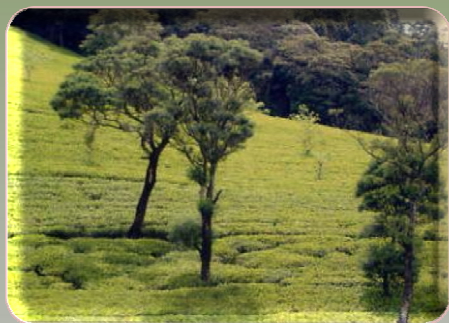


Annual Report



2010

Institute of Social Development



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Preface

It is our pleasure to present before you the Annual Report of Institute of Social Development (ISD) from January to December 2010.

The report presents you a gist of activities carried out by the ISD team during the year under review. During the reporting period, several remarkable activities have been conducted by ISD, and a series of programmes extended to the rights of the plantation community.

I wish to express my warm appreciation to my committed, innovative team, which is the backbone of ISD, for extending its fullest cooperation to ISD to accomplish its mission. Further, I take this opportunity to thank the donors and the stakeholders, mainly the community members, executives of the plantation companies, trade unions, NGOs, Provincial Council, Pradeshiya Sabha and Divisional Secretariat members for their cooperation to ISD to fulfill its tasks.

Kandy, Sri Lanka

May 2011

P.Muthulingam.

Executive Director

Organizational Profile

In 1991, a group of people involved in various development activities, took the initiatives to form the institute by pooling their experiences and ideas. The group had identified that unless the marginalized plantation community realized and took steps to change the situation, no one from outside could bring sustainable changes to their lives.

Based on this concept, ISD group started its activities by empowering the marginalized plantation community on their rights, and capacitating them to win and safeguard their rights.

Introduction

As an organization focusing on the right issues of the plantation community, ISD has given emphasis to governance and local government from 2007 onwards. Following the amendment to the Citizenship Act in 2003, the stateless issue of the plantation community was solved and the entire community became eligible to enjoy the right as citizens. However, ISD identified that the exclusion of the plantation worker settlements from the local government framework had become the main obstacle to the community to enjoy the right to development, by preventing Local Government Authorities from extending the development work to the plantation community.

Taking into consideration of this fundamental shortcoming, ISD initiated capacity building programmes for the community and advocated the policy makers to overcome this impasse.

Furthermore, ISD focused on promoting decent work for unorganized sector and domestic workers and took up their issues.

Governance

ISD is legally registered under the Social Service Act in 1995 and later under the Ministry of Social Services (Regd. L. 08608) adhering to the new provision of the government. The governing body of ISD consists of General Council and an Executive Committee. The General Council meets annually and elects the Executive Council whose term expires after two years. The Executive Committee normally meets thrice a year but number of meetings may increase whenever necessary to make necessary decisions and to review organizational progress. The Executive Director leads the organization on behalf of executive committee and is the chairman of executive committee on an ex-officio basis.

Board of Members:

- Mr. P. Muthulingam (Director, Institute of Social Development)
- Prof. R. Sivakanesan (Head of the Dept. of Bio-chemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya)
- Mr. S. Muralitharan (National Advisor, GTZ – Ministry of Education)
- Ms. Pulsara Liyanage (Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Western Classics, University of Colombo)
- Dr. Ramani Hettiarachchi (Senior lecturer, Dept. of History, University of Peradeniya)
- Prof. S. Seneviratne (Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Archeology, University of Peradeniya)
- Ms. Gowrie Palaniappan (Researcher)

Resource and Cooperation

Since 2009, Bread for the World has become the main donor by providing funds for the core activities of ISD and its recurrent expenses. SOMO Netherlands, Global Net Asia and SAFORB have contributed to carry out the case study and researches on the plight of Domestic workers, CSR of local companies and an advocacy program for civil society organizations on CSR.

At the same time, Solidaridad assisted ISD to initiate the UTZ certification for tea sector. ISD's long standing partner, Christian Aid provided seed money for the capacity building of the plantation youth in obtaining legal documents such as birth certificates, identity cards, other legal documents and at the same time to aware plantation youth on labour rights, gender and career guidance.

Building citizenry leadership for responsive governance

i. Promoting CBOs to win the right to development and livelihood

Sri Lanka is one of the foremost countries in the region that practices democracy since 1930s and thus has given more power to the local government institutions where people are involved in decision-making in relation to rural development matters. However, the plantation worker population remains excluded from this process since the inception of the system. This practice, introduced by colonial masters is continuing to date in spite of the country boasting a six decades of independence. The worker settlements have hitherto been excluded from the purview of the local governments. The situation has made the plantation community naïve to local government and development programmes. At the same time, it discourages the people's concern from demanding social services from the local government institutions.

In this context, ISD formed 17 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in selected estates and educated them on the role of local government, Divisional Secretariats (DS) and the rights of citizens for development. As the first step of this exercise, CBO members were taken to the local government institutions and Divisional Secretariats. They were familiarized about the duties and functions of the local government authorities, the services rendered by those authorities, and the role of elected Pradeshiya Saba members.

The outcome of this two year exercise with the community can be summed up as follows:

- CBO leaders made visits to the DS and Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) without depending

on estate management, trade union representatives or any other person, to obtain basic legal documents i.e. Birth, Marriage, Death Certificates and Identity Cards.

- CBO leaders and members submitted memorandums to the Divisional Secretaries requesting to extend their services to the plantation community, and as a result, availed themselves several services such as skill training for the youths, registering the elders under Elders' Authorities and services given to elders.
- Women members of the CBOs initiated action to register their groups independently under the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, in order to obtain the services provided by the ministry.
- Joined with the Health Department and DSs, CBOs organized dengue eradication Shrama Dana programmes.



Elderly couple married legally after 45 years- Hatale

- Organized mobile marriage registration services for couples who have been married according to their religious rites.

- The community members get their names registered in the electoral list in June and verify in December every year whether their names have been registered. Until the ISD stepped in, these activities were never carried out by the community.

Thus, the capacitated CBOs are now confident enough to visit PSs and DSs independently. Whenever PSs or DSs organize skill trainings, such as home gardening, sewing, and farming, CBOs are invited to participate.

ii. Awareness for youth and women

The plantation youth were enlightened on the services rendered by the government such as skill and career development trainings. The workshops were specially focused on promoting women's leadership, gender equality and gender responsive governance among the community.

iii. Women's CBO initiation



Discussion on women's group registration under Women's Affairs Ministry

ISD promoted CBOs among the plantation community to deal with the government institutions and avail themselves of its services. The female members of the CBOs participated in the discussions held with the DSs.



Mobile registration camp-Madulkelle



Realizing the specific services of the Women's Affairs Ministry (WAM), female CBO members initiated to form separate groups. Some are on the process of registering under WAM to obtain their services. This is the first instance where the plantation women have voluntarily formed organizations to obtain the services provided by the WAM.

In addition to capacitating the women on local government activities, ISD enlightened the women on their participation in political arena. The girls and women were enhanced on the development activities and the role of political parties. Thus, ISD promoted women to take part in local government elections to raise a collective voice to win their rights.

iv. Street Drama



Street drama performance in Panwila

ISD have formed a street drama group and successively performed twenty street dramas covering six Pradeshiya Sabhas. It turned out to be a very effective medium to communicate, educate and create awareness among the plantation community. Prevailing issues like child labour, good governance, gender responsive governance, plantation workers' wage, political exclusion and etc were chosen as the major themes.

v. Awareness on inclusion of plantation settlement under local government



A community member expressed his views during the discussion on inclusion

A series of dialogues, workshops and interface meetings were organized under the theme of inclusion of the plantation settlement into the jurisdiction of local government. ISD initiated several dialogues between the CBO members, civil society leaders and the Pradeshiya Saba members. During the dialogues, CBO members were been to be made aware of the function of the government institutions (PS, DS, Ministries, etc) and the services rendered by those institutions.

Meanwhile leaders of the Plantation Sector Social Forum (PSSF) member organizations and TUs

were capacitated towards enhancing the involvement of civil society leaders with the local government institutions. Proposed electoral



changes, delimitation of local authority boundaries and inclusion of plantation settlement had been discussed in the workshops. A proposal was compiled and submitted to the Delimitation Committee on the creation of more DSs and Grama Niladari Vasams.

Further ISD organized interface meetings for elected representatives and CBO leaders on the inclusion of the plantation settlement into the local government jurisdiction.

vi. Dialogue with Civil Society members and Political representatives.



Interface meeting with Deltota DS officers & CBO members

ISD organized several interaction meetings with the DS officers. The CBO members, who visited the secretariats, were surprised after listening to the officers regarding the available services and then their relevance to the community's development.

Following these interaction meetings, the motivated groups took steps to register the elders with the Elders' Authority to obtain its services.

vii. Link the excluded plantation community with the local government



Dialogue with TU leaders & CBO leaders with Divisional Secretariat

The government had initiated a multitude of development programs through various ministries to strengthen the capacity of various groups of the community. However, most of these government-sponsored activities did not reach the plantation community. On the other hand, the community

never approaches the government institutions due to their ignorance of the government-sponsored activities. ISD played a key role in bonding these two parties.

Advocacy & Lobby

i. Vesting plantation settlements with local government authority



Former Udapalatha PS member sharing her experience

Although quite a good number of political changes have taken place since the independence, the plantation settlements have not brought within the purview of PS. This hinders the development of that sector. Hence, ISD has organized awareness programmes among the plantation community members on the importance of their demand to include the plantation settlements within the rural development framework of the local authorities.

In the meantime political parties, TUs, civil society organizations and the policy makers have been advocated on the negative impact of such exclusion and the way it obstructs the development of the community.

In this respect, a memorandum was submitted to the policy makers following a workshop.

Resolution Adopted by the Plantation Trade Union and Civil Society Organizations at the Convention held on 16/03/2010 at Hotel Renuka- Colombo

Mahinda Chinthana vision for the future states “*One of my major goals to make the plantation community a house owning society. Accordingly, instead of the present line rooms every plantation worker family will be proud owner of a new home with basic amenities by the year 2015.*”

We, the representatives of Civil Society organizations in the Plantation Sector, appreciate and welcome this firm commitment spelt out in the Mahinda Chinthana- Vision for the future.

In the meantime we note with concern that although it has been long understood and accepted that the appalling condition of the plantation worker housing need to be urgently remedied neither when the plantations were brought under the Land Reform Law, nor when the plantation came to be re-privatized action was not taken to the remedy situation. Nor has any meaningful steps has been taken to vest the plantation worker housing in the local authorities which will enable the community to benefit from the services envisaged either in the Mahinda Chinthana policy or other agreements preceding it.

It is also noted with regret that efforts of Pradesiysa Saba members representing the plantation community to secure extension of Pradesiysa Sabas services to the said community, are censured by legal barriers under section 33 of Pradesiysa Saba Act 15 of 1987.

We, therefore call upon the government to remove this barrier which is an impediment to the extension of local government services to the plantation sector.

Further, we call upon the government to increase the Pradesiysa Saba, Divisional Secretariats, Grama Seva Niladari Divisions and appoint Tamil Officers to the Pradesiysa Sabas making it easier for the said community to deal with them in Tamil Language.

We solicit the government take appropriate action to have this particular section removed so that this hapless community could enjoy the full benefit of the Pradesiysa Saba.

We also call upon all political parties to support and urge upon the government to take necessary steps in order to bring the long isolated plantation community into the mainstream development process.

Civil Society organizations Trade Unions and individuals present:

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Mr. O. A. Ramaiah	Ceylon Plantation Workers Union (Red Flag Union) and PSSF	Ms .R. Sanmugatheeba	Ex-Pradesiysa Saba Member
Mr. R. Ramanathan	Joint Plantation Trade Union Centre and Lanka Estate Workers Union	Mr. R. Ramachandra	Ex-Pradesiysa Saba Member
Mr.P.G. Chandrasena	Sri Lanka Nidhas Sevaka Sangamaya	Mr. Michel Jokiam	Plantation Rural Education Development Organization
Mr. S. Murugaih	All Ceylon United Workers Congress	Mr. Muthusamy	Lanka Organics (Pvt) Ltd.
Mr. T. Iyathurai	Workers Liberation Front	Mr. M. Vamadevan	U.N.D.P.
Mr. P.P Devaraj	Foundation for Conflict Transformation	Mr. V. Anthony	Uva workers Development Foundation
Mr. A.C.R. John	Centre for Social Concern	Ms. K.Yogeshwari	Institute of Social Development
Mr. C.Navaratne	Ministry of Education –Uva Province	Mr. Sandanam Sathyanathan	Institute of Social Development
Mr.P. Mohan Subramaniam	Christian Workers Fellowship	Dr. A. S. Chandrabose	Open University of Sri Lanka
Prof.S. Sandarasegaran	University of Colombo	Mr. Deenadayalu	Ministry of Community Development Social Int.
Prof. M. Mookaia	Open University of Sri Lanka	Prof. R. Sivakanesan	University of Peradeniya
Mr. A. Muthulingam	United Plantation Workers Union	Mr. S. Muralitharan	Ministry of Education
Mr. P. Muthulingam	Institute of Social Development		

ii. Advocacy on proposed electoral reform and Delimitation

The government had proposed electoral reforms and delimitation related to the local government body. So ISD prepared and handed over a memorandum to the government relating the issues faced by the plantation community. A discussion was organized summoning the sitting

members and ex-members of the house, PC and local governments. ISD highlighted the exclusion and the lapses in the proposal submitted by the government. Following the discussion with the elected representatives of the PCs and PSs; ISD submitted a memorandum to the government.



Ex-MP Mr. P.P. Devaraj & Mr. Sunil Bastian expressed their views during the workshop on electoral reform and delimitations

- In a compiled proposal submitted to the President, the Ministry of local government, the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration and the PCs, the following remarks were quoted:

Proposal Submitted by Plantation Civil Society

Electoral Changes and Delimitations of Local Authority Boundaries

We have pleasure to refer to your advertisement in the Daily News of 29th April 2010 calling for recommendations and suggestions on the above. We had organized a discussion on 12.05.2010 at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute for which we had invited representatives of civil society organizations, trade unions, political parties and academics, intellectuals and other concerned individuals of the Indian Origin Community.

We, submit here below the suggestions, based on the consensus reached at in the workshop. In the first instance, the Indian origin Tamil people are densely populated in the Uva, Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, while there are also these people residing in the other provinces.

We trust that you may be aware that a vast majority of the Indian origin community are resident and workers in the plantations. From the very period of the colonial era, their settlements had been excluded from the local government purview and never been recognized as Grama Wasam under the Grama Niladari Division. In the various delimitation exercises too there had been no serious attempt to vest the plantation settlement in the Local Authority.

Declare each estate as a Grama Wasama

The report of select committee of Parliament on electoral reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena emphasizes (2007) "... to increase the participation of the community and community organizations and to facilitate the management and diversification of development and economic needs of the area and ensure a democratic representation of minorities and communities."

Taking into consideration the above recommendation and the imperative need of the Indian Origin Community, we submit the following for your consideration.

There are 450 large plantations coming under Regional Plantation Companies, and SLSPC/JEDB. Apart from them, there are another 200 fairly large plantations coming under private companies. Further, there are hundreds of small plantations consisting of 25 –100 families.

The larger estates consist of more than three divisions. Each division consists of 50 to 250 families and the total population ranges between 1500 and 3000. The small plantations consist of 300 to 500 population.

Taking into consideration the population, we recommend that you declare all these larger plantations (450) as new Grama Wasamas.

Wherever the community lives in the smaller plantations close to the villages or larger plantations then those plantations either be placed under the proposed new Grama Wasama or an existing Grama Wasama and declared as **villages**.

Increase of Grama Niladari Division

According to the accepted criteria where there are 1500 eligible voters, such plantations be declared as a new **Grama Niladari Division**. Where there are, in a plantation, more than 2500 eligible voters such plantations be divided into two Grama Sevaka Units.

Increase of Divisional Secretariat Divisions

At present it is believed that a Divisional Secretariat should covers 20,000 – 30,000 on the basis of the growth of the population and access to development and administrative facilities. We are of the view that if a unit covers a community of less than 25,000, it will have greater access to development. We suggest the following new Divisional Secretariats;

- Members of Parliament and veteran trade unionists expressed their views regarding the inclusion of plantation settlements under local government authority.

Mr. O. A. Ramiah

- "We are taking action to remove the provisions detrimental to the Plantations from the PS law. It cannot be said the government will remove the law but will amend"

Mr. Praba Ganesan-MP

- "It is unfortunate that there is a provision in the PS law which makes it impossible to secure the Plantation areas. We have to take action to remove them."

Mr. Mano Ganesan- Ex-MP

- "It is true that those elected to PS are unable to serve Plantation sector. But those who joined the government should have tried to change the provisions. Did they? We are trying to remove the provisions".

Mr. R. Yogarajan - MP

- "Under the PS Act 1988 Plantations have been categorized as private properties. Whatever it is since 1991 onwards various development projects have been carried out in the Plantation areas through PS.
In response to a change that the Udapalatha PS chairman was removed as he was a Tamil Plantation resident, the government gives other reasons. The problems will be solved once the Plantation residential areas are recognized as villages."

(Veerakesari, 30th January 2011)

iii. Campaign



Hatton & Badulla, Poster campaigns, organized by PSSF member organizations



ISD also organized poster campaigns in the Hill country to enlighten the wider public on the inclusion issue. As a result of ISD's advocacy and campaign a number of political parties have voiced on this issue which had been swept under

carpet for decades. Some politicians also raised this issue in the parliament. In this manner ISD has been able to inspire a greater sense of urgency and importance in the civil society of the plantation community on the issue.

UTZ Tea Certification Project

i. Promotion of UTZ Certification among the Tea Small Growers



Launching UTZ tea certification at Keppetipola factory

In addition to advocacy activities, ISD initiated a UTZ certification promotion programme in the tea plantation sector.

Larger estates outsourced labour and created small growers which resulted in an increase of tea Small Growers during the last few decades. Over two hundred fifty thousand small growers are engaged in the Sri Lankan tea sector.

These small growers face a number of issues ranging from fair price and extending to good agricultural practices. With the support of Solidaridad, ISD initiated a tea sustainability project by enlightening small growers on good agricultural practices, and, thus the UTZ certification was promoted. Three thousand small growers supplying green leaves to the Keppetipola factory were enlightened on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and the tea factory workers were enlightened on health and safety and labour rights. The intention of this programme is to follow Good Agricultural Practices in order to provide good quality tea for the consumers.



Discussion with main stakeholders to formalize grassroots level activities

Corporate Social Responsibility project

i. Advocating trade unions to monitor Corporate Social Responsibility



Discussion on CSR with TU & NGO leaders

Considering the globally changing scenario of the labour movement, the importance of corporate responsibility, business and human rights; ISD initiated action to promote watch dog groups by capacitating workers, trade unions and NGOs on Corporate Responsibilities. Increase of informal and contractual labour system gradually weakened the labour movement. The new labour force was prevented from exercising their TU rights and job security as well.

At the same time, spontaneous pressure from labour and civil society compelled the transnational companies based in Europe and America to initiate a code of conduct, which was transformed into Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Although the CSR ensured labour and human rights, in practice, a majority of the companies had not given priority to its vital components. The companies rather prioritized philanthropic activities under the name of CSR while violating the labour rights.



This attitude of the companies led the TUs to believe that, CSR was anti Trade Union. ISD, on the other hand, believed that wherever corporate sector violated the labour rights, CSR could be used as an effective tool to safeguard the right to association. Hence, ISD advocated TUs on CSR to play a watch dog role. SOMO and Solidaridad contributed by providing financial support for this experimental activity.

A workshop on CSR and the role of civil society in relation to labour rights was conducted for top level TU leaders and the NGOs. At the end of the workshop the TUs agreed that there was a possibility for them to play a role in CSR. Based on this outcome, ISD moved to advocate middle-level TU leaders and workers by conducting capacity building workshops, which enlightened the grass-root level worker leaders and potential worker leaders on CSR and the role of employees.

ii. Solidarity between plantation and garment workers



Exposure visit by tea plantation workers & TU representatives to Katunayake garment factory hostel

In the workshop which was attended by garment and TU leaders, it was decided to create solidarity between the plantation and garment sector workers by organizing solidarity visit. Thus ISD organized an exposure visit to Katunayake Free trade zone. The CBO members, representatives of middle level TUs and NGO leaders of plantation joined the visit. The plantation group visited the factory and the dwellings of the garment workers.

The CBO members and middle level TU leaders participated in a discussion organized by DABINDU, a NGO working for the betterment of garment workers. The garment workers explained their issues and grievances. The plantation delegation stated, that compared to the garment workers, the right of the plantation workers were more secure. Both employees expressed the need for continued dialogue to strengthen the solidarity.

Decent Work

i. Advocate youth on legal documents and labour rights

With the Christian Aid funding, ISD enlightened the plantation community on the importance of obtaining legal documents and labour rights, gender equality and career development. After identifying proactive youths from each selected estate, the required data were collected for Birth Certificates, National Identity cards and other legal documents. A mobile registration camp was also held for the people who do not possess legal documents and for the couples who were not legally married.

The plantation community; especially focusing on youth, were capacitated on labour rights, gender and career development. Hence, people were capacitated on the importance of obtaining a contract letter regarding the employment, undergoing proper skill trainings and to promote gender equality.

ii. Case study on Domestic workers



Plantation community is the major supplier of local domestic workers and sending women as domestic workers to the Middle East countries. Many of these women have become the victims of serious nature of violations of both, human and labour rights. Last year, ISD initiated advocacy activities among the TUs and civil society organizations on the proposed ILO Convention on domestic workers and submitted its comments to the ILO recommendation committee.

ISD followed it up with several workshops inviting TUs and NGOs. As a result of this, some organizations took the initiative to form associations for domestic workers. While engaging with the TUs and civil society, ISD carried out a case study on domestic workers with the support of Global net Asia. A researcher conducted a case study by interviewing selected plantation community domestic workers. The case study revealed there was a tendency among girls who had not studied up to grade ten and women over 45 years to migrate to cities as domestic workers. The case study also highlighted the need for an Act to safeguard the rights of the workers.

Extract of the case study

The women, who opt for domestic work either locally or abroad, hardly get what they have dreamed of. Many of the domestic workers experience exploitation, violence and sexual harassment/ abuse in one form or another.

Sri Lanka, while being progressive in adopting social protection measures has failed to adequately focus on the social protection of the domestic workers. However, at this juncture, it is important to record the legal arrangement for the domestic workers that existed under the colonial government in Sri Lanka.

The Ordinance of Domestic Servant was enacted by the Colonial Government in year 1871 and was last amended in 1936. According to the Ordinance, the employer of the servant was expected to register the name of the servant (domestic worker) at the registrar's office. The registrar issued a pocket diary to the domestic servant to maintain. The Ordinance gave power to the registrar to call applications for domestic servant for registration. Those who wanted to serve as domestic servant were allowed to register themselves at the registrar office.

This Ordinance, though could be considered a pioneer in the process of formalizing the domestic workers, has served to maintain a kind of 'job bank' of domestic servants for the convenience of affluent especially the civil servants, rather than protecting the rights of the domestic servants.

The plight of domestic workers needs to be addressed from the legal point of view by passing legislation to give domestic workers the status of 'real workers' to have lasting solution for which primarily the working conditions, wages, work hours, good practice, leave arrangements etc need to be formalized

iii. Decent work, decent living

A workshop on CSR and Decent work in Tea and Garment Industry in Sri Lanka was organized by ISD, Solidaridad South and South East Asia and SOMO. CSR was taken up for discussion at a time when the local TUs and civil society organizations were unaware of the implications of CSR on the

labour and trade union society at large. The attempt is to support the Tea and Garment sector to obtain sustainable growth and decent working and living conditions for the workers while maintaining a healthy financial performance of the sector.



Network

i. Working Women's Front (WWF)



Since 1997, Working Women's Front has launched various activities regarding inclusion of plantation settlement into the local government authority, rights of the women, CSR workshops and women's leadership promotion.

ii. International Lobby

ISD has internationalized the issues relating to plantation sector through its regional and national networks. In this respect, ISD drew the attention of the government to the ten year plan of action (which however had been shelved) to eradicate disparity to which the plantation community is subjected to.

ISD kept a step forward by raising this issue at the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Committee. The ISD chairman participated in the

UN Committee held in Geneva in September 2010 on behalf of ISD and Plantation Sector Social Forum, and, enlightened the committee on the ten year action plan, the wage and housing issues affecting the plantation workers.

Further, ISD had the opportunity to participate in the Euro Asian peoples' forum held in Brussels. In the forum, ISD raised the issues of labour right violations.

Observation of International Days

i. International Women's Day



IWD celebration organized by Imbulpitiya Women's group

The International Women's Day was observed (08th March 2010) with the Women's groups of Imbulpitiya, Vasimalai and Kalugala divisions. Approximately 200 participants attended the occasion. The speakers highlighted the issues regarding gender responsive governance in family,

in CBOs, and in political institutions and the violence against women and their rights were also discussed.

A separate event was organized in Galaha division inviting women's and children police unit to capacitate the people on human rights, role of police and etc.

ii. International Tea Day

Since 2005, ISD has been organizing events for the ITD together with Plantation Sector Social Forum (PSSF). In 2010, ISD celebrated the ITD in a grand scale with the participation of TUs, civil society, parliament, WWF and CBO members of the plantation community. 2010 ITD's main theme was the "inclusion of plantation settlement under Local Government authority". In addition to the above theme ITD lobbied for the theme of "living wage" from the beginning of ITD celebrations. ITD conference was organized in Hatton and a grand procession and rally paraded around the Nuwara Eliya town. Future plans to



take the issue of inclusion into the community were discussed in detail in the 2010 ITD conference.

Library

ISD maintains a library at its office premises for the benefit of its staff and other interested persons. It contains thousands of books relating to political, historical, economic, literature and development studies in English, Tamil and Sinhala languages.

The Plantation Worker Museum and Archive



In 2007, ISD opened Tea Worker' Museum and Archive (which is first of its kind) in a century old line room (Plantation workers dwelling) on Old Peacock Estate, Paradeka, Gampola.

As the war ended, Sri Lanka attracts a record number of tourists and ISD has also launched a promotion program to promote and publicize the museum so that the local and international tourists as well as students can have an understanding of

the Hill country Tamil Plantation workers' culture and their traditions.

The museum has a unique collection of artifacts and cultural and ritual items, household goods and appliances used by the early migrant workers. The museum also has a historical photo gallery of the historical setting of the plantation industry going back to the beginning of coffee and tea era. It also takes the viewers far back into the era in which the plantation workers first set their feet on the soil of this country.



Capacity Building

i. Capacity building training for the staff



ISD was able to send one of its senior staff members to take part in the international leadership course. The senior staff Ms. Yogeshwari participated in the one month leadership training. She has had her understanding on community mobilization, primary health and health rights enhanced. ISD bore part of the travel cost while AHI bore the other part and other costs including food and lodging. Ms. Yogeshwari has been able to share the gathered knowledge and experience with the rest of the staff.

ISD maintains longstanding relations with Asian Health Institute, a Japanese NGO, which conducts international leadership course for the Southern NGOs.

Financial Report

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

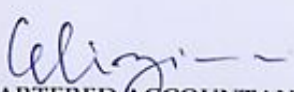
We have audited the Balance Sheet of Institute of Social Development, as at 31st December, 2010 and the related Statements of Income and Expenditure and Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended together with the Notes.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The Committee of Management is responsible for preparing and presenting these financial Statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on our Audit.

Opinion

In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, proper books of account for the year ended 31st December 2010, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet and related Statements of Income and Expenditure notes thereto, which are in agreement with the said books have been prepared and presented in accordance with the generally accreted accounting principles and give a true and fair view of the states of affairs of the Residencies as at 31st December, 2010 and of it's Income over expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2010.


CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Colombo,
5th May 2011.



CITY OFFICE : 65 A, SRI SUMANATISSA MAWATHA, COLOMBO - 12, SRI LANKA. TEL/FAX: +94- 11-2 473 063

Elizinn & Co

Chartered Accountants

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st December,		- 2 0 1 0 -	- 2 0 0 9 -
	Notes	Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	01	514,271	426,728
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalent	02	15,069,770	11,081,813
Advance & Prepayments	03	805,000	330,000
		<u>15,874,770</u>	<u>11,411,813</u>
Total Assets		<u>16,389,040</u>	<u>11,838,541</u>
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Capital & Reserves			
Reserves	04	13,641,444	10,391,098
Non-Current Liabilities			
Endowment Fund	05	1,235,262	857,690
Gratuity Fund	06	1,157,375	539,625
Staff Welfare Fund		9,805	2,535
Scholarship Fund		13,494	13,494
Emergency Medical Fund		8,866	8,866
		<u>2,424,802</u>	<u>1,422,210</u>
Current Liabilities			
Accruals	07	279,966	36,000
Income Tax Payable/(Refund)	08	42,826	(10,767)
		<u>322,792</u>	<u>25,233</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>16,389,040</u>	<u>11,838,541</u>

The Treasurer & Chairman are responsible for preparation and presentation of these financial statements.
Approved and signed on behalf of the Board.


Secretary




Treasurer

Elizinn & Co
Chartered Accountants

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31st December,	Notes,	- 2 0 1 0 -	- 2 0 0 9 -
		Rs.	Rs.
Income	09	15,475,010	9,520,229
Other Income	10	2,582,203	1,316,618
		<u>18,057,213</u>	<u>10,836,847</u>
Less : Operating Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	11	(4,507,099)	(4,208,085)
Transport Expenses	12	(846,979)	(779,969)
Program Expenses	13	(8,731,430)	(4,287,870)
Income From Operations		<u>3,971,705</u>	<u>1,560,923</u>
Finance Cost	14	(47,459)	(43,416)
Income over Expenditure Before Taxation		<u>3,924,246</u>	<u>1,517,507</u>
Provision for Taxation		(139,275)	(85,682)
Income over Expenditure After Taxation		<u>3,784,971</u>	<u>1,431,825</u>
Balance B/F		10,391,098	8,929,273
Prior Period Adjustments - Rent Over Provision		-	30,000
Prior Period Adjustments - Gratuity Under Provision		(534,625)	-
Balance C/F		<u>13,641,444</u>	<u>10,391,098</u>



Elizinn & Co
Chartered Accountants

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT

For the year ended	- 2 0 1 0 -	- 2 0 0 9 -
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		
Grants (Note - 09)	15,475,010	9,520,229
Interest income - Nations Trust Bank Savings A/C - 4212003705	251,048	228,009
Interest income - Hatton National Bank Savings A/C - 0180133305 SA	63,417	65,999
Interest Income - Nations Trust Bank Savings A/C - 004212051621	7,041	-
Fixed deposit Interest - Nations Trust Bank	370,697	758,332
Endowment Fund - earning by coordination/monitoring/vehicle hire	377,572	336,817
Staff Welfare Fund - contribution by staff	7,270	2,535
Disposal of Vehicle (JK 6553)	1,890,000	-
CSR Workshop	-	213,085
Archive	-	1,006
NRG reference group meeting in Sri Lanka	-	20,865
Miscellaneous income	-	29,322
Total Receipts	18,442,056	11,176,199
Less: Payments		
Expenses	14,124,780	9,151,800
Accruals	36,000	575,019
Income tax	85,682	107,841
Bank Charges	47,459	43,416
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	160,180	446,500
Gratuity Fund	-	13,875
Scholarship fund	-	2,146
	14,454,101	10,340,597
Net Cash Flow	3,987,955	835,600
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,081,814	10,246,214
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15,069,770	11,081,814
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Fixed Deposits- Nations Trust Bank	5,859,219	5,488,522
Savings account - Nations Trust Bank - 4212003705	5,316,381	3,374,471
Savings account - Hatton National Bank - 0180133305SA	1,657,724	1,594,307
Savings Account - Nations Trust Bank - 004212051621	804,121	-
Current account - Hatton National Bank - 0011595CU	59,084	59,084
Current account - Nations Trust Bank - 4100015092	99,132	9,397
Current account - Nations Trust Bank - 4180000177	1,140,410	565,813
Current account - Nations Trust Bank - 4100005761	25,177	(17,975)
Cash in Hand - Bread for the World	13,418	-
Cash in Hand - General, Solidaridad, SOMO	95,106	8,194
	15,069,770	11,081,814



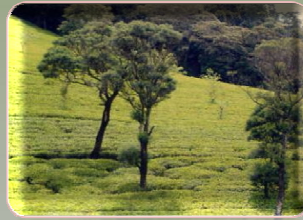
Vision

*Empowered plantation community mainstreamed with
dignity and equal rights.*

Mission

*Strengthen action of plantation community towards social
changes based on values of equity, justice, freedom, peace and
solidarity.*

Let us Work for Social Change



Institute of Social Development

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