



World Vision

For Children. For Change. For Life.



**World Vision Ireland
Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year End 30th September 2013**

World Vision Ireland Annual Report

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Our World Vision



We have a World Vision **for children** – where every child grows up healthy and strong, is cared for and protected and has opportunities to flourish.

We have a World Vision **for change** – both on a global scale and in the lives of individuals.

We have a World Vision **for life** – where we care for others in a world full of promise and free of poverty.

**Our Vision for Every Child,
Life in All Its Fullness.
Our Prayer for Every Hearth,
The Will to Make it So.**

Our Values

World Vision has six core values which guide and determine our actions. The core values are our aim, a challenge that we seek to live and work to.

- **We are Christian**
- **We are committed to the poor**
- **We value people**
- **We are stewards**
- **We are partners**
- **We are responsive**

The images/messages for our appeals and ADP updates were selected in accordance with the set of guidelines outlined in the Dochas Code of Conduct on Images and Messages to which World Vision Ireland is a signatory.

Introduction from our Chairperson

As chairperson for World Vision Ireland, I am pleased and proud to introduce World Vision Ireland's Annual Report for 2013. Since joining the Board in 2008 and becoming chairperson in 2012, I am continuously inspired and amazed by the hard work and nonstop enthusiasm of the staff, supporters and volunteers of World Vision.



In November 2012, along with Helen Keogh, the Chief Executive, I travelled to Cyprus to meet with the Board Members from our other European offices. It was interesting to hear how, as in Ireland, their countries are also suffering because of the ongoing economic downturn but their supporters remain loyal and very generous. During my visit I had the privilege to meet with a number of children from Gaza and Romania. Hearing their stories was very moving. It was a great opportunity to learn more about the work that World Vision International has undertaken, the lives they are changing and how World Vision Ireland is contributing to this important and far reaching work.

In this past year, World Vision Ireland has been working tirelessly to support people in Somalia and Sudan as they try and rebuild their lives after conflict and drought. We continue to work tirelessly with Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon who have been displaced due to conflict. World Vision aims to help the most vulnerable in society and through the support of Irish supporters and Irish Aid, this is being made possible.

We are very grateful to Irish Aid and their continued support of our four year programme AIM Health (Access: Infant and Maternal Health). The success of this programme can be seen across all of the countries it is being rolled out in. For example, the number of infants being exclusively breast-fed in M'Bagne in Mauritania has risen from 59.7% to 71.9% while 95.3% of pregnant women are now accepting HIV testing and counselling in North Rukiga in Uganda. This figure is up from 41.25%. This good work would not have been possible without the help of Irish Aid.

World Vision Ireland's programmes in East and West Africa remain high priorities. Financially, it has been another difficult year but fortunately we are still managing to help children around the globe. Health, education and protection, as well as Advocacy, are sectors that are increasingly at the core of our programmes. Last year we ran a very successful Survive to Five campaign which focussed on helping children to live until their 5th birthdays and prevent the unnecessary deaths of thousands of children. This campaign like all of our other work would not have been possible without the help, support and generosity of our sponsors and donors, I would like to thank them all as it is only with their support, this work is possible.

World Vision Ireland relies heavily on the staff who continue to go the extra mile with never ending dedication and belief for the work they do.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate Helen Keogh for her ten year service to World Vision Ireland. Since taking over as Chief Executive in 2003, the organisation has gone from strength to strength and her unceasing commitment is appreciated and inspiring.

Go raibh maith agaibh

Cathy Honan
Board Chairperson

Introduction from our CEO

2013 once again saw economic difficulties in Ireland and around the world but, despite this, generous World Vision Ireland sponsors continued to support us, enabling us to maintain our programmes and continue our commitment to children, their families and communities.

World Vision Ireland's ongoing development work in our Area Development Programmes (ADPs) continues to change lives. In November 2012, I travelled to Tanzania along with Board Member Kristin Quinn. During our week long visit, we



went to the Sanzawa and Mundemu Area Development Programmes where we met with various community leaders, visited health centres and discussed the progress being made by the communities supported by World Vision Ireland. We then travelled to Dar es Salaam to meet with the new Irish Ambassador Fionnuala Gilsean. World Vision Ireland Board members are encouraged to see for themselves the impact of our work on the ground. Ms Quinn was more than complementary of the staff and volunteers that help to follow through on all aspects of our programmes and who ensure that funding is spent in the best way possible.

2013 saw a group of our supporters visit our Mundema and Sanzawa ADPs in Tanzania as part of a sponsor visit. It is always a great pleasure to meet the people who support the work of World Vision Ireland. In January 2013, I was lucky enough to meet with ten amazing supporters before they travelled to Tanzania for their sponsor visit. Without people like them, our work would be impossible. It was also very encouraging to get their feedback on their return and to hear of their experiences!

In 2012, we were delighted to receive the first of our multi-annual funding from Irish Aid to support our AIM Health (Access: -Infant and Maternal Health) programme. This Irish Aid supported programme continues to go from strength to strength as does the collaboration between World Vision Ireland and the Trinity College Centre for Global Health. The appointment of a new AIM researcher from Uganda and AIM Health Assistant has strengthened the bond and built on the hard work already being done. It is inspiring to see the progress made in 2013. The number of pregnant women attending four or more antenatal visits in Mundemu, Tanzania, has increased to 83.9% while babies delivered in the presence of a birth attendant in Busia, Uganda, has jumped to 72.2%.

2013 was our first ever Survive to Five campaign. I am particularly proud of this campaign dedicated to the survival of children to the age of five. A staggering 1 million babies die before or on the day they are born. Not only that, but the years leading up to age five are crucial years in a child's life and ones where they are most vulnerable. World Vision is tackling this head on by implementing measures and training for mothers and their babies to reduce this mortality rate and we are continuing to do so.

At the end of 2012, underlining our commitment to the issue, I agreed to chair the Gender Based Violence Consortium (GBV) for 2013. The GBV is made up of Irish Aid, the Defence Forces, UNICEF and nine development NGOs. Throughout the year, as Chair of the GBV, I participated actively to ensure the topic of gender based violence stayed on everyone's agenda and more awareness was raised around the issues facing women and children around the world. I also chaired the special 'side event' at the Commission for the Status of Women in the United Nations, New York, on 'Gender. Based Violence and Fragile States'.

Introduction from our CEO cont'd

I would like to thank our donors for their continued support in 2013, especially Irish Aid with whom we have built a highly valued partnership.

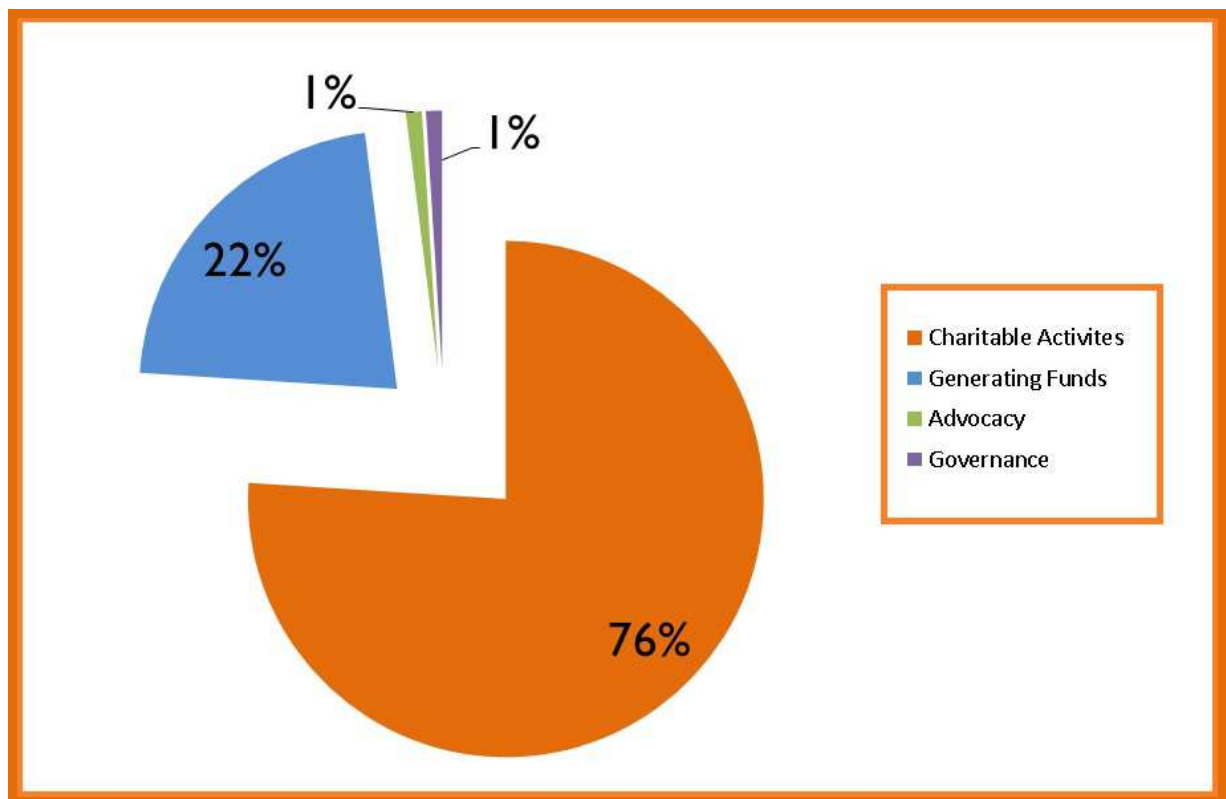
Particular thanks to the board of World Vision Ireland. Led by the Chairperson Cathy Honan, they have been an invaluable source of advice, support and leadership throughout the year. Many thanks also to our wonderful patrons who dedicate their time to us so generously.

Finally, I would like to thank the hugely committed staff at World Vision Ireland without whom we could not continue to serve the most vulnerable children in our communities.

Helen Keogh
Chief Executive Officer

Financial Overview

We sent 76c of every €1 spent to help support our overseas programmes. Our total income for the year is €6,568,021 which is down from €7,447,477 in 2012. All of our income streams have felt the effect of the ongoing economic downturn. However, through our continued efforts to keep costs to a minimum, we have been able to maintain a high level of fundraising for our work overseas.



How We Work

World Vision Ireland is a multi-sectoral agency with significant capacity in a wide range of sectors including education, health, food security and child protection. World Vision focusses on improving children's wellbeing through child-focussed transformational development, disaster management and promotion of justice. The "Child Wellbeing Aspirations" provide a practical definition of World Vision's understanding of wellbeing for children. World Vision Ireland programmes reflect the fact that we believe children should enjoy good health, be educated for life and be protected, cared for and nurtured within their communities.

World Vision has found the best way to alleviate poverty and empower communities is through Area Development programmes (ADPs), which are funded through Child Sponsorship donations. As grassroots, multi-sectoral initiatives, ADPs facilitate sustainable development in clearly defined geographical structures of rural or urban communities. Populations in each ADP range from 25,000 to 60,000 people. Programmes generally have a lifespan of 12-15 years, during which they address root causes of poverty and injustice. We now support 11 ADPs in Kenya, Mauritania, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda.



Advocacy – Highlights 2013

World Vision Ireland believes that injustice and inequality are the root causes of poverty. It is so important that we fight poverty by tackling these causes through advocacy initiatives. World Vision Ireland's advocacy work aims to persuade decision makers to create policies that tackle poverty in the developing world and to influence other decision makers at an international level. We are particularly focussed on keeping maternal and child health on the political agenda.

We also strive to create awareness amongst our sponsors and donors as to the effectiveness of aid in the developing world. We communicate with our supporters on an ongoing basis, keeping them informed of our work in the field and highlighting advocacy issues.

Survive to Five – Multiple Advocacy Award winner



2013 was World Vision Ireland's first Survive to Five campaign. The aim of this campaign was to create awareness around maternal and child death in vulnerable communities in Africa. 1 million children die on or before the day they are born and World Vision is dedicated to making these changes through simple measures like educating the community. World Vision Ireland won two major World Vision Advocacy Awards for our 2013 Survive to Five campaign. We fought off competition from large international offices such as the US and Canada to win the Most Innovative

Campaign Award. We also won the top award given, the Best in class award and received the runner up prize for the Biggest Impact campaign award.

Dochas Act Now Campaign

The Irish government has stated that it will not meet the 0.7% commitment by 2014. This is devastating news to us. However, there is still a call for members to join together before the budget at the end of the year to call on the government not to cut ODA any further.

Our head of Advocacy, Niamh Cooper, attended a meeting with Dochas, the Wheel and ICTU (Irish Congress of Trade Unions) regarding transparency in February. The main call from most people there was for all charities and NGOs to come together to create a campaign that informs the public about the charity sector and makes it clear to them why we need to spend money and highlights the value charities bring.

World Vision's Juliet Lang meeting with Irish Aid

On hearing Minister Joe Costello planned to visit Lebanon we contacted his office offering assistance. While he did not have time to visit World Vision programmes, the Irish Aid staff member who accompanied him on this trip, Joseph Burke, met with Juliet when he was there to discuss World Vision's work with Syrian refugees.

Advocacy Highlights 2013 Cont'd

The Coalition for Children's Rights

We wrote to the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Eamon Gilmore, T.D., before he spoke at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September asking that he prioritise children in all Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Post MDG discussions that take place at an international level. His office issued a very positive response which stated that child rights were a priority for the Irish government in overseas development discussions and decisions.



Gender Based Violence (GBV) Consortium

World Vision worked closely with Irish Aid & GBV consortium coordinator Deirdre Campbell, to organise its annual event which took place on the 27th of November 2013. Our Chief Executive Office, Helen Keogh was also the Chair of the Board for 2013. Throughout the year, as Chair of the GBV, Helen participated actively to ensure the topic of gender based violence stayed on everyone's agenda and more awareness was raised about the issues facing women and children around the world. She also chaired the special 'side event' at the Commission for the Status of Women in the United Nations, New York, on 'Gender. Based Violence and Fragile States'.

Irish Aid Support

World Vision Ireland greatly values our partnership with Irish Aid. The government supports our programmes under two main schemes.



Access:- Infant and Maternal Health (AIM Health) Programme

2013 marked the second year of the implementation of the AIM Health Programme (Access: - Infant and Maternal Health). This is a 4-year child-health focussed programme, funded by the Irish Government's Overseas Development Programme, Irish Aid. It is being implemented in 10 of our Area Development Programmes (ADPs) across 5 African countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Sierra Leone and Mauritania.

The overall goal of this programme is to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates in the areas of implementation by 25%. Its purpose is to tackle the preventable causes of infant and maternal deaths that contribute to a staggering 6.6 million lives being lost each year! These include child-birth complications and treatable illnesses like pneumonia, malaria and diarrhoea. The exciting thing about this programme is that it is confronting this challenge by using simple, cost-effective methods that have been proven to work!

Importantly, this programme is being led by the local Ministry of Health in each of the programme countries. In fact, the AIM Health activities are even being included in the local Ministry of Health work plans. For sustainability reasons, this is central to the success of the programme.

While we are now only half-way through the implementation period, the results that have emerged from our programme countries in 2013 are very positive and encouraging. For instance, in M'Bagne in Mauritania, 97% of pregnant women registered to the programme attended four or more antenatal visits, compared with just 58% in 2011. These visits assist greatly in preparing the mother for the birth of her child as many services are availed of, such as vaccinations and the provision of iron and folic acid supplements. Postnatal visits are also encouraged by the programme. In Busia in Uganda, 82% of the births of children (0-23 months) registered to the programme were attended by a skilled birth attendant, such as a trained midwife. In 2011, this figure was much lower at just 31.9%. The dangers associated with a pregnant woman delivering her child on the floor of her own home, without a midwife or doctor by her side, cannot be overstated. However, often women unknowingly choose to deliver their babies in the presence of a traditional birth attendant, who, despite being caring and attentive, can provide incorrect medical treatment during the delivery, leading to the death of the mother or child, or in the worst of circumstances – both. This is a major factor contributing towards thousands of maternal and infant deaths each year. In Uganda, this programme has focussed on sensitising the traditional birth attendants about the dangers surrounding their delivery practices and encouraging them to instead accompany pregnant women to the health facility to deliver their child. This is making huge differences to the behaviour of women in the Ugandan ADPs. For instance total deliveries in the Lunyo Health Facility (in Busia District) increased from 100 in 2010 to over 900 in 2013.

Irish Aid Support cont'd

This is a very promising result for the AIM Health Programme and, importantly, similar results are emerging across our five programme countries!

So what has been driving these changes?

To begin, a wide range of training programmes were rolled out in each of the programme countries in 2013. The training of Community Health Workers began in 2012 and continued during 2013. Hundreds of Community Health Workers were trained to deliver crucial health messages to women in their homes in a timed and targeted manner. A total of nearly 2,000 Community Health Workers have now been trained across the five countries and refresher training will be provided throughout the duration of the programme. Community Health Workers promote health and well being, illness prevention and good health behaviour among families, resulting in visible increases in the level of demand for services at health facilities.

This programme also intervenes at the community level. Community Committees were trained during 2013 to assess and respond to the health needs of their local area. In addition, community advocacy groups were formed and trained during 2013. This is crucial for sustainability so that local people are aware of their rights and are able to hold duty bearers to account for delivery of services. As a result, 2013 saw many assessments taking place as well as action plans being developed and implemented by community members to address their own health needs.

Exciting new development – Mobile Health Project (mHealth)

The use of mobile technology has been introduced to improve health outcomes. In Sierra Leone, we have been piloting the use of mobile phones (with a specialised application) by Community Health Workers to determine their impact on health. As we have already observed benefits from this mHealth Project, it is going to be taken to scale across all of World Vision's ADPs in Sierra Leone in 2014. Eventually, with Sierra Leone government support already received, the mobile phone application will be deployed across the whole country. This is a very exciting and promising achievement, which will help to save many lives in the months and years ahead. What's more, the decision has also been made to deploy this mobile application across our three ADPs in Uganda. At the time of writing this report, this deployment has already begun. This been made possible thanks to funding received from a collaboration with World Vision U.S.

Finally, the AIM Health Programme is collaborating with the Centre for Global Health in Trinity College, Dublin. World Vision Ireland chose the Centre for Global Health as an academic partner to enhance the level of evidence-based performance and to undertake operations research to learn from the implementation of activities. Currently, there is operations research ongoing in two of the programme countries, which will prove beneficial and informative as the programme's activities continue to be rolled out.

Irish Aid Support cont'd

Gender Based Violence

The Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence comprises Irish human rights, humanitarian and development organisations, Irish Aid and the Defence Forces, all working together to address gender based violence. Its overall aim is to promote the adoption of a coherent and coordinated response to gender based violence (GBV). Our Chief Executive, Helen Keogh, served as the Chair of the Consortium in 2013. World Vision Ireland continues to be a very active participant in this important organisation.

Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice

World Vision Ireland arranged for two youth representatives to travel to Ireland to speak at a high level event organised by Irish Aid and the Mary Robinson Foundation during Ireland's Presidency of the EU. Saleh Hussein from Palestine and Alex Nallo from Sierra Leone spoke about their experiences as young people in the developing world at the Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, which took place in Dublin Castle on 15-16 April 2013. Minister for Trade and Development, Joe Costello, was impressed by their presentations and took what they had to say on board, recognising the importance of including the voice of young people in international events and meetings. Other speakers at the event included former Irish President Mary Robinson; Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme, Ertharin Cousin; European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs; Executive Director of UNICEF, Mr Tony Lake and Coordinator of the SUN Movement, Dr David Nabarro.

Emergency and Rehabilitation Assistance

During 2013, ongoing support from Irish Aid meant that we could reach tens of thousands of the world's most vulnerable people in Somalia and South Sudan. These populations have been rebuilding their lives in post-conflict and drought situations and 2013 saw us continue our projects with Irish Aid support.

European Union Support

Empowering Young Women to Monitor Government Commitments to Gender Equality in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

World Vision Ireland implemented this 2-year, EC funded project in partnership with three local NGOs – DAH Theatre research centre in Serbia, Women's Safe House in Montenegro and Infoteka Women's Documentation Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The project specifically targeted young people from the three countries by empowering them to hold their governments accountable for the implementation of gender related laws, policies and action plans. Through the use of a local level monitoring and advocacy methodology called Citizens Voice and Action (CVA),

World Vision, its partners and youth groups effectively brought together decision makers, service providers and service users in order to assess, monitor and possibly change gender discrepancies in the implementation of local laws and policies and/or improve services in general at the local level. At the same time, partners and youth groups documented their efforts by producing photo, video and web-based documentaries of this empowerment process



Some of the projects achievements include:

- 174 targeted youth improved their knowledge and skills in the area of gender equality, facilitation, local level advocacy, monitoring and creative/artistic advocacy and communications techniques. These youth participants became the project's principal agents of change
- The trained youths then worked in teams to monitor the quality of selected local services; they also worked jointly and in participation with these service providers to bring about service improvements.
- Project participants used art to advocate for gender equality and produced 13 artistic works (video clips, short films, photographs, newsletters, a book) which they presented at public events. At least 300 people participated in the events in person and a much greater potential audience was reached via internet and media.
- Social accountability in the target communities has increased; there is now dialogue between service users and service providers in targeted institutions such as social welfare offices, university faculties, health centres etc; project participants became aware of the power they have as citizens while institutions saw the value of being monitored and accountable to the citizens they serve.
- As a result of the project, all the local communities now have male members who are strong gender equality advocates and allies.
- The project also had the unexpected result of building cross border relationships and contributing to the reconciliation processes in the region.
- Fruitful collaborations and sustainable linkages have been established between partnering organisations and between project participants themselves, especially those involved in local CSOs. These relationships are flourishing even outside the scope of the project.
- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and youth groups in the three countries are continuing to use new local level monitoring and advocacy mechanisms to effectively monitor gender discrepancies in law and policy implementation

Country Reports



Kenya

Full name	Republic of Kenya	Republic of Ireland
Area	581, 409 sq km	70, 273 sq km
Population	44m	4.6m
Capital	Nairobi	Dublin
Language	Kiswahili, English, local languages	Irish, English
Religion	Christianity, Islam	Christianity
Life expectancy	57	80
Under 5 mortality rate	73/1000	4/1000
% of Cu5 malnourished	35%	n/a

Kenya, on the east coast of Africa, is named after Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak. Gaining independence from Britain in 1963, drew together a country composed of over 40 diverse, ethnic groups.

Kenya is home to 44 million people and World Vision have been active here since 1974. We have 61 ADPs in the country, impacting the lives of approximately 3 million people.

Despite the steady growth of the economy, more than half the population lives on less than one dollar a day. The country faces several challenges, including food security in the drought-prone northern and eastern regions and high rates of infant and child mortality.

Maternal and Child Health

Kenya faces many challenges on a daily basis. One such challenge is the provision of adequate health care. In particular, the country struggles to deliver the necessary services for infant and maternal health.

Out of every 100,000 live births each year, 360 women die as a result of pregnancy or child-birth related causes. What's more, out of every 1,000 live births, 49 babies die on an annual basis.

However, many of these deaths are preventable through simple measures. These include immunisations, eating an adequate diet, attending antenatal care visits when pregnant and exclusively breast-feeding a child for the first 6-months of his or her life to avoid the consumption of water and the accompanying water-borne illnesses that threaten a young baby's life.

It is in response to this that World Vision is working with the community of Mutonguni in Kenya to build the health knowledge of local people in a sustainable manner. Through the Access: - Infant and Maternal Health Programme, funded by Irish Aid, hundreds of local Community Health Workers have been trained to deliver timely and targeted health messages directly to households in their area.



After just 2 years of implementation we are hearing exciting stories from the women in Mutonguni about the positive changes in their lives as a result of this programme. Even the local health facility staff are reporting how more and more women are visiting their health facilities for immunisations, antenatal care and importantly, for the safe delivery of their babies. With 2 more years of implementation to go, World Vision Ireland are hopeful that this programme will continue to bring sustainable change to the families of Mutonguni.

Mauritania

Full Name	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Republic of Ireland
Area	1, 030, 700 sq km	70, 273 sq km
Population	3.4 million	4.6 million
Capital	Nouakchott	Dublin
Languages	Arabic, French	Irish, English
Religion	Islam	Christianity
Life expectancy at birth	61	80
Under 5 mortality rate	112/1000	4/1000
% of under 5 suffering from malnutrition	23%	n/a

Mauritania is a vast, sparsely populated country located in West Africa, with a long coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. The country is prone to occasional infestations of locusts. The most recent invasion in 2004 destroyed half the country's cereal crops.

They gained their independence from France in 1960 and are renowned for their generous hospitality, with glasses of sweet mint tea served to houseguests by even the poorest host.

World Vision have been working in Mauritania since 1983 and supports 15 ADPs there. The country's main earnings come from natural resources such as minerals, fish and oil. However, 70% of the population depend on agriculture and livestock herding for their livelihoods. Many of the population are nomadic, and do not have access to basic services.

Food shortage and flooding

Mauritania struggles to produce enough food to meet the needs of its people – in a year of good harvests, only 30% of the food required to feed the population is produced. Repeated droughts and high food prices have meant that food security and malnutrition are constant concerns. As a result, more and more rural dwellers are gravitating towards the country's towns and cities, such as the capital, Nouakchott.

Mauritania receives very little rain – but when it does fall, it comes in increasingly heavy and concentrated downpours. In September 2013, Nouakchott received 35% more rainfall than average.

Thousands of families were displaced, with many homes completely washed away. As the rain continued, the dirty and stagnant flood water increased the risk of the spread of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera.

World Vision responded promptly to the floods, caused by this excessive rainfall, across the affected suburbs of Nouakchott. Water was pumped from health centres and schools, buildings were disinfected, and mosquito nets and shelter were provided to thousands of displaced families.

While we continue to support rural communities across Mauritania to improve their livelihoods, World Vision also works with four urban communities in Nouakchott, addressing issues such as water and sanitation, microenterprise development and literacy.



Sierra Leone

Full Name	Republic of Sierra Leone	Republic of Ireland
Area	71, 740 sq km	70, 273 sq km
Population	6.2 million	4.6 million
Capital	Freetown	Dublin
Language	Temne, Mende, Krio, English	Irish, English
Religion	Islam, Christianity, indigenous religions	Christianity
Life expectancy	48	80
Under 5 mortality rate	185/1000	4/1000
% of rural population with access to safe water	41%	n/a

Sierra Leone is a small country of rolling green hills, humid coastal swamps and unspoilt beaches on the Atlantic coast of West Africa. It was a colony of Britain until it gained independence in 1961, while the capital Freetown was originally settled by freed slaves from North America in 1787.

Sierra Leone means “Lion Mountain” – this is said to originate from a 15th century Portuguese explorer describing the roar of thunder in the hills around Freetown.

World Vision supports 24 ADPs in Sierra Leone and started working there during the Civil War in 1996, providing food aid to over 140, 000 internally displaced people in Bo Town, and helping resettle over 165, 000 people when peace returned

With peace has come stable economic growth, however, the country continues to face enormous challenges. Opportunities to earn an income are limited and basic services and infrastructure struggle to meet the needs of the population. This is particularly true in the case of health, water and sanitation – nearly one in five children in Sierra Leone die before their fifth birthday, the highest rate in the world.

Child mortality and poor life expectancy

Today, less than half the rural population of Sierra Leone has access to safe water. Polluted sources contribute to high rates of water-related diseases such as diarrhoea. The statistics are alarming – 75% of deaths of children under five in Sierra Leone are related to inadequate water and sanitation, contributing to Sierra Leone having an average life expectancy of only 48 years, one of the lowest in the world. The stagnant pools many rely on for their water supply provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes carrying malaria, the single biggest killer of young children in the country.



In Imperi Chiefdom, where World Vision Ireland supports the Imperi Area Development Programme, only 37% of households access water from a protected, safe source. A challenge for World Vision Ireland in 2014 is to help communities in Imperi construct wells, install rainwater harvesting tanks and improve sanitation to reduce the spread of disease and improve the quality of life for children and their families. We will also provide training to community members so the new facilities can be maintained, while training community health workers to give life-saving advice to households on water, sanitation and hygiene.

Swaziland

Full Name	Kingdom of Swaziland	Republic of Ireland
Area	17, 364 km	70, 273km
Population	1.2 million	4.6m
Capital	Mbabane	Dublin
Languages	siSwati, English	Irish, English
Religion	Christianity, Indigenous beliefs	Christianity
Life expectancy at birth	49	80
Under 5 mortality rate	104/1000	4/1000
HIV prevalence rate or % of adults living with HIV	26%	0.003

Swaziland gained independence from Britain in 1968, after many years of South African and British Rule. It is one of the few remaining absolute monarchies in the world, although this does not go unchallenged. The landlocked, mountainous country relies heavily on its economic ties to South Africa, which surrounds it on all sides but apart from a 65 mile stretch of border with Mozambique

World Vision supports 23 ADPs in Swaziland, with a total population of approximately 440, 000 people. We continue to support 40, 000 orphans across the country with food and other essentials

Almost three quarters of Swazis rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, growing crops such as sugarcane, cotton, maize, potatoes and beans. Crop production is limited in rural areas by the poor availability of water for irrigation.

The world's highest rate of HIV infection, at 26%, has seriously hampered economic growth and food production, and has contributed to Swaziland having one of the world's lowest life expectancies. Caring for the many thousands of children orphaned by AIDS is one of the major challenges facing the country..

In the poor, remote communities where World Vision works, many people cannot access formal banks and micro-finance institutions. Often they are located in out of reach urban areas, but even where they are present many households cannot meet their terms and conditions.

Savings Groups

Saving Groups, which World Vision are promoting throughout Swaziland, make it easier for people to start saving and draw the small, flexible loans they need. These are small village credit unions made up of people who save together, setting their own rules and regulations. The methods used are simple and easy to understand and security is maintained through a locked box which rotates among members between meetings.

Savings Groups allow people to meet the cost of essentials such as medicines and school fees and supplies. In Swaziland, Savings Groups are also serving another crucial purpose in communities where World Vision works. Swaziland has suffered for many years from one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, which currently affects 26% of adults. In many villages, almost an entire generation has been lost to AIDS. This has left many double-orphans in the care of elderly grandparents who struggle to provide for them. In many cases, such teenagers are raising their younger siblings on their own.



Tanzania

Full Name	United Republic of Tanzania	Republic of Ireland
Area	947, 300 sq km	70, 273 sq km
Population	48.3m	4.6m
Capital	Dodoma	Dublin
Languages	Kiswahili, English, Arabic, local languages	Irish, English
Religion	Islam, Christianity, Indigenous beliefs	Christianity
Life expectancy	58	80
Under 5 mortality rate	68/1000	4
% of children under 5 malnourished	42%	n/a

Tanzania contains both the highest point in Africa (Mount Kilimanjaro at 5, 895 metres) and the lowest (Lake Tanganyika at 642 metres below sea level)

World Vision’s work in Tanzania impacts the lives of over 4.5 million Tanzanians, including 1.2 million children under 5 in 62 ADPs.

While the pace of economic growth has increased significantly in the last decade, this has not yet been matched by improvements in living standards for the majority of Tanzanians. In rural areas, many lack access to basic amenities and services such as sanitation, water and healthcare.

World Vision Ireland works with three Area Development Programmes in Central Tanzania, where over 90% of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Productivity remains low due to limited technology, lack of irrigation and unsustainable farming methods. Decreasing soil fertility, soil erosion and a changing, unpredictable climate further limit the ability to earn a living from the land..

In many parts of the country, climate change, poor farming practices and over-exploitation have put tremendous pressure on the land. Over 40% of Tanzanians live in areas that face chronic shortages of food. Competition for agricultural land is increasing, which often involves the clearing of trees and vegetation to prepare the land for farming. Furthermore, nearly all Tanzanians in rural areas rely on timber for their energy needs. This has led to an alarming rate of deforestation.

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration

Trees and vegetation are essential to hold soil together and help it retain water and nutrients so it can be productive. Through an approach called Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, World Vision is working with farmers and communities in the dry areas of Tanzania to help restore trees to the land they farm. This approach does not require any planting of trees – rather it focuses on protecting and nurturing the stumps and shoots that occur naturally so they have a chance to mature into trees.



Increased tree cover provides a range of benefits to the communities we work with. Trees boost the fertility of the soil so that more crops can be produced, allow underground water sources to be recharged and help prevent flash floods and landslides. Trees provide a sustainable source of firewood for cooking and boiling water, fodder for livestock and fruit and nuts to boost nutrition. Already thousands of hectares of land across Africa have been reforested using this approach.

Uganda

Full name	Republic of Uganda	Republic of Ireland
Area	236, 040 sq km	70, 273 sq km
Population	35.9 million	4.6 million
Capital	Kampala	Dublin
Languages	English, Luganda, Kiswahili, local languages	Irish, English
Religion	Christianity, Islam	Christianity
Life expectancy	54	80
Under 5 mortality rate	90/1000	4/1000
% of children under 5 malnourished	33%	n/a

Uganda is a small yet densely populated country located along the equator in East Africa, on the shores of Lake Victoria.

World Vision works with 53 Area Development Programmes in Uganda, reaching nearly 2 million people across 41 Districts

Despite poverty levels declining during the past decade, and the discovery of oil and gas reserves expected to bring prosperity to some, Uganda remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Many of the 80% of Ugandans who depend on agriculture struggle to earn a living from the land, while malnutrition remains a serious concern affecting 33% of children under 5.

Agriculture

Agriculture in Uganda has great potential. However, Uganda continues to experience problems of food insecurity and malnutrition. The World Food Programme reports that 44% of households in Uganda cannot produce or purchase enough food to feed their family throughout the year.

World Vision is working with farmers across Uganda to increase crop productivity through providing access to improved seeds and farming tools, and delivering trainings in more efficient farming practices. This is accompanied by teaching families and communities how to improve nutrition using locally available foods – one third of children in Uganda are malnourished, a factor in 40% of deaths of children under 5 each year.

Simply growing more crops, however, is only half the battle. Small-scale farmers in rural Uganda have rarely been able to secure a decent price for their produce. They often have little knowledge of market trends and requirements, and lack the means to transport their goods to markets where they can get a better price.

World Vision is supporting farmer's groups in ADPs across Uganda with trainings in marketing and business skills to help them meet demand and obtain a better price. Bringing farmers together in associations and cooperatives means they have better bargaining power, access credit more easily and can pull their resources to better afford transport, seeds, tools and fertiliser. We are also working with farmers to improve storage practices, so that less of the crop is lost after harvest, the quality is maintained and farmers have more flexibility as to when they sell their produce. Simple processing techniques can also be introduced, so that farmers can increase the value of their products and improve their quality of life.



Somalia



Somalia – Indian Ocean Tropical Storm emergency response – December 2013 – March 2014

On November 10th and 11th a devastating storm hit Northern Somalia. The number of people killed by the storm was around 300 with hundreds of people unaccounted for. It is estimated that up to 800,000 livestock have died in the region that is comprised mainly of pastoralist communities. 14 fishing boats remained missing at sea and bridges were destroyed by the floods. Road sections were swept away making road travel impossible and communication was cut off in most affected areas as telephone masts, power lines and solar charging have been destroyed by the storm. Many families in the affected areas have lost their homes as the storm has torn down the makeshift shelters of poor communities leaving them displaced. “Given that Puntland is a semi-arid region, it rarely rains but when it does, to the extent we have seen in the last 48 hours, the impact is devastating,” said Hussein Gadain, the Chief Technical Advisor for the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nation’s Somalia Water and Land Information Management unit (SWALIM).

In mid-November due to the seriousness of the situation and the threat to people lives and livelihoods World Vision declared a ‘category 1’ National Level response to the storm Disaster. With the declaration came an appeal for funds to be able to carry out a 3 month emergency response. There remains a possibility that there will be need to transition into the rehabilitation stage after the response period.

The organization has estimated that a 3 month intervention is necessary in order to reach the target of at least 15000 people in Puntland affected by the disaster. The intervention began with a small amount of private reserves enabling World Vision to provide 200 emergency kits, drugs to the affected population and supporting of water tracking in 5 villages benefiting 4700 people.



However, the substantial Emergency Response Fund Scheme (ERFS) grant support facilitated World Vision to:

- Divert staff time and efforts to this specific response
- Support the repair of two water points damaged by the storm in Dangorayo and Ely districts
- Support construction of 20 latrines in Dangorayo and Ely Districts
- Conduct Hygiene promotion activities in Dangorayo and Eyl districts

Somalia – Polio response, Doloow – November 1st 2013 – March 31st 2014

Somalia is believed to be the largest known reservoir of unvaccinated children in a single geographic area in the world. UNICEF estimates the total number of Somali children who have never been vaccinated between 2008 and 2012 at around 1 million. This is attributed to the devastation of the health infrastructure as a result of more than 20 years of civil war and the lack of a functional government. Without routine immunization in most parts of Somalia it is challenging to stop outbreaks, and provide insurance for preventing polio from re-emerging.

This new emergency for World Vision Somalia had neither been planned for nor budgeted for. In mid-September due to the seriousness of the situation and the threat to children’s health and lives,

Somalia cont'd

World Vision declared a 'category ii' level response to the polio outbreak. This is our second highest category reflecting the scale and urgency of the situation. With the declaration came an appeal for funds to be able to carry out a 6 month overall response.

The organization has estimated that a six month intervention is necessary in order to reach the target of 34,000 children in Doloow and eventually 100,000 children in throughout Somalia. The organization is still at the stage of urgently seeking funding to step up this specific response.

The intervention has begun with a small amount of private reserves but the substantial ERFS grant support has allowed us to:

- Divert staff time and efforts to this specific response
- Establish a concrete partnership with the local NGO, CEDA (Community Empowerment and Development Action), for this intervention.
- Set up a cold chain in this area of extremely limited health facilities.
- Bring urgently needed vaccines into Doloow and start larger scale vaccination coverage.
- Set a solid foundation during the 3 months during which time additional resources will be sought to expand and continue the work for a further three month period.
- Reach 5,000 children in a matter of weeks.

This overall intervention has a set time period and is not part of any other World Vision programme in the area. World Vision has, however, had previous experience of working with CEDA. The targeted geographic area (Doloow) has a high risk population (transit populations and internally displaced persons). This emergency is particularly acutely felt in Somalia given the insecurity, the lack of health structures and facilities and the high level of consistent population movement.

Somalia – Puntland integrated Wash, Health and Peace building project – August 1st 2013 – July 31st 2014

As of November 2012 there were an estimated 10,000 IDPs in Garowe, Nuugal. The continued influx has created increased insecurity and conflict between different clans over limited resources, while existing social infrastructure (including health, water and sanitation) have been severely stretched. Despite interventions by NGOs, UN agencies and Government, the social support net for many remains inadequate to provide basic needs. For example, while some water points and latrines have been put in place in IDP camps, evaluations have shown that these are still insufficient to meet SPHERE minimum standards. A concern over the protection of women and children in the camps due to the limited facilities has been repeatedly expressed during WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), Camp Management and Health Cluster meetings.

WV and other agencies have been working within the cluster mechanisms to try to address these issues. Both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) have stated the importance of providing more durable and comprehensive solutions for IDP shelter. In response to this, World Vision Somalia promoted an innovative and acclaimed community led design and construction of 1,200 semi-permanent shelters. These shelters have created durable solutions for over 8,400 beneficiaries (or 1,200 households) in Puntland. Beneficiaries were selected through an accountable community led process, ensuring that they were among the most vulnerable (e.g. female headed households or the elderly).

Somalia cont'd

WASH, Health and Peace Building Trainings have been jointly facilitated with support from officers from the Government. All activities have been facilitated with community engagement sessions and Village health committees integrated together with water, hygiene & sanitation committees to reduce conflicts that might arise but working well together with community elders responsible for overall leadership. All segments of the IDP populations –vulnerable hosts, those from south central are be included in providing support to those directly involved in the project implementation. Implementation of wash activities include construction of latrines through cash for work, promotion of good hygiene practices, community training on hygiene water and sanitation, environmental cleaning/awareness campaigns. The implementation process is undertaken by the committees and local authorities that have been formed.

Being aware of the potential for conflict over allocation and use of scarce resources such as water, WV Somalia employed a conflict sensitive approach engaging with all stakeholders, including IDP's, returnees and receiving communities, to ensure that vulnerability and need is addressed through robust, transparent criteria and existing community mechanisms. This conflict sensitive approach is also applied to the sighting of Water Supply facilities and selection of WASH and Health Committees. This knowledge on the importance of inclusiveness and conflict sensitive approaches comes on the back of significant learning from past/on-going WVS programmes in Puntland. In addition, the provision of basic services such as sanitation facilities, maintenance of water points represents a basic peace dividend that will further serve as cohesive examples for communities that peace is working on the ground.

South Sudan

South Sudan – Jonglei, Lower Sobat food security and livelihood resilience response – April 1st 2013 – march 31st 2014 (Phase II)

Phase II of the Food Security and Livelihood (FS&L) phase was design to build on the lessons learned and best practices that came out of Phase I.

During 2013 the number of IDPs, returnees and refugees in South Sudan have decreased overall, but a number of areas continue to be especially vulnerable. Upper Nile state has received the highest numbers of returnees and refugees, as the Sobat corridor continues to be the main transit route to final destinations for the 71,150 new returnees registered since Jan 2013. Counties along this route, including Payikang, Pigi and Kanal, continue to struggle with providing basic services to the population as efforts are being made to reintegrate the returnees within the already vulnerable host community. Due to its proximity to the border, Panyikang County continues to also receive spontaneous returnees from Sudan. Moreover, ongoing conflict along the Sudan border has lead to a new influx of Sudanese refugees from Southern Kordofan to Upper Nile, in addition to the 190,909 absorbed since June 201. Since July 2013, 1,568 refugees were recorded with only a small number having been relocated to existing camps; the RRC reports that the numbers will continue to increase.

Flooding has also been a major concern during this period, with over 82,000 people affected across the country and in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 15,150 were in Upper Nile state and 7,636 in Jonglei state. Although the numbers are considerably lower than the previous year, this year's flooding has again lead to extensive population displacement and disruption of livelihoods. In addition, during the rainy season in South Sudan (June - October) over 60 per cent of roads became impassable, reducing movement and making access to some project sites very difficult. Moreover, the general discontent of the population caused by the fragile situation of their everyday realities (floods, high prices, limited food availability and access to basic services) is further exacerbated by recurrent tribal conflict and armed attacks on civilians.

These factors continue to affect food security at household level. The findings from the June 2013 show an overall improvement to the same period in 2012 (8 percent and 34 percent of households are severely and moderately food insecure respectively), the high level of moderately food insecure households implies that most South Sudanese continue to be vulnerable with a possible further decline in food security in the case of a minor shock. Analysis by residential status also indicates that IDPs are worse-off -with 36% significant financial interest (SFI) - followed by returnees (29%), compared to only 8 % SFI among residents. The World Food Programme (WFP) further reports that the drivers of food insecurity during the period are related to food access issues (a combination of diminished livelihood sources—mainly depending on unreliable and unsustainable income sources coupled with increasing food prices) rather than food consumption. Markets continue to be the main primary source of food during the lean season, with Upper Nile being reported as the state with the highest dependence on markets for sorghum (96%), the main staple crop in South Sudan. This coupled with a limited purchasing power limits the ability of HH to obtain adequate quantity and quality for their consumption. There is a strong need for interventions that promote household production especially targeting IDPs and returnees.

Below are some of the highlights that came out of the consultation meetings held with the beneficiaries of Phase I during and after the start-up of Phase II:

South Sudan cont'd

Agricultural activities

1. Crop production - The feedback received from the farmers regarding the seed varieties distributed under Phase I showed that the beneficiaries were eager to use the local short and long term varieties. It came up during the consultation meetings that some communities were still using local varieties resistant to floods that were lost during the conflict, when agricultural activities were disrupted. The project staff made an intentional effort for these isolated communities to start sharing the local varieties with neighboring communities, rather than bringing in new/foreign varieties.
2. Vegetable production - During the consultation meeting with the beneficiaries regarding the preferred vegetable seed varieties, the farmers had the chance to discuss the productivity of the seed variety received last year. During the meeting, it was noted that the "money maker" tomato seed is not a good option for this area, as the weather is too hot and the plants don't survive during the dry season. The "Roma" variety was preferred by the farmers due to the resilience of the plant, the fact that the tomatoes last for up to 7 days when harvested and taken to the market, and the high demand on the market for this variety.
3. Organic fertilizers and pest control - It was noted that the farmers introduced to organic pest control methods during Phase one had adopted well the practices and preferred the used *neem tree* seeds and *shamar plants* for pest control compared with the alternative chemical options. Also, the farmers reported that the plots where ashed with cow dung being added to the soil as fertilizer (as promoted under Phase I) were now used on a yearly basis, rather than the 3 year rotation cycle they used before.

Fishing activities

1. A consultation meeting was held with the fishermen that received the equipment and training under Phase I to evaluate how the equipment is being used and how effective the trainings were. The feedback from the fishermen was that the fishing equipment needs to be adapted to the type of fish specific to each of the 2 rivers (Nile and Sobat River). The beneficiaries targeted along the Nile River require larger size equipment compared to those fishing in the Sobat River. The feedback will be incorporated in this year's training sessions.

DRR/peace building

1. During the refresher training on disaster risk reduction (DRR), the main hazards identified by the community were cattle raiding, floods, drought, land disputes, as well as birds that destroy crops and pest diseases. When developing the disaster preparedness and action plans, the project team discussed with the participants both traditional coping mechanisms/early warning systems, as well as new approaches to mitigate crop loss. Among the early warning sign that the community mentioned they traditionally recognized was the movement of a local type of bird (*gungwet*) that is usually seen flying and making loud noises when the floods are approaching. In terms of flood mitigation approaches, the DRR groups included in their plans the following element: construction of dykes, drainage systems, migration to high lands. Regarding land disputes, the beneficiaries proposed the involvement of local chiefs or Government officials to discuss and negotiate the issue; clear demarcation of county and payam borders. For cattle raiding, the groups concluded that the Government needs to have a stronger role in the disarmament of the civilian population, the deployment of armed forces in the areas where cattle raiding is common, and the development of better road infrastructure that would allow for easier tracing of perpetrators and to monitoring the security situation..

South Sudan cont'd

South Sudan: Juba community driven protection project Phase II – August 1st 2013 – July 31st 2014

The situation in South Sudan continues to be categorized as fragile due to internal and external security challenges, political and economic dynamics. The fragility of the state remains a key factor for low levels of development, tension and humanitarian crisis. With over 424 security incidences reported in 2011 alone, UN and international agencies have continued to monitor the security situation. Juba and its outlying regions, including Rajaf, are poorly coping with increased levels of crime due to austerity measures, poor security apparatuses, and increased wealth entering into the capital. Many residents feel powerless and lack protection in their daily lives.

Central Equatoria is one State in which issues related to insecurity are negatively affecting its communities: theft, killing, looting, as well as the violation of citizens' rights by law enforcement units, such as police and other organized bodies, are all viewed by communities as inhibiting factors in their well-being. In Rajaf Payam, where the second phase of the project is being implemented, some of the key issues still affects the host community currently includes child abduction, Sexual Gender-Based Violence and, low capacity of local enforcement unit, in terms of responding to issues related to community security and safety.

According to a research by Save the Children estimated number of children in conflict with the law was 150 in 2010. Past data demonstrates that the prevalence of violence was recorded at 89% in 2008, while forced marriage of teen age girls rose from 40.7% in 2006 to 45.2% in 2011. This increasing trend is an indication that South Sudan has weak institutions of governance, which has led to a failure to enforce the national laws. The strong cultural and traditional practices have continued to negatively affect young girls, depriving them of attending schools and exposing them to high risks in forced marriage and early child birth.

Irish Aid has supported two one year phases of the Juba Community Driven Protection Project. This third and final phase of funding has enabled the project to build upon the successes of earlier phases, with a focus on the sustainability of community protection mechanisms.

Phase III of this project aims to build upon the successful results highlighted in the August 2013 Juba Area Rehabilitation Programme evaluation, of which this project is a part. During the course of the project the way the community responds to these issues has become less violent. 2/3 would report insecurity incidences to relevant authorities, while 1/3 hold community discussions and up to 1/5 also hold negotiations between the conflicting parties. The project has also increased the level of knowledge among the community of human rights and child rights, with over 2/3 now being aware of their rights and 83% being aware of children's rights. The project has contributed to 46% of evaluation respondents feeling more secure in the Payam. In addition 69% of the community members reported that ethnic clashes in the area had decreased and 54% reported that cases of looting and thefts occurred less often. But the evaluation also found gaps with 70% of community members being unaware of the Child Protection Committees. This highlights the need to embed community response mechanism further. Phase III will focus on ensuring that the community is aware of the local structures that exist, and that those structures are further strengthened, made sustainable and the community feels confident to utilize further those protection and resilience structures. These will particularly focus on areas of insecurity that are of most concern to communities such as child abduction, land disputes, child physical abuse and sexual abuse of women.

South Sudan cont'd

Sudan – Blue Nile state, Health and Wash needs for conflict-affected communities – November 1st 2013 – October 31st 2014

The recent conflict in Blue Nile state, beginning in September 2011, has severely affected already vulnerable communities. The fighting between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) resulted in an interruption of humanitarian assistance and a worsening of population displacement. The exact number of people displaced in Blue Nile is not clear, but according to the OCHA 3rd Quarter Humanitarian Update (Oct 2012), conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan continued to affect civilians and there are now over 211,000 people in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia. In addition, there are an estimated 160,000 internally displaced persons within Blue Nile state. Since the renewal of conflict, there have been almost no returns of IDPs and refugees. Indeed, the numbers of displaced has increased due to continued sporadic fighting.

Within Geissan, fighting in the south of the locality caused displacement to villages in the north of Geissan. IDPs were highly restricted in their movements by the government, which prevented them heading to larger centres (such as Damazin) or establishing IDP camps. Thus, the IDPs have formed numerous small settlements within existing villages and small towns, placing considerable pressure on host communities. Approximately 35% of the locality's population are IDPs.

Following the recommencement of conflict, INGOs were forced to suspend their activities. World Vision was able to maintain a skeletal presence in the state during this time, but although the conflict situation has stabilised, INGOs are still not permitted to undertake humanitarian interventions directly. Rather, implementation must occur through national NGOs.

Since the start of the conflict, due to insecurity and government restrictions, the gathering of quantitative assessment data has been a major challenge. However, whilst no comprehensive data collection process has been possible, World Vision (together with other actors) has been able to gather data from a variety of sources that paints a compelling if slightly incomplete picture of significant humanitarian need in the WASH and health sectors.

The current population of north Geissan is approximately 33,000 of which around 35% are IDPs. The focus of this project will be Bakory village, which has received 8,135 IDPs living amongst a host population of 6,931. Bakory has been selected because of its high needs and because of secure access. Should security improve in Fazugli (population 5,100 including IDPs) and Ofud (population: 12,900 including IDPs) villages, then World Vision may seek to implement activities in these villages as well.

The project specifically targeted vulnerable groups from within the above locations and implemented in such a way as to ensure maximum community participation. Female participation and prioritization within beneficiary targeting will ensure that gender-specific needs are met (for example, gender-sensitive design and location of latrines, provision of hygiene kits directly to women). There was also be a deliberate attempt to include women in WASH committees (50% must be women). Community engagement in hygiene promotion was facilitated through the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach.

South Sudan cont'd

Approach to Activity Implementation:

Following the 2011 conflict, the Sudanese Government has placed restrictions on direct implementation of humanitarian activities by international NGOs. Despite this limitation, World Vision's capacity to implement remains high due to longstanding relationships with a number of strong national NGOs. For this project, two national partners (Pancare and Islamic Relief) have been selected based on their respective sectoral expertise and following a rigorous capacity assessment process.

Strong oversight and support is provided by an experienced World Vision field team, which has remained active in Blue Nile throughout the recent conflict. Key government stakeholders are fully engaged and community participation mobilised for detailed project planning and implementation.

Impact/Sustainability:

In addition to meeting urgent health and WASH-related needs, the project has focused on building the capacity of community members involved in the health and WASH services, and thus contribute to sustained positive change.

Establishment and training of the WASH committees and capacity building of water source caretakers has built upon technological knowledge required to manage the constructed infrastructure in the long term. World Vision equipped the committees with training and basic toolkits to facilitate basic maintenance. Subsequent repairs and maintenance arrangements will be met from user contributions. Therefore, communities will continue to benefit from the WASH infrastructure provided through this project. In the health sector refresher training for midwives and training with partners on service delivery and professional development will add sustainable value to local health services.

The involvement of local NGOs in the implementation of project activities and their capacity building is also designed to facilitate a strong local civil society, which is able to provide ongoing support to basic service provision in the area.

Audited Financial Statements



**WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee
and not having a share capital)**

**Annual Report &
Audited Financial Statements**

Year ended 30 September 2013

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

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WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Directors and Other Information

Directors

Cathy Honan (Chair)
Tara Doyle
Stella Mew
Eunan O'Carroll
Fiona MacLeod
Kristin Quinn
Robert Saunders
Fr Bob Whiteside

Patrons

Pauline McLynn
Victoria Smurfit
Dr Geraldine Smyth OP

**Company Secretary/
Executive Director**

Helen Keogh

Corporate Details

Company No. 93645, incorporated 11 March 1983.
The company is limited by
Guarantee and does not have a share capital.

Registered Office

The Mews,
Garland House,
Rathmines Park,
Dublin 6

Auditors

Lewis & Co
Chartered Accountants
8 Priory Hall,
Stillorgan, Co Dublin

Bankers

Bank of Ireland plc
Allied Irish Banks plc

The company has been granted charitable status by the Revenue Commissioners under the reference CHY 6434.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Directors' report
Year ended 30 September 2013

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2013.

Review

Child sponsorship remained reasonably steady in 2013, although in common with other charitable organisations funding is coming under ever-increasing pressure - details appear in the financial statements. Total income for the year amounted to €6,568,021 (2012 - €7,447,477).

Structure, Governance and Management

The Board's principal responsibilities include determining the overall strategy, policies, direction and goals of World Vision Ireland; protecting and promoting the identity and values of the charity and fulfilling their statutory responsibilities. The directors review the finances and monitor the charitable work of World Vision Ireland at each board meeting. These are held on a regular basis throughout the year. In between meetings, the day-to-day management of the organisation is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and the senior management team. The directors have established two sub-committees of the board, with up to date terms of reference, to assist them in their work: a finance committee and a projects advisory committee.

The Board has delegated responsibility for ensuring that there is a framework for accountability, for examining and reviewing all systems and methods of financial control including risk analysis and risk management, and for ensuring the charity is complying with relevant laws, financial regulations and good practice to the Finance Sub-Committee. This committee reports back to the Board at each Board meeting. The Finance Sub-Committee approves the detailed budget for the year, ensuring that it is in line with the strategic priorities of the organisation. Monitoring of performance against budget is done on a regular basis.

The Projects Advisory Sub-Committee reviews, advises and provides recommendations on the selection of certain projects or programmes seeking funding. It ensures that the projects funded by World Vision Ireland meet the standards of the Partnership and have the full agreement of the National Offices to meet the quality and accountability standards defined for each project. In conjunction with Programmes, the Projects Advisory Sub-Committee develops and enhances policies and processes, including monitoring and evaluation, to reflect best practice. It reviews the progress of each project against plan and advises on future strategy.

The Chief Executive (CEO) is responsible for the day to day operation of the charity and manages the staff of the charity on behalf of the Directors. A Management Group of senior staff works with the CEO to ensure delivery of the agreed plan within the budgetary parameters agreed by the Board.

World Vision Ireland has confirmed its commitment to the principles for the Irish Development NGO Code of Governance. World Vision Ireland is also a member of Dochas.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Directors' report
Year ended 30 September 2013

..... continued

The directors acknowledge their accounting responsibilities under the Companies Acts, and their other corporate governance obligations. They have confirmed their compliance with these. In relation to these financial statements, there were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the balance sheet date other than those disclosed, nor have any events taken place since that date which would necessitate their revision or annotation.

Reserves

Restricted funds are generated when the donor stipulates how a donation may be spent. In many cases there will be a time lag between when such funds are received and when they are spent.

Unrestricted funds are generated when the donor does not stipulate how the income may be spent. Within certain operating needs, the charity's policy is to ensure that such funds are spent as soon as possible, while guaranteeing that these resources are used effectively. The operational reserve is held to cover any temporary shortfall in income, unforeseen rise in spending requirements or other financial contingency, in order that the charity can continue to operate at any time.

The Board has determined that the appropriate level of free reserves which are not invested in tangible fixed assets should be equivalent to 90 days expenditure, approximately €500,000. Our policy is, therefore to maintain reserves at that level by means of annual operating surpluses and judicious management of expenses and of our foreign exchange risk.

Risk Management

The directors examine the major risks that World Vision Ireland faces each year. Systems have been developed to monitor and control these risks so as to mitigate any impact that they may have on the organisation in the future.

The majority of our costs, particularly overseas costs, are denominated in US dollars while most income is received in Euro and Sterling. A strengthening of the US dollar against the Euro and Sterling could have a significant adverse effect on our ability to deliver our planned programme of work. These currency risks are monitored on an ongoing basis and managed as deemed appropriate by utilising a combination of spot and forward foreign currency contracts.

Books of Account

Suitable procedures and personnel ensure that proper books of account are kept - normally at the principal place of business - in compliance with Section 202 Companies Act 1990.

Directors

In July 2013 Robert Saunders was appointed to the board. There were no other changes in directors.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Directors' report
Year ended 30 September 2013

..... continued

2013 Highlights:

Survive to Five

In May 2013 World Vision Ireland launched the "Survive to Five" campaign. The initiative is designed to support preventable child deaths and illness among the under-fives in African countries where we help run long-term development programmes.

6.9 million children did not make it to their fifth birthdays last year. Many millions more suffer from the long-term consequences of malnutrition and illness. The "Survive to Five" campaign seeks to ensure intervention in the earliest years of a child's life before they reach the critical milestone of their fifth birthday, laying the foundations for better health outcomes in the longer term. The campaign was supported by a national advertising programme which was successful both in attracting new supporters and in raising the profile of the issue nationally. Much of the increase in marketing expenditure between 2012 and 2013 is associated with this campaign. World Vision Ireland won 3 awards from World Vision International for work on this campaign.

AIM

The AIM (Access Infant & Maternal) Health Programme is an Irish Aid funded child and maternal health programme that has a goal of improving child and maternal survival in five African countries Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. Its purpose is to tackle the preventable causes of child and maternal deaths, which contribute to a staggering 9 million lives being lost every year, by using simple, cost-effective methods that have been proven to work.

In delivering the AIM Programme, World Vision Ireland's key focus is providing local communities with the necessary skills and knowledge for health promotion, illness prevention, health-seeking behaviour and the improvement and management of their own health services. As such, over the course of this programme, over 3,000 community health workers will be trained to deliver our health and nutrition messages at the most appropriate times directly to the households in their area. Community Committees are also being trained to oversee the running of their health programmes to ensure their sustainability and they will also be mobilised to advocate together for important future rights, such as access to health centres, medicines, immunisation etc.

Addressing maternal, infant and child health and under-nutrition is an important part of tackling global hunger and a priority area for Irish Aid highlighted in Ireland's new development policy "One World, One Future". The AIM Health programme is contributing to changing lives in Africa for the better and World Vision Ireland are proud to support it.

World Vision Ireland recognises the importance of research to gauge the success of work being completed in the field. Research also helps us to learn from each programme and provide the evidence base of our work. Therefore, World Vision Ireland is working with the Centre for Global Health in Trinity College Dublin as its academic partner in leading the research for the AIM Health Programme. This research will assess the programme's impact on maternal and child survival, the health services of the selected countries, as well as the expansion of the programme in the future.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Directors' report
Year ended 30 September 2013

..... continued

Gender Based Violence

The Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence comprises Irish human rights, humanitarian and development organisations, Irish Aid and the Defence Forces, all working together to address gender based violence. Its overall aim is to promote the adoption of a coherent and coordinated response to gender based violence (GBV). Our Chief Executive, Helen Keogh, served as the Chairman of the Consortium in 2013. The Directors would like to thank Helen for her commitment and contribution to this additional important issue during her term of office.

Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice

World Vision Ireland arranged for two youth representatives to travel to Ireland to speak at a high level event organised by Irish Aid and the Mary Robinson Foundation during Ireland's Presidency of the EU. Saleh Hussein from Palestine and Alex Nallo from Sierra Leone spoke about their experiences as young people in the developing world at the Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, which took place in Dublin Castle on 15-16 April 2013. Minister for Trade and Development, Joe Costello, was impressed by their presentations and took what they had to say on board, recognising the importance of including the voice of young people in international events and meetings. Other speakers at the event included former Irish President Mary Robinson; Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme, Ertharin Cousin; European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs; Executive Director of UNICEF, Mr Tony Lake and Coordinator of the SUN Movement, Dr David Nabarro.

Sponsor Trip

In April 2013 15 child sponsors visited Tanzania for a first-hand look at the impact of their support in Sanzawa ADP. This was a very successful sponsorship trip and we plan similar events for 2014 / 2015.

Transparency

We spend 86% of our income on charitable activity, with the balance distributed between governance, advocacy and generation of funds. We are fully compliant with the Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance. Good governance ensures an organisation is effectively and properly run and meets the needs for which the organisation was set up. It is a vital part of how Development NGOs operate and are held accountable.

Financial Outlook

We continue to operate in a difficult financial environment and are very grateful to our sponsors and supporters for their continuing commitment to the most vulnerable. We are conscious of the need to continuously renew our engagement strategies, and to offer a range of entry and participation options for existing and new supporters in a coherent and strategic manner as we deepen our engagement with the public.

On behalf of the Board

Cathy Honan)
) Directors
Kristin Quinn)
6 February 2014

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities for the members' financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and with Irish statute comprising the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Cathy Honan
Director

Kristin Quinn
Director

6 February 2014

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
World Vision of Ireland**

We have audited the financial statements of World Vision of Ireland for the year ended 30 September 2013 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2013 and of its results for the year then ended ; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
World Vision of Ireland (continued)**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Keith Talbot

for and on behalf of

Lewis & Co

8 Priory Hall,

Stillorgan, Co Dublin

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditors

6 February 2014

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 30 September 2013

	Notes	Restricted Funds €	Unrestricted Funds €	Total 2013 €	Total 2012 €
Incoming resources					
Voluntary Income	2	2,492,452	1,810,683	4,303,135	4,322,298
Irish Government grants	3	2,010,055	119,153	2,129,208	3,011,621
European Union	4	135,678	-	135,678	55,112
Other Agency Funding	4	-	-	-	58,446
Total incoming resources		<u>4,638,185</u>	<u>1,929,836</u>	<u>6,568,021</u>	<u>7,447,477</u>
Resources expended					
Cost of generating funds	6	802,821	689,069	1,491,890	735,413
Charitable activities	5	4,669,949	392,948	5,062,897	5,457,077
Governance costs	6	29,286	25,138	54,424	47,338
Total resources expended		<u>5,502,056</u>	<u>1,107,155</u>	<u>6,609,211</u>	<u>6,239,828</u>
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		(863,871)	822,681	(41,190)	1,207,649
Transfers between funds	12	850,000	(850,000)	-	-
Total funds at 1 October 2012		<u>666,416</u>	<u>3,099,620</u>	<u>3,766,036</u>	<u>2,558,387</u>
Total funds at 30 September 2013		<u><u>652,545</u></u>	<u><u>3,072,301</u></u>	<u><u>3,724,846</u></u>	<u><u>3,766,036</u></u>

All gains and losses recognised in the year are included above.

It is the policy of World Vision Ireland to distribute funds to specified projects as quickly as possible. Delays in aid projects occasionally arise which necessitate the holding back of remittances. At the year end all restricted reserves were committed in full to selected overseas projects.

All of the amounts detailed above relate to continuing operations.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 6 February 2014 and signed on its behalf by

Cathy Honan
Director

Kristin Quinn
Director

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Balance sheet
as at 30 September 2013

	Notes	2013		2012	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		-		2,294
Current assets					
Debtors	9	541,488		756,237	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,731,373		3,761,284	
		<u>4,272,861</u>		<u>4,517,521</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(208,015)</u>		<u>(179,112)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>4,064,846</u>		<u>4,338,409</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			4,064,846		4,340,703
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		<u>(340,000)</u>		<u>(574,667)</u>
Net assets			<u>3,724,846</u>		<u>3,766,036</u>
Reserves					
Unrestricted reserves	12		3,072,301		3,099,620
Restricted reserves	12		652,545		666,416
Members' funds			<u>3,724,846</u>		<u>3,766,036</u>

It is the policy of World Vision Ireland to distribute funds to specified projects as quickly as possible. Delays in aid projects occasionally arise which necessitate the holding back of remittances. At the year end all restricted reserves were committed in full to selected overseas projects.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 6 February 2014 and signed on its behalf by

Cathy Honan
Director

Kristin Quinn
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Cash flow statement
Year ended 30 September 2013

Notes	2013 €	2012 €
Reconciliation of operating (net outgoing resources)/net incoming resources to net cash flow from operating activities		
Operating (net outgoing resources)/net incoming resources	(41,190)	1,207,649
Depreciation	2,293	2,281
Decrease in debtors	230,082	139,517
Increase in creditors	28,903	13,620
	<u>220,088</u>	<u>1,363,067</u>
Net cash inflow / inflow from operating activities	<u>220,088</u>	<u>1,363,067</u>
 Cash flow statement		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	220,088	1,363,067
Financing	(250,000)	-
	<u>(29,912)</u>	<u>1,363,067</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year	<u>(29,912)</u>	<u>1,363,067</u>
 Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds (Note 14)		
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year	(29,912)	1,363,067
Cash flow from debts and lease financing	250,000	-
	<u>220,088</u>	<u>1,363,067</u>
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	220,088	1,363,067
Net funds at 1 October 2012	<u>3,103,284</u>	<u>1,740,217</u>
 Net funds at 30 September 2013	 <u>3,323,372</u>	 <u>3,103,284</u>

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

I. Statement of Accounting Policies

I.1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. They are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as set out by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The financial statements take account of the statement of recommended practice (SORP) approved by the Accounting Standards Board entitled "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued during the year 2005, the Charities Acts 1961 and 1973 and the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

I.2. Income

All resources raised by World Vision Ireland are used in furtherance of its charitable objectives as a Christian humanitarian relief and development agency. World Vision Ireland is a member, along with other World Vision offices, of the World Vision Partnership, a not for profit corporation registered in the State of California U.S.A., whose board is representative of the world wide partnership. The term "partnership" is used to signify shared mission and Christian values and is not meant to be interpreted in the legal sense of the word, in that World Vision entities are not partners in the legal sense. World Vision Ireland is autonomous in developing its own organisational objectives, strategies, plans and budgets. World Vision Ireland has established bilateral relationships with several Southern World Vision offices for the purpose of carrying out development programmes. It is the policy of World Vision Ireland to distinguish restricted income from unrestricted. Restricted income refers to funds given subject to conditions imposed by the donor or implied by the nature of the appeal. See also note 2 below.

I.3. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

I.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of tangible fixed assets, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives, on a straight-line basis (unless otherwise stated) at the following annual rates:

Office furniture - 10% Straight Line

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

1.5. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Income and Expenditure account in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.6. Incoming Resources

Child Sponsorship

World Vision Ireland's principal recurring source of income is Child Sponsorship income, which is donated on a regular basis, usually monthly, and is primarily received from individuals. Sponsorship money goes to assist children and their communities within Area Development Programmes (ADP). A typical ADP would involve such components as education, health and training, water procurement, food security, agricultural development, and micro enterprise amongst others. Each sponsor is linked to one or more children within each ADP and receives regular information about that child and the community's progress. Not less than 80% of the sponsors' donations is treated as restricted income and is applied to the ADP and to associated costs of the project. Sponsorship income is recognised when received. Interest earned on sponsorship monies awaiting transmission to the ADP is credited to unrestricted funds.

Irish Government and European Union

In general, grants are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when received. With certain projects, or at certain times, World Vision Ireland may agree to commit funds to a project prior to approved grants being received. Grants are applied in accordance with the instructions of the donor, and, if required are supplemented by an allocation from unrestricted funds.

Donated goods and services

Donated goods and services (if any) are included in income and expenditure at the estimated market price in the country of origin, on the date of receipt or, if later, the year in which they are distributed.

1.7. Resources Expended

Expenditure is analysed between charitable expenditure, fundraising, and governance. Costs which directly relate to each activity are allocated to that activity. Costs that are not directly attributable to one particular activity are allocated on an appropriate basis. Such allocations are made by reference to an estimate of staff time used in each activity, head count, floor area or other appropriate basis.

Direct expenditure on charitable activities primarily comprises amounts paid to World Vision International, which manages the transfer of funds to the programme countries for the development programmes funded by World Vision Ireland.

Expenditure includes VAT when charged.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

2. Voluntary Income	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	2013	2012
	€	€	€	€
Committed giving schemes	2,333,418	583,354	2,916,772	3,093,473
Tax recovered	-	681,089	681,089	745,984
Corporate donations etc.	69,890	-	69,890	38,406
Emergency appeals	4,493	-	4,493	41,777
Grants from World Vision International	-	250,000	250,000	-
Bank interest	-	63,629	63,629	24,262
Other donations	84,651	232,611	317,262	378,396
	<u>2,492,452</u>	<u>1,810,683</u>	<u>4,303,135</u>	<u>4,322,298</u>

Committed giving schemes comprise mainly Child Sponsorship income, used for World Vision Ireland's ADPs in Tanzania, Kenya, Swaziland, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Corporate donations came from staff funds, trusts and foundations for projects in Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Mauritania and Sierra Leone. Emergency appeals raised funds for Syria.

**3. Irish Government Funding (Irish Aid) **Amount
2013****

Emergency and Rehabilitation Funding

Emergency Response Fund	125,000
South Sudan Jongelei	283,763
South Sudan Juba community drive protection project phase ii	250,000
	<u>658,763</u>

Civil Society Development Fund

AIM health programme, in Kenya, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Mauritania.	1,470,445
--	-----------

Total Irish Government Funding	<u><u>2,129,208</u></u>
---------------------------------------	-------------------------

**4. European Union Funding **Amount
2013
€****

Bosnia Empowering young women to monitor government commitments to gender	103,594
Kenya Mutonguni Poverty Reduction project (co-financing)	32,084
Total European Union Funding	<u><u>135,678</u></u>

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

5. Charitable activities

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	2013 Total
	€	€	€
Remittances to overseas programmes			
Bosnia	103,594		103,594
Kenya	324,500	7,610	332,110
Mauritania	638,468	11,216	649,684
Sierra Leone	592,821	7,611	600,432
Somalia	-	28,883	28,883
South Sudan	235,850	(314)	235,536
Swaziland	271,821	7,611	279,432
Tanzania	766,695	30,261	796,956
Uganda	877,997	22,833	900,830
	<u>3,811,746</u>	<u>115,711</u>	<u>3,927,457</u>
AIM Direct costs	285,520	-	285,520
*Partnership costs	200,298	25,381	225,679
	<u>4,297,564</u>	<u>141,092</u>	<u>4,438,656</u>
Associated costs	82,074	2,679	84,753
	<u>4,379,638</u>	<u>143,771</u>	<u>4,523,409</u>
Programme support costs	255,026	218,891	473,917
Advocacy, education and research	35,285	30,286	65,571
	<u>4,669,949</u>	<u>392,948</u>	<u>5,062,897</u>
	<u><u>4,669,949</u></u>	<u><u>392,948</u></u>	<u><u>5,062,897</u></u>
	Direct Expenditure	Allocated Expenditure	2013 Total
Remittances to overseas programmes	4,515,918	7,491	4,523,409
Programme support costs	396,489	77,428	473,917
Advocacy, education and research	55,288	10,283	65,571
	<u>4,967,695</u>	<u>95,202</u>	<u>5,062,897</u>
	<u><u>4,967,695</u></u>	<u><u>95,202</u></u>	<u><u>5,062,897</u></u>

* Partnership costs are World Vision Ireland's contribution to costs incurred by the World Vision partnership for planning and co-ordinating the world wide programme.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
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Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

6. Costs incurred in Ireland

		Cost of Basis of generating allocation funds 2012	Direct expenditure	Governance		2013
				€		€
Depreciation of tangible assets	Headcount	787	1,436	70	2,293	2,281
Auditors' remuneration	Direct	-	-	7,200	7,200	7,450
Salaries including pension costs	Headcount	161,733	481,422	43,116	686,271	706,517
Travel and subsistence	Direct	-	30,146	946	31,092	35,729
Marketing costs	Direct	1,251,273	1,854	-	1,253,127	393,430
Advocacy	Direct	-	3,288	-	3,288	5,559
Secretarial, recruitment, training	Headcount	6,297	11,501	559	18,357	19,235
Office occupancy and supplies	Headcount	28,361	41,695	1,875	71,931	76,904
Equipment, computer and leasing	Headcount	7,403	13,521	658	21,582	29,828
Finance and bank charges	Direct	36,036	39,378	-	75,414	8,915
		<u>1,491,890</u>	<u>624,241</u>	<u>54,424</u>	<u>2,170,555</u>	<u>1,285,848</u>
Allocated costs included above		<u>35,620</u>	<u>95,202</u>	<u>47,223</u>	<u>178,045</u>	

7. Employees

	2013 Number	2012 Number
Number of employees		
The average monthly numbers of employees during the year were:	15	15
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Employment costs		
	2013	2012
	€	€
Wages and salaries	588,214	606,494
Social welfare costs	62,577	62,518
Other pension costs	38,225	39,165
	<u>689,016</u>	<u>708,177</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

These costs have been apportioned between fundraising, governance, and support costs for charitable activities.

The number of employees whose remuneration fell in the following bands is:

	2013	2012
€70,000 - €80,000	1	1
€80,001 - €90,000	1	1

Pension contributions of €16,505 (2012: €16,512) have been paid on behalf of the above employees.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

8. Tangible fixed assets	Office Furniture	Office Equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 October 2012	22,826	17,320	40,146
At 30 September 2013	<u>22,826</u>	<u>17,320</u>	<u>40,146</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2012	20,532	17,320	37,852
Charge for the year	2,294	-	2,294
At 30 September 2013	<u>22,826</u>	<u>17,320</u>	<u>40,146</u>
Net book values			
At 30 September 2012	<u>2,294</u>	-	<u>2,294</u>
At 30 September 2013	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. Debtors	2013	2012
	€	€
Prefunded allocations to projects	533,754	735,033
Prepayments and accrued income	7,734	21,204
	<u>541,488</u>	<u>756,237</u>

Prefunded allocations to projects represent amounts in excess of commitments for the current financial year. This arises as projects are usually funded for a calendar year.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2013	2012
	€	€
Trade creditors	34,006	57,250
Other taxes and social security costs	31,108	13,022
Loan from World Vision International	68,000	83,333
Other creditors and accruals	74,901	25,507
	<u>208,015</u>	<u>179,112</u>

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2013 €	2012 €
Loan from World Vision International	340,000	574,667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loans		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand (Note 10)	68,000	83,333
Repayable between one and two years	68,000	83,333
Repayable between two and five years	272,000	491,334
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>408,000</u>	<u>658,000</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12. Reserves

	Restricted reserves	Unrestricted reserves	Total reserves
	€	€	€
At 1 October 2012	666,416	3,099,620	3,766,036
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	(863,871)	822,681	(41,190)
Transfer of unrestricted funds	850,000	(850,000)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2013	<u>652,545</u>	<u>3,072,301</u>	<u>3,724,846</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Sufficient resources are available in cash or near-cash form to enable each fund to be applied in accordance with its purpose.

The balances on the restricted funds represent amounts received from donors for specified purposes, which have not been expended at the balance sheet date.

13. Directors' remuneration

As charity trustees, the directors received no remuneration for their services. Directly incurred expenses are reimbursed, if claimed, and in 2013 totalled €1,849 (2012: €1,605). There were no other transactions with directors.

WORLD VISION OF IRELAND
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 September 2013

14. Analysis of changes in net funds

	Opening balance €	Cash flows €	Other changes €	Closing balance €
Cash at bank and in hand	3,761,284	(29,911)		3,731,373
Debt due within one year	(83,333)	-	15,333	(68,000)
Debt due after one year	(574,667)	250,000	(15,333)	(340,000)
	<u>(658,000)</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(408,000)</u>
Net funds	<u>3,103,284</u>	<u>220,089</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,323,373</u>

15. Company Limited by Guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The company is exempt by virtue of section 24 of the Companies Act 1963 from including the word "limited" in its name. No liability to corporation tax arises as the company is registered for charitable purposes.

Income

Sponsorship and childcare	2,916,772	3,093,473
Irish Government	2,129,208	3,011,621
European Union and other agency funding	135,678	69,617
Grants from World Vision International	250,000	-
Other voluntary donations, fundraising etc.	1,072,734	1,204,563
Donated goods and services	-	43,941
Bank interest received	63,629	24,262
	<u>6,568,021</u>	<u>7,447,477</u>

Expenditure

Salaries	686,271	706,517
Promotional and support expenses	1,209,447	347,958
Travel, subsistence and motor expenses	31,092	35,729
Printing, stationery and office supplies	10,326	7,579
Postage and telephone	37,038	34,091
Secretarial, recruitment & training expenses	18,357	19,235
Advocacy	3,288	5,559
Rent and leasehold improvements	48,322	47,332
General repairs	3,797	4,939
Market Research	6,642	18,656
Light and heat	6,881	5,812
Insurance	2,605	3,967
Computer, equipment leasing and maintenance	21,582	29,828
Bank charges, exchange losses and interest	75,414	8,915
Audit and accountancy	7,200	7,450
Depreciation - Furniture	2,293	2,281
	<u>(2,170,555)</u>	<u>(1,285,848)</u>
Net incoming resources before remittances	<u>4,397,466</u>	<u>6,161,629</u>

Remittances

World Vision field projects	(4,438,656)	(4,953,980)
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for year	<u>(41,190)</u>	<u>1,207,649</u>