community Facilitator*
- 11. Mr. R.A.S. Pradeep Ranathunga - *Trainee Community Facilitator*
- 12. Ms. W.A.M.A. Kulasuriya - *Trainee Community Facilitator*
- 13. Ms. Sivagowry Thangarasa - *Field Officer*

SILK Project - Field Office Staff



01

- 01. Mr. Subramaniyavel Ariharan - *Field Manager*

MWRP Galle Project - Field Office Staff



01

- 01. Mr. Amarasena Ekanayaka - *Field Manager*

European Union - Field Office Staff



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- 01. Ms. Narmatha Sureshparan - *Field Project Manager*
- 02. Mr. Thuraisingam Sivananthan - *Field Officer*

Year in Review 2017/2018

SLCDF proudly informs our partners year 2017 / 18 during the reporting period we have implemented 16 projects in 15 districts with the financial support of Rs.110M provided by 10 donor agencies.

SLCDF continued our facilitation role with NGO National Action Front (NNAF), 18 District Consortia (DCs) and 300 NGOs covering more than 4000 CBOs. We continued relationship with Jak Development Foundation and continued link with NGO Management Development Centre (NGOMDC) by providing the training for SLCDF implemented projects.

We held the monthly staff meetings and quarterly NGO district coordinators meetings to discuss the project achievements and to take necessary steps with the staff and district coordinators. We held programme management unit meetings to take participatory decisions for the implementation of all project activities without any delays.

Project monitoring meetings were held with project staff of SLCDF office to monitor the project activities in the field.

SLCDF programme staff made field visits to monitor the project activities in participatory manner and discussed project concerns and issues with the members, participating families, government, CBO / NGO leaders as well as District Consortia members. We monitored the progress of projects with quarterly coordinators' meetings and staff meetings.

SLCDF implemented following projects with the support of donors and provided support for marginalized communities through our network of organizations.

We monitored the progress of projects with quarterly coordinators' meetings and staff meetings.



Quarterly district coordinators' meeting

monthly staff meetings and quarterly NGO district coordinators meetings to discuss the project achievements and to take necessary steps with the staff and district coordinators



District coordinators' meeting of networking programme in progress

Highlights of Projects Implemented

Village2Markets Programme

Palmera Projects Australia funded Village Development programme with special focus on local value chain development (V2M) project implemented with Yougashakthi Women's Federation, Farmer Organizations and Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Society (LIBCO) in Pudukudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu District for war affected families and Gamisarana Maha Sangamaya, a women's organisation in Hingurakkoda Divisional Secretary's Division Polonnaruwa district. Mobilized and involved 796 families with 42 self help groups in 5 villages in Thevipuram and Suthanthirapuram Grama Niladari Divisions and 562 families cultivating groundnuts and chillies using innovative cultivation methods and established 179 dairy farms.

V2M programme is implemented in 3 villages in Hingurakgoda and 80 families are involved in dairy and agriculture with 15 small groups and 3 CBOs under Gamisarana Organization.

local value chain development (V2M) project implemented with Yougashakthi Women's Federation, Farmer Organizations and Livestock Breeders' Cooperative Society (LIBCO) in Pudukudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu District for war affected families and Gamisarana Maha Sangamaya, a women's organisation in Hingurakkoda Divisional Secretary's Division Polonnaruwa district



Self Help Group discussion in Polonnaruwa District – Palmera Funded Project



Chillie cultivation – Mullaitivu District



Luxuriant groundnut cultivation – Mullaitivu District

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.**Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.**

Strengthening Civil Society Structures for Sustainable Development

This is the third year of five year programme Strengthening Civil Society Structures for Sustainable Development programme funded by Diakonia Sri Lanka working with 9 DCs consisting of 181 organisations with a membership of 187,100 families and in nine districts covering North, East and South.

Under this programme SLCDF provided technical and financial support for institutional strengthening and building the coalitions between District Consortia and other networks, Government institutions, Local Authorities (LAs), Private Sector and other programmes, through conducting training, workshops, discussions, stakeholders meetings and participating in policy advocacy programmes organised by members of other networks.

DCs and network members worked together and initiated actions on common issues at District and National levels, and conducted collaborative programmes with People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL) and campaign for free and fair election, Clean Politics, Right to Information, Eco V, Human Rights Commission and Election Reform Commission. Representatives of DCs coordinated and advocated to pressurise government to



Kandy – Working in close collaboration with other stakeholders in Environment Conservation

SLCDF provided technical and financial support for institutional strengthening and building the coalitions between District Consortia and other networks, Government institutions, Local Authorities (LAs), Private Sector and other programmes, through conducting training, workshops, discussions, stakeholders meetings and participating in policy advocacy programmes organised by members of other networks



Ampara Improving capacities of community leaders on Right to Information Act



Beyond the district support to victimized colleagues

withdraw proposed new NGO act which was harmful to NGO sector along with other leading networks.

Batticaloa and Galle DC members and Mullaitivu NGO members had an opportunity to participate in LA election monitoring as a result of collaborative work with Paffrel and civil society movement. Also for the first time in our history 29 network members contested last local government elections and 11 were elected.

All nine DCs in the programme developed their linkages with District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries, Provincial Councils and Local Authorities and other Government institutions and secured services from those institutions. All the DCs received membership of District level NGO Secretariats and are closely working with them. On several occasions, DCs were invited by Government institutions and other NGOs to organize and conduct programmes such as Gender, Child rights, Peace and Reconciliation and Social Accountability Programmes.

All the DCs and network members participated in Inter religious Peace Committees formed in each district and intervened actively to implement Peace and Reconciliation Process in conformity with the national policies.



Election monitoring training for observers

All the DCs and network members participated in Inter religious Peace Committees formed in each district and intervened actively to implement Peace and Reconciliation Process in conformity with the national policies.

Eastern Province Ampara and Batticaloa DCs supported for last year flood relief work in Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, thereby strengthening the relationships among DCs as well as Tamil, Muslim and Sinhala Communities.

Some DCs initiated collaborative links with Private Sector by implementing nutrition programmes for mothers and children and introducing environment friendly low cost solar power supply programmes for the community.

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.

Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.



Meeting of Mullaitivu LIBCO



Milk collection centre at Maritimempattu in Mullaitivu

Yogasakthi Women Federation was strengthened, increasing their membership to more than 4000, with 38 SHGs, 25 clusters covering entire Mullaitivu district

Collective engagement of equitable and sustainable growth of vulnerable communities

This is the second of three year programmes implemented with three organizations and LIBCOs in Mullaitivu District funded by Diakonia Sri Lanka collaborating among functional NGOs and CBOs to adhere to the principles of Good Governance, mobilize vulnerable communities to increase household income and improve understanding of their roles, need based support for CSOs and establish links with federations, networks and local authorities.

Capacitated six LIBCOs in Mullaitivu District and increased their membership to over 3000 and formed District Livestock Breeders Cooperative Federation with the help of Cooperative Department to provide services for dairy farmers.

Established links with Department of Animal Production and Health and provided timely veterinary services, providing milk collection equipment, calcium stones, fodder cuttings and AI



Monthly review meeting at Yougashakthi office

services to the dairy farmers. Over 3000 dairy farmers were engaged in dairy farming with improved breed cattle using improved dairy management practices in Mullaitivu District.

Yogasakthi Women Federation was strengthened, increasing their membership to more than 4000, with 38 SHGs, 25 clusters covering entire Mullaitivu district. Established and strengthened the network of persons with disabilities in 5 DSDs through OIrum Valvu organizations for the betterment of families with disabled persons.

Under this project, at present 6 LIBCOs with District LIBCO Federation are providing services for the dairy farmers, YWF working as women organization practising Self Help Group (SHG) method involved with livelihood development activities, Orhan and OIrum Valvu engaged in families with disabled persons in Mullaitivu district.

Strengthening the Dairy sector through youth employment

SLCDF implemented second year of three year project of collective engagement for equitable and sustainable growth for dairy sector in Mullaitivu District through skill training for Private Artificial Insemination Technicians (PAITs), funded by Australian Government through Palmera Projects Australia.

Selection criteria was prepared and youths selected. PAITs one month skill training was conducted by resources persons from the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) with participation of 30 youths.

These 30 PAITs were recruited and attached to 6 Livestock Breeders Cooperative Societies (LIBCOs) supervised by the Department of Animal Production and Health and they have all started work and carried out a total of 1284 artificial inseminations (AIs) within six months. They are expected to cover 15,000 within the project period of 3 years. So far six PAITs have received the official licence to conduct AIs.



PAITs conducting Artificial Insemination of cattle

PAITs one month skill training was conducted by resources persons from the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) with participation of 30 youths.



PAITs examining an injured cattle

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.**Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.****Economic empowerment for visually impaired individuals**

HIDA Canada continued long term relationship with SLCDF and its network members by providing support for economic empowerment of visually impaired individuals in Hambantota district.

This project was implemented by Drushyabaditha Sammelanaya with Hambantota DC and held training programmes on coir production, incense stick production, organic home gardening and entrepreneurship development for 43 participants. Out of them, 14 beneficiaries from families with disabled persons have already started income generating projects.

Village level Agriculture Extension Officers, other Government officers and CSOs are providing their services to the beneficiary families as a result of the DC intervention.

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Organic home gardening training



Incense stick production training



Peace building through youth intervention

Crossing Boundaries – Youth Groups in Sri Lanka

Last year of three year programme implemented in 3 districts funded by Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation to promote peer learning and relationship building among culturally diverse youth men and women (15 – 29 years of age) of Galle, Batticaloa and Kilinochchi and to create conditions where their active participation in inclusive local development is valued.

Community level programme started with conducting stakeholders meetings in each district with the support of divisional level government officials, Youth Clubs, CSOs and community.

Trained 24 youths for implementing the programme at community level in 3 locations with knowledge and skills gained from the 10 day residential training to work as a trainer and leader on Conflict Management and Peace building.

Trained youth facilitated 67 community level awareness programmes for 2045 persons of WRDSs Vocational Training Authority students, Samurdhi groups, youth clubs, school children, CSO members in 3 districts. Awareness programmes were well accepted by the

Trained 24 youths for implementing the programme at community level in 3 locations with knowledge and skills gained from the 10 day residential training to work as a trainer and leader on Conflict Management and Peace building.



Sharing grassroots experience of youth with donor

participants, specially youth, divisional and village level officials and community leaders and they suggested more programmes.

Efficiently carried out language classes in the 3 districts Sinhala youth learnt Tamil and Tamil and Muslim youth learnt Sinhala and improved their language skills to communicate with others.

Held youth programme in Kilinochchi and Galle with the participation of youth from 3 districts. Through this programme created spaces in aesthetic studies, improve the confidence in organising and presentation skills, developed long term relationships with host families and community, increased self confidence leadership qualities and team work.

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.

Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.



Participants from Divisional Planning training held in Deltota

last LA election monitoring and conducted mobile camps of issuing legal documents, voters education campaigns on voting, trained and deployed observers for free and fair elections

Organizational capacity enhancement and networking (OCEAN)

European Union funded 3 year project started on 1st December, 2017.

The overall objective is an action that will contribute to a strengthened civil society which enhances CSOs role in good governance and developing process and practices in Kandawalai Division in Kilinochchi District and in Delthota in Kandy District.

Delthota DSD component is implemented by Kandy Women Development Centre, Kandawalai DSD component is implemented by SLCDF and PAFFREL is looking after national level activities such as election monitoring, clean politics etc. with the participation of WDC and SLCDF while the project is led by SLCDF.

All the planned activities completed during the reporting period and established two offices and recruited staff implementing project activities and conducted Stakeholders meetings, training programmes and awareness programmes.

PAFFREL completed last LA election monitoring and conducted mobile camps of issuing legal documents, voters education campaigns on voting, trained and deployed observers for free and fair elections.

Also continued March 12 Movement meeting discussions and workshops held with CSOs, academics, media, politicians, youth, religious groups, business community, trade unions etc. for making a positive change in the existing political culture.



Outcome of Group Activities

Linkages in Sri Lanka

Pact Inc. USA provided funds for one year project. Started in December 2017 to build the capacity of 3 NGOs involved in HIV programmes in Sri Lanka. The main project objective is to strengthen local systems for planning, monitoring, coordinating and assuring the quality of programmes for identified key population with sustainability.

Under this programme trained 67 representatives from 3 CSOs including staff, Board of Directors, FSOOs MSM on using integrating technical and organisational capacity assessment (ITOCA) and organisational performance index (OPI) tools. SLCDF is in the process reviewing the HR and Financial policy of 3 CSOs with outside consultants to strengthen the capacities of 3 CSOs to provide services for the victims in a sustainable manner.



Capacity building training

trained 67 representatives from 3 CSOs including staff, Board of Directors, FSOOs MSM on using integrating technical and organisational capacity assessment (ITOCA) and organisational performance index (OPI) tools.



Training on capacity building

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.**Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.**

Improved livelihood activities in Women Headed Households and families with persons with disabilities

India Development & Relief Fund USA funded one year project started in January 2018 in 3 DSDs of Doluwa, Pahala Hewaheta and Galagedera in Kandy District, implemented with three organizations of Jayamaga Praja Sanwardena Padanama, Gampola Udapalatha Praja Shakthi Sanwardena Padanama, Praja Shakthi Sanwardena Padanama and monitored by HIFCO Kandy DC.



Well maintained pepper plant

provide capacity building for 3 NGOs for improved management of resources and linking with Government programmes and providing start-up capital for livelihood activities for WHH and families with disabled persons and to improve women empowerment in project locations.

The project objectives are to provide capacity building for 3 NGOs for improved management of resources and linking with Government programmes and providing start-up capital for livelihood activities for WHH and families with disabled persons and to improve women empowerment in project locations.

Social mobilization programme started, small groups formed, established group activities, savings and credit programmes, rotating self-help activities going on in 3 locations. DC representative regularly visit the locations and monitored the activities and report to SLCDF.

Training programmes held on mushroom cultivation and home gardening and provided start-up capital for 25 women headed households including families with disabled persons engaged in sustainable livelihood activities in three locations.



NGO monitoring at Doluwa



A flourishing organic home garden

families are producing 16% of the total milk production of the District and earn a good income and living in a dignifying manner.

Sustainable Interventions in Livelihoods in Kilinochchi (SILK)

In April 2017 completed the three year USAID funded SILK project and more than 1200 war affected including women headed households (WHH) and families with disabled children are engaged in dairy and conservation farming as livelihood in 43 villages in Kilinochchi District.

These families are producing 16% of the total milk production of the District and earn a good income and living in a dignifying manner.

CBOs, Women Rural Development Societies, Farmer Organizations and NGOs monitor the project activities with the support of District and Divisional level government staff and staff of Department of Animal Production and Health. SLCDF regularly monitored the project activities.



Improved dairy farm – SILK Project

Year in Review 2017/2018 Contd.

Highlights of Projects Implemented Contd.

Reinventing values on Enhanced Reconciliation on Transitional Justice (RIVER)

Another one year period project funded by UNDP and started in January 2018 to create space and empower marginalized communities to become more supportive of the transitional justice process while enabling CSOs in 11 districts to engage as key actors in the long term process, ultimately contributing to the promotion of peace within the country.

Project activities started in January with the participation of TJ experts and developed work plans for the entire period.

Orientation programme with 27 DC representatives held explaining the project activities and discussing the RIVER project, TJ process in Sri Lanka in detail and prepared work plan for the upcoming events with DC representatives. In addition organized meetings and discussions in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu with the DC members and shared project information and TJ concepts.



Exposure visit by TOT trainees from the Southern district to Keppapilavu in Mullaitivu

create space and empower marginalized communities to become more supportive of the transitional justice process while enabling CSOs in 11 districts to engage as key actors in the long term process

TOT Module development process in progress, developed 1st module and used for 1st training programme. Planned 2nd training programme to train CSO leaders to conduct awareness programme at community level for practice.

Thirty five trainees for Sinhala medium and 30 for Tamil medium were selected from 11 districts based on developed selection criteria. Training programme scheduled to be held in April as well as other activities.



First Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop for DC members



Training of trainers programme at Wakwella, Galle

Municipal Waste Recycling Programme

SLCDF successfully completed USAID funded 3 year project implemented in Kilinochchi District with 1200 dairy and conservation farming families and got an opportunity to start USAID / Development Innovations Group funded project in October 2017 for raising awareness on environmental change through participatory approach in solid waste management at community level in selected villages in Galle district.

During the period of six months under review completed all planned activities. The field office was set up in Baddegama with field staff, NGOs were selected to implement the community level project activities. TOT training module was developed including training tools and session plans to conduct community level trainings and conducted seven five community awareness programmes in 22 villages by Community Environmental Facilitators and 569 families segregating waste at household level and established 146 compost pits in their homsteads.

Collected baseline information of 270 families based on developed format by university research team. Set up 12 garbage collection centres and started collection from 48 households.

TOT training module was developed including training tools and session plans to conduct community level trainings and conducted seven five community awareness programmes in 22 villages by Community Environmental Facilitators and 569 families segregating waste at household level and established 146 compost pits in their homsteads

Forty five school awareness training programmes were held where 120 school prefects participated and 9 shramadana campaigns held and Gin Ganga river mouth and the both sides of the river bund were cleared.

Leaders, members, government officials and project staff took the lead of the project with households implementing the project activities and the project was named as community based environmental programme.



Community awareness programme conducted by TOT leaders at Kendala, Galle

Other assignments implemented

Strengthening Partners Capacity (SPC) activities

During the reporting period in addition to above mentioned major projects SLCDF implemented two assignments with financial assistance from Diakonia Sri Lanka.

The objective of the first assignment was to build election monitoring capacity of member organizations of DCs in Galle and Batticaloa districts and engage them as election monitors in the Local Authority elections, thereby ensuring the legitimacy of election, strengthening democratic electoral institutions and preparing a cadre of election monitors for future elections.

Through this assignment 264 were trained, 40% being women to work as election observers, deployed 738 mobile, 88 postal and 88 stationary observers for the Local Government election. This is the first time DCs were involved in the election monitoring process.

As a result of this assignment partnership among PAFFREL, CSOs, DCs and INGOs were improved. Free and fair election process resulted through the initiation of this process. Member capacity was improved on election monitoring. Numbers of election monitoring observers have been increased to ensure free and fair election process.

build election monitoring capacity of member organizations of DCs in Galle and Batticaloa districts and engage them as election monitors in the Local Authority elections



Workshop briefing on election monitoring procedures for the participants



Clean Politics programme initiated by the Ampara District Consortium

Capacity Building of DCs - Attending Diploma in Journalism Course - 2018 Sri Lanka College of Journalism

Project funded by Diakonia to build the capacities of 3 members from Galle, Kalutara and Batticaloa DCs for one year Diploma course conducted by Sri Lanka College of Journalism.

Participants were selected by the DCs based on the agreed selection criteria and currently they are attending the classes. During the period of the course and in the future they will contribute towards media related activities of DCs and network members.



NGO participants in Journalism Diploma course

Network in progress

We were able to continue working relationships with our partner network consisting of NNAF, 18 DCs and its members of more than 400 NGOs and over 3500 CBOs covering 18 Districts with Plantation sector, North, East and South Sri Lanka. NGO MDC has provided need based training for SLCDF funded programmes. Jak Development Foundation activities continued in Rambukkana Weerya Seva Sansadaya in Kegalle District. Five disaster centres continued their services to the flood victims using sufficient boats, non mechanised canoes and other equipment.

Partner Visits

Ms Connie Stroppolo International Manager of Palmera Projects Australia had a week's monitoring visit from 11th May, 2017 and monitored the Village to Markets (V2M) programme and strengthening the dairy sector through employment (AI) projects in Mullaitivu and Polonnaruwa districts. She visited the locations, met and discussed with the families, field staff and Head Office staff.

Ms Brigitte Weigand of Germany made a visit to Sri Lanka on 7th of May, 2017, and visited five families of Hungama area engaged in mushroom cultivation who had been assisted by her donation in 2015 for 18 months project to assist communities in Hambantota and Matara districts.

Mr. Richard Harmston former Executive Director of South Asia Partnership Canada visited SLCDF in December, 2017, to give SAP family greetings to SLCDF Board, and the staff for the 30th Anniversary of the SLCDF.

During his visit he met the Board members and staff and gave a talk about late Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera. Also he visited several projects and met participants in the North.



Ms. Connie Stroppolo International Manager of Palmera Projects on a week's monitoring visit in May 2017



Meeting of staff with Mr. Richard Harmston

Other assignments implemented **Contd.**

Cyclone Mora Flood Relief – Sri Lanka

The Mora cyclone that hit the island on the 25th of May, 2017, had a spiralling effect on the lives of many.

Out of the 17 districts affected 4 were severely affected. Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura and Galle districts were submerged in water.

HOPE International Development Agency (HIDA) Canada contributed financial support for 743 families to supply kitchen equipment to start normal life in four districts. The distribution was handled by SLCDF staff, NNAF, DCs, local NGOs and volunteers with the help of District Divisional and community level government officials.

SLCDF and victimized families say a big thank you to HIDA Canada with a smile for their unwavering support to Sri Lanka in times of need.



Packing of aid Parcels

Talks on Gender Violence for Foreign Undergraduates

As a part of the youth exchange programme conducted by AIESEL (International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences) of Moratuwa, two lectures were conducted at SLCDF Head office with the participation of more than 20 foreign students from UK, Vietnam, Egypt and China.

Ms. Kala Peiris Director of Siyath Foundation and a member of Board of Management SLCDF conducted the first lecture on Domestic violence on 14th July, 2017, Ms. Sriyani Perera Freelance Development Consultant, and Chairman of Creator's Forum talked on Gender Laws on 18th July, 2017. There were open discussions and the students had the opportunity to interact well with the speakers.



Discussion on gender violence in progress

Australian young professionals visit to Sri Lanka

A group of young Australian professionals visited Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya districts from 8th to 14th January, 2018.

These young professionals stayed with the families at Pudukudiyirupu and tasted their food, used well water and other local facilities.

This group of professionals of medical doctors, lawyers, engineers, accountants and university lecturers below 30 years of age, represented Palmera donors.

During the six days they came to learn of the real life of the families and how they overcome the challenges that they are facing after 30 years of civil war and left to Australia with the assurance of providing more support to uplift the lives of marginalized communities in Sri Lanka.

Palmera Projects Australia selected the young professionals from Australia through their funding community and provided the funds for the entire programme. SLCDF organized all the logistics for the field visit, and discussions with the families with the help of the Pudukudiyiruppu community.



Young Australian Professionals visiting Mullaitivu

they came to learn of the real life of the families and how they overcome the challenges that they are facing after 30 years of civil war and left to Australia with the assurance of providing more support

SLCDF 30th Anniversary celebration

SLCDF held a symposium on 14th November, 2017 at the HARTI to celebrate its 30th Anniversary under the theme of "Trust the people, Learn from the community and Serve the society."

SLCDF affiliated NGO network consisting of 150 NGOs belonging to 18 District Consortia, covering North East and Plantation sector along with the rest of the Provinces, as well as INGOs together with 50 National level NGOs and representatives from Government institutions, diplomatic missions, donor agencies participated in the symposium.

Mr. J.C. Ratwatte Advisor to the Prime Minister and Head of Policy and Planning of the Central Management Unit delivered a lecture on Government Policies reaching the communities in realising Sustainable Development Goals. Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama made the keynote address "How would SLCDF and its network reach the Sustainable Development Goals in a competitive atmosphere" and six network members presented their experiences to the symposium. Finally participants provided their views and suggestions for the way forward for future directions.

The Annual General Meeting of SLCDF was held in September 2017 and four meetings of the Board of Management were held during the year under review.

SLCDF organized an almsgiving to invoke blessings on the demised including Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera the pioneer Executive Director, Mr. Sam Wijesinha former Chairman and those members of the Board of Management and Staff, in gratitude to their commitment to the organization.

Other assignments implemented **Contd.**

During the past year we made links with new donor agencies from USA and Europe for long term as well as short term programmes. We continued our partnership with the previous donor agencies signing agreements for new projects. We thank you all. District Consortia of NGOs and participating network members cooperated well at both national and district wise programmes throughout the year as an organized group. We are glad for the trust relationship we have built with all.



Invitees at the SLCDF 30th Symposium

We extend our gratitude to the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Management for their guidance and advice for our programme. Lastly the committed staff of SLCDF is truly appreciated for devoting their time to the success of the programmes and the organization at large.



During SLCDF's 30th Anniversary celebrations

Tissa Wijetunga

Executive Director



Discussion with DIG Representative at Galle DC

Report of the symposium held on Tuesday the 14th November 2017 at the HARTI with the objective of sharing the learnings of SLCDF and its Network Partners throughout the past 30 years under the theme "Trust the People, Learn from the Community, Serve the Society".



Lighting of traditional lamp at the symposium

Registration, Welcome address, Traditional Oil Lamp Lighting & Minute Silence

At 9.30 a.m. following the registration activity of the symposium, Mr. A. Sornalingam, Senior Programme Officer, welcomed the participants with due honour to them.

The event of lighting of traditional oil lamp took place next, before proceeding to the symposium line up.

At the outset, a minute silence was observed in memory of all those who have passed away having served the organization. Late Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera, Founder Executive Director of SLCDF, Founder Chairman late Mr. Sam Wijesinha, Secretary late Dr. Kamala Peiris, late Mr. T. Vairavanathan, Treasurer and Board member late Dr. Sudatta Ranasinghe and also the Staff and Partners of the SLCDF who have passed away were remembered.

Presenting a Copy of Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera's Ph.D. Thesis "The Role of Social Capital In Collaborative Governmental And Non - Governmental Programmes Focusing On Poverty Reduction In Sri Lanka" to the University of Colombo

Doctoral thesis of Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera, "The Role of Social Capital in Collaborative in Governmental and Non- Governmental Programmes focusing on Poverty Reduction in Sri Lanka" was presented to the University of Colombo by Mrs. Nina Abeydeera, wife of late Dr. Abeydeera and son Mr. Chanaka Abeydeera. Prof. Sarath Kotagama, Dr. Ramanie Jayatilake and Dr. Chandani Liyanage accepted the thesis on behalf of the University.

Mr. Tissa Wijetunga, Executive Director of SLCDF delivered a brief narration on the thesis in the interest of the audience.

Mr. Wijetunga stated that this thesis has been an outcome of a combination of contributions. Influence of the theoretical and practical knowledge received from professors and lecturers in the Guelph University, Canada – experience and knowledge acquired by working in Marga Institute and in Fisheries Corporation – experience received as a trade unionist and a social worker – and 25 years of experience from 1987 - 2011 as founder of the NGO network where we all belong to.

He further stated that in this symposium where the partners of SLCDF and its affiliated NGO network are represented, it is a pleasure for all of us here for being able to present this thesis to the University of Colombo where Dr. Abeydeera had received his higher education.

"I received a copy of the thesis, which has been compiled under the supervision of Prof. Mark Waldron of University of Guelph in Canada, from Prof. Jana Janakiram. Upon bringing it to the notice of the SLCDF Board and the Staff, together we decided to present it to the University of Colombo, for the greater benefit of the student population", added Mr. Wijetunge.



Professor Sarath Kotagama accepting copy of Dr. Abeydeera's copy of Thesis

Objective of the Programme – Mr. Tissa Wijetunga, Executive Director, SLCDF

Mr. Wijetunga commenced in explaining the objective of the programme saying “Trust the people, Learn from the Community, Serve the Society has been the driving theme for 30 long years in executing our performance. We are gathered here to share what we have learnt, what our experiences are, through the years of our existence. SLCDF affiliated NGO network consisting of 150 NGOs belonging to 18 district consortia, covering North, East, and plantation sector along with rest of the provinces, as well as INGOs together with 50 national level NGOs and Government institutions, diplomatic missions and donor agencies together is making 200 representatives as our partners today.

With the objective of strengthening the middle level NGOs, with the CIDA financial and technical assistance and governmental assistance, the first phase of SLCDF operation was carried out from 1987 – 1992. Based on the evaluation reports of that programme, networking of NGOs and strengthening them was carried subsequently until 2002, with an aim to reduce the poverty in the country. Through this process it was expected to develop social and economic standard of marginal



Executive Director explaining objectives of the symposium

communities. With this in view, SLCDF programmes were being implemented from 2002 onwards as sustainable programmes by organizing funds through multi-partnership agreements”, added Mr. Wijetunga.

“SLCDF project needed certain activities for its completion. In this direction, discussions were held among partners in various levels and under different strategies. Also, numerous workshops and meetings etc. were held. As a result of these activities the NGOs increased in number. Under this situation, suggestion and views came up for establishing an institution to provide facilitation for the emerging NGO network. Accordingly, the SLCDF came into being to the present form as a nonprofit organization registered under Social Services Act and the Companies Act., formed by the social conscious intellectuals. Its members were the NGO network. For the projects conceived under the participatory methodology, funds were raised by multi-lateral agreements. This has been the way we have been successfully carrying out our services. It was a victory we all have achieved”, said Mr. Wijetunga as concluding remarks of the objective of the programme.

Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, Senior Advisor to the Prime-Minister and Head of the Policy and Planning of the Central Management Unit.

Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, Senior Advisor to the Prime-Minister and Head of the Policy and Planning of the Central Management Unit was invited by Mr. M.T. Lakshman, Development Consultant, to address the symposium on, "How would Government Policies reach the communities in realizing Sustainable Development Goals"

Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, at the outset, noted that Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation (SLCDF) stands as one of the prominent development facilitators since 1987. "The Symposium being conducted today to share the experience of 30 years of its existence is attended by over 200 participants consisting of public sector top level officials including Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara, Director General of National NGO Secretariat, Heads of foreign donor agencies, representatives of Diplomatic Missions, University dons, PAFFREL as well the Civil society activists and NGO representatives.

Addressing further, Mr. Ratwatte stated, "In a time where the Right to Information Act (RTI) is being implemented, which no government has ever done before, both the Governmental and Non-Governmental sectors are bound to maintain proper transparency in everything they do. As a result, people have the privilege to obtain information such as information on development activities of their own village, or on any development project of the National level, if they so require. While the government is making efforts to educate people on this privilege, non-governmental organizations and civil societies have a bigger responsibility to take this right to the village and the community and to drive people



Mr. Charitha Ratwatte at the symposium

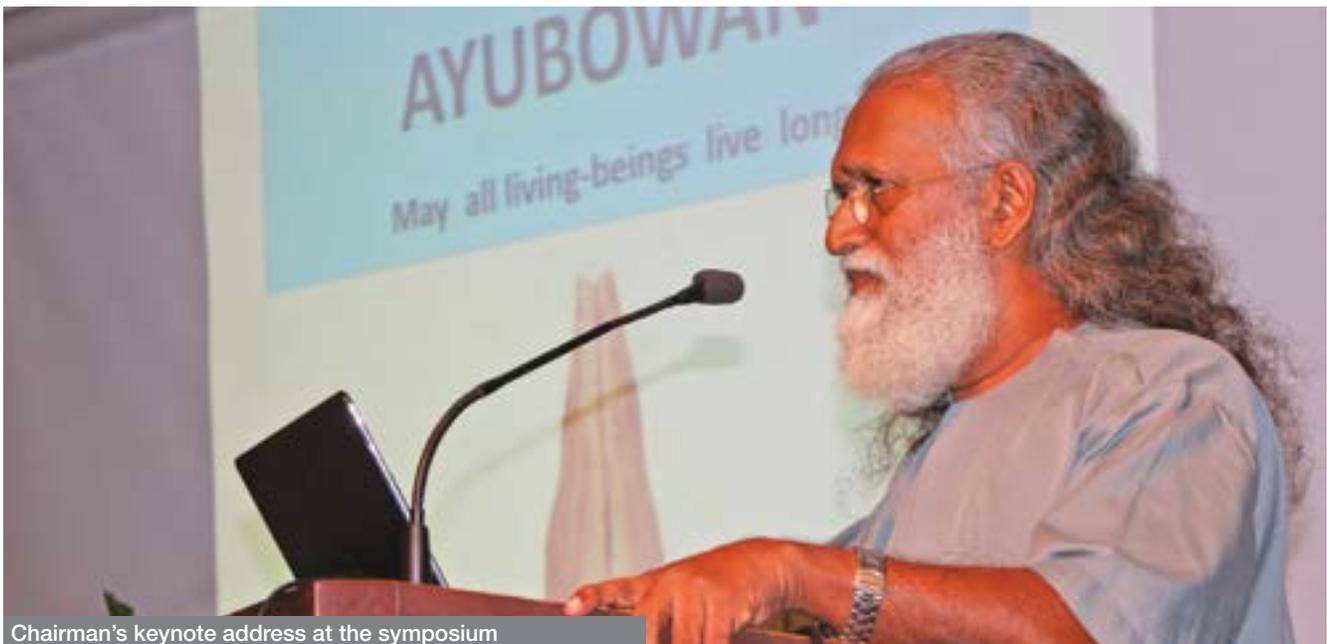
to make use of it and benefit from it. He also stated that as at 2016, the number employed under government and semi government establishments, except in security forces, have risen up to 1,117,808. Due to the pension schemes prevailing in the government sector, there is a strong trend among the youth to join government service. Therefore, the need to minimize the number joining the government service has come up and measures are now being taken to do that. One such step is to introduce a pension scheme to the private sector, too. At present, 1 out of every 11 Sri Lankan is employed under the government."

"Today, villages are being harmed by loan schemes operated by Micro Finance Companies among the village community. Villagers have to struggle desperately to come out of their forced indebtedness and even go down to the edge of committing suicide. Suicides due to indebtedness are on the rise day by day. By this time, Micro Finance Act has been passed in the Parliament. It is

a great victory for the NGOs operating at village level as they are legally recognized for financial activities." Mr. Ratwatte continued, "However, people are still not adequately informed of this. Death Donation Societies in villages are operating without any interference from outside. Likewise, NGOs too, should be treated as our own organizations and they too should be allowed to operate without any external interference, political or otherwise. Nevertheless, NGOs can render a greater service to the people than the government sector." He pointed out that SLCDF and its NGO network have so far rendered a great deal of service to the development field in the country and he has a great appreciation over them.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Charitha Ratwatte summarized the 3 steps according to him the present government has taken to carry forward its services to the village - Empowerment of people, 'Gramashakthi' concept and Right to Information Act.

Keynote Address:
“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”
 by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama



Chairman's keynote address at the symposium

Mr. A. Sornalingam, Senior Programme Officer of SLCDF invited Prof. Sarath Kotagama to deliver the keynote address on *“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”*.

Prof. Sarath Kotagama commenced his address with the remark, *“I feel, I am fortunate to have this opportunity to address the Sri Lanka Center for Development Facilitation (SLCDF) and its NGO network with around 200 partners today”*.

Since we are unable to face the natural environment today, we live in an artificially created environment with the support of energy. Just enter into

our own offices. Note the temperature in there, which is between Centigrade 18o – 210. It is not natural. While doing such things, can we ask why we cannot conserve the environment.

All of us are very much familiar with the Internet. We can search for information in the Internet. When we look for information we can use the search engine Google. When we go to Google and type a word, we get the responses relevant to that word within seconds. For any word, it responds the same way. Likewise, I typed the word ‘Environment’. The responses were more than six hundred thousand. This was about a month ago. If you do it again, responses would be in millions.”

If you search for Environment, Economics, Sociology, responses would be in millions, perhaps in billions. Environment gets the highest number of responses. Environmental Science would not get that much. Economics 330 thousand and Sociology has lower ‘hits’. This shows that ‘Environment’ is important. No question about it.

What can we find in this? We can find which is more important. At the time of searching this, Sri Lanka indicated 2.9 billion and America 2.3 billion. Finding out which is more important is a simple test. Why should it be? Why is ‘Environment’ so important than others? Very simple. We are being pressed by four sides i.e. growing

Keynote Address:

“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”

by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama **Contd.**

population, destruction of ecosystems, the overconsumption and ‘unexpected situation of 9/11’. We have to face all these four sides. When we do so, we have accepted one thing. Scientifically, we know, we live in a different age. In this age, man is the main destructor. Therefore, this age belong to us. We are the ones who founded this age. It is left to us, to take this age forward. This has now been well explained. There were ages in the past too. There are methodologies to identify those ages.

Today, we live in the human age called “Anthropocene Age”. We all know how this age started. The speed of population growth has increased. Keeping to that speed, we have changed our consumption requirements. With that change we have used material. We have surpassed the normal speed of consumption. As a result we are facing a huge problem. That is what I am trying to explain. Because of this very reason, we are dividing the human age into three eras. First era comes after 1800.

The period between 1800 –1945, can be called industrial era. During this era, fossil fuel was invented for energy generation. Launched an economic society. Population rose from 750 million to 2.5 billion which was a very simple activity. We come to the next stage, 1945 - 2005. In 2000, an evaluation titled “Millennium Eco System Assessment” was done, covering the entire environmental system of the world. This was done, because the Secretary General of the UN at that time thought that we have forgotten the environment and its consequences. The evaluation was to assess 38 indicators called “Health Indicators”, involving

about 900 experts. All indicators were found negative, not a single positive. Therefore, the entire planet is sick. What shall we do? Are we to continue as a sick planet or get well? When we go to the hospital only, we find that we have pressure, sugar, cholesterol etc. Till then we were under the impression that we did not have any problem. Then the headache sets in. My sugar level is high – so cannot drink sugar. Cholesterol is high – no coconut. Now we become mental patients. This planet sickness came our way and became serious after 1948. Since 1948 we have accelerated the process. We went on speedily. We did vast changes. Now we see the results. It is time to shift this trend.

What we have mainly done was confusing, everything through a highly complex process called globalization. Now, we have to solve this problem. Urbanization has been speedily taking place. We know that, by 2030, urban population will rise to 60% of the total population. Some say, it could be 80%. But, it is a certainty, that it will pass 50%. In relation to Sri Lanka, it is 20% so far. In several years’ time, it could be close to 60% . We have talked about rural development or “Gemidiriya” all these years. Haven’t we? They will become useless in time to come. Entire population will be urban by then. There will not be rural folk any more. There will not be any villagers left. All will be urban people.

Then we have to think of plans to have the urban dwellers. I have no idea whether this is really taking place in Sri Lanka. There is no reason to believe otherwise. That is the trend. It has been indicated in the future plan of Sri Lanka, too. We know that “governance” or

“ruling” is also important. It has to be good governance. It is being maintained all over the world. Sri Lanka, too, should follow it. This change, we believe, is what we have started in 2015.

Because we have signed together with 163 countries, the “Sustainable development commitment”, which is new to the entire world, we have to accept that something new will happen. There are changes that we have to lookout for. We have 3 paths. One path is going the same way the “business as usual”. Or else, we have to change and go towards “sustainable development targets”, which is the second path. The third path is the “technical utilities” path to solve problems. At the same time, we know that we cannot go further in the path of “technical utilities”, because, we have seen that it too has problems. The technical solutions given by this method have turned into problems for ourselves.

What we have today are not communicable “diseases”, but, “non-communicable” diseases. 80% of them have come through the “technical utilities”. Today, no walking is involved and walking paths have been provided to regain that task. The “pestle” is not in domestic use today. No more squeezing and scraping of coconuts. The list is long. Women have forgotten all their body moving activities in the kitchen. Men are no different. The vehicle comes to the door step. The bus stops at the gate. Road is carpeted. Men do not have to walk at all. They go to the office, and get seated. Just do anything and come back home. Everything has been facilitated by “technical utilities”. No exercise for legs or for the body. Food also is consisting of various things. At the end, sick, sick, and sick. Even the

World Health Organization says cancer is increasing. At the same time more people are surviving it, because, the cancer affected organ piece is cut and removed. It is not a big deal. There are such facilities but we know that it is not the solution. Therefore, we have to go along the sustainable journey.

There are many things we have to realize in this journey. To understand this let us recall our evolutional pathway. Our lifestyle as 'hunter-gatherer' has dominated 98% of our time on the planet. This lifestyle did not change as we were 'insecure and uncertain' of ourselves and the surrounding. It was some 12,000 years ago with the onset of the 'Agricultural' practice that we shifted to be 'certain and secure' of the future. Thus leading to the rapid changing lifestyle to come to the present position with new theories, and technologies.

We have come a long way through agriculture. In the past we had little confidence for tomorrow. We were indecisive then. Have we ever thought of that era logically? Having 'developed' by changing our approach and lifestyle we have come to the present. We however have a problem now, in the present. Again, the 'insecurity' and the 'uncertainty' factors have crept into our lives. But, not based on the same reasons that prevailed earlier. This is not about whether we will be able to get food for ourselves or not. We are facing a new threat. Our future is clearly uncertain. Only one man, not so many, is needed to press the button to release the atom bomb. That is why we are in this uncertainty. This is not a new thing either. We, who are gathered here in this



New technology in action

hall, have experienced this uncertainty for 30 years. We have experienced thirty years of uncertainty and feeling of insecurity. Because of that suffering we are here today. If this was not the case, map of Sri Lanka would be different today. That is why we are talking like this. Now the race is being accelerated. That is also not possible. In the process, we identify the environment in 3 segments, such as: natural, made-up, and theoretical.

Of the three, one is more beautiful. That is money. Wherever we are in this world, we are under money. We all have become slaves to money. Nothing can be done, without money. But this money is the problem. It is we, who have created this situation, artificially. Therefore, we ourselves should be able to change this situation.

We were born to this natural world. But, we did not build anything initially in the natural world. Money did not come naturally, either. There wasn't anything called culture at the beginning. All these

are our creations. Population increase, resource consumption, made-up environment; all have gone up and the need for their sustenance, too, have gone beyond our control. Even the sky is not the limit. If we want to solve our problem we have to get them down to the ground level. That is all we are asking for.

We are the people who can become invisible with "metamaterial". By working along this theme line, we can cover our body with "meta material" and, can remain invisible. They are available now. Similarly very thin – bullet proof paper, which are very strong – even a powerful fire-cracker cannot destroy it. Future world will be made of these things. We do not have to die, in future. Things are available for immortality. We have only to use them. Even, body parts are ready for replacement. Brain is the only thing that cannot be replaced. All the other parts are there to be replaced. When we grow old in future, no transplanting will be necessary.

Keynote Address:

“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”

by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama **Contd.**

Do not think of growing old in future. That will not happen. Everything is there in technology. Cloning is being done. If the eyes are blind the tongue can see. A small tablet is there to place on the tongue. It can see. These are marvelous things in use today. In the Iraq war, 20% of soldiers became blind. Things invented to regain eye sight for them are now available to be used by anyone.

Today, we know that seeds are not needed to grow plants. “Tissue culture” has been developed enabling any plant to grow in thousands or millions of its kind. Vehicles will be running without fuel. It has already been done. Even in our country, budget speech has predicted that fuel will not be used for vehicles by 2050. CAT System is already available. India, has produced cars like Mercedes Benz and TATA under this system. Vehicles without drivers is more amazing, but they are running.

“Ecological Overshoot” has overtaken the environment. It has to be prevented. Social failures on the use of ‘fossil energy’ has to be reduced. “Sustainable Eco Systems” have to be launched. We have to re-identify our basic requirements. In our programs, I often ask whether we really need them. As an environmentalist I feel that I still do not need many things. I am aware of it. If there is a white gentlemen here today. Why do we want to behave differently because of him? As for myself, I behave only the way I want. When I am at home, I am much free. I do not need a shirt on. When in toilet or in the bathroom, nothing on at all. What a satisfaction! That is how we should be. But, you cannot do that in the society. Whether you like it or not you have to do things according to ‘social norms’?



Tablet placed on tongue enables vision for blind



Elephant Fence

Those who wear ties, do they willingly do that? You do certain things, not because you need them, but because it is the requirement. We have to shift from this system. Otherwise we cannot make this journey.

Today, we are living in a world of chemicals. Unless we remove these, we are heading towards a bigger problem. They are in the agriculture. They are in every item we eat. They have entered in full. Consequences of them are now appearing. When we go to North Central Province in our country, results are visible directly as acute kidney failure. At the same time, we are talking about ‘artificial biology’. But, life has already been shaped. “Craig Venter” is the God of the world. We are creating a new

form of life. Cellulose is being transformed into “butanol”, a fuel. It is better than alcohol. But there is no living organism (microorganism) to produce it.

Now, a life has been artificially created. This kind of revolutions are being done today. We talk about NANO technology, in the meantime. It is not a new thing – an old story. What we see as new is that what they are going to introduce through this technology. They are called changing the world through ‘technological utilities’.

Just look at the problems we face right now. Elephant problem is everywhere. 10 Billion rupees have been spent for this problem over a period of 10 years. But the problem remains all the same. You say that this is not a problem of yours. Is it then a governmental responsibility alone? Everybody says that it has to be solved by the government. It is the government that has spent 10 billion. But, my view is that responsibility of this has to be shouldered by the man who invaded the elephant’s territory. There are large number of problems similar to this. Many are due to unplanned environmental changes. Elephant fences have been erected, but no results. Elephant fence is erected in the middle of the forest; because, 2 establishments are unable to agree and they divide the elephant herd into 2 sides and erect the fence. 2,000 k.m. have already been erected. Forest conservation is on one side and the Wildlife on the other side. How can we solve the problem?

We are living amidst climatic changes. Many things we do are related to this. Why? The wet zone is already getting dry. When we look at the flooding pattern, Parliament was inundated twice. If it occurs for the third time, saving it will not be possible. In 2012, an elephant calf was found dead and trapped on a tree, 30’ high in Iranamadu. Rain was only for 5 days. ‘Invasive beings’ are all over. Traditional methodologies applied to contain them are failing. We have to face these situations. New forms of infections or diseases are spreading. They are emerging from all sides. When ‘temperature’, ‘beings’, and ‘systems’ are changing, new diseases are emerging. So far, there are about 36 such new diseases. Temperature too is rising. By now, by 20 at Nuwara Eliya. Kurunegala, too, is higher than before. This is the situation we will have to face in time to come. It is taking place at the moment. Earlier speculation was that it will happen in 100 years’ time. Prof. Mohan Munasinghe says “No, it will happen in 50 years time. It is already taking place”. About a month



Elephant calf found dead on a tree during floods

ago, this was stressed before His Excellency the President. Dry Zone will be drier. It is a certainty. Where will be the water then? Wet Zone is getting wetter extremely, leaving a small corner. Where will the water be? But, we have told this very much earlier. Nobody listened. Those who were deaf to our saying, will have to suffer now. But, do not leave it to the future. It is our responsibility to act now. When droughts are occurring repeatedly, why don’t they have a plan? That is because of reluctance to leave regulations?

Keynote Address:

“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”

by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama **Contd.**



Garbage at Meethotamulla

We, the non - governmental mechanism, will have to think it over. It is we who have to suffer. Government has limitations. It can go along the rails only. If it derails, it will fall. We do not have rails. Can go on any line. If so, we have to change this. Therefore, our process should be to face these challenges and get adapted accordingly.

What are the methodologies? We have all of them with ourselves, already. Let us simply think that what methodologies we have to apply to provide drinking for our offspring. We have to go back to our Ellangavan methodologies. We have to build structures on the surface of the ground whenever possible to store water when they are available. Otherwise, we lose water. These are not predictions. These have happened, and continuing to happen. We keep telling this, but no results so far, because we have to go along the rails of existing methodology. Therefore, we must get derailed and go to the point where we have to. We have done so in the past. Highest number of tanks are in the North Western Province. Those days too, they had this problem. They found that collecting of water was the remedy. In the past, water was not poisonous and could drink from anywhere. But, today it is not possible. Having felt this difference, how can we go forward?

We have with us here our comrades who have come from Jaffna. They have lost their water quality twice. Mr. Ponnambalam pointed out in 1983 that they have lost their

water quality. However, due to the war the water was saved, temporarily. Again, in 2002, they got their water quality lost. Even today, the drying process is continuing.

These have been confirmed by the research done by Prof. Mrs. Piyasiri of Jayawardenapura University and recently by Agriculture Department of the University of Jaffna on the quality of the water. This condition is continuing. As an example, it can be shown that heavy Metals are all over. We thought Lead and Mercury are only in cities. It is not so. They are there in the thick jungle, too. Kidney diseases are so widespread. By discarding everything to that extent, we have polluted the environment.

We have produced garbage. After Meethotamulla incident, I was invited to talk about it. But I apologized and turned down the invitation saying I do not like to be a “garbage producer”. I talk on “not to produce garbage”. I want you too, to ‘not to produce garbage’. Man is the only being in the whole of universe who produces garbage. Why do we want to label ourselves with that bad name? We cannot be garbage people. Let us plan not to produce. It is possible in every home, every office, and every project. Otherwise, are we to produce garbage and transform them to energy, or else, transform them to money? It is not the “eco friendly development or sustainable development”. We have to dedicate ourselves towards this goal and not to be garbage cleaners of each other.

We have been awarded 2 projects – for Jaffna and Galle districts. You are giving money for that – to convert bad things into good things. But, let us take this opportunity to talk the reverse of it. Let us dedicate ourselves to NOT PRODUCE GARBAGE. Changing the environment is a must.

We have to go on a ‘sustainable journey’. If we are doing that, all three subjects of environment, economy and social studies have to be understood and combined. Close knowledge of nature can provide numerous solutions.

In Sri Lanka, we have the cleanest ‘plate’ in the world. But, no-one of us uses it. When we are served on that in villages, we say it is just a symbolic display.

It has now been proved by ‘NANO Technology’, that the nano-structure is the reason for it to not hold dirt. There are so many similar utilities in nature. We are searching for these

now. Naturally, water is everywhere. Wherever there is humidity, there is water. Cannot we use that water either? Yes we can, water from air is today a reality. On the journey that we are going along with 'commercial economic methodology', we are getting more and more squeezed. We are being pushed more and more to the brink. Having got pushed, we say that there is a problem. We have to get rid of these problems.

"Obesity" has stretched into the society in Sri Lanka today. You would have seen the news clips of Hurricane Disaster victims being led to safe shelters in Haiti Island in Costa Rica. I asked a friend of mine in America "Are you all like this?" his response was "No, no. They are all lower middle class persons". They do not have proper food. 60% of Americans are on food subsidy. They are the people who feed themselves on so called "garbage" or junk food. So the obesity is the outcome. People of upper class who eat good food are beautifully living with well-shaped bodies. But, normal lower middle class people are fat. The situation in our country, too, is no different. Just go near a school and look at the pupils there. Many children in city schools are already 'obese'. We ourselves have done it as parents. Why are we taking this country to that level? Why do we drag the human kind towards disaster? It is not possible to change it, because, they help us to do this. They give us food on credit. There is a saying that "eating like pig die", similarly, we too, are going to eat to the death. The crucial point is to decide whether we are continuing in the same way or are going to change it. The choice is ours. In order to make a 'sustainable journey', there are 2 essential factors to follow. "Poverty alleviation" and "food for everyone".

Other items are simple additions. If we can get these 2 things right without giving a burden to the environment, others needs will follow on their own. My opinion is, by continuing SLCDF programs further, we can attain this situation.

We too have to follow the Bhutan indicator of "Gross National Happiness". That is what is needed here today. As early as 1968, the king of Bhutan declared that "the system of GDP is wrong, and instead he went along the GNH way". Everybody laughed at him at that time. Today, everyone wants to know how to go towards that direction. It is very difficult to get rid of this GDP based system. Many things have to be thrown away. It is not easy, but we have to.

We need science. But, 'Science applications which is TECHNOLOGY create problems instead of solutions for the problem'. We have to solve these problems by changing our attitudes. We have to look around differently. We have to substitute new attitudes for old ones. It is not easy. Just because they are not easy, we cannot throw them under the carpet or leave them to be solved by the next generation. We are a matured lot. Just look around the hall. Nearly 80% of participants gathered here are of the same age as that of mine. We are here, because we are matured enough to be here. We can be an example to others and get involved in making this change.

We can adopt naturalization. If we do that we can find solutions. No solution can be found easily. We cannot solve problems while using the same kind of thinking we used to create them. In this regard, I wrote a research publication in 1998. One of my predictions in that

publication was that true solutions, and attitude for environment concerns will emerge only after 2012. It has started, we are more concerned about the environment from the bottom of our hearts than before.

My opinion is that most of the time we have not alleviated poverty, we have just placated poverty. With only Rs. 10, a beggar is not satisfied today. He frowns. We have to give him a Rs. 50/- note to get a happy smile. When we give him food, he is asking whether ice cream is there. That is the difference. After all he is a beggar. If we are to go on this journey, we have to follow a bit of ancient wisdom - "sarata, dharatha, charaka". If we listen attentively (saratha), we can realize properly. If we realize properly (dharatha), we tend to implement it (charaka). This is exactly what should be our requirement.

Now reverend monks, I beg your forgiveness. What I am going to say from this point onwards is will solely my own creation.

As a Buddhist, I have the freedom to say like this. If I am wrong, please tell me. When I refer to "Buddhan saranam", I equate this with "Buddhi saranam". As privilege, human beings we are endowed with 'Buddhi', which no other animal has on this earth. We never use it. "I undertake to seek refuge in the 'Buddhi'". Through that influence, I develop 'Dharma' - principles to follow, which is equivalent to "Dhamma Savana". Thus I become the example of good livelihood - Sangha. We must be exemplary citizens to ensure a good future." That determination should be like "let us continue with the work that SLCDF has done so far".

Keynote Address:

“How would SLCDF and its network reach the sustainable development goals in a competitive atmosphere”

by Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath Kotagama **Contd.**

We must have fundamentals within ourselves. How do we build up these fundamentals? “Provide equal service to all – identify needs and work where it needs - work without being a burden to the earth – do not be a garbage producer – be eco friendly – be able to take a proper and healthy meal”. We must make it as our “nature” to do these things. Let us look at an example of this nature. I see a reverend monk as a person who goes along a very difficult path, the Buddha has shown before. That is the example. Let us take this example into the society. Then, we can go along this journey. Unless we do so, we cannot make this journey. That is the belief that I hold. Wisdom dawned upon me prompting “this is the way to do it”. I am now telling it, Reverend Sir. I can shed all problems if I go along this path. I have to be an “example”. If I can be an example, my students will follow me. If I say one thing and practice another, there is no “nature” within me – no example. Then, I have not undertaken to worship wisdom. We cannot do that. We have to change ourselves. We all should have dreams for prosperity.

Limitations have been imposed on us by our own dreams. But, anyone who cannot dream, has no future. Therefore go on dreaming, think of dreams, contemplate on dreams, imagine them and realize them. Do not dream of seven story mansions, just dream by which you can stand on your own. This challenge is very huge. But, you have to take on. There will not be a future for this planet unless we do it. Society is most selfish at present as never before. The trend is ever increasing. When I was retiring after 40 years of teaching in the university, few of my students came and told me “Sir, there were questions in the paper that you have not taught us in your lectures”. I told them, “I am not here in the university to produce

students who depend on the lectures alone. You have to read for your degree. That is how we have been taught. I have given you a bundle of papers. Just search whether the answer can be found in it”. After that, one of them hesitatingly came and told me, “Sir, it was there”, but the others did not turn up. This the situation today.

The selfishness of our society is increasing, day by day. We have to get rid of this trend. When we are working in NGOs, “trust, helping each other, and unselfishness” are the norms. We cannot go forward without them. We have this challenge before us, because the society has been destroyed to that extent. Let us look whether we can shift it to some other place.

I did not expect to be your Chairman. Before I conclude, I have to tell how it happened. Late Mr. Wijesinghe, the Chairman, before me, one day asked me to visit him at his home. He was not well at that time. Since, all concerned are here today, I disclose it. He talked to me while in bed and told me. “Professor, you must take over the Chairmanship”.

Then I said “I am too young to accept it, and I have my doubts whether I can handle it”; for which he said, “No, you are a “Broodiete”, if you are a “Broodiete”, then you can do it”. What is this “Broodiete?” When we were in the university, there was a students’ hostel down Bullers Road called “Broodiete”. He was there for several years and he knew the kind of mentality this hostellers had with them. That is why he said “you must take it”. I was not in a position to turn down such a request under the circumstances. So I said “I will think it over”. After that, Mr. Tissa Wijetunga, too, made the same request from me. That is how I came into this position. Otherwise, my tradition is 5

years in any organization, except my professional body, I limit my service to 5 years, because, we have to go and leave it to others. Since, I have made a commitment to him I will be here as long as I can. However, I do not intend to be here all along. I am pleased to be at your service.

You all will have to join with us to go along this new direction. You will have to make sacrifices. Vast changes are expected – not in politics, but in the country. Whoever the ruler or from wherever he comes, these challenges have to be faced by us. We have to seek new paths, new methodologies. Things we have discarded as obsolete will have to be picked up again. It happens in the world, too. We, too, will be compelled to do that. So do not throw them away. Collect them from far away villages or from the very area you live. Add some technical enhancements to them, and carry forward them, because we will not be able to live without them. But, do not do anything excessively and get lost. I appreciate your presence here. Thank you very much.

This is the first ever occasion I am addressing a large number of NGO circles. We have to carry forward our relationship. We have many expectations. Just now, while having tea, a representative came up with a request “Sir, cannot we have this as a training program”. In fact, it is my expectation, too. Training is essential. We dedicate ourselves for that purpose. Getting experience alone is not enough. This experience has to be shared with others. We shall never be selfish. We shall always be unselfish. Let us go to that point. Because, you, and I, and we all are bound by trust. Let us preserve that trust.

SECRET OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SUSTAINABLE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

**Mrs. D. Sriyani Mangalika – General Manager,
*Hambantota Women's Development Federation***

After a brief introduction, Mr. Tissa Wijetunga, Executive Director, SLCDF invited Mrs. Sriyani Mangalika, General Manager, Hambantota Women's Development Federation to address the symposium on the "Secret of establishment of sustainable women's organization".

In his introductory remarks Mr Wijetunga said, in Hambantota District, the 'Janasaviya' programme was commenced in 1989 in several Grama Sevaka areas of 2 Divisional Secretaries' Divisions. She has initially joined as a member, of a founder family of one such programme and as a community leader and by now, has become the courageous leader who controls an organization with 8000 member families in the Hambantota District and in several Divisional Secretaries' divisions in the Monaragala District.

Mrs. Sriyani Mangalika in her speech, presented information pertaining to Hambantota Women's Development Federation which began in 1989 and facts relating to its expansion, scope, mission, structure, basic information, rendering services and the external assistance it has received in detail.

She further stated that her Federation is enjoying the financial independence. Its capital in 2016 had stood at Rupees 1024.9 million while earning a profit of Rs.71.6 that year; achieving the status of a sustainable organization. Launching of 'Janashakthi Banking Societies' consisting of groups and community level associations, and



Ms. Sriyani Mangalika's Presentation

the Federation is maintaining a Loan Insurance Scheme, and becoming an organization encouraging democracy and good governance, are among the achievements to its credit.

In addition to these achievements, she has learned from the community about the self strength and the collective strength of marginal families, empowering poor for decision making right, empowering them for execution, and economic and social empowerment. She has also acquired the knowledge to build an organization to become sustainable by improving the strength of internal capital by minimizing the dependence on external organizations. "We have organized our own Micro Insurance system on a savings and credit scheme. This can be a good example to follow

by organizations dealing with social development activities", she stated.

She added that, "We have built a strong sustainable organizational structure", and others too can follow it. We also have implemented a family based programme enabling the participation of all family members, from children to adults, which too would be a lesson to others. Reasons for the success of our programme is our engagement in conducting programmes on various fields, such as, women's rights, programmes relating to drug abuse, programmes on rights, environment, pregnant mothers etc. She concluded the address, thanking for inviting her to participate in this symposium and also stated that her organization is always open and ready to provide any further information if necessary.

HOW WE REBUILD OUR LIVES QUICKLY AFTER THE WAR

Ms. S. Rajeswari, Chairperson

Yougashakthi Women's Federation, Mullaitivu

Ms. S. Rajeswari, Chairperson, Yougashakthi Womens Federation, Mullaitivu, addressed the symposium on the topic "How we rebuild our lives quickly after the war. Mr. A. Sornalingam, Senior Programme Officer of SLCDF introduced her to the symposium.

She started her presentation saying "Yougashakthi Women's Federation, operating in the Mullaitivu District is consisting of 136 Grama Niladhari divisions, spreading over Pudukudiyiruppu, Manthai East, Thunnukkai, Oddusudan, Kairesunu, Malaru and Kochigala areas. This entire programme is being operated at village level, and it consists of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of 15 – 20 members in each. This is a programme consisting of marginal families, run by marginal families themselves for the improvement of their own socio-economic standards.

Village level Self Help Groups are called "koththani" (Community Based Organizations) and 2 members of each Koththani are represented in the Federation. Yougashakthi Women's Federation with this structure has been registered under the Social Services Department in 2006. Having registered in that manner, operations are conducted all over the District. However, the total programme together with our lives was completely destroyed during the war.



Ms. S. Rajeswari's Presentation

Later however, our lives as well as the organizations we have built, which were destroyed by the war, are becoming resilient through reconstruction aid, assistance, consultation and encouragement. We always remember the cooperation extended to us by the SLCDF in the resilient process of our lives. In the process, livelihood development, capital, consultation, and communication were provided and we thankfully remember them all.

Loan scheme, reconstruction and consultation, capacity building for inputs, social development and basic factors for livelihood development, relationship building with other organizations, organizational structure, and administration improvement, financial aid provided are very much appreciated.

Among other things, economic, social, and political knowledge improvement of women, saving for future, encouragement for self reliance, providing a platform for children's and women's rights, establishing a fund for self employment for women, employment generation, capacity building, formation of new groups and initiating "koththanis" stand as prominent activities of the Yougashakthi Women's Federation.

This organization also carries out the functions of protection of women in the Mullaitivu District, looking after the socio economy aspects of women and preservation of political rights of women. Through this combined structure we have been able to rebuild our lives."

TECHNOLOGY FOR YOUTH BECOMING USEFUL CITIZEN IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Thurkadevi Mahendran – Programme Coordinator



Ms. Thurkadevi Mahendran delivering her presentation

Ms. Thurkadevidevi Mahendran delivered her address to the symposium on the topic of “Technology for youth becoming useful citizen in national development”. She was introduced to the symposium by Ms. Thusyanthi Balasingham, Senior Programme Officer of SLCDF.

She stated that programmes have been introduced with the objective of achieving a better economic standard for the families by increasing their income and assets. A project for engaging youth in artificial insemination as an economic activity for regular income is being activated in the Mullaitivu District. By this programme it is hoped to train 30 youth as private technicians and thereby to produce 750 young entrepreneurs to produce improved hybrid dairy cows, to introduce improved agricultural methods, and social and technological capacity building development. Since the technology has been delegated to the youth, 30 new artificial insemination technicians are engaged in sustainable

employment. They also involved in providing consultation on artificial insemination methods, going from village to village. At the sametime through this project, strengthening of Livestock Breeders’ Cooperative Societies, community based organizations and groups have taken place.

She added that SILK Project of SLCDF was implemented in all Divisional Secretaries’ Divisions in the Kilinochchi District with a view to create sustainable livelihood opportunities. Under the sustainable economic co-existence, projects with the concept of “Village 2 Markets” are being implemented currently. Occupation of youth in profitable sectors and market targeted productions are the results of these programmes.

In conclusion she said providing knowledge on technology to village youth, receiving external income sources from self employments are the experiences gained from these projects.

PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP, ETHNIC AND SOCIAL COHESION FOR A JUST, EQUITABLE AND PLURALISTIC SOCIETY

Mr. Sandun Chamupathi – Leader of Youth Exchange Programme

Mr. Sandun Chamupathi, a participant of a youth programme programme representing Yakkalamulla Prajashakthi Organization delivered the speech on the topic “National Integration through Youth Exchange Programmes” after been introduced by Mr. Chitra Vithanage, Consultant, SLCDF. She said “Youth exchange programme for promotion of able citizens for justice and equality based plural society with religious and social harmony” has been the strategic direction on which the 2015/16 “Helvetas” organization based its assistance programme. With Helvetas assistance, the programme implements the exchange of Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim youth living in Kilinochchi, Batticaloa and Galle Districts.

At the outset of his speech, Mr. Sandun Chamupathi expressed the view that youth programmes are very important in formulating national integrity to shape change of attitudes needed for peace and harmony in the country. He stated “When change of attitudes is effected by youth exchange programmes, the outcomes are very valuable. Therefore NGOs should carry out these youth exchange programmes as priority programmes.”

SLCDF has carried out such programmes earlier, from 1996 to 2002 through youth exchanges between Sri Lanka and Canada, and subsequently in 2003 during the war time, among Jaffna, Hambantota and Batticaloa. He added that he was a participant of 2015/2016 in the the 3-year programme



Mr. Sandun Chamupathi, leader of youth exchange programme

representing Galle under the Helvetas Intecoooperation Crossing Boundaries – Youth Groups Sri Lanka programme.

He stated that in the implementation process of this programme, district consortia, member organizations, community based organizations and their families are all were involved. Galle District consortium carries out Capacity Building, Networking, Poverty alleviation, and Environmental and Human Rights programmes. Yakkalamulla Prajashakthi Organization which is the implementing organization in the Galle District has started its operations in 1998. This organization carries out revolving loan schemes for family based women's livelihood activities, and environmental and youth programmes, using the small groups methodology.

He further added that the knowledge, skills, attitudes as well as expressions, coming into contacts with other ethnic

groups and their cultures, conflict resolution, peace and reconciliation acquired from the training of trainers programme were very helpful to them. The youth exchange programme enabled them to exchange different ideas, and social networking ability, too.

Mr. Sandun said except for political interference and behaviour of the extremists here and there, they have not met any other challenge in the process. He confirmed that the youth who participated in these programmes could be seen with changed conduct; intellectually, mentally and socially. There were many differences starting in language, religion, culture, life pattern etc., but the bondage they built up through learning each other's language would never go away. In conclusion he said “The youth exchange programme is a must for national integration. That in itself is an education.”

STRENGTHENING AND SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS, NETWORKING AND ADVOCACY

Mr. Conrad Ranawaka, Founder Director of INDECOS organization

Mr. Conrad Ranawaka, Founder Director of “Indecos” organization of Matara District, speaking on the topic “Empowerment of marginalized groups through networking from grassroots to national level” dealt with the aspect of the importance of networking. He was introduced to the symposium by Mr. Sanath Jayatunga, Programme and Administrative Officer of SLCDF.

He started his presentation, “Way back in 1992, at a discussion held at Manthinanda Pirivena, Matara with Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera joined by Mr. Tissa Wijetunga placed before us very valuable facts about the networking of 5 organizations. “Why do we work? When serving the people, why do we do it with lesser capacity small organizations under limited resources? All of your limited resources and limited skills are sufficient only to serve a small group. If you want to serve in a bigger way, you have to get grouped as network with all the similar organizations scattered all over the whole district. Therefore, getting to a network is the best strategy you can choose. Think of it deeply and carry on with a lengthy dialogue with community based organizations and NGOs in this regard. Through this, you will achieve more resources, skills and knowledge to serve many people. Do not be afraid of anything. We are ready to help you. You only have to take the responsibility”.



Mr. Conrad Ranawaka at the symposium

Mr. Ranawaka described the advantages of networking, as a voice for the NGOs, exchange of resources, experience and skills, stopping duplication, unlimited service, emergence of new concepts and strategies. Also, he added, networking within the district as well as at national level, exchange of important information and concepts, convenience of approaching donor agencies, ability to build up national campaign, as further advantages of networking.

Holding 10 meetings by 12 NGOs in the Matara District in 1992 have resulted in forming the Ruhunu NGO Federation the District Consortium in the same year. During the period 1992 – 1995 it increased to 15 member organizations. The process was financially and technically facilitated by the SLCDF.

Mr. Ranawaka further stated that this process was taken place parallel to other districts under the guidance of SLCDF. With the objective of development policies and consultation, NGO National Action Front was formed by combining 12 district consortia in 1994. He stressed the importance of networking from grassroot level to national level. As a person who has been involved in the entire process of networking from its very beginning, he expressed his satisfaction and thanked the organizers and the SLCDF Board for giving an opportunity to address the symposium on this subject.

POLICY INTERVENTIONS AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO MICRO FINANCING

Mr. M.I. Nousath, Co-ordinating Officer of the Ampara District NGO Consortium

“Experience of participatory methodology in micro finance projects” was the topic of the presentation that Mr.M.I. Nousath, Co-ordinating Officer of Ampara District NGO Consortium placed at the symposium. He was introduced to the symposium by Mr. Sornalingam, Senior Programme Officer of SLCDF.

Mr. Nousath started his speech remembering with gratitude late Dr. W.P.P. Abeydeera, and the service he had rendered to the Ampara District NGO Consortium as the founder Programme Director of Sri Lanka Canada Development Fund (SLCDF). As a result of combined efforts of the organizations of the Ampara district, the District Consortium of NGOs came into being in 1997, as a registered organization. District Consortium, together with its member NGOs have worked with a vision to establish a good society and to align with national organizations. This consortium consists of 15 NGOs in 17 divisions. They are working in various development projects in collaboration with the government as well as with Local Government bodies. During the past period, they have worked with more than 10 facilitators. Also, they have actively engaged with March-12 Movement, the PAFFREL, Right to Information Act, and campaign for justice and fairplay.



Mr. M.I. Nousath at the symposium

As a result of social accountability work carried out by the Ampara Consortium, they have been able to work with community development projects with the people of 4 Pradeshiya Sabas within a period of two years. Also, they have given solution to water problem of the people in 2 Divisional Secretaries divisions by using solar energy. They have taken steps to prepare a sustainable framework in several DS divisions. Such framework activities are taking place in other areas too. The consortium has implemented a Rights based project as a capacity building programme. Under the micro financial activities, all member organizations are engaged in such programmes.

In the Karthivu DS division, 50 families were selected for an assessment of the weaknesses and strengths in their livelihoods and thereby to prepare a sustainable livelihood framework. This mechanism has been forwarded to the

Divisional Secretary for implementation. “This can be considered as a successful livelihood plan and can be used in other areas, too” said Mr. Nousath. Likewise, this experience can be an example to follow by all the NGOs who are engaged in livelihood activities. In addition, Mr. Nousath, pointed out, “The programmes such as, social accountability based programmes, capacity building process, assistance to disasters in other areas, contribution to March 12 movement, relationships maintained with Local Government bodies and government establishments, positive use of resources, knowledge through preparation of base plans; which have been operated by Ampara Consortium can be taken as lessons for all of you”. Mr. Nousath concluded his speech thanking the organizers of the symposium for giving him an opportunity for his presentation.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. Sanath Jayatunga, Programme and Administrative Officer

Proposing the vote of thanks Mr Sanath Jayatunga said the theme of the Symposium “Trust the people, Learn from the Community and Serve the Society” has in fact been our main theme for the past 30 years. He added, “You have gathered here as partners to share the experiences during this period. North and East, Plantation sector and rest of the Provinces are represented here through 18 District Consortia associated with SLCDF and the NGO network numbering around 150 organizations. Together with our distinguished invitees representing various institutions, we are more than 200 in this audience. My foremost duty is to offer my profound thanks for your presence here today.”

He offered his respectful thanks to Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, for addressing the symposium on “How would Governmental Policies reach the communities in realizing Sustainable Development Goals”. He paid his gratitude to Prof. Sarath Kotagama for delivering the keynote address of the symposium on “How would SLCDF and its network reach the SDGs in a competitive atmosphere”.

His thanks went to Ms. W.D. Sriyani Mangalika, Ms. S. Rajeswari, Ms. Thurka Mahendran, Mr. Sandun Chamupathi, Mr. Conrad Ranawake and Mr. M. I. Nousath for their presentations, which dealt with various aspects of their learnings through the years.



Mr. Sanath Jayatunga delivering the vote of thanks

He also thanked Mr. M.T. Lakshman who served as the Resource Person of the symposium, Dr. Abeydeera's wife and son, Mrs. Nina Abeydeera and Mr. Chanaka Abeydeera for participation and handing over late Mr. Abeydeera's doctoral thesis to the Colombo University. Further, he thanked the staff NGOMDC and NNAF for the support extended, and to members of JDF and staff of HARTI and all those who contributed in numerous ways to make the symposium a success.

Mr. Jayatunga respectfully remembered the consultative advice received from the Chairman of SLCDF from the planning stage till the end of the symposium. He extended his thanks to the entire staff as well. He concluded, once again thanking all the speakers and the audience for their presence and brought the symposium to the end.

Way forward / Findings for future directions

1. Linking marginalized communities into mainstream development

- Programmes implemented for marginal community should be implemented as sustainable programmes
- Youth in the plantation sector should be treated as marginal community and programmes should be implemented accordingly
- Value enhancing programmes should be carried out for the marginal community living in bordering villages who are worse than those in the plantation sector
- Programmes implemented for marginal communities through Government, Local Government bodies, banks and other institutions should be implemented through NGOs
- Pre war and post war NGOs should be resurrected and strengthened to make operational again and such programmes should be carried out to serve the marginal community
- Physical and spiritual encouragement and empowerment
- Further strengthening of the programmes that are implemented using participatory methodology for marginal community to join mainstream development process.
- Networking to be implemented at village level, divisional level and district level
- SLCDF organizational network should join with other such networks in operation
- Programmes implemented for war victim families in Northern and Eastern Provinces should be implemented through the SLCDF and its NGO network.

2. Facilitate access to appropriate technology

- Making opportunities, plans and methodologies enabling the people to receive local and international technological advances
- Taking that technology to the plantation sector
- Expansion of traditional methods and use of carbonic fertilizer
- Skills development programmes on agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale entrepreneurship, and providing technology
- Taking proper technology to the people by joining with government, private sector, and local government bodies

- Village and urban market places where the people are gathering to be used to publish the proper technology through exhibitions, publications and practical activities
- Use the SLCDF relationship with university dons, intellectuals, researchers, to take technology, animal husbandry, fisheries, home industries, to the village
- While providing proper technology, also take action to provide basic machinery, tools etc.
- Implement methodologies to exchange information related to proper technology, systems, knowledge etc.
- Implement proper technology for the preparation of soil conservation for small tea estates, preparation of carbonic fertilizer
- Expand proper technological methodologies needed to maintain agricultural activities throughout the year in the Northern and Eastern dry zones
- Expand the Village to Market (V2M) concept

3. Promoting active citizenship, ethnic and social cohesion for a just, equitable and pluralistic society

- Establish Sri Lankan identity all over the country
- Build up correlation between democratic ways of obtaining information and Human Rights Commission
- Correlated Human Rights Commission established for human rights of the citizens, with the democratic methods, such as Right to Information, labour rights, women's rights etc., and create awareness on them
- Develop and create awareness, hold inter-school exchange programmes, on religious reconciliation and ethnic amity
- Real confidence building programmes to be conducted with transparency
- SLCDF staff should represent all ethnic groups, religions and languages in the country to be an example to NGO network as well as to religious, cultural and values of all
- Take the knowledge to people regarding law enforcement relating to basic human rights
- Implement multi religious programmes
- Build trust by giving language training and mixing communities with different ethnicities
- Build up relationship through exchange programmes
- Build up relationship by religious programmes in rural areas and in the plantation sector

- Plan and implement different programmes so as to create goodwill among the people related to the NGO network affiliated to the SLCDF
- “Crossing Boundaries” programmes which are now being conducted for youth to be increased qualitatively and quantitatively

4. Strengthening and Sustaining Development Partnerships, Networking and Advocacy

- Initiate a wide dialogue on sustainable development goals at district, divisional and community level
- Build up a correlation among Government, Local Government, banks and various assistance programmes from community level to national level
- Maintain a strong advocacy programme relating to development activities from community level to national level
- Bring advocacy within a clear policy framework
- Build up methodologies to address people on public campaigns through advocacy
- Introduce a mechanism to implement programmes like “Yatharu” which the SLCDF engaged in several decades ago
- Set up a combined organization consisting with donor agencies engaged in development activities, INGOs, Diplomatic missions and NGOs
- Set up a mechanism for NGOs and government development programmes to work together from national level to district and divisional levels
- Set up a programme for war affected people consisting with NGOs, donor agencies, INGOs including governmental representation

5. Policy intervention and innovative approaches to Micro Financing

- Training programme on financial management for organizations dealing with funds
- A national level programme to build up loan schemes under participatory methodology for organizations dealing with loan schemes
- Impose limitations on micro finance companies dealing with people directly
- Credit schemes implemented by government and the banks to be implemented by the NGOs, too

- A Separate programme for women's entrepreneurship development
- Programme to contribute to new inventions and new products and setting up a central fund for the purpose
- SLCDF to carry out micro finance programmes with feasibility for success
- Procedure for registration of micro finance programmes to be introduced to small organizations with simplified instructions
- Set up a micro finance programme by preparing a module incorporating successful experiences of micro finance organizations operating in the north as well as in the south (such as SHG in the north and small groups and community based organizations in the south)

6. Partners' views and Suggestions on additional important fields to the existing strategic directions

- Human rights, environmental conservation, malnutrition, primary health, programs for adults, anti-drug campaign, disaster management, preservation of value distortion due to tourism, programs for children, law enforcement programs, food conservation, indigenous seed conservation, etc., should be among the SLCDF programs
- National Action Front should be further strengthened to engage as a pressure group on development
- Leadership group, the likes of MDC, SLFI, NISD, should be trained to implement Participatory methodologies to match the present economic standard
- SLCDF should provide facilitation for NGO secretariat to work, hand in hand with NGOs using Participatory methodologies.

Bird's Eye View of Projects Implemented

During the Year April 2017 - March 2018

Title of Project	Project Cost	Donor	Project Status
Sustainable Interventions in Livelihoods in Kilinochchi (SILK)	LKR 113,569,685	USAID Sri Lanka	Completed
Village 2 Markets Programme	LKR 143,750,000	Palmera Projects	Ongoing
Strengthening Civil Society Structures for Sustainable Development	SEK 300,000	Diakonia	Ongoing
Collective Engagement for Equitable and Sustainable growth of Vulnerable Communities	SEK 600,000	Diakonia	Ongoing
Crossing Boundaries 'Youth Groups in Sri Lanka'	LKR 5,525,156	Helvetas 'Swiss Intercooperation Sri Lanka	Ongoing

	Major Activities	Participants	District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of community and strengthening RDSs/WRDSs, LIBCOs & other CSOs Provide training, start-up capital for dairy & conservation farming and fodder cultivation; construction of 20 RWH Tanks and Rehabilitation of 5 minor irrigation tanks; link-up with LIBCOs, private sector and other service providers 	960 Families	Kilinochchi
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid village assessment; Develop the Village Action Plan; SHGs formation and Strengthening; Cluster Formation and Strengthening Improved practices for Increased Yield: Groundnut & Maize Heifer Model Programme based on Cornerstones approach - Dairy; Entrepreneur model dairy farmers; Capacity building programmes for partners 	925 Families	Mullaitivu & Polonnaruwa
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional support; Strengthening the network of other civil society organizations; Building coalitions between DCs and other networks of civil society organizations; Social Accountability Initiatives; Sustainable Livelihood Models; Community based natural / coastal resource management (CBNRM / CBCRM) Developing PIDDPs and fund raising strategies; Policy & Advocacy Initiatives; Micro Finance Act; Transitional Justice; Implementing Code of Conduct for 6 DCs/NGOs 	9 DCs and 181 NGOs	Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Hambantota, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matara and Monaragala
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobilization of community to form and / or strengthen CSOs; Capacity assessments & enhancement of CSOs; Market mapping of primary products & skills Provide high quality input, training, and linking with MFIs; Link with government departments and private buyers for value addition; Building disaster resilience in primary production; Capacity enhancement of divisional and district level producers; Usage of information technology to foster economic and social development of CSOs 	2 NGOs 159 SHGs 20 Clusters 5 LIBCOs 52 Families for Livelihoods	Mullaitivu
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Orientation at district level with all stakeholders, Selection of youth; Interactive meetings with field coordinators and youth; Training of Trainers programme [24 youth 2 modules for 10 days]; Language classes (two, 2-hr sessions per week); Awareness programs at community level Exchange visits for youth among the 3 districts; Exchange interaction through debates, cultural programs, Shramadana campaigns, Sports competitions Documenting stories of change in the 3 districts / Forming of Social Media Group; Set up divisional steering committees and facilitate quarterly meetings 	96 Youth	Galle, Batticaloa & Kilinochchi

Bird's Eye View of Projects Implemented

During the Year April 2017 - March 2018

Title of Project	Project Cost	Donor	Project Status
Collective Engagement for Equitable and Sustainable Growth for the Dairy Sector in Mullaitivu District	LKR 44,993,223	Palmera Projects	Ongoing
Cyclone Mora Flood Relief – Sri Lanka	Cdn.\$ 33,500	HOPE International Development Agency	Completed
Economic Empowerment for Visually impaired individuals – Sri Lanka	Cdn.\$ 10,000	HOPE International Development Agency	Ongoing
Municipal Waste Recycling Program	USD 242,712	USAID/ Development Innovations Group	Ongoing

	Major Activities	Participants	District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty PAITs recruited and supported to open and manage their own business • Thirty PAITs trained and mentored on AI and other cattle management technologies and techniques • LINAKGES WITH Department of Animal Production & Health and LIBCOs; Capacity building assessment of SLCDF conducted and training provided; Strong relationship developed between farmers and LIBCOs 	30 Youth 6 LIBCOs Entire Dairy Farmers in Mullaitivu District	Mullaitivu
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide kitchen equipment for the affected families in 4 districts 	743 Families	Matara, Galle, Ratnapura & Kalutara
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected 39 of families with disabled / blind persons and compile family / profiles, and conduct orientation workshops and stakeholders' meetings; Provide necessary training for livelihood activities; Provide start-up capital for livelihood development; Provide technical training in accounts keeping and other empowerment programmes • Support for linkages with Pradeshiya Sabhas, District Consortium and Private Sector 	39 Families	Hambantota
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a detailed baseline survey of the 22 villages to assess the waste, specifically the plastic waste generated by each household and the method of disposal; Stakeholder meeting at District level and the Divisional level • Module Development; Two, 5-day Leadership training (TOT included) for 50 members selected from the network of 8 NGO partners of SLCDF • Awareness raising programme to small traders, Hotel owners and selected officers from pvt, GVT institutions and other CSO leaders; Awareness raising programme to school teachers, school children, school canteen and minor staff; Awareness raising programmes at community level; Training on home gardening and land management methods; Training for LA minor staff & garbage pickers; Training on home and kitchen management and use of alternatives to polythene & plastics; Awareness Programme to hospital staff - 8 programmes in 4 hospitals • Organize an art competition for school children to promote the concept of polythene free school; Establishing Nature environmental Clubs in Schools; Awareness raising programme to school prefects & Monitors for 11 schools; Organize a Shramadana campaign to clean the Ginthota beach/river bunds/other essential areas with the participation of school children and community members; Organize home garden competitions among the project participants • Exposure visits for Local Authorities • Providing technical knowledge for produce alternative for plastic bags 	8880 families	Galle

Bird's Eye View of Projects Implemented

During the Year April 2017 - March 2018

Title of Project	Project Cost	Donor	Project Status
OCEAN (Organizational Capacity Enhancement and Networking) Project	LKR 113,333,155	European Union	Ongoing

	Major Activities	Participants	District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Divisional Level Civil Society Forum in Kandawalai and Delthota (Stakeholders Meeting, Establishing the Forum, Capacity Development Plan in two divisions, Providing basic facilities for 2 CSO Forums, Develop constitution for 2 CSO Forums, Networking / Linkages with other stakeholders, Exchange / Exposure visits between two CSP forums, Establishment of Women’s Resource Centre in Delthota, Strengthening two district consortia & Promote Self Help Groups. • Mobilize Facilitators (240) from Forums and conduct TOT workshops (60 for Divisional Development Plans, 60 for SGBV National Action Plan, 60 for RTI & 352 Community level awareness programme conducted by the TOT trained Community facilitator for 8800 persons • Series of 5 training workshops for 223 GoSL officials & PS Councilors (Divisional and village plan, SGBV Plan, RTI, Social Accountability, Personal development • Divisional & District Plan - Interface meetings between CS and LA and development of GN village level plans, Divisional plans in Delthota and Kandawalai DSD; Implementation of the joint programmes – Experimental; Social Accountability processes and increased motivation to participate in Local Government – particularly women • Election Monitoring - Conducting two mobile camps for issuing legal documents (NIC / Temporary IDs), Voter education campaign, Poster campaign on voting, Training and deployment of observers, Deployment of mobile observer teams; Promote March-12 Movement (clean politics) Meeting held with CSOs, Academics, Media, Politicians, Youth groups, Religious dignitaries, Business Community, Trade Unions etc. on for making positive change in the existing political culture, clean politics, 150 public meeting/ awareness for 4500 citizen will be conducted by the trained volunteers to create awareness on the clean politics / March-12 Movement, Printing 25,000 posters for creating awareness, Printing 125,000 leaflets - will be developed with the relevant messages and disseminate among the citizens in the two districts • Development of a Social Accountability Mechanism. - Training on SA for 41 PS members + officials, Training on 75 participants from two Civil Society Forums representatives on SA in 2 DSDs, Community Scorecard exercise with community members at GN level, Compiling the community Scorecard results, Interface meetings – CSO+ PS + GoSL in 2 DSDs, Combine development planning, Exchange / Exposure visit to successful PSs in the country, Bill Boards with messages on social accountability, Establishing village / GN / Ward based committee, Awarding best performer - officials / committee awards at divisional level based on people’s performance scoring cards - for GN, DO, SO & Division 		<p>Kilinochchi & Kandy</p>

Bird's Eye View of Projects Implemented

During the Year April 2017 - March 2018

Title of Project	Project Cost	Donor	Project Status
LINKAGES Sri Lanka	USD 20,278	Pact Inc.	Ongoing
Strengthening Partners' Capacity (SPC) Activities	LKR 800,000	Diakonia	Completed
Improved Livelihood Activities in Women Headed Households and families with persons with disabilities	LKR 1,127,245	India Development & Relief Fund	Ongoing
Re-inventing Values on Enhanced Reconciliation (RIVER) on Transitional Justice	LKR 7,497,000	United Nations Development Programme	Ongoing

	Major Activities	Participants	District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Technical and Organizational Capacity Assessment (ITOCA) and Organizational Performance Index (OPI), and development of Institutional Strengthening Plans (ISPs) Facilitators training; Partner Workshop to Contextualize ITOCA; Conduct ITOCA and OPI for 3 Key Populations (KP) CSOs; ITOCA and OPI Reports and ISPs Provide capacity development support based on ISPs; Monitoring of progress and adapting to needs; OPI re-assessment 	3 NGOs and its members	Galle & Colombo
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings for mobile / stationary observers and deploying monitoring observers to Polling Stations and Counting Centres 	DC and NGO members	Batticaloa and Galle
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training by trained cadre (based on UNDP funded project training module) in land management technologies (for prevention of land degradation) for 50 families; Provide revolving loan fund (RLF) capital (total of Rs.750,000) for over 50 families for various livelihood activities (home gardening, mushroom cultivation, conservation farming, providing pepper plants) Provide training for small tea holders and for pepper cultivation and mushroom cultivation; Provide training in conservation farming (at farm level); Sharing experiences / through exposure visits 	105 Families	Kandy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative workshop; Module Development; Training of Trainers Programme; 3 Exposure visits (Tamil speaking participants to Sinhala speaking areas and Sinhala speaking participants to Tamil speaking areas) Awareness programmes at village level; Training programmes for CSO leaders / religious leaders/ Government officials / Opinion makers Developing TJ simplified handbook based on the existing materials; Circulate the TJ processes and progress to general public and CSOs Establishing TJ Facilitation Desk; Enhanced better understanding among the different ethnic communities through Interface Dialogues 	50 trainers, 2750 individuals & CSO representatives from 11 districts, 11 district consortiums, 770 government officials, Religious Leaders and Opinion Makers from 11 districts	Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Ampara, Batticaloa, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Galle, Matara and Hambantota

Financial Information

Auditor's Report



Private & Confidential

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SRI LANKA CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2018, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Funds and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of, the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka statement of recommended practice for Non -for-Profit Organization.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Partners - N.S.C. De Silva FCA, PCMA, (DR)CGMA, LC, Piyasena FCA, LL.M, Wickramasinghe FCA, F&N, Marikkar FCA, S.M.S.S. Bandara MBA, FCA, D.S.D. Silva LL.B., Attorney - at -Law
Partners (Jointly) W.L.L. Perera FCA.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is an assurance of high level, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing website at: www.slaasc.com/auditingstandards/auditorsresponsibility. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and as far as it appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.


B. R. DE SILVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Colombo 05.

Date... 25-08-2018

DS/SK/hn



Financial Information

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

ASSETS	Notes	2018.03.31		2017.03.31
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.
ASSETS				
Non Current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	(4)	2,405,471.09		3,633,310
Total Non - Current Assets		2,405,471.09		3,633,310
Current Assets				
Accounts Receivable	(5)	5,365,842.16		4,930,464
Prepayments	(6)	971,150.72		934,529
Other Financial Assets	(7)	142,452,950.48		140,260,039
Advances	(8)	12,899,749.42		-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(9)	52,917,060.36		20,148,067
Total Current Asset		214,606,753.74		166,273,099
Total Assets		217,012,224.83		169,906,409
FUNDS & LIABILITIES				
Accumulated Reserves				
Unrestricted Funds	(10)	149,367,267.98		139,853,178
Restricted Funds	(11)	53,048,185.66		9,453,278
Total Accumulated Reserves		202,415,453.64		149,306,456
Non Current Liabilities				
Employee Benefit Obligations	(12)	9,572,466.18		8,510,958
Current Liabilities				
Accrued Expenses	(13)	574,126.24		7,584,017
Bank Overdrafts	(14)	4,450,178.77		4,504,978
Total Current Liabilities		5,024,305.01		12,088,995
Total Reserves & Liabilities		217,012,224.83		169,906,409

The Board of Governors is responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements. These Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Governors on 23rd July 2018.

I Certify that these Financial Statement have been prepared in Compliance with the requirement of the Companies Act, No 07 of 2007.

	Name	Signature	Date
DIRECTORS	(1) J. Henry de Mel	<i>J. Henry de Mel</i>	24/05/2018
	(2) S. R. Jayathilake	<i>S. R. Jayathilake</i>	24/08/2018
DATE OF APPROVAL BY THE BOARD	} 23/07/2018		
Finance Manager	(1) U. S. T. Vithanage	<i>U. S. T. Vithanage</i>	24/08/2018



Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

	Notes	2017/2018		2016/2017
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.
OPERATING INCOME				
Incoming Resources	(15)	76,250,794.19		103,687,912
Total Operating Income		76,250,794.19		103,687,912
OPERATING EXPENDITURE				
Staff Related Costs	(16)	16,517,227.60		15,526,373
Direct Project / Activity Costs	(17)	57,220,963.67		86,388,828
Administration Expenses	(18)	7,308,531.29		4,259,111
Rent		904,500.00		868,500
Depreciation		1,599,683.93		918,895
Total Operating Expenditure		83,550,906.49		107,961,707
Net Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Activities		(7,300,112.30)		(4,273,795)
OTHER INCOME				
Interest		15,066,162.25		12,734,233
Net Finance Income		10,580.69		-
Program Development Fund		2,477,128.00		4,497,713
Other Income		1,433,724.78		386,269
Total Other Income		18,987,595.72		17,618,215
Other Expenses	(19)	128,600.00		551,729
Total Other Expenditure		128,600.00		551,729
Net Surplus/(Deficit) of non - Operating Activities		18,858,995.72		17,066,486
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Taxation		11,558,883.42		12,792,691
Income Tax Expenses	(20)	2,371,406.79		4,548,345
Surplus/(Deficit) During the Year		9,187,476.63		8,244,346



Financial Information

Statement of Changes in Reserves

	Unrestricted Reserves		Restricted Reserves		Result of the Year		Total	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance as at 01st April 2016	141,439,006.61		3,210,875.14		-		144,649,881.75	
Restricted Funds Received During the Year		-	104,058,404.51		-		104,058,404.51	
Funds Transferred from one to other		-	5,026,353.61		-		5,026,353.61	
Interest Income		-	402,284.73		-		402,284.73	
Contribution from SLCDF			197,124.00		-		197,124.00	
Prior Year Adjustment	(9,830,175.00)		521,782.52		-		(9,308,392.48)	
Receivables Written Off		-	(275,634.00)		-		(275,634.00)	
Transfer to Statement Comprehensive Income	-		(103,687,912.02)		-		(103,687,912.02)	
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year 2016/2017	8,244,345.98		-		8,244,345.98		8,244,345.98	
Balance as at 31st March 2017	139,853,177.59		9,453,278.49		8,244,345.98		149,306,456.08	
Balance as at 01st April 2017	139,853,177.59		9,453,278.49				149,306,456.08	
Restricted Fund Received During the Year		-	119,926,754.72		-		119,926,754.72	
Funds Transferred from one to other		-	82,717.82		-		82,717.82	
Interest Income		-	84,246.10		-		84,246.10	
Prior Year Adjustment	326,613.76		(175,948.68)		-		150,665.08	
Receivables Written Off		-	(72,069.20)		-		(72,069.20)	
Transfer to Statement Comprehensive Income	-		(76,250,794.19)		-		(76,250,794.19)	
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year 2017/2018	9,187,476.63		-		9,187,476.63		9,187,476.63	
Balance as at 31st March 2018	149,367,267.98		53,048,185.06		9,187,476.63		202,415,453.64	



Statement of Cash Flow

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

	2017/2018 Rs.	2016/2017 Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year Before Tax	11,558,883	12,792,691
Adjustments for ;		
Depreciation	1,599,684	918,895
Profit /(Loss) on disposal Fixed Assets	-	-
Provision for Defined Benefit Plans	442,508	1,923,891
Interest Income	(15,066,162)	(12,734,233)
Prior Year Adjustment	326,614	
Operating Profit / (Loss) Before Working Capital Adjustments	(1,138,473)	2,901,244
(Increase) / Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(435,379)	(2,324,976)
(Increase) / Decrease in Prepayments	(36,621)	(70,811)
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(12,899,749)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Restricted Fund	43,594,906	3,241,113
Increase / (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	(5,251,839)	4,639,630
Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities	23,832,845	8,386,200
Income Tax Paid	(2,786,334)	(14,305,139)
WHT Paid	(1,343,126)	(1,176,404)
Gratuity Paid	-	(440,364)
Net Cash Flow from / (Used in) Operating Activities	19,703,386	(7,535,707)
Cash Flows from / (Used in) Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(371,845)	(15,750)
Interest Received	15,066,162	12,734,233
Interest Income from FDs against Retirement Benefit Obligations	619,001	366,942
Net Cash Flow from / (Used in) Investing Activities	15,313,319	13,085,425
Cash Flows from / (Used in) Financing Activities		
Net Cash Flow from / (Used in) Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	35,016,705	5,549,718
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	155,903,128	150,353,410
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	190,919,833	155,903,128
Favourable Balances		
Cash at Bank	195,144,222	160,033,680
Cash in Hand	225,789	374,426
Unfavourable Balances		
Cash at Bank	(4,450,179)	(4,504,978)
	190,919,833	155,903,128



Financial Information

Fund Note

Project	Balance as at 01/04/2017 Rs. Cts.	Funds received during the year	Net Interest Income	SLCDF FUND	Funds transferred	Incoming resources transferred to income statement	Balance as at 31/03/2018	Income Resources
USAID-SILK	(1,054,597.19)	2,111,785.00	5,020.67	(69,893.54)	-	(992,314.94)	-	992,314.94
USAID-DIG - 01	-	10,046,547.59	-	-	-	(7,188,210.30)	2,858,337.29	7,188,210.30
Diakonia-04-02	2,109,132.32	2,823,534.06	24,514.68	(500.00)	(305.71)	(4,956,375.35)	-	4,956,375.35
Diakonia-04-03	-	-	2,116.31	-	305.71	(424,661.18)	(422,239.16)	424,661.18
Diakonia-NW-02	3,952,889.42	5,644,658.11	49,772.16	(500.00)	-	(9,646,819.69)	-	9,646,819.69
Diakonia-NW-03	-	-	4,296.75	-	-	(1,337,178.42)	(1,332,881.67)	1,337,178.42
DIAK-EM	-	480,000.00	-	-	-	(800,000.00)	(320,000.00)	800,000.00
DIAK-RTI 01	-	400,000.00	-	54.00	-	(400,054.00)	-	400,054.00
Jou-DI-01	-	223,500.00	-	-	-	-	223,500.00	-
PLM-01-P	430,438.93	-	605.81	-	(82,412.11)	(348,632.63)	-	348,632.63
PLM-01-IRU	(1,444,580.01)	4,770,731.00	22,169.86	(1,567.50)	-	(2,821,099.68)	525,653.67	2,821,099.68
PLM-01-SUT	(1,504,639.42)	6,991,520.00	22,169.86	(1,567.50)	-	(3,713,822.60)	1,793,660.34	3,713,822.60
PLM-02-P	-	3,346,844.00	21,564.05	(1,567.50)	82,412.11	(3,930,337.78)	(481,085.12)	3,930,337.78
PLM-AIP	(480,315.11)	15,039,712.00	39,906.38	(2,821.50)	-	(13,274,762.39)	1,321,719.38	13,274,762.39
PLM-02A	1,089,510.55	2,070,480.00	22,169.86	(2,067.50)	-	(4,076,101.97)	(896,009.06)	4,076,101.97
PLM-02B	(369,788.74)	3,367,080.00	19,213.16	(1,358.50)	-	(4,250,890.07)	(1,235,744.15)	4,250,890.07
Helv-02	206,010.63	2,849,692.59	-	-	-	(3,065,423.56)	(9,720.34)	3,065,423.56
Helv-03	-	1,558,539.00	-	-	-	(991,239.38)	567,299.62	991,239.38
CMRHOP-02	-	4,048,948.38	-	-	-	(3,833,063.00)	215,885.38	3,833,063.00
HOPE-03	(76,543.00)	150,787.82	-	-	-	-	74,244.82	-
HOPE-04	-	1,057,639.67	-	-	-	(556,800.00)	500,839.67	556,800.00
IDRF-KAN	-	1,127,245.00	-	-	-	(470,346.00)	656,899.00	470,346.00
PACT-01	-	1,714,605.00	-	-	-	(839,910.85)	874,694.15	839,910.85
EU	-	47,104,105.50	-	-	-	(8,143,638.40)	38,960,467.10	8,143,638.40
UNDP-RIVER	-	2,998,800.00	-	-	-	(189,112.00)	2,809,688.00	189,112.00
Special Projects	1,665,296.64	-	-	-	-	-	1,665,296.64	-
	4,522,815.02	119,926,754.72	233,519.55	(81,789.54)	-	(76,250,794.19)	48,350,505.56	76,250,794.19



	Overhead and Direct cost							Transfer of Total O/H & direct cost	Total project related expenditure
	Overhead charges	Direct cost							
		Salaries	Transport	Field office	Monitoring	Miscellaneous	Total Direct cost		
8,000.00	80,919.00	-	90,995.94	8,850.00	42,880.00	223,644.94	231,644.94	760,670.00	
-	1,356,904.66	151,250.00	389,383.00	247,660.00	-	2,145,197.66	2,145,197.66	5,043,012.64	
264,342.00	783,372.77	66,935.00	406,508.88	334,635.00	6,468.75	1,597,920.40	1,862,262.40	3,094,112.95	
83,807.49	140,303.69	550.00	-	200,000.00	-	340,853.69	424,661.18	-	
512,949.79	1,119,213.25	75,680.00	-	142,985.00	-	1,337,878.25	1,850,828.04	7,795,991.65	
151,587.48	319,455.73	2,915.00	-	-	-	322,370.73	473,958.21	863,220.21	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,054.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21,466.63	39,250.00	33,440.00	-	4,265.00	9,501.00	86,456.00	107,922.63	240,710.00	
160,549.66	1,268,244.51	-	117,725.69	140,407.50	96,097.33	1,622,475.03	1,783,024.69	1,038,074.99	
219,496.46	840,545.42	-	150,527.20	142,158.50	92,034.06	1,225,265.18	1,444,761.64	2,269,060.96	
231,507.42	959,804.84	96,030.00	193,517.38	245,220.00	68,968.16	1,563,540.38	1,795,047.80	2,135,289.98	
954,120.00	1,816,058.81	261,346.25	1,308,771.71	781,484.80	56,940.51	4,224,602.08	5,178,722.08	8,096,040.31	
245,651.92	847,851.58	179,966.87	180,670.11	117,125.00	164,325.53	1,489,939.09	1,735,591.01	2,340,510.96	
259,237.26	692,694.14	105,111.87	151,136.01	175,875.50	81,661.59	1,206,479.11	1,465,716.37	2,785,173.70	
101,279.04	930,017.85	-	-	81,524.70	-	1,011,542.55	1,112,821.59	1,952,601.97	
63,262.73	336,071.72	-	-	44,207.93	-	380,279.65	443,542.38	547,697.00	
-	-	81,510.00	-	-	-	81,510.00	81,510.00	3,751,553.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	73,800.00	-	-	-	-	73,800.00	73,800.00	483,000.00	
-	-	20,570.00	-	-	-	20,570.00	20,570.00	449,776.00	
171,385.00	19,415.00	-	-	-	-	19,415.00	190,800.00	649,110.85	
823,820.00	1,158,881.99	-	-	-	-	1,158,881.99	1,982,701.99	6,160,936.41	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,112.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,272,462.88	12,782,804.96	1,075,304.99	2,989,235.92	2,666,398.93	618,876.93	20,132,621.73	24,405,084.61	51,845,709.58	

Polythene and Plastic free world

Plastic pollution is the result of plastic waste accumulating and adversely affecting the environment and ecosystems around it. The world's oceans are being hit the worst by this problem. The amount of plastic that "leaks" into the ocean each year world-wide is estimated to be 8 million metric tons. In fact, the top 5 countries on the list; China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka together account for almost 60% of the plastic pollution in the Ocean.

Marine plastic pollution constitutes one of the most serious emerging threats to the health of the oceans and a major hazard to marine biodiversity. We face a future with more plastic in the ocean than fish by 2050. 80% of marine plastic pollution originates from land based sources. It is possible that the Ocean could contain 1 Kg. of plastic for every 3 Kg. of fish by 2025 and more plastic than fish by 2050, if the rate at which plastic debris enter the ocean goes unchecked. The plastic debris floating on the ocean accounts for only 5% of all the plastic trash dumped into the sea the other 95% is submerged beneath the surface. Over time plastic material does not biodegrade but breaks down into tiny particles known as microplastics which can be eaten by small marine animals and enter the food chain. The most effective way to have less plastic in the ocean is to use less plastic in the first place.

The urgently needed solution calls for a combination of enhanced awareness, reduced plastic use and massively improved waste management.

Due to the lack of waste treatment solutions in Sri Lanka, about 85% of the collected waste is mixed and dumped into open landfills. Open dumping results in many types of health and environmental hazards, including increased risk of dengue, leachate contaminating ground water sources and soils, and a threat of landfill landslides. A shift from current practices to garbage sorting and efficient collection, recycling and reuse, needs to take place in Sri Lanka, to mitigate these risks.

The Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation (SLCDF) is working to increase the effectiveness of civil society in reducing plastics pollution of marine environments. Raising awareness and capacity building of women, youth, and school children, with a focus on achieving real behavior change, will be a central project component.



The urgently needed solution calls for a combination of enhanced awareness, reduced plastic use and massively improved waste management.

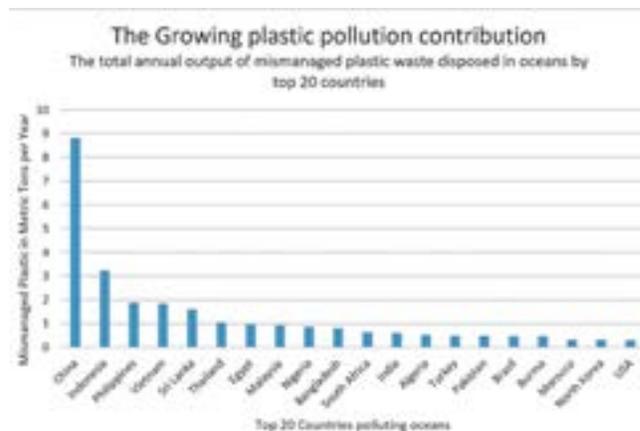


SLCDF has been implementing a Community Based Environmental Management Project October 2017 onwards in 22 peri-urban villages (population: 38,000) located along the banks of the Gin Ganga River in the Galle District, Southern Province, spread along the river over 50km. It is funded by the USAID in association of Development Innovative Group (DIG) under the Municipal Waste Recycling Programme (MWRP). It includes some of the most polluting Divisional Secretaries Divisions in the Galle District, Bope-Poddala, Nagoda and Baddegama. The households, businesses, markets, and schools generate approximately 65-70% of organic waste, with the remaining waste comprising of polythene and plastic, paper, metals, glass, textiles, and other materials. The uncollected waste by the Local Authority what is dumped near or in streams, rivers and canals often ends up in the sea.

The main objective in this project is to raise awareness and build capacity of communities, specifically women, youth and school children on solid waste management and to reduce, reuse, and recycling polythene and plastic. Out of 8800 households, in 22 villages selected for the project, over 1500 families have been made so aware upto now by the Community Environment Facilitators (CEF). Presently those who got awareness have started separation of non-degradable waste at house hold level and making compost with biodegradable waste. The segregated waste is then collected from the households by the 22 Resource Collectors (Waste Collectors) who have been identified by the project. In each village the resource collection centre is being used for keeping waste from which it is collected by the recyclers who have been linked with the project.

The CEF group of 50 were selected from the community have undergone training on TOT and disseminating of theoretical and practical knowledge, the benefits of waste segregation and recycling at household level. These CEFs are the point persons for communicating with the residents and businesses of 22 villages of the project, with the objective of creating a better environment and minimizing health threats within the home and in the broader community.

Provincial Department of Local Government, Southern Province, and Pradeshiya Sabhas are very much involved in implementing this project. Presently all the awareness training programmes begin with them taking the environmental pledge and adjourn the programme by singing the



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Polythene and Plastic free world

environment song. Both these convey the message of the importance of the environment and to protect the ocean from the polythene and plastic. Awareness programmes for school children, CSO leaders and local government staff also were conducted at the field level and will continue further.

Highlights of the programme

- Community adopting the MWRP concept and parents and children practising it at household level
- Relevant authorities of decision making level being invited to stakeholder meetings who give fullest support to implement their respective project components to make a success of the project
- As a result of the awareness programme conducted at a Sunday school in Horagampita in Baddegama, a weekly Kasala Pola (Plastic and Polythene collecting point) has been set up at the temple. It is being operated by the resource collector and the primary class students and parents bring cleaned plastic and polythenes to the point. It is totally coordinated by the Community Environmental Facilitators. Our plan is to replicate this model to other GN divisions.
- As a result of home garden programmes for households, where some training on systematic cultivation was provided, most of the participants have started growing more vegetables in their home gardens and by now around 600 – 700 compost pits have been setup in them.
- The organizing of the Shramadana Campaigns (cleaning) with special themes such as the World Environment Day / Earth Day brings about collaboration and acceptance by all of the programme.
- Special awareness programmes for school teachers and school canteens have been organized in 10 out of a total of 25 schools in the project area.
- During Vesak a handbill encouraging eschewing of polythene / plastic use in 'dansalas' was distributed to around 500 'dansalas' in the Galle district.



The programme projects the broad message to all concerned in the project area, CSOs, CBOs, Governmental organizations, Business premises, households, schools, school children and youth,

- of minimizing use of polythene and plastic
- discarding such material, if used, in such ways as not to harm the environment



Purblind but totally enterprising woman

Forty eight years old Ms. Sumanaseeli Wanigasinghe of Alutgoda, Tangalle, is married to Mr. R.A. Karunadasa, and they have been blessed with four sons. One child attends school while another the youngest is schooling at a special School run by NGO Navajeevana, for children with various disabilities. The eldest works on the express highway, while the 24 year old second son, helps the parents with their work.

The husband who was the main breadwinner in the family doing subsistence agriculture and daily casual wage labour could not meet all the needs of the family after an accident. Therefore Sumanaseeli went into grinding Kurakkan as a self-employment venture, getting it ground at a grinding mill in Tangalle and selling packeted Kurakkan flour. Around 2010 she had the good fortune of getting a small grinding machine from Action Aid and then onwards was grinding the Kurakkan in her own grinder.

Then Sumanaseeli became a member of the Sri Lanka Drushyabadhitha Janatha Sammelanaya in 2011 which NGO joined the Hambantota District Consortium as a full-fledged member in 2016. In 2017 HOPE International Development Agency (HIDA) provided a grant through Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation to Sri Lanka Drushyabadhitha Sammelanaya for the project on “Economic Empowerment for Visually Impaired individuals”.

She was privileged to be a member of the first group of beneficiaries under this project where along with attendant training they are provided with funds under the RLF loan scheme. Sumanaseeli was able to secure a RLF loan of Rs.25,000. She used this productively, purchasing large quantities of Kurakkan in bulk from the market and by investing Rs.5000 as an advance payment for buying another second hand grinder from an acquaintance. (The balance had to be paid in two monthly instalments later on).

She gains much on bulk purchasing, buying when the market is depressed, getting larger quantities. The new loan helped her to do all this, while the basic SIYB training under the EYES project provided new skills for improved management. This training gave her and the family new self-confidence to go into more enterprising directions in their small business. Now she keeps a systematic record of all transactions, using new skills provided by the trainers.



In the sales effort all members of the family pitch in through sheer commitment. They sell to around eight retail outlets in Tangalle and Ranminitenna. The product is marketed under the label of 'Prasanna Nishpadana' (being the second son's name). They never had any returns so far, the quality is assured.

Monthly sales figure around four hundred 500 gm. packets of Kurakkan flour, but sometimes going upto 600 packets. They are sold at around Rs.110 – 120, while it is retailed at Rs.140, for a 500 gm. packet. The sales income realised every month works out to at least Rs.35,000. The profit works out to around Rs.18,000 for a month.

With this additional income coming in the first call is on the repayment of the RLF loan of Rs.25,000, she repays Rs.2000 every month, though really the instalment expected is only Rs.1500. Sumanaseeli ploughs in Rs.5000 every month back into the business, by way of working capital for purchasing raw material. The balance goes to added costs of extra tuition for the smaller son, and any further leftover is used to defray household expenses.

The family has had the good fortune of being selected for allocation of a new house from the recent NHDA (Government) housing scheme in Kataragama. They have hopes of expanding their business to the new location as well sometime in the future.

Sumanaseeli happens to be serving as a Committee member of the Sri Lanka Drusyabaditha Janatha Sammelanaya, and actively supported all its activities. She has future expectation of purchasing a second hand tractor for the second son. The family hopes to also expand their business by accessing the well-known supermarket chain, Food City.



A journey worth reminiscing

“They say life has many surprises in turn. I think that’s what happened to me. As soon as I finished my O/Ls I was selected by SLCDF to be part of the AI* Palmera programme. This opportunity created a new venture in my life. I have never experienced happiness and a proud moment in life previously as I had nothing special happening. But this AI* programme is special. When a farmer calls to convey the joyous message about the birth of a calf, I am brimming with joy to know that not only has my AI succeeded but a new life has stepped on to earth. These words were uttered by the PAIT# Prashanth. He continued to say, “The happiness I gain from this job is inexplicable. If a female calf is born the farmers rush to my office with a box of sweets to wish me to convey their happiness. I don’t think any other job would give so much joy and self-satisfaction as this”.

When asked if he would seek other avenues in future he says “No, I am heart content with this job and there are many more farmers who depend on me to do AI, so I will never leave. I started working right after my O/Ls and never had the opportunity to go back to a classroom to study. The training at the University of Peradeniya was one of the most memorable days in my life. As I was able to be trained at a university under a professor, even if it was a short period. I always dreamed of what studying at a university would feel like and it was surreal! We visited the veterinary office and saw how the livestock are treated. We are unaware of the ox to which the semen we use to inseminate is used for, but during this training we were taught the process. It was a new experience”.

When asked how he knows his AIs are a success, he gave a different answer saying, “I have taught the farmers how to identify the livestock has got the heat in its body. So they immediately call me identifying the right sound from the livestock. I know my AIs are a success because the knowledge passed on to the farmers are being utilized fruitfully. The farmers are family to me and I share all the knowledge I have gained with them”.

He has been appointed as the Secretary of the LIBCO- Federation for maintaining a close relationship with the farmers and being committed with all LIBCO activities

He has been appointed as the Secretary of the LIBCO - Federation for maintaining a close relationship with the farmers and being committed with all LIBCO activities. He says, working at an organization is a new experience; handling accounts, working with officials and learning how to control the farmers during a crisis.

“It has simply been an incredible journey with so many valuable experiences and moments to look back and cherish in life”, says Prashanth the PAIT from Puthukudiyiruppu.

*AI - Artificial Insemination
-LIBCO - Livestock Breeders Cooperatives Society

#PAIT - Private Artificial Insemination Technicians



Climbing up the social ladder

“Poverty was part of my life since the beginning as I was born poor, but I was determined that I should not die as one. The biggest regret I have in life is having spent 45 years of my life as a poor man. When I first came to the village Suthanthirapuram Colony village in the year 1980, it was a forest. I cut the trees surrounding my house and cleared 3 acres of land for myself. This land was utilized to plant green grams, but the wild animals in the forest kept destroying the plants”. Although Selvarasa was interested in growing chillies he didn’t have proper guidance for implementation. “I still consider myself fortunate to be part of the Palmera

programme, as the new method for chillie cultivation was introduced in our village, I embraced this opportunity”. Rs. 20,000 was provided to the beneficiary through the Palmera programme and they were taught about the new methods of cultivation of chillies, in a quarter acre.

“My first harvest brought me great joy as I gained an income of Rs. 50,000. Palmera projects have given me happiness I have never experienced in life before. After this joyous outcome I have decided to cultivate in two acres of land. We aren’t poor anymore and my family is well fed all three meals”.

“My first harvest brought me great joy as I gained an income of Rs. 50,000. Palmera projects have given me happiness I have never experienced in life before”



When age is not a barrier

“We had six children and lived with the hope that they would look after us at our old age. But our dreams and hopes were proved false as my children were focused in rebuilding their own lives after marriage”, says Sivapathamalar with tears in her eyes. Although it was just Sivapathamalar and her husband in the family, poverty made it impossible for them to keep up with the daily expenses. “My husband is a daily worker and all that he earns is taken up for meals. During this period Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed in the Suthanthirapuram Colony, but I was hesitant to join it in the beginning. But once I saw other women actively participating I decided I should join” says Sivapathamalar. Saving methods

were taught in these groups and Sivapathamalar has saved Rs.8500. She has even taken a loan of Rs. 12000 to open a small shop. New beginnings and ventures need not be made at a young age, and this is proof through the lives of Sivapathamalar and her husband. A housewife is now a small shop owner at the age of 58! “My husband doesn’t go to work since he is old, so now I am the bread winner of the family. I earn an income of Rs. 500 per day from my shop, which helps me save and cover the rest of the expenses of my family. I was afraid of looking forward since we had no support in life but as a member of the SHG Thamarapillayar, I see hope in moving ahead!”, says Sivapathamalar.

New beginnings and ventures need not be made at a young age, and this is proof through the lives of Sivapathamalar and her husband.



Corporate Information

Name of the Company

Sri Lanka Centre for Development Facilitation

Country of Incorporation

Sri Lanka

Legal Form

(i) Company Registration

A Company limited by guarantee incorporated in Sri Lanka under the Companies Act No.17 of 1982 and reregistered under the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

Date of Incorporation

01.09.2009

Company Registration No.

GA 401

(ii) NGO Registration

Registered with the National Secretariat of Non Governmental Organizations

Date of Incorporation

13.02.2008

NGO Registration No.

FL - 126704

Registered Office

No. 28/5, De Fonseka Road, Colombo 05

Tel: +94 (0) 11 2508435 / 2584883

Fax: + 94 (0) 11 2584883 / 2508435

Website: www.slcdf.net

Board of Management

Vidya Jyothi Emeritus Prof. Sarath W. Kotagama, Chairman

Dr. Ramanie Jayatilaka, Secretary

Mr. J.M. Henry de Mel, Treasurer

Mr. L.P.D. Dayananda, Member

Ms. Kala Peiris, Member

Dr. Chandani Liyanage

Company Secretaries

Corporate Affairs (Pvt) Ltd

68/1, Dawson Street, Colombo 2

Auditors

B.R. DE SILVA & Co.

No. 22/4, Vijaya Kumaranatunga Mw, Colombo 05

Bankers

Standard Chartered Bank - Colpetty Branch

46 B, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 03

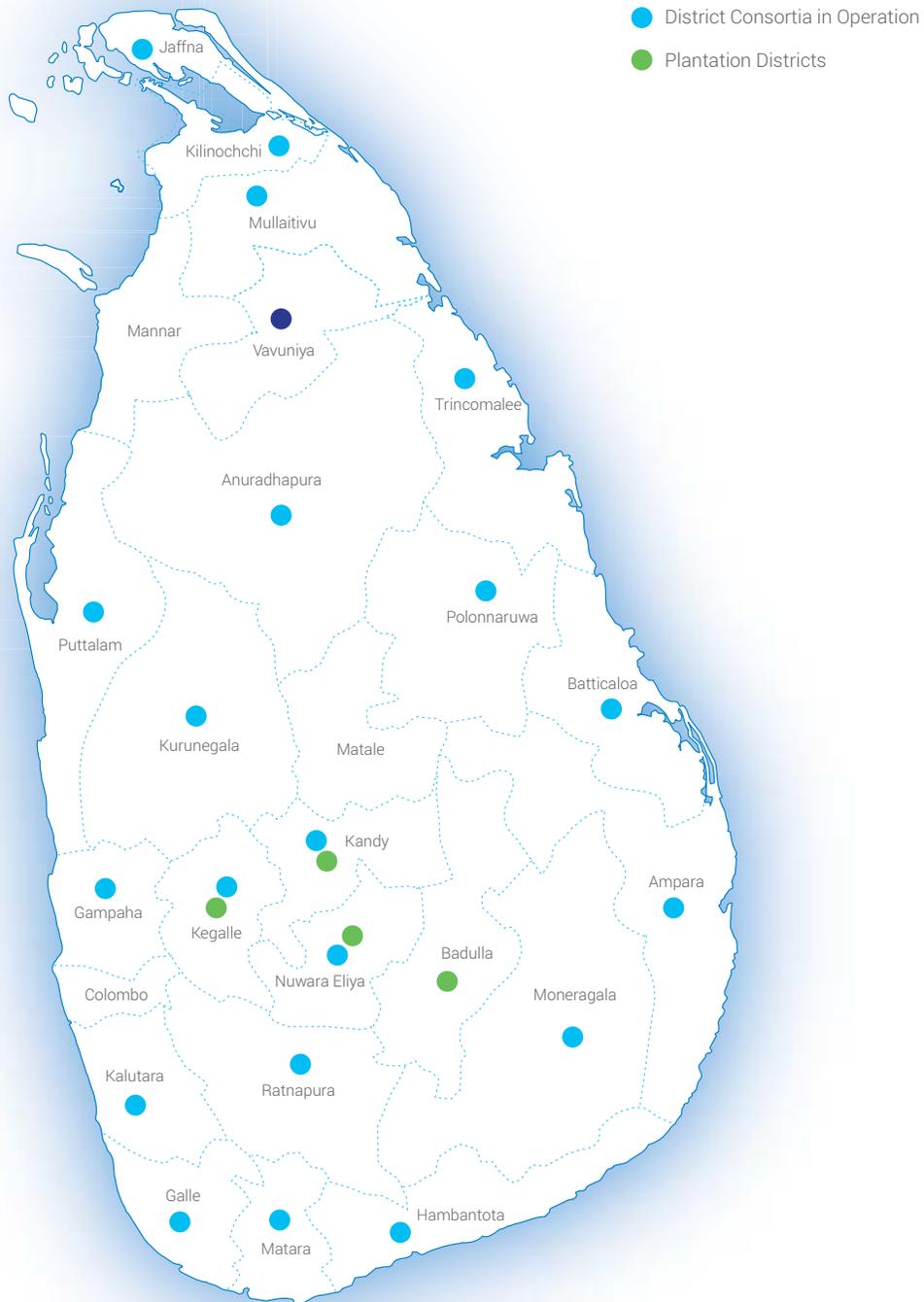
Tel: +94 (0) 11 4 525200

Past & Present* Partner Organizations

Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Canada
Builders Labourers Federation of Queensland (BLFQ)	Australia
Brigitte Weigand	Germany
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
Canadian Hunger Foundation / Partners in Rural Development	Canada
Christian Children's Fund of Canada	Canada
Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Resources Centre	Philippines
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	Germany
Development and Peace	Canada
Development Innovations Group / USAID*	USA
Diakonia*	Sri Lanka
European Union*	Sri Lanka
Girl Guides Canada	Canada
Heifer International	Nepal / USA
Help the Aged Canada	Canada
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation*	Sri Lanka
Hindu Temple School	Canada
Hope International Development Agency*	Canada
Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre	Canada
India Development & Relief Fund, Inc.*	USA
International Development & Refugee Foundation	Canada

Jules and Paul-Emile Ledger Foundation	Canada
Match International Centre	Canada
National Language Project	Sri Lanka
NGO's Water Supply & Sanitation Decade Service	Sri Lanka
North Atlantic Marine Alliance	Canada
Oxfam Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Pact, Inc.*	USA
Palmera Projects*	Australia
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
Stichting Gilles	Belgium
The Asia Foundation	Sri Lanka
UEnd: Foundation (Christmas Future Foundation)	Canada
United Nations Development Programme*	Sri Lanka
United Nations Office for Project Services / (GEF / SGP)	Sri Lanka
University of Guelph	Canada
USAID*	Sri Lanka
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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