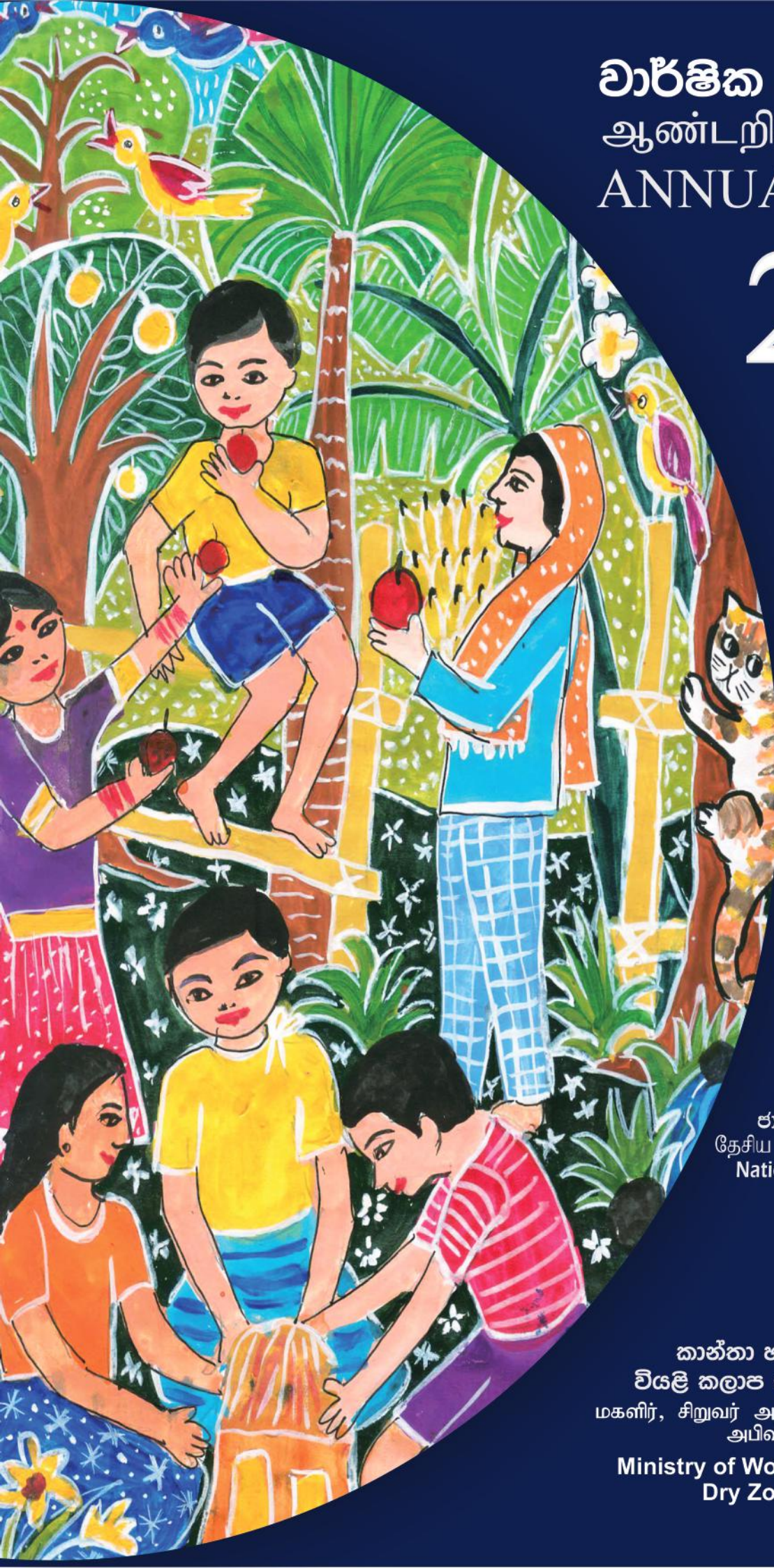


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ஆண்டறிக்கை

ANNUAL REPORT

2016



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தேசிய சிறுவர் பாதுகாப்பு அதிகாரசபை
National Child Protection Authority



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அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு

Ministry of Women & Child Affairs and
Dry Zone Development

Annual Report

2016



National Child Protection Authority

Vision

**To Create a Child Friendly and Protective
Environment for Children**

Mission

**To ensure Children are free from all forms
of abuse**



**Board of Directors of the National Child Protection
Authority in 2016**

Dr .Mrs. Natasha Balendra	Chairperson, National Child Protection Authority, No.330, Thalawathugoda Road, Madiwela, Sri Jayawardenepura.
Mr. Sajeewa Samaranayake, Attorney at Law	Deputy Chairman, National Child Protection Authority, Number 330, Thalawathugoda Rd, Madiwela, Sri Jayawardenapura
Dr. S.P. Kandapola Arachchige	Consultant Psychiatrist, Base Hospital, Gampaha.
Dr. Mrs. Lilanthi de Silva	Pediatrician, Colombo North Teaching Hospital, Gampaha.
Dr. U.A.K. Tennakoon	Judicial Medical Officer, Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, No.111, Francis Road, Colombo 10.
Dr. T. Suveendran	Psychologist, World Health Organization, Colombo 7.
Mr. K. Waidyarathna	Senior Additional Solicitor General, Attorney General's Department, Colombo 12.
Mr. M.R. Latiff	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police, Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police, Police Headquarters, Colombo 01.
Mrs. Chandima Sigera	Commissioner, Department of Probation and Child Care Services, Stage II, Sethsiripaya, Battaramulla.
Mrs. Chandanie Amaratunga	Commissioner General of Labour, Department of Labour, Colombo 5.
Mrs. D.S. Wijsekera	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Stage II, Sethsiripaya, Battaramulla
Mr. R.M.A. Ratnayaka	Additional Director General, Treasury Operations Department, Ministry of Finance, Colombo 01.
Mr. Siriwardhana Dahanayaka	Member. No.3280, Stage III, Anuradhapura.
Mr. M.W. Jayawardhana	Member. No.2795, D.S.Senanayaka Mawatha, Stage III, Anuradhapura
Mr. R.B. Abeysinghe	Member. No.621/4, Godage Mawatha, Anuradhapura.

**Panel Members Of The National Child Protection Authority In
2016**

Mrs. Piyumanthi Pieris	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Justice, Superior Courts Complex, Colombo 12.
Mr. H.U. Premathilaka	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, Isurupaya, Battaramulla.
Mr. S.C. Vithana	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Baladaksha Mawatha, Colombo 3.
Mrs. A.M.K.K. Attanayaka	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition, No.385, Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha, Colombo 10.
Ms. P.J.D. Fernando	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Social Services & Social Welfare Sathsiripaya , Battaramulla
Mrs. U.S. Denawaththa	Senior Assistant Secretary Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, Number 330 , Union Place, Colombo 02
Mr. P. Mahadevah	Commissioner , Women's and Child Affairs Division, Department of Labour, Colombo 05
Mrs. Hema Perera	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Mass Media and Information, No.163, Kirulapona Mawatha, Polhengoda, Colombo 05.

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Introduction

Child abuse has become a serious social issue internationally. With the increased use of computers and the internet, a tendency to use such media to commit child abuse is witnessed. The legal background in Sri Lanka is not sufficient in this context. National Child Protection Authority has paid more attention in this regard this year.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted as a universal declaration on 20th November 1989. This Convention consists of 54 Articles and it has set out the rights every child in the world is entitled to and the obligations of the states to make those rights available. In analysing the social situation in relation to child rights, being cognizant of the rapid increase in international illegal trade aimed at child trafficking, child prostitution and using children for phonographic movies and publications and citing child conscription in armed conflicts and recruitment of children in military service as an international crime, optional protocol to the Child Rights Convention on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol that prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography were adopted in 2000.

With this tendency that prevailed in the world, the government of Sri Lanka also became a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991. Accordingly, a Presidential Task Force on Child Protection was set up in December 1996 to recommend the measures required to safeguard child rights in Sri Lanka. After investigating the matters, that committee recommended the necessity of a government institution authorized to minimize child abuse. The National Child Protection Authority was established by National Child Protection Authority Act No.50 of 1998 accordingly. National Child Protection Authority has been taking action to prevent child abuse, take necessary action in relation to cases of child abuse and to reintegrate child victims of abuse into the society, from its inception up to now.

Action is taken for protection of children of the country using the powers vested in the institution through the National Child Protection Authority Act No.50 of 1998 and powers have been vested in the Authority by the Tsunami (Special Provisions) Act No.16 of 2005 as well to act towards the advancement of child victims of the Tsunami that occurred on 26th December 2004. In addition, when an incident of a child becoming a victim of domestic violence is reported to the Authority, it can intervene as a third party under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No.34 of 2005.

The 24 hour child help childline '1929' was established at the National Child Protection Authority in 22 July 2010 for speedy and proper recording of incidents of child abuse to facilitate action with the best interest of the child as primary consideration. With the introduction of this childline, an increase in reporting of child abuse that had been hidden in society earlier was witnessed. By now, child abuse incidents are reported from all districts of Sri Lanka and counselling services are also available through this. This childline has become close to the public by now.

An Overview Of The Functions Of The National Child Protection Authority

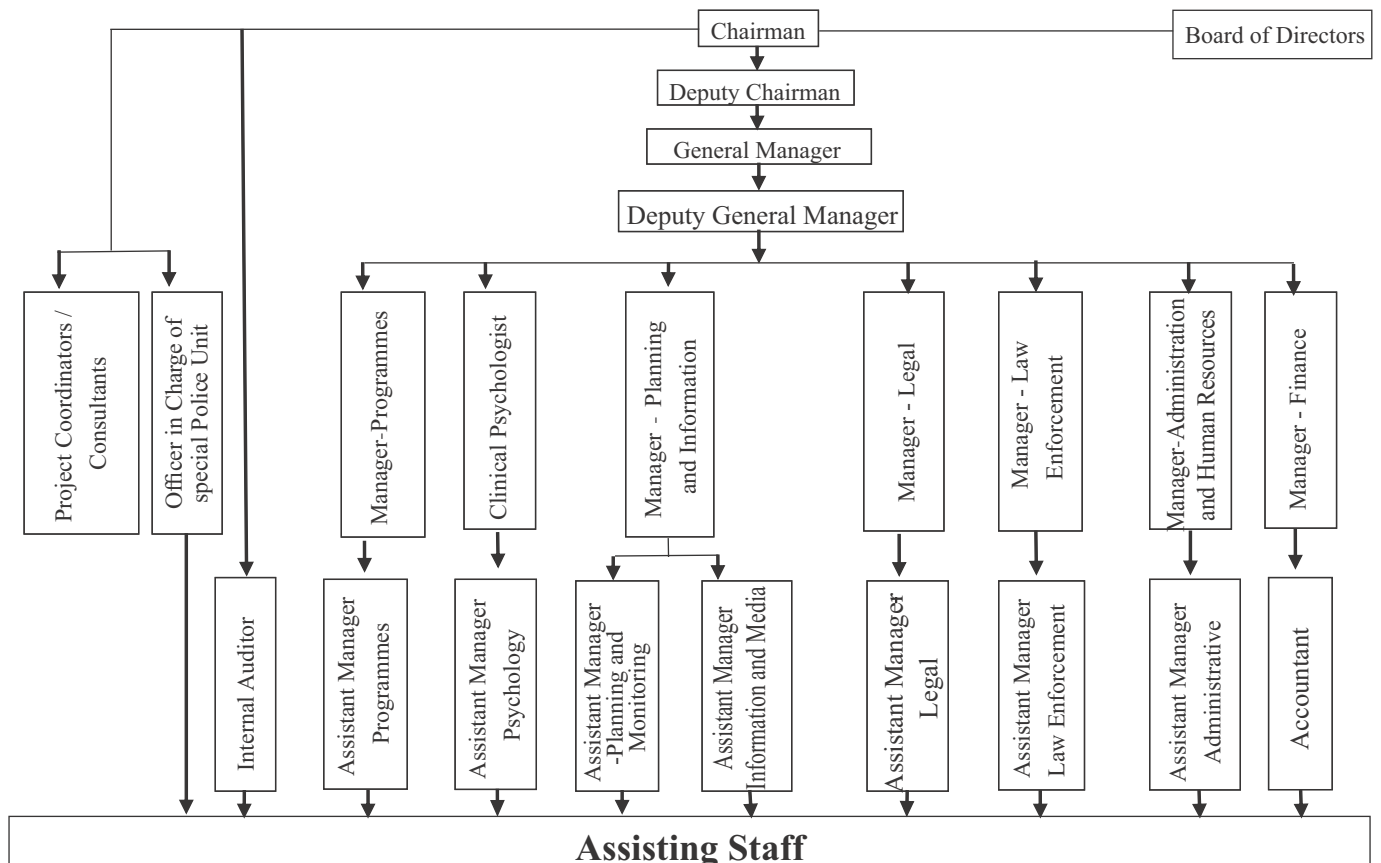
- Advising the government for developing a national policy on the prevention of child abuse, protection of child victims of abuse and treatment for such children.
- Advising the government about the necessary measures to be taken to prevent child abuse.
- Awareness raising on the rights of the child to be protected from abuse and on methods to prevent child abuse.
- Taking all necessary measures for prevention of child abuse, protection of child victims of abuse and for safeguarding their rights and consulting the relevant Ministers, Provincial Councils, local government bodies, District and Divisional Secretaries and government and non-government organizations where necessary.
- Recommending necessary legal, administrative or other reforms required for the effective implementation of the National Policy on Prevention of Child Abuse.
- Enforcement of laws relevant to all forms of child abuse and monitoring of the same.
- Monitoring the progress of all investigations and criminal proceedings related to child abuse.
- Recommending measures for applying humanitarian considerations in relation to child victims of armed conflicts, taking steps for their protection including mental and physical wellbeing and re-integrating such children into society.
- Taking appropriate steps where necessary for the protection and care of the children connected to criminal investigations and criminal proceedings.
- Receiving complaints from the public about child abuse and referring those complaints to the proper authorities where necessary.
- Advising and assisting provincial councils, local government bodies and non-government organizations for coordinating strong campaigns on child abuse.
- Building and maintaining a national data base in relation to child abuse.
- In consultation with the relevant Ministries and other institutions, supervision and regulation of all religious and charity institutions that provide child care services.
- Promoting researches on child abuse and child protection and coordinating such activities.
- Providing information and education to the public in relation to child safety and protecting the rights of the child.
- Maintaining a dialogue with all sectors involved in tourism to minimize the opportunity for child abuse.
- Organizing and facilitating workshops, seminars and discussions on child abuse
- Exchange of information and working in coordination with foreign governments and international organizations in relation to disclosure and prevention of all forms of child abuse.

Structure Of The Authority

The following units operate at the Head Office of National Child Protection Authority.

- Administration and Human Resources Division
- Finance Division
- Planning and Monitoring Division
- Information and Media Division
 - Library
- Programme Division
- Psychosocial Division
- Legal Division
- Law Enforcement Divisions
 - 1929 Sri Lanka Hotline for children
 - Investigation unit
 - Central Record Room
- Internal audit Division
- Special Police Investigation Unit

Organizational Structure Of National Child Protection Authority In 2016



Approved Cadre of National Child Protection Authority - 2016

No.	Designation Salary	Code No.	Approved No.
01	General Manager	HM -2-1	01
02	Deputy General Manager	HM -1-3	01
03	Manager - Administration and Human Resources	HM -1-1	01
04	Manager - Finance	HM -1-1	01
05	Manager - Legal	HM -1-1	01
06	Clinical Psychologist	HM -1-1	01
07	Manager - Planning and Information	HM -1-1	01
08	Manager - Programmes	HM -1-1	01
09	Manager - Law Enforcement	HM -1-1	01
10	Assistant Manager - Administrative	MM -1-1	01
11	Assistant Manager - Legal	MM -1-1	01
12	Assistant Manager - Programmes	MM -1-1	01
13	Assistant Manager - Psychology	MM -1-1	01
14	Assistant Manager - Planning and Monitoring	MM -1-1	01
15	Assistant Manager - Information and Media	MM -1-1	01
16	Assistant Manager - Law Enforcement	MM -1-1	01
17	Accountant	MM -1-1	01
18	Internal Auditor	MM -1-1	01
19	Secretary to the Board of the Directors	JM - 1-1	01
20	Administrative Officer	JM - 1-1	01
21	Programmes Officer	JM - 1-1	01
22	Accounts Officer	JM - 1-1	01
23	Investigation Officer	JM - 1-1	01
24	Information and Media Officer	JM - 1-1	01
25	Planning and Monitoring Officer	JM - 1-1	01
26	Research and Welfare Officer	JM - 1-1	01
27	Translator(English)	MA - 4	01
28	Translator (Tamil)	MA - 4	01
29	District Child Protection Officer	MA - 3	25
30	District Psychosocial Officer	MA - 3	25
31	Divisional Child Protection Officer	MA - 3	360
32	Administrative Assistant	MA - 3	01
33	Accounts Assistant	MA - 3	03
34	Media Assistant	MA - 3	03
35	Librarian	MA - 3	01
36	Planning Assistant	MA - 3	01
37	Legal Assistant	MA - 3	03
38	Investigation Assistant	MA - 3	02
39	Counselling Assistant	MA - 3	04
40	Programmes Assistant	MA - 3	03
41	Video Evidence Recording Assistant	MA - 3	01
42	Internet Surveillance Assistant	MA - 3	01
43	Therapist	MA - 3	03
44	Video Technology Assistant	MA - 2-1	01
45	Management Assistant	MA - 2-1	15
46	Information Technology Assistant	MA - 2-1	02
47	Management Assistant (Non technical)	MA - 1-1	32
48	Driver	PL-3	07
49	Messenger	PL-1	01
50	Karyala Karya Sahayaka	PL-1	03
51	Office Labourer	PL-1	02
	Total		527

Development Programmes Implemented

National Child Protection Policy

The Authority is taking action to prepare a national policy on child protection which is primary function set out in the National Child Protection Authority Act No. 50 of 1998. Accordingly, views were obtained from the Chairman, Board of Directors and Members of primary boards regarding the preparation of the National policy on Child Protection. At the same time, consultation of experts in the field of Child Protection and Ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Labour and Law and Order that are closely associated with children in their work, were conducted in 2016. Ideas of the officers of the police, Child and Women's Bureau, Department of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice were obtained regarding the process of administration of Justice in court proceedings in relation to child protection and the relevant exceptions. Fundamental work for developing the National Child Protection Policy was carried out by the Legal Division in 2016 by obtaining the ideas of the professionals in the Department of Probation and Child Care Services regarding child protection and institutionalization of children.

Incorporation Of Child Protection Into The Constitution

A national programme on the necessity of a child-focused agenda in the Constitution to ensure child focused action in the country is being implemented by the Authority. Action has been taken to submit some proposals in this regard to the government and focusing attention on 'the best interest of the child' at all times and empowering co-ordination of all relevant parties is the objective. We aim safeguarding the fundamental rights of children and introducing to the society some strong policies that contribute to the best interest of the child and to enable him / her to build a strong personality.

Introduction Of Life Skills To The School Curriculas For Grade Two

Ministry of Education, National Institute of Education and the Authority work together to introduce Life Skills from primary education of the child. The objectives here are building intellect and creating self-confidence. Children learn along decision making, problem solving, creative thinking, critical thinking, interpersonal relations, self-understanding, empathy, management of emotions and stress management. Action was taken with the National Institute of Education to develop teacher training courses required in this regard. Work was completed in 2016. 5 awareness programems have been conducted for teachers in this regard. In addition to that, initial work for creating 03 videos to train In service Advisors regarding child protection and personality development with relevance to the curricular of Grade Two and Three has been commenced.

Assisting The Development Of The National Guidelines For Management Of Cases Of Child Abuse And Neglect.

The Authority co-ordinates the presentation of a cabinet Memorandum in collaboration with the other parties including the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education with the aim of enforcing the guidelines developed by the child medical experts for an inclusive approach in the management of incidents of child abuse and neglect. Preliminary work in this regard was carried out in this year.

Development Of A Set Of Guidelines On Inclusive Education

This programme is expected to be implemented by the National Child Protection Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. We expect to emphasize the necessity of formulating a suitable programme to alleviate the reasons that cause school dropouts and retain children actively within the formal school system, after discussions with the administrators in the field of education. A set of guidelines including the criteria for identifying such children and officials who are vested with the responsibility of taking remedial action for children at risk of becoming dropouts and defining their functions is expected to be developed and the foundation work in this regard was done during this year.

Development Of A Set Of Guidelines For Awareness Programmes On Child Protection

National Child Protection Authority commenced the creation of a set of guidelines for awareness programmes on child protection. This set of guidelines is to be created aiming at a consolidated approach by officials who implement programmes targeting mainly those working for child protection in government and non-government sectors and community development. As an initial step in this regard, interviews were held with government and non-government officers involved in child protection in 16 districts. Children were also made to participate in these. Accordingly, views of 155 professionals, 236 civil society organization members and 28 children have been obtained.

Conducting A Research On The Methods Used In Schools In Sri Lanka To Discipline Children.

Preliminary work for conducting research on methods of disciplining children used in schools in Sri Lanka has been completed by the National Child Protection Authority by now. Research is conducted by the Authority in collaboration with international non-government organizations regarding the disciplinary action taken in schools and their effectiveness. This will enable raising awareness among policy makers and educationists about positive techniques of disciplining instead of severe punishment.

Developing national guidelines for day care centers.

Led by the Ministry of Policy Planning, Office of the Hon. Prime Minister, Children's Secretariat, the Department of Child Care Services and the National Child Protection Authority, action is being taken to develop national guidelines for standardizing day care centres and building a safe and child friendly environment. The draft has been completed in 2016

Child Care Course (child Care NVQ 4)

Rs.50 million has been allocated in 2016 to standardize the duties of child care providers. Accordingly, developing the Child Care Certificate Course (NVQ 4) in line with the National Guidelines and introducing that was done. This course is conducted by the Vocational Training Authority (VTA) in 5 districts and by the National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) to cover all 25 districts. Training of Trainers programmes were conducted for the new Instructors recruited to the Vocational Training Authority to conduct this course. This course consists of 12 modules and a training handbook has also been prepared.

Child Protection Pilot Project In The Coastal Areas

As engaging in dialogue with all parties involved in tourism to minimize room for child abuse is a responsibility assigned to the Authority by the National Child Protection Act, a special pilot project on child protection was commenced in the coastal area of Hikkaduwa, in Narigama Wellabada Division in 2016.

Strengthening The Process Of Administration Of Criminal Justice And Making That Process More Child Friendly.

The Authority takes action to provide the necessary background to make the criminal justice system more child friendly in relation to incidents of child abuse. At the same time, we intend to act in collaboration with the Police and the Department of the Attorney General in relation to the necessary facilities and resources required for expediting the judiciary proceedings and making the judiciary process more effective by clearing the backlog of child abuse cases.

An Amendment Bill will be submitted to the Department of the Attorney General by the Authority to enable Magistrates to give suspended sentences if the boy admits guilt in rape cases which involve a girl over 14 years of age and a boy below 18 years of age.

The National Child Protection Authority co-ordinates the appointment of specially trained staff to the Police Child and Women's Bureaus at every police station with the aim of making the work more productive and creating a child friendly environment.

Conducting Rehabilitation And Welfare Activities For Child Victims Of The Tsunami Disaster

Welfare of every child or youth below 21 years of age who were orphaned as a result of the Tsunami is considered here. Every child who lost one of the parents and whose surviving parent is unable to provide care and protection, is protected under Tsunami (Special Provisions) Act No.16. Foster parent programmes for the child victims, follow up and welfare affairs are handled by the Authority.

From January 2016, action has been taken to provide support for the education of 118 children in Tsunami foster parent scheme as Rs.5000 per month. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 6,205,000.00 has been provided by the Authority as assistance for education of 118 children. In response to various requests made by the child victims of Tsunami, provision of sewing machines, providing course fees for higher education courses and referring for jobs were also done in 2016.

Action In Emergency Or Disaster Situations

Disasters can occur at any time due to floods, cyclone, landslides, earthquakes and Tsunamis. Children face severe difficulties in such disaster situations. Therefore, child care should be carried out with greater attention in such disaster situations. Uplifting mental health of children and ensuring their protection in camps are required here. Needs of children must be given priority in such situations.

Welfare activities for children and others displaced to camps due to sudden landslides at Aranayaka and the flash floods in Colombo suburbs, were carried out this year. Specially the District Officers of the National Child Protection Authority, officers at the Head Office and the officers of the Psychosocial Division participated in such work.

Providing advice required for children in these camps, psychosocial interventions and awareness raising to protect the children from abuse were carried out. During the period that these camps existed, officers of the Authority who are members of the Employees' Welfare Society led by the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the Authority implemented a programme to provide essential items to these camps.

Programme To Monitor Institutions That Provide Child Protection Services And Charity Organizations (child Development Centers)

National Child Protection Authority established to ensure the safety of children of the country is in the process of achieving that target by now through various measures. Monitoring and regulating all religious and charity organizations that provide child care services have been assigned to National Child Protection Authority as per Section 14 (1) of National Child Protection Authority Act No.50 of 1988.

Accordingly, monitoring the Children's Homes was done by the National Child Protection Authority to ensure the best interest of the child. 254 Children's Homes have been monitored in 2016.

Creation Of Child Friendly School Environments

Developing the knowledge, attitudes and skills regarding the protection of school children from all forms of abuse and their development in the school community as well as children and creation of an environment that promotes wellbeing of children through the establishment of a mechanism at school level to strengthen them for the said purpose and the creation of an actively involved school community are the key objectives of this programme.

This programme was implemented in several stages. Accordingly, under the first stage, a special one day training has been provided to a group of 60 persons consisting of 01 principal, 01 teacher and 02 children selected from 15 schools in an education zone where school child protection committees have already been established. 80 awareness programmes have been conducted within 2016 in this manner and the number of beneficiaries was 4228.

Under the second stage, each team selected from a school was made aware of the programme that needs to be implemented and a preliminary awareness programme has been conducted by the relevant group with the help of the guidelines developed in this regard, targeting a group of 20 consisting of 05 teachers, 05 parents and 20 children (to represent classes above Grade 6). 164 awareness programmes have been conducted under this and the number of beneficiaries was 4764.

In the third stage, the ways in which those programmes conducted by the selected team could be further developed was studied through evaluation of the programmes and follow up. 100 follow up programmes have been conducted accordingly during 2016. In addition, awareness programmes have been conducted in 1112 schools in 2016 under the programme to set up school child protection committees, "Surekum Pawuwa" implemented by National Child Protection Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.



Island Wide Capacity Building Programme For Officials Who Implement Community Programmes To Improve Safety Of Children At Village Level And For Communities

A programme implemented to create an environment at village level where children's lives are safe through improving the knowledge, attitudes and skills of the community as well as the children about protecting all children from all forms of abuse and creation of a mechanism at Divisional Secretariat Division level through awareness raising for that purpose among the officers who work for community development officers of non-government organizations and the community. Here attention is focused on changing the basic factors that severely affect the safety of children. Accordingly, how to deal with factors like emigration of parents, poverty, use of electronic media, ignorance and attitudes, disputes between parents, use of alcohol and tobacco, unhappiness and discord in family, home environment and culture is discussed. 150 awareness programmes have been conducted for government and non-government officers accordingly in 2016 and the total number of beneficiaries of those programmes was 7445.172 public awareness programmes too have been conducted in 2016 and the number of beneficiaries of those awareness programmes was 8371.

Awareness Programme For Police Officers

This is a programme implemented to develop the knowledge, understanding and skills of police officers to protect all children from all forms of abuse. Accordingly, 13 awareness programmes have been conducted in 2016 for 1,859 community police officers and officers of Police Child and Women's Bureau.



Awareness Programme For Health Professionals

This is a programme implemented by the National Child Protection Authority to provide knowledge to health professionals regarding child protection, child rights and child development.

Creation of professionals more sensitive towards child protection by arming the health professionals with knowledge and skills in various fields relevant to child protection, providing proper guidance to public officers to carry out coordination required for the productive solving of problems related to incidents of child abuse or such risk situations by providing the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes as well as obtaining support to minimize child abuse by strengthening the relationship that exists between the health professionals and the National Child Protection Authority are expected through this programme. Accordingly, 08 programmes have been conducted in 2016 for Family Health Service Officers, Public Health Inspectors and doctors engaged in their postgraduate studies and there have been 479 beneficiaries.



Awareness Programme For Teacher Trainees Of The National Colleges Of Education

The main objective of the awareness programme on child protection for teacher trainees of the National Colleges of Education who expect to join the teaching profession is to create a generation of teachers those who are more sensitive towards and more cognizant of child protection by providing knowledge and skills relevant to child protection to them. 9 programmes have been conducted in 2016 accordingly and 2,172 teacher trainees have been made aware of child protection.



Commemorating The National Day For Eliminating Cruelty Against Children

From 2009, January 04th has been declared by Sri Lanka as the National Day for Eliminating Cruelty against Children. In 2016, awareness programmes were launched through mass media, web sites and social media sites to mark the National Day for Eliminating Cruelty against Children. Through that people were made aware of the methods of protecting children from abuse. Specially, people were made aware of 1929 Sri Lanka Child Line, the speediest mechanism available in this country to inform about cases of child abuse.



National Event To Mark The International Day Against Child Labour

A special national conference under the theme “Let's alleviate the use of children as sex workers. Let the children have their world.” was held at the premises of the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall in Colombo on 15.09.2016 to mark the International Day against Child Labour that fell on 12 June 2016.

Recommendations to alleviate the use of children as sex workers were presented at this conference and they were referred to the government and the relevant parties for necessary action. About 200 participated in these programmes and comprehensive discussions were conducted regarding the mechanism required to prevent

the use of children as sex workers. It was emphasized that this situation has emerged with the development of tourism and that awareness raising for the public was necessary to prevent fatal sexually transmitted diseases as such risk prevailed. The special responsibility assigned to the relevant parties including the police was also emphasized . The report of this discussion was provided to be used in developing the draft of the National Policy on Child Protection



International Day Of The Girl Child

The national programme to mark the International Girl Child Day that falls on 11th of October was organized by the National Child Protection Authority and it was held at Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall premises with the leadership of the Secretary to the Minister of Women and Child Affairs and the Chairperson of the National Child Protection Authority. This year the theme was “Daughter you need a free world, we'll help you to blossom in a safe environment”. Children of the oratory and debating societies and media units of the schools in the Western Province participated in this programme. Approximately 500 participated in this national programme and possible measures for safeguarding the rights of the girl child were discussed here. 22 schools participated and the cultural items presented by them enriched the event.





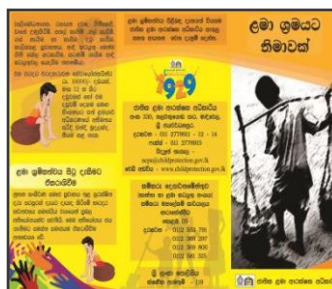
Subsequent to this national programme, an open discussion was held regarding the law defining 16 years as the age consent for sexual relations and 18 years as the age of consent for marriage and a report was also prepared on that. The report was provided to be used in developing the draft of the National Child Protection Policy.



Provision Of Information

Provision of information required by the public regarding child protection, child abuse and child rights is done by the National Child Protection Authority. In doing that, provision of posters, handbills, books, stickers, printed statements and documentary programmes is done as required. The number of publications distributed during 2016 was 164,098.

Handouts



Disseminating Information Relevant To Child Protection Among The Public Through Mass Media

The National Child Protection Authority takes action to disseminate information relevant to ensuring child protection in the country. Support of electronic as well as printed media is obtained for that. Issuing press announcements to mass media with relevance to child protection, holding press briefings with relevance to subject matter etc. are done.

At the same time, contributing to radio and television programmes is also done. 8 press announcements were issued, 9 press advertisements were published, 5 special media briefings were held and television advertisements were telecast within 2016



Inter - School Debating Competition To Raise Awareness Of Children And Adults About Child Protection

With The Aim Of Initiating A Dialogue In Society About Child Protection And Raising Awareness Of Children And Adults About Child Protection, An Inter School Debating Competition Was Held In 2016. This Programme Was Implemented In Collaboration With The Ministry Of Education.

The Preliminary Competitions Were Held At District And Provincial Levels And The Winning Teams Were Included In The Final Round. All Competitions Of The Final Round Were Broadcasts Through The Itn Media Network. The Winning Teams Were Awarded Prizes And A Certificate Issued Jointly By The National Child Protection Authority And The Ministry Of Education. 646 Sinhala Medium Competitions Have Been Held In 2016. The Number Of Schools That Applied For The Competition Was 727.

How District Competitions Of The Debating Competition On Child Protection Were Held

The Responsibility Of Holding The District Competitions Was Assigned To District And Divisional Officers Of The National Child Protection Authority And Officers Nominated By The Ministry Of Education Also Extended Their Support For This.



Conducting The Final 32 Sinhala Medium Debating Competitions And The Final 32 Tamil Medium Debating Competitions

The Competitions Between The 32 Finalist Teams In Sinhala Medium Were Held At Royal College, Colombo And The 32 Tamil Medium Final Competitions Were Held At Thurston College, Colombo. 16 Sinhala Medium Teams And 08 Tamil Medium Teams Were Selected For Competitions To Be Telecast.



Sinhala Medium Workshop Of The Debating Competition On Child Protection

A Special Workshop Was Conducted On 09.07.2016 At Sri Lanka Foundation Institute For The 32 Teams Selected For Final Rounds Out Of The Sinhala Medium Teams. Children Were Informed About Debating Techniques During That Workshop. 192 Children Participated In That.



Tamil Medium Workshop Of The Debating Competition On Child Protection

A Special Workshop Was Conducted On 23.07.2016 At Sri Lanka Foundation Institute For The 08 Teams Selected For Final Rounds Out Of The Tamil Medium Teams. Children Were Informed About Debating Techniques During That Workshop. 48 Children Participated In That.



Recording And Telecasting The Debating Competition On Child Protection

16 Out Of The 32 Sinhala Medium Teams And 8 Out Of The 32 Tamil Medium Teams That Were Selected For The Second Round Participated In Recording . List Of School Is Given Below. All Competitions Were Recorded At Itn. Programmes Were Telecast From 02.10.2016 To 15.01.2017 On Every Sunday From 5.00 To 6.00 P.m.

Sinhala Medium (16 Popular School competitions)

Sinhala Medium (Semi Final competitions)

Date of Telecast	Proposing	Opposing
2016.10.02	Nika/Bamunugama Maha Vidyalaya	Sri Sumangala Vidyalaya - Panadura
2016.10.09	Royal College, Colombo	WP/Pili/Good Shephard Convent
2016.10.16	K/Ga/Sylvester Boys' College	Kandy/Nugewela Central College
2016.10.23	Kuli/Nagollagoda Central College	Po/Thopawewa Maha Vidyalaya
2016.10.30	Ku/Maliyadeva Boys' College	Kuli/Kuliyapitiya Central College
2016.11.06	Ch/Theraputtha National College	Gam/Bandaranaike Vidyalaya
2016.11.13	Ch/Ananda National College	Ananda College, Colombo
2016.11.20	Matara/St. Thomas College	St. Joseph Vas Vidyalaya,Vennappuwa

Sinhala Medium

Date of Telecast	Proposing	Opposing
2016.11.27	Royal College, Colombo	Sri Sumangala Vidyalaya, Panadura
2016.12.04	K/St. Sylvester's Boys' College	Po/Thopawewa Maha Vidyalaya
2016.12.11	Gam/ Bandaranaike Vidyalaya	Ku/Maliyadeva Boys College
2016.12.18	Ma/St. Thomas College	Ch/Ananda National Colelge

Date of Telecast	Proposing	Opposing
2016.12.25	Royal College, Colombo	Kandy/St. Silvestor Boys College
2017.01.01	Ma/St. Thomas College	Ku/Maliyadeva Boys College

Date of Telecast	Proposing	Opposing
2016.12.25	Royal College – Colombo	Shanmuga Hindu College, Trincomalee
2017.01.01	Puttlam President's College	Vincent College, Batticaloa

Date of Telecast	Proposing	Opposing
2017.01.15	Shanmuga Hindu College, Trincomalee	Vincent College, Batticaloa

Highlights Of The Inter School Debating Competition



Final Competitions Of The Debating Competition On Child Protection

The Final Competitions Of The All Island Inter School Debating Competition Were Conducted At Itn On 04.11.2016. The Sinhala Medium Final Contest Was Between St. Sylvester's College, Kandy, And Maliyadewa College, Kurunegala. St. Sylvester's College Was The Winner And Maliyadewa College Was The Runner Up. Tamil Medium Final Competition Was Held Between Vincent High School, Batticaloa And Shanmuga Hindu College, Trincomalee. Vincent High School, Batticaloa, Was The Winner And Shri Shanmuga Hindu College, Trincomalee Was The Runner Up. The Awards, Trophies And Medals For The Winners Presented At A Ceremony Headed By The Mrs. Chandrani Bandara, Hon. Minister Of Women And Child Affairs.





Awards And Certificates Of The Debating Competition On Child Protection

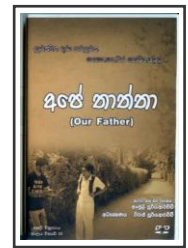
All Island Winners Were Awarded Prizes, Certificates, Medals And Trophies. The Awards Were Sponsored By Bank Of Ceylon. The Value Of The Sponsorship Was One Million.

Certificates Of Participation Were Awarded To The District Winners And The Other Schools That Participated In The Competition.

- All Certificates Were Issued By The National Child Protection Authority In Collaboration With The Ministry Of Education.

Ashort Film Competition On Child Protection

Father's Role In Child Protection Was The Theme For This Short Film Competition. This Was Held Under School Category And Open Category And The Short Film Competition Was Judged By A Panel Of Qualified Judges. The Winning Short Films Were Telecast And They Were Also Used For Awareness Programmes Conducted By The National Child Protection Authority. Winners Were Awarded Prizes And Certificates.



A Programme To Coordinate School Media Units On Child Protection



Dissemination Of Information In The Schools Relevant To The Protection Of Children From Abuse Through The Media Unit Is Done Through This. This Basically Involves Incorporating The Message Of Child Protection Into Entertainment And Other Programmes To Communicate It More Effectively To The Teachers And The Children. Students Are Given A Training On Creating Those Programmes And Maintaining The Programme The Relevant Guidelines Have Been Developed With The Support Of University Of Kelaniya. This Is A Programme Organized In Collaboration With The Ministry Of Education.

Holding Exhibitions And Mobile Services

Educational Exhibitions Are Organized By Various Institutions And Educational Exhibitions And Mobile Service Programmes To Raise Awareness On Child Protection Have Been Held According To The Requests Received. Handouts And Posters On Child Protection Are Distributed At These Exhibitions. Videos Produced By The National Child Protection Authority Are Also Shown.



“labandi” News Letter

“labandi” Official Newsletter Of The National Child Protection Authority Compiled Under The Theme, “something More Than A Newsletter” Was Published In October With Relevance To 2016. The Newsletter Is Published In Sinhala And Tamil To Make The Community Including Teacher, Parents, And Children Aware Of Child Protection. The Primary Aim Of This Is To Raise Awareness Of The Message About Child Protection.



Media Advertisements

3 Media Publicity Advertisements Were Produced In 2016. The Content Of Those Advertisements Were Relevant To The Following Themes:

1. The role of the father within the family in relation to child protection.
2. Bringing protection of children to the notice of parents
3. Children themselves being mindful of their protection.
4. Giving publicity to 1929 Sri Lanka Child Line



These Advertisements Were Broadcast Over Television And Radio Channels. Derana, Mbc, Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation And Mtv Telecast Them And Selected Radio Channels Also Broadcast Them. There Was Very Favourable Response To Those From The Ordinary Public And It Was Possible To Take The Messages To The Highest Number Of Viewers And Listeners And Initiate Comprehensive Dialogue On Those In Society As They Were Telecast And Broadcast During Prime Time. Action Was Taken To Publish Them On The Official Facebook Page And The Official Website Of The National Child Protection Authority As Well.

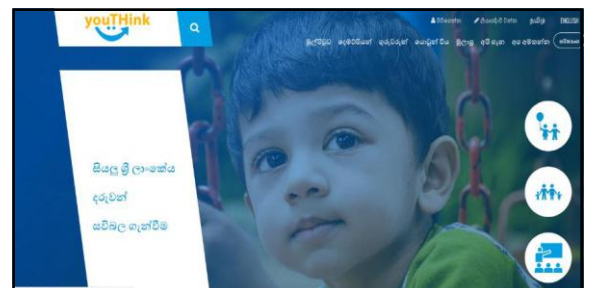


Developing The Library Of The National Child Protection Authority

A Librarian Was Recruited For The National Child Protection Authority In 2016 And That Library Is Being Developed As A Special One Containing Information About Child Protection. Various Research Material And Local And Foreign Books Relevant To Child Protection Have Been Added To It. Internal Officers As Well As External Individuals Are Provided Reference Facilities At This Library.

The New Web Site Created On Child Protection

Initial Arrangements Were Made To Create A New Website Containing Information About Child Protection In Addition To The Official Website Of The National Child Protection Authority. Action Is Taken To Enter Information Relevant To Protecting Children From Abuse And Endowing A Safe Environment For Them Into That Website In A Child Friendly Manner. This Website Is Maintained At A Level That Enables Teachers, Parents And Children Can Easily Access And Understand The Content And Videos And Programmes Produced With Relevance To Child Protection Are Also Uploaded To This Website.



Official Website Of The National Child Protection Authority In All Three Languages

Preliminary Work Was Done To Present www.childprotection.gov.lk , The Official Website Of The National Child Protection Authority, In The Three Languages, Sinhala, Tamil And English For The Convenience Of The Users. Information About Child Protection, Official Announcements, And Publications On Child Protection, Counselling Services Etc. Can Be Easily Accessed Through This Website Which Is Regularly Updated.



Creation Of Printed Tools On Child Protection Including Handbills And Posters

Awareness Raising For The Entire Community Including Children And Teachers Was Done By The National Child Protection Authority By Printing And Distributing Printed Tools Including Handbills And Posters That Contain Information Regarding Child Protection. How Children Should Act For Their Safety And How Parents And Adults Should Protect Children Are Described In Simple Easy To Read And Understand Language Was The Content Of Such Tools. All Those Creations Raised Awareness About The 1929 Sri Lanka Child Line As Well.



1929 Sri Lanka Child Line

To Carry Out Receiving Of Public Complaints On Child Abuse And Referring Them To Proper Authorities When Necessary In A More Productive And Efficient Manner As Required By Section (i) Of The National Child Protection Authority Act, 1929 Sri Lanka Child Help Hotline Was Established Within The Premises Of The National Child Protection Authority On 22nd July 2010. This Is The Leading Mechanism To Receive Complaints In Child Abuse And Respond To Them Speedily. An Increase In The Reporting Of Incidents Of Child Abuse Which Had Been Kept Hidden In Society Earlier Can Be Witnessed As A Result.

By Calling This Service That Is Operated Free Of Charge, Any Person Can Make Complaints Regarding Issues That Emerge In Relation To Children Or Child Abuse.

There is the opportunity to obtain counselling services too through this. Even though this service is basically for children, adults such as teachers, parents and child care services providers can use this service to discuss the problems they face and practices in bringing up children. 177,338 calls have been received in 2016 and 8,810 out of that number have been identified as preliminary complaints. In further investigations, a certain number of these complaints are rejected due to being false and due to lack of evidence.



Complaints on Child Abuse

Complaints on Child Abuse are received by the National Child Protection Authority in several ways. A large number of complaints are received over 1929 Sri Lanka Child Line and complaints are submitted by coming to the Authority in person or via letters, fax and emails.

All these complaints received are speedily taken up for investigation and they are categorized based on the nature of the complaint. 9,361 complaints have been received in 2016 through all the said modes.

District	No. of complaints received
Ampara	183
Anuradhapura	521
Badulla	271
Batticaloa	148
Colombo	1271
Galle	635
Gampaha	917
Hambanthota	412

Jaffna	169
Kaluthara	558
Kandy	407
Kegalle	351
Kilinochchi	116
Kurunegala	722
Mannar	68
Matale	192
Matara	307
Moneragala	252
Mulativu	119
Nuwara Eliya	211
Polonnaruwa	221
Puttlam	463
Ratnapura	593
Trincomalee	139
Vavunia	115
Total	9361

Legal Functions

Protecting child victims of abuse, taking action to safeguard their rights, recommending legal, administrative or other reforms for prevention of child abuse, providing legal advice and monitoring the progress of all investigations and criminal proceedings in relation to child abuse and appearing in courts in connection to such cases are the functions of the Legal Division. It takes action under the following Acts in addition to the Authority Act.

- Tsunami (Special Provisions) Act No. 16 of 2005
- Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005

Under the legal advice provided by the Legal Division of the National Child Protection Authority in 2016, 1710 clients have lodged complaints over telephone and 169 complaints have been made by coming to the Authority. It has also appeared for cases in courts on 114 occasions. It has participated in 125 meetings.

The number of cases that the Legal Division contributed to within 2016 under Tsunami (Special Provisions) Act No.16 of 2005.

Court	No. of Cases
Children's Court, Battaramulla	07
Magistrate's Court of Galle	17
Kalmunai Court	21
Magistrate's Court of Balapitiya	02
Magistrate's Court of Matara	18
Magistrate's Court of Kalutara	07
Magistrate's Court of Baddegama	01
Magistrate's Court of Gangodawila	01
Magistrate's Court of Ampara	17
Total	91

The number of cases (on incidents of child abuse) the Legal Division contributed to within 2016.

Court	
Magistrate's Court of Battaramulla	02
Magistrate's Court of Dehiaththakandiya	03
Magistrate's Court of Gangodawila	06
Magistrate's Court of Kuliypitiya	01
Human Rights Commission	01
Total	13

Video Recording Of Evidence Of Victims Of Child Abuse

A special video recording unit is operative within the National Child Protection Authority for recording evidence of victims of child abuse. This allows submission of video-recorded evidence of a child victim of abuse in terms of Evidence (Special Provisions) Act No. 32 of 1999. 167 video recordings of evidence have been completed this year. At the same time, 88 copies of recorded evidence have been released on requests from courts.

Implementation Of The Internet Surveillance Unit

Investigating whether all necessary actions are being taken to prevent child abuse, whether measures are taken to prevent obscene publications over media and investigations relevant to the complaints received by the Authority are handled by this Unit.

Investigating the complaints received, checking whether such situations prevail in the internet, awareness raising for children on proper use of the internet, implementing awareness programmes for parents, officials and the community on how to use the internet for the development of children without misusing it,

coordination with public and non-government institutions that extend internet facilities and use the internet in Sri Lanka and making the necessary interventions and creation of handbills and posters required for awareness raising among children, officials and the community are done through this unit. Awareness raising for 7710 beneficiaries through 41 programmes has been done in 2016.

Programme on Internet Safety 2016

Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries
Awareness raising for children	23	3845
Awareness raising for parents & community	11	3115
Awareness raising for officers	07	750
Total	41	7710



Special Police Investigations

The Special Police Investigations Unit of the National Child Protection Authority is taking action to speedily investigate the complaints on child abuse received by the Authority from the public through 1929 Child Line and through other means and enforce law. A team of 34 officers operating throughout the 24 hours of the have been assigned this task. This Unit has received 205 complaints in 2016.

Complaints directly received by the Special Police Investigation Unit in 2016

Nature of the Complaint	No. of Complaints	Current status of the investigation (Preliminary Police Investigations)	No. pending at Courts	No. of Cases concluded
Petty crimes	42	Concluded	42	42
Miscellaneous complaints	140	Concluded	16	03
Juvenile crimes	23	21	22	-
Total	205	21	80	45

0773220032 And 0713220046, Two Separate Telephone Numbers For Complaining About Sexual And Other Forms Of Harassment Of Children Through The Misuse Of The Internet And Mobile Phones

The National Child Protection Authority Is Adopting A Multi-pronged Approach At Present To Act Against Sexual And Other Forms Of Harassment Of Children Using The Internet And Mobile Phones And To Prevent Such Action. The Latest Action Taken In This Regard Is To Provide Relief To Those Who Seek The Services Through Confidential Investigations Conducted With The Help Of Hi Tech Software And The Relevant Mobile Service Providers When Information Of Victims Of Harassment Is Received Via 1929 Or Complaints Are Received By Mail Or Email. As A Pilot Project In This Regard, Two Telephone Numbers, 0773220032 And 0713220046 Have Been Introduced For Lodging Complaints.



Psychosocial Activities

Providing Psychological Counselling Services And Psychotherapy Services For The Mental Wellbeing And In Best Interest Of The Child, Preparing Children Who Come For Video Recording Of Evidence By Helping Them To Relax, Contributing To Case Conferences, Providing Psychosocial Support And Conducting Evaluation Of Mental Status, Conducting Awareness Programmes For Children And The Entire Community And Providing Advice And Awareness On The Best Interest Of The Child And Safety Of Children Via Electronic Media Are Done By The Psychosocial Division That Is Functioning Within The National Child Protection Authority. Complaints Received By The 1929 Child Line And The Complaints Directly Received By The Division Are Referred To The District Psychosocial Officer And The District And Divisional Child Protection Officers For The Provision Of Relevant Counselling And Psychosocial Assistance. In Addition To That, Psychosocial Activities Are Conducted For Personality Building, Creativity Building And Inculcating Positive Attitudes In Children. In 2016 Psychological Counseling And Psychological Therapy Services Have Been Provided On 203 Occasions. 168 Instances Of Preparing Children For Recording Of Video Evidence. 15 Awareness Programmes Were Conducted For Different Purposes And Psychosocial Assistance Was Provided On 746 Occasions. The Number Of Direct Complaints Received By The Psychosocial Division Through 1929 Was 118. 238 Occasions Of Participating In And Actively Contributing To The Relevant National Committees And Other Meetings Of Various Ministries Including The Ministry Of Education And Ministry Of Health. The Number Of Follow-ups Referred By The Psychosocial Division Was 712. The Number Of Complaints Referred To The Law Enforcement Division After Complementing Psychosocial Intervention Was 402.

Provision Of Psychological Support For Children In Emergency And Disaster Situations

A Common Plan Required To Provide Psychosocial Assistance To Children Affected By The Floods This Year Was Developed. Further Awareness Raising Regarding That Plan Was Conducted For The Relevant Government And Non- Government Officers.

Child Focused Group Centers

Coordinating Government And Non-government Organizations That Take Action For Child Protection And Implementing Counselling Services For Children Are Carried Out By The Child Focused Group Centers. The Authority Commenced The Programme To Set Up Child Focused Group Centers At District Secretariats By Establishing The First Child Focused Group Centers In The Premises Of Vavunia District Secretariat In 2009.

Child Focused Group Centers Have Been Set Up In The Districts Of Mulativu, Vavunia, Kilinochchi, Hambanthota, Manna And Kalutara By Now. Child Focused Group Centerst In Kalutara Was Established In 2016.

National Child Protection Authority
Statement Of Financial Performance For The Year
Ended 31, December

(Rupees)

Description	Nots	2016	2015
Revenue			
Recurrent Grants - Treasury		240,703,967.00	235,370,000.00
- Other Agencies	1 A	1,094,000.00	10,785,633.18
Other Income	1 B	271,179.72	1,404,514.46
Treasury grants for Implementation of NPA		155,812,159.96	47,000,000.00
Receipts for the National Child Protection Fund	1 C	214,000.00	578,958.69
TOTAL REVENUE		398,095,306.68	295,139,106.33
Expenses			
Administration Expenses	2	208,768,284.47	215,628,638.10
Other Operating Expenses	3	156,606,259.76	56,510,468.86
Project Expenses	4	2,564,263.33	13,316,523.93
National Child Protection Fund - Expenses	5	424,848.10	10,666,550.00
Finance Cost	6	30,340.29	28,910.50
Total Expenses		368,393,995.95	296,151,091.39
Net Surplus / (deficit) The Period	7	29,701,310.73	(1,011,985.06)

National Child Protection Authority
Statement Of Financial Position As At 31, December 2016

(Rupees)

Description	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	103,863,315.64	94,509,420.04
Lease Hold Land		23,265,988.71	-
Investments & Savings	9	9,734,766.20	14,204,700.25
Long Term Receivables	10	100,226.70	132,136.00
		136,964,297.25	108,846,256.29
Current Assets			
		439,315.09	613,759.21
Inventory - Stationery		470,734.14	470,734.14
Distress Loan Repayment	11	44,339,323.96	41,122,861.18
Accounts Receivable	12	2,588,313.31	510,399.98
Prepayments	13	42,046,055.76	23,697,526.73
Cash & Cash Equivalents		89,883,742.26	66,415,281.24
Total Assets		226,848,039.51	175,261,537.53
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Gratuity Provision		7,506,274.00	6,002,385.96
Restricted Funds	14	465,404.00	465,404.00
Project Surplus / (deficit)	15-A	5,924,566.82	14,647,830.15
National Child Protection Fund	15-B	(10,770,674.73)	(10,559,826.63)
		3,125,570.09	10,555,793.48
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Expenses	16	39,026,448.57	21,762,942.20
Short Term Provisions	17	944,850.14	1,137,611.14
		39,971,298.71	22,900,553.34
Total Liabilities		43,096,868.80	33,456,346.82
Net Assets		183,751,170.72	141,805,190.71
Financed By			
Capital Grants	18	161,106,534.39	150,542,976.54
Capital Reserves		2,153,119.00	2,153,119.00
Revaluation Reserve		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
Retained Earnings		7,491,517.33	(23,890,904.83)
		183,751,170.72	141,805,190.71

National Child Protection Authority
Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended December 31,2016

(Rupees)

Particulars	Note	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activites			
Surplus / (Deficit) from ordinary activities		29,701,310.73	(1,011,985.06)
Non Cash Movements			
Depreciation		15,758,474.58	10,141,621.62
Amortization Of Lease Land		3,474,228.26	-
Amortization Of Tsunami Grants		(7,253,000.00)	-
Increase In Payables		17,263,506.37	5,585,663.71
Increase In Short Term Provision		(192,761.00)	87,642.00
Increase In Inventories		174,444.12	(282,038.71)
Increase In Receivables		(3,216,462.78)	(3,700,587.27)
Increase In Prepayment		(2,077,913.33)	5,518.94
Increase / (Decrease) in Retained Earnings			(6,048,434.99)
Gratuity Contribution		1,577,313.04	3,616,239.21
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		55,209,139.99	8,393,639.45
Cash Flows From Investing Activites			
Purchase Of Fixed Assets		(33,534,830.07)	(10,297,005.48)
Lease Hold Land		(18,317,757.08)	-
Increase In Long Term Receivables		31,909.30	(37,256.71)
Proceeds From Investment		4,469,934.05	8,476,056.02
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		(47,350,743.80)	(1,858,206.17)
Cash Flows From Financing Activites			
Gratuity Payment		(73,425.00)	-
Proceeds From Capital Grant		10,563,557.85	9,186,000.00
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		10,490,132.85	9,186,000.00
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		18,348,529.03	15,721,433.28
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		23,697,526.73	7,976,093.45
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	42,046,055.76	23,697,526.73

National Child Protection Authority
Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended 31, December 2016

(Rupees)

Capital Grant	Capital Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings		Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2015	141,356,976.54	2,153,119.00	13,000,000.00	(29,078,694.04)	127,431,401.50
Correction of prior period error	-	-		(6,418,707.79)	(6,418,707.79)
Restated balance at 1 January 2015	141,356,976.54	2,153,119.00	13,000,000.00	(35,497,401.83)	121,012,693.71
Comprehensive Income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11,606,497.00	11,606,497.00
Total Other Comprehensive Income	9,186,000.00	-	-	-	9,186,000.00
Balance at 31 December 2015	150,542,976.54	2,153,119.00	13,000,000.00	(23,890,904.83)	141,805,190.71
Correction of prior period error	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 January 2016	150,542,976.54	2,153,119.00	13,000,000.00	(23,890,904.83)	141,805,190.71
Comprehensive Income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	31,382,422.16	31,382,422.16
Total Other Comprehensive Income	10,563,557.85	-	-	-	10,563,557.85
Balance at 31 December 2016	161,106,534.39	2,153,119.00	13,000,000.00	7,491,517.33	183,751,170.72



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



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Your No. }

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திகதி }
Date }

14 February 2018

The Chairman,
National Child Protection Authority.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the National Child Protection Authority for the year ended 31 December 2016 in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act. No.38 of 1971.

The audit of Financial statements of the National Child Protection Authority for the year ended 31 December 2016 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and the statement of financial performance, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act, No.38 of 1971 and Section 22(2) of National Child Protection Authority Act, No.50 of 1998. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Authority in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7) (a) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 was issued to the Chairman of the Authority on 22 September 2017.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.



1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Auditing Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000 – 1810). Those Standards require that, I comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub – sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.



2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the National Child Protection Authority as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

The following observation are made.

(a) **Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 07**

The cost of non-current assets had not been revised annually for a life expectancy of fixed assets which amounted to Rs.29,401,177 had been depreciated but were still in use. Accordingly the estimated error was not revised in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 03.

(b) **Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 02**

- (i) The value of assets amounting to Rs.8,400,544 received as a Unisef Grant had been shown as cash out flow under the investment activities of the cash flow statement.
- (ii) The value of the financial grants actually received during the year 2016 is Rs.4,167,000. Though the financial performance of the cash flow statement had been shown generated cash flow as Rs.10,563,558.



2.2.2. Accounting Policies

The following observation are made.

- (a) Although the government capital granted to the authority from the Treasury for the Purchase non-current assets amounted to Rs.161,106,534 as at 31 December 2016 and the cost of purchase under that amount of Rs.181,809,545 had been declared in the financial statements. A policy has not been identified and identified to account the government grants as being profit or loss.
- (b) A sum of Rs.8,400,544 motor cycle and computer and accessories had been received as a Unisef Grant during the year under review. Calculated amount of Rs.2,003,986 had been debited to the Unisef Grant account by eliminating from depreciation accounts, instead of identifying as a basis of profit and loss.

2.2.3 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observation are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs.1,757,931 of seven project funds balances were debited due to the accounting errors had been remaining for a long time in respect of 15 project funded in the financial statements and over expenses of more funds than granted money. A sum of Rs.5,924,567 had been shown under non-current liabilities in the financial statements out of credit balances of 8 funds aggregating Rs.7,682,494 had been set off those debit balances.
- (b) Due to the adjusting of Rs.225,167 depreciation relevant to the previous year, for the depreciation account of the year under review, the depreciation expense and the surplus had been shown more and less in the same amount respectively relevant to the year.
- (c) When recording unsettled advances of Rs.21,457,789 at the end of year under review, under as a balance of receivable in the current assets had been debited expense accounts and credited to the Accrual Account. Due to this reason, the current liabilities and the surplus of the 31 December 2016 had been over and under calculated in the same amount.



- (d) A sum of Rs.1,215,000 had been paid for Tsunami beneficiaries during the year under review relevant to the previous year. The excess relating to the year under review had reduced from that amount, due to this expenditure was accounted as expenditure relating to the year under review.
- (e) A sum of Rs.7,040,000 paid by a cheque dated 29 December 2016 for the post graduate course commenced on 18 March 2017 had been accounted as a expenditure for the year under review instead of taking in to accounts as pre payments.
- (f) Even though the gratuity expenditure for the year under review was amounting to Rs.2,040,164, it had been shown as Rs.1,334,852 in the financial statements. The excess for the year had been over accounted by Rs.705,312.
- (g) Rs.8,422,460 had been paid for a plot of land that had been leased out in the year 2000, of Rs.168,449 per annum in 50 years, but it has not been amortized over the last 16 years. For the correction of that mistake the total amortization amount of Rs.2,863,636 for the last 16 years and the year under review had been accounted as an expense for the year owing to the excess of the year had been understated by Rs.2,695,187.
- (h) Depreciation and gratuity amounting to Rs.2,062,404 and Rs.242,460 respectively had been over adjusted to the operating profit when adjusting non financial adjustments in the cash flow statement.
- (i) The amount paid out on 30 December 2016 amounting to Rs.148,295 had been accounted as expense in the year under review instead of being accounted as advances. It was further observed that this cheque was cancelled on 18 May 2017.

2.2.4 Un explained Differences

A difference of Rs.5,889,373 in the balances receivable from the fund to the Authority and a balance of Rs.3,256,982 payable to the Fund from the Authority were observed in the financial statements as at 31 December 2016 due to the recording of inter transactions between Child Protection Authority and Child Protection Fund had not been properly posted.



2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following observation are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs.1,611,904 shown under liabilities in the financial statements had been carrying forward without being settled for a period of more than two years.
- (b) A sum of Rs.6,034,511 out of payable from the fund to the Authority for more than 3 years and amounting to Rs.700,000 2 years ago out of balance of receivable to Authority from the Fund Rs.6,882,200 before 3 years and Rs.5,146,500 before 2 years shown in the accounts though actions had not been taken to settled.
- (c) As per the financial statements 07 balances aggregating to Rs.2,398,636 shown under current assets for a period of one to four years had been carrying forwarded without being taken any action.

2.4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and management decisions.

The following non-compliance were observed.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations etc.	Non-compliance
-----	-----
(a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
(i) Financial Regulations 104 (1) (3) (4)	In connection with 04 vehicle accidents occurred in the year under review, actions had not been taken according to Financial Regulations





- (ii) Financial Regulations 110 Vehicle accident/Register of damage had not been updated.
- (iii) Financial Regulations 137 (5), 215 Seven cheques amounted to Rs.4,920,464 had been written as at 31 December 2016, in favour of goods/services which were not received to the Authority though the payments should have approved after confirming the goods/ services had been ordered and received.
- (iv) Financial Regulations 325 A register or internal control procedures had not been adopted regarding the stamps bought even though a sum of Rs.400,445 had been spent on stamps during the year under review
- (v) Financial Regulations 371 (A) Public Finance (Revised) circular No.3/2015 dated 14 July 2015 Out of unsettled advances of Rs.21,457,789 at the end of the year under review a sum of Rs.360,682 was unsettled advances coming from previous 2 years ago.
- (vi) Financial Regulation 751 (1) (3) (4) Even though leaflets/stickers and books printed spending Rs.2,256,750 year under review a register had not been maintained for receiving and issuing these.



- (b) Cabinet Decision
 No.4/0427/020/002 of 12 May 2004
 Even though the advertisements to be issued to the electronic/printed media should be obtained through the government media institutions, Authority had been obtained by private institutions, paying Rs.191,025
- (c) Treasury Circular No. IAI/2002/02
 dated 28 November 2002
 A separate register of fixed assets had not been maintained Authority owned computer and accessories at the value of Rs.39,401,325 as per the financial statements.

2.5 Transactions not Supported by Adequate Authority

A saving account had been opened for several years to spend gratuity expenses payable to retirement of employees of the Authority without any approval by the grant of Treasury given for the recurrent expenditure annually. A sum Rs.877,237 had been deposited for that year under review. At the end of 31 December 2016 the balance of it was Rs.6,259,704.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the financial result for the year under review had been a surplus of Rs.29,701,311 as against the corresponding deficit of Rs.1,011,985 for the preceding year thus indicating an improvement of Rs.30,713,296 in the financial result for the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The increase of provisions received for implementing national policies by Rs.108,812,159 had been mainly attributed to the above improvement.





When analyzing the financial results in the year under review and previous four years, surpluses of Rs.3,631,016 and Rs.29,701,301 in the year 2014 and 2016 respectively and deficits of Rs.12,058,337, Rs.1,302,856 and Rs.1,011,985 in the year 2012,2013, and 2015 respectively were observed in the Authority after adjusting staff remuneration and depreciation of non-current assets, the contribution of Rs.36,258,920 in the year 2012 had been improved up to Rs.251,336,754 by the year under review.

3.2 Legal cases against the Authority

The accountant who worked at the Authority had been interdicted from 25 August 2010 and a magistrate court is hearing her case.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

As per the National Child Protection Authority Act.No.50 of 1998. The main task of the Authority to preventing child abuse, protect children affected such abuse, prepare national policy to cure them, recommend legal and administration reforms needed to implement it effectively, take all precautions in preventing activities of child abusing and protect children affected such abuse and secure their rights and also educating, regulating and enforcement of laws, monitoring of investigations and criminal proceedings and to monitor the progress. The following observations were made during the inspection.

- (a) Actions had not been taken to legalize National Child Protection policy as in the year under review even though the National Child Protection Authority was established for 19 years.
- (b) A sum of Rs.10,000,000 out of Rs.23,000,000 of provisions which had been granted to the Authority for the year 2016 under the project of save the children, by Ministry of Women's and child Affairs on 24 August 2016. The amount spend in the year under review for the expected work amounted to Rs.7,969,133. As at 31 December 2016 a sum of Rs.2,030,867 return to the ministry without being utilized.



- (c) A course of child care had to be planned to implement in collaboration Authority with Sri Lanka vocational Training Authority and the National Apprenticeship Board, Rs.10,333,000 had been paid those two institutes on 31 December 2016 that course had not been initiated.
- (c) The progress of giving solutions to the complaints received by the Authority
 - (i) Even though the complaints received to the Authority during the year 2016 was 9540 only 2845 complaints had been solved out of then. About 70 Per cent of the complaints received had not been resolved and steps taken with respect to identify these complaints and their current status informations were not clearly maintained.
 - (ii) The brought forward unsolved complaints as at the end of the year under review was 24,833 out of 48,417 complaints received from the year 2011 to the year 2015. It was 51per cent out of total complaints.
 - (iii) It was observed that the reason for rapid increase in the number of unsolved complaints due to the lack of follow up and solving a limited amount of complaints receiving annually to the Authority, monitoring of the information convened and investigation inquiry activities with regard to the complaints of Divisional and District Officers.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observation are made.

- (a) A debating competition relating to child abuse was being held and the final competition was on 04 November 2016 simultaneously 60,000 leaflets were printed and distributed under four the themes and handed over to print the leaflets by paying a sum of Rs.244,000 but 2 ½ months after the debate, on 25 January 2017 those leaflets had been received to the Authority.
- (b) With the purpose of being aware of child safety, a sum of Rs.3,974,471 had been paid for a private institute which had been selected without following procurement process for producing three video advertisements in Sinhala and Tamil to telecast within 15 seconds under 3 themes. In the advertisement spent



of Rs.1,108,651 under the theme of “children’s concern for children’s care” had not been given adequate message, and can be subjected to evaluate school level or even before being telecast and broad cast. These advertisement were broad cast by, television and radio channels in the amount of Rs.17,622,874.

- (c) A sum of Rs.698,689 and Rs.750,000 had been paid to two persons for consultation as at 31 December 2016 for the purpose of preparing a guide book on child protection awareness programs to advise on methodology to consult to monitoring these programs respectively. Those reports had not been obtained even though the agreed period is over.
- (d) A consultancy service for drafting a national policy of child protection and consultancy service relevant to coordinate that had been planned to get spending to Rs.303,000 though that service had not obtained.
- (e) A advance of Rs.385,200 had been given to an external party on 07 July 2016 to prepare a criticism book about research done during the year 2005 – 2015 in child protection. Six months after that amount had been returned to the Authority. Actions had not been taken to carried out it by another party.

4.3 Uneconomic Transactions

The following observation are made.

- (a) 85 of annual reports printed in 2008, 370 of proposed policy books on child protection and rehabilitation, 36 of handbills and 24 calendar’s, 25,000 of handbills were printed spending at Rs.144,480 in the year 2013, 35,000 of stickers were printed at Rs.131,100 in the year 2016, had been remained in the stores as a stock without delivering for the expected purpose, even as at 15 May 2017.
- (b) A paper advertisement had been published on 16 August in 2016, Rs.267,371 were spent to obtain suggestions to conduct research to gather information about the present situation of supplying day care service for children in Sri Lanka. It was observed that the expenditure for this paper advertisement was uneconomy expenditure due to the decision taken to have those information



through the officers who attached to department of probation and divisional offices of Authority.

- (c) Even though a sum of Rs.979,000 had been paid to an external party for the consultation for reviewing the systems of complaints reporting on child abuse. But the recommendations contained in that report not implemented saying that is complicate and practically could not be functioned.

4.4 Staff Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved cadre were 527 and actual cadre were 389 as at the end of the year under review and 138 posts were vacant 108, of them were Divisional Child Protecting Officers and it was observed a proper supervision had not been made regarding the evaluation of performance of 252 officers presently engaged in this post.
- (b) Improper application of planning, implementing and supervision was due to the reason of five highly required higher level posts were being vacant. Financial management activities were not properly done due to the post of Finance Manager and the post of Accountant were vacant.
- (c) Even though about 10 sections were being in the Authority the approved cadre of labour was only 03.

5. Accountability and Good Governance.

5.1 Internal Audit

In accordance with the paragraph 3 of the Audit and Management Circular No. DMA/2009 (1) dated 09 June 2009. Internal audit of the Authority to perform the duties had been limited due to sufficient cadre non-attached to the internal audit section.



5.2 Procurement Plan

Procurement plan for the year under review had not been prepared.

6. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls were observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of chairman of the Authority from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

Areas of system and control -----	Observations -----
(a) Accounting	Accrued expenses/adjustments for prepayments, provision for depreciations, preparing journal entries not properly functioned.
(b) Advances	Payment and settling of advances were functioned without proper controlling.
(c) Operational Control	(i) Delays in giving solutions for complaints and progress of the programs, conducted follow up actions and proper supervision not functioned. (ii) Programs were Implemented without proper planning and programs which were planned not implemented properly.

Sgd./ H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE
Auditor General

H.M.Gamini Wijesinghe
Auditor General



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අංක 330, තලවතුගොඩ පාර, මාදිවෙල, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර, කෝට්ටේ.

தேசிய சிறுவர் பாதுகாப்பு அதிகாரசபை

இல. 330, தலவத்துக்கொட வீதி, மாதிவெல, ஸ்ரீ ஜயவர்தனபுர, கோட்டை.

National Child Protection Authority

No.330, Thalawathugoda Road, Madiwela, Sri Jayawadenapura, Kotte.

දුරකථන / தொலைபேசி இல / Telephone : 0112778911-14

ෆැක්ස් / தொலைநகல் / Fax : 0112778915

විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල / மின்னஞ்சல் / Email : ncpa@childprotection.gov.lk

වෙබ් අඩවිය / இணையத்தளம் / Web Site: www.childprotection.gov.lk