

Annual Report 2015



National Child Protection Authority

VISION

To creat a child friendly and protective
envioronment for children.

MISSION

To ensure children are free from
all forms of abuse.

Director Board of the National Child Protection Authority -2015

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Mrs. Sujatha Kulathunga, Attorney at Law 2015.01.08	Deputy Chairperson, National Child Protection Authority, Number 330, Thalawathugoda Rd, Madiwela, Sri Jayawardenapura
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Introduction

Through the study of the ancient culture, it is really explicit that the early Sri Lankan society has made the required arrangements with pertinence to ensuring Child Protection. During that period there existed a Social Protection methodology in relation to the protection of the child. As a negative consequence of the society encountering various transformations, there was an increased occurrence of incidents of child abuse. At present child abuse has taken the form of a social issue. One characteristic of a social issue is the possibility of getting a solution within the society itself.

The need of an international agreement to face the perilous situation connected to ensuring child protection was felt and realized. Accordingly, The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was passed as a universal declaration on 20th November 1989. This convention consists of 54 clauses and the rights that should be enjoyed by each and every child in the world and the responsibility vested with the states related to the proper implementation of the said rights have been extensively elaborated in this. Investigating the social situation prevalent pertaining to the rights of children, the interim drafts on the prevention of recruitment of children to armed struggles and on the prevention of deploying children in child trafficking, child prostitution, phonographic films have been included to the Convention on the rights of Children in 2000, being considerate on the rise of the international trafficking which was focused on deploying children in Child trafficking, child prostitution and in phonographic films and publications and also depicting the forceful deployment or recruitment of children in war during armed conflicts as an international crime.

Along with these tendencies which were prevalent in the world, the Sri Lankan government too signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in the year 1991. Accordingly, a presidential task force on the protection of Children has been established in December, 1996 for the recommendation of the required measures to ensure the rights of children within Sri Lanka. The said committee which investigated the facts, presented recommendations on the requirement of a public institution with the authority to minimize child abuse. Consequently, The National Child Protection Authority was established by the Child Protection Authority Act number 50 of 1998. The National Child Protection Authority, from its initiation until now is embarked upon the matters related to the prevention of child abuse, taking required measures in incidents of child abuse and the reintegration of the child victims.

The National Child Protection Authority works on the protection of the children of the nation under the authority and provisions of The National Child Protection Authority Act number 50 of 1998. And further, under the Tsunami (Special Provisions) Act number 16 of 2005, the Authority is vested with the authority of ensuring the betterment of children victimized by the Tsunami disaster which occurred on 26th December 2004. Further, as a third party the Authority has the possibility to intervene with regard to incidents of children being subjected to domestic violence under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act number 34 of 2005.

The 1929-Sri Lanka Child Telephone hotline was activated and established within the National Child Protection Authority premises on 22nd July 2010 as a service activated throughout the 24 hours, with a view to taking measures to report the incidents of child abuse in an expedited and regularized manner for maximizing the betterment of children. With the commencement of this telephone service, there was an increase in the reporting of child abuse, which had initially been concealed in the society. As at today, there is a complete coverage over every district of Sri Lanka for incidents of child abuse to be reported and the counseling services too can be obtained through this hotline. At present this telephone service has further approached the people of the country..

Key Functions of the National Child Protection Authority

- Advising the government for the formulation of a policy on the prevention of child abuse, protecting victims of child abuse, and providing treatment for them.
- Advising the government regarding the steps to be taken to prevent child abuse
- Advising the government regarding the measures to be taken to protect victims of such abuse
- Awareness raising on the rights of children to be protected from abuse and the methods of preventing child abuse
- Taking all necessary measures to prevent child abuse, to protect victims of such abuse and safeguard their rights and consulting the relevant Ministries, Provincial Councils, Local Government Institutions, District and Divisional Secretaries and government and private sector organizations as appropriate for the said purposes
- Recommending the necessary legal, administrative or other amendments for the effective implementation of the National Policy on the Prevention of Child Abuse
- Regulating the implementation of legislation relevant to all forms of child abuse.
- Regulating the progress of all investigations and criminal proceedings related to child abuse
- Recommending the measures to be taken to address the humanitarian concerns in relation to children affected by the armed conflict and their protection and reintegration into society including taking steps for their mental and physical wellbeing
- Taking appropriate steps when required, for the protection and care of children connected to criminal investigations and criminal proceedings.
- Receiving complaints from the public regarding child abuse and referring those complaints to the proper authorities where necessary.
- Advising and assisting the Provincial Councils, Local Government Institutions and non-governmental organizations regarding the coordination of campaigns against child abuse.
- Developing a national data base on child abuse and maintaining that.
- Supervision and Regulation of all religious and charity institutions that provide child care services, in consultation with the relevant Ministries and other institutions
- Conducting, promoting and coordinating research on child abuse and protection of children
- Providing information and education to the public about safety of children and protection of children's rights

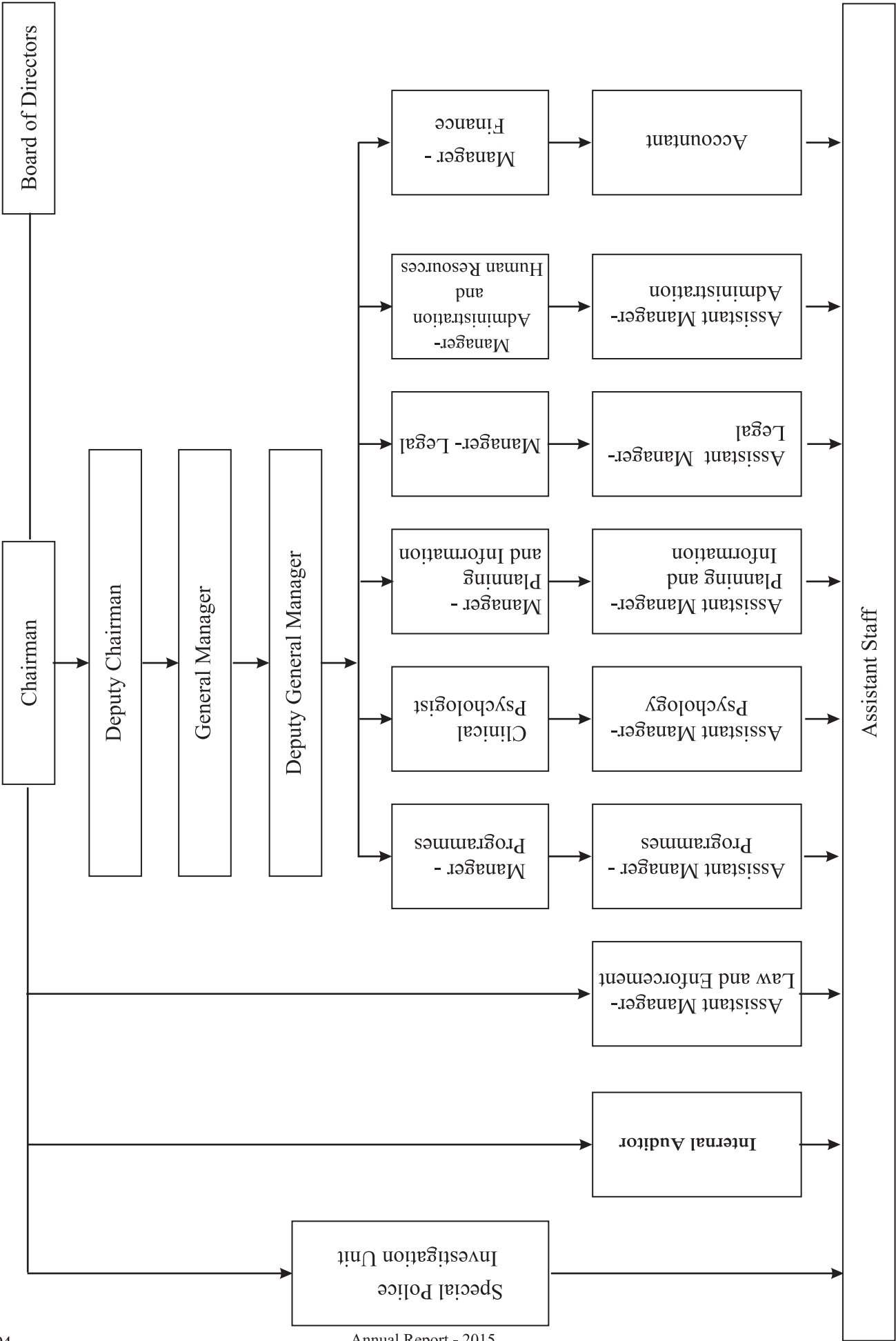
- Engaging in dialogues with all stakeholders of tourism to minimize the probable chances for child abuse.
- Organizing and facilitating workshops, conferences and discussions on child abuse
- Coordinating and exchanging information with foreign governments and international organizations for the disclosure and prevention of all forms of child abuse.

Structure of the Authority

The following Divisions function in the Head office of the National Child Protection Authority.

- Administration & Human Resource Division
- Finance Division
- Planning and Information Division
 - Library
- Programmes Division
- Psycho Social Division
- Legal Division
- Law Enforcement Division
 - 1929 Sri Lanka Children's Telephone Hotline
 - Investigation Division
 - Central Archives
- Internal Audit Division
- Special Police Investigation Division

Organizational Structure of the National Child Protection Authority- 2015



NCPA Cadre Details as at 31 - 12 - 2015

No	Designation	Salary Code	Approved Cadre
01	General Manager	HM -2-1	01
02	Deputy General Manager	HM -1-3	01
03	Manager (Admin & HR)	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 & Information)	HM -1-1	01
08	Manager (Programme)	HM -1-1	01
09	Assistant Manager (Administration)	MM -1-1	01
10	Assistant Manager (Legal)	MM -1-1	01
11	Assistant Manager (Programme)	MM -1-1	01
12	Assistant Manager (Psychology)	MM -1-1	01
13	Assistant Manager (Planning & Information)	MM -1-1	01
14	Assistant Manager (Law Enforcement)	MM -1-1	01
15	Accountant	MM -1-1	01
16	Internal Auditor	MM -1-1	01
17	Board Secretary	JM 1-1	01
18	Administrative Officer	JM 1-1	01
19	Programme Officer	JM 1-1	01
20	Accounts Officer	JM 1-1	01
21	Investigation Officer	JM 1-1	01
22	Media & Information Officer	JM 1-1	01
23	Planning & Monitoring Officer	JM 1-1	01
24	Research & Welfare Officer	JM 1-1	01
25	Translator (English)	MA - 4	01
26	Translator (Tamil)	MA - 4	01
27	District Child Protection Officer	MA - 3	25
28	District Psychosocial Officer	MA - 3	25
29	Divisional Child Protection Officer	MA - 3	360
30	Administrative Assistant	MA - 3	01
31	Accounts Assistant	MA - 3	03
32	Media Assistant	MA - 3	03
33	Librarian	MA - 3	01
34	Planning Assistant	MA - 3	01
35	Legal Assistant	MA - 3	03
36	Investigation Assistant	MA - 3	02
37	Assistant Counselor	MA - 3	04
38	Programme Assistant	MA - 3	03
39	Evidence Recording Assistant	MA - 3	01
40	Cyber Watch Assistant	MA - 3	01
41	Therapist	MA - 3	03
42	Management Assistant (Tech)	MA 2-1	16
43	It Assistant	MA 2-1	02
44	Management Assistant (Non Tech)	MA 1-1	29
45	Driver	PL-3	07
46	Messenger	PL-1	01
47	KKS	PL-1	03
48	Labour	PL-1	02
	Total		522

Development Programmes

Establishment of a Task Force to act against the persons who make undue influences to children through the internet and telephone.

The National Child Protection Authority has taken measures to appoint a Task Force for the formulation of legislation required to act against the persons who engage in harassment of children such as undue sexual influence through telephone and the internet including social network web sites such as Face book. This task force consists of members of The National Child Protection Authority, Attorney-General's Department, Ministry of Justice, Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Team and the Non-governmental organizations.

The expert scholars that comprise this task force are as follows.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 01. Dr.Natasha Balendra | - Chairperson-National Child Protection Authority |
| 02. Mr.Sujeewa Samaranayake | - Attorney at Law
Deputy Chairperson - National Child Protection Authority |
| 03. Mr.Suhada Gamlath | - Additional Solicitor General- Attorney General's
Department |
| 04. Mr.Nandana Munasinghe | - Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police-
Department of Police |

This task force will immediately embark upon the functions of conducting investigations against the persons who utilize internet and devices like mobile phones to engage in Bullying, Harassment, Disturbing and Extortion of youth and children and filing cases against them utilizing the maximum authority vested through law. Further this Task force for child victims has formulated legislation with pertinence to internet related child abuse. This year, discussions have been held with the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority to draft a legal system owing to the absence of a proper legal background in Sri Lanka for obtaining data related to the abuse of internet and the relevant investigations from the Computer service providers and for regularizing the investigation of complaints. Further, programmes have been conducted for raising awareness of the schools and social networks vulnerable to internet abuse. The assistance required in this regard has been extended by the Computer Emergency Response Team. The National Child Protection Authority acts as the major resource contributor of the “International Safer Internet Day” commemoration which falls on 07th February.

Rehabilitation and welfare activities of the children victimized by the Tsunami disaster.

The welfare of every child below 18 and every youth below 21 years of age who lost their parents as a result of the Tsunami disaster which occurred on 26th December 2004 and every child and youth who lost one of the parents or whose living parent is unable to provide care and protection are covered by the Tsunami (special provision) Act No. 16 of 2005 and the National Child Protection Authority is vested with the power to accomplish the particular affairs as stipulated by the Act.

Accordingly, Foster parent care, follow up and Welfare activities are arranged by the National Child Protection Authority for child victims of Tsunami. 08 Tsunami programmes have been conducted in the year 2015. There, relief has been provided for 100 children.

In addition to these, on various requests made by Tsunami victims actions such as provision of a sewing machine, course fees for higher education courses and referring for jobs, have been taken in

Conducting Programmes for preventing the institutionalized children from being victimized by Emergencies.

In the year 2015, The National Child protection Authority, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine has implemented a series of programmes with pertinence to prevention of children from being subjected to emergencies, focused on the institutionalized children island wide. Under this, 89 awareness programmes have been implemented in the year 2015. 3,644 individuals have been enlightened.

School Child Protection Committees

A programme by the name of “SurekumPauwa” for the establishment of school child protection committees is implemented in Schools Island wide as a combined effort of the Ministry of education and the National Child protection Authority which identified school as a location to incur a change with pertinence to child protection. This Endeavour is guided by the Circular number 17 of 2011 issued by the Ministry of Education. Creating a child friendly environment within the school premises, minimizing the risk of children becoming subjected to child abuse within the school system, creating sound interconnections among teachers, students and parents, protecting children from all forms of abuse and the personality development of children are the objectives of the establishment of these committees.

One significant element of this measure is the establishment of suggestion boxes by the name of “Sinahakandulu petti- boxes of happiness and sorrow”, for submitting the issues and suggestions of children with a view to identifying the mental conditions of children and supporting them. Accordingly, 1856 boxes have been provided to schools on district basis in the year 2015. Further, awareness programmes have been conducted for 41,780 students under the establishment and implementation of school child protection committees within the year 2015 and the coordination of the said programmes has been conducted by the district and regional officers of the National Child protection Authority.



Awareness raising for members of Civil Society Organizations

In the year 2015, National Child protection Authority has launched a series of programmes for empowering and networking the civil society actors at village level with the objective of inculcating in the community and in children, the knowledge, awareness and capabilities on protecting every child from all forms of abuse, and the objective of strengthening the civil society for that purpose. Accordingly, 460 awareness programmes have been implemented in the year 2015 covering all the divisional secretariat divisions in each district, and the number of beneficiaries enlightened through these programmes is 45,420.

Awareness raising for Health Professionals

Skill Development programmes are conducted by the National Child Protection Authority to develop the skills of health professionals. Through this, it is expected to empower Health professionals with knowledge and skills in various fields related to child protection, to create professionals more sensitive towards child protection and to develop proper knowledge, skills and attitudes in relation to the functioning as a public officer in an incident of child abuse or in a situation where the risk of child abuse is prevalent, to provide the guidance required to set up a proper coordination process in resolving issues effectively through developing proper knowledge, skills and attitudes of officers on the manner to react in a child abuse or a risk for such occurrence and to minimize child abuse through strengthening the link between the health professionals and the National Child Protection Authority. Accordingly, the following Awareness raising programmes have been conducted for health professionals in the year 2015.

Awareness programme for Nursing Officers

Date	Location	Number of beneficiaries
2015.04.07	Lanka Hospital Nursing School- Main Hall-Narahenpita	70
2015.07.30	Auditorium - Nursing School- Mulleriyawa	61
	Total	131

Awareness programme for medical officers following the postgraduate medical degrees

Date	Location	Number of beneficiaries
2015.08.25	Auditorium- National Child Protection Authority	53
	Total	53

Awareness programme for Family Health Service Officers and Public Health Inspectors

Date	Location	Number of beneficiaries
2015.01.19	Auditorium- District Secretariat- Matara	51
2015.02.19	Auditorium-Office of the Director of Regional Health Services- Batticaloa	68
2015.03.02	Management Skills Development Centre- Jaffna	63
2015.09.10	Auditorium- District Secretariat- Hambantota	75
2015.10.20	Auditorium- District Secretariat- Matale	51
2015.11.05	Auditorium- District Secretariat- Anuradhapura	79
Total		387

Awareness programme for Trainee Dental Officers

Date	Location	Number of beneficiaries
2015.08.11	Institute of Dental Health - Maharagama	49
Total		49



Awareness raising for teacher trainees of National Colleges of Education.

The National Child Protection Authority conducts a series of programmes for the teacher trainees of National Colleges of Education who expect to join the teaching profession, with the objective of raising awareness on child protection by providing them knowledge and skills on different fields related to child protection, in order to create a generation of teachers more sensitive to and cognizant of children. Awareness programmes for the teacher trainees of the following National Colleges of Education have been conducted within the year 2015.

Date	Location	Number of beneficiaries
2015.07.22	Auditorium-Pasdunrata National College of Education - Kalutara	234
2015.07.24	Auditorium -Ruwanpura National College of Education - Rathnapura	166
2015.07.28	Auditorium-Mahaweli National College of Education - Polgolla	262
2015.09.18	Auditorium- SiyaneNational College of Education - Weyangoda	210
2015.09.28	Auditorium- Uva National College of Education - Bindunuwewa	148
2015.10.01	Auditorium-Peradeniya National College of Education - Penideniya	242
2015.10.18	Auditorium-Nilawala National College of Education - Akuressa	207
2015.10.27	Auditorium-Pulathisi National College of Education-Polonnaruwa	201
2015.11.25	Auditorium-Wauniya National College of Education - Wauniya	225
	Total	1,895



Awareness Programme conducted by the French Police

A workshop exclusively on Internet surveillance and investigation of crimes was conducted by the French Police from 2015.11.16 to 2015.11.20 under the possibility of coordinating and exchanging information with the foreign governments and international organizations with relevance to disclosure and prevention of all forms of child abuse as stipulated by section 14 (S) of the National Child Protection Authority Act number 50 of 1998. Resource contribution for this workshop has been done by the French Police free of charge. Officers of the Special Police Investigation Division of the National Child Protection Authority, Officers of the Law Enforcement Division of the National Child Protection Authority, officers of the Police Crime Division, officers of the Computer Emergency Response Team and officers of the Police Women's and Children's Bureau participated in this workshop.



National Day against Harassment against Children

4th January has been declared as the National Day against harassment against children by Gazette Extraordinary number 1581/21 of the Democratic Socialist Republic Of Sri Lanka dated 26th December 2008 by the then Minister of Child Development and Women's Affairs, Hon. Sumedha G. Jayasena. Parallel to the commemoration of this day, notices were published in the newspapers of Daily News, Thinakaran, Island, Lankadeepa and Rivira in the year 2015 with a view to raising awareness of the community against harassment of Children.



Commemoration of the International Day against Child Labour.

The national ceremony to commemorate the International Day against Child Labour that fell on 12th June, 2016 was held at the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall premises with the patronage of the then State minister of Child Affairs, Hon. Risi Senanayake. The theme was “Let's eradicate child labour and Let the children be provided with quality education”. An awareness walk was conducted on this day from the Liberty square, Colombo to the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall. A group of more than 1500 individuals including school children, parents, teachers and representatives of civil organizations participated in this walk. On this day, a special lecture was conducted by Dr. Praneeth Abeyesundara on protecting children against all forms of abuse including Child Labour. There, publications prepared on the protection against child abuse were distributed among the children who participated in this.



Conducting an all island Essay Competition corresponding th commemoration of the International Day against Child Labour

An all island Essay competition was organized corresponding the commemoration of the International Day against Child Labour . This competition was conducted under junior (grade 09 to 11) and senior (grade 12 to 14) section levels on the topic “ Let's eradicate child labor and Provide them a quality education”. Essays were collected from Sinhalese, Tamil and English medium students and the winners were selected based on district, and all island levels. The award of the relevant medals, gifts and certificates was held with the patronage of Hon. Rosy Senanayake, the then Minister of Child Affairs.



National Programme for the commemoration of the World Children's Day

The World Children's Day 2015 was commemorated under the theme “A child friendly environment - world renowned pleasant nation” The national ceremony was conducted in the Weerasingham Hall of Jaffna and in collaboration with that a special programme which included the psycho social activities focused on children was conducted in the Children's Park, Jaffna by The National Child Protection Authority. More than 500 children of the district of Jaffna participated in this programme. Here, the participants were enlightened on how to be protected from child abuse.





Conducting a Poster Competition for school children parallel to the World Children's Day

A Poster competition for school children was conducted by the National Child Protection Authority parallel to the World Children's Day. The poster compositions of students between 14-18 years were presented for this competition. The theme was, “Let's use internet and mobile phones with care”. The school children who made posters were categorized into two levels depending on their age as 14-16 and 17-18 age groups.



Conducting a Policy Dialogue on “Inclusive Education and Child Protection” in line with the World Children's Day

A Policy Dialogue on “Inclusive Education and Child Protection” was organized as a combined effort of the National Child Protection Authority and the Ministry of Education parallel to the World Children's Day -2015. This was conducted in the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall on 08th October 2015. The number of participants was 51.





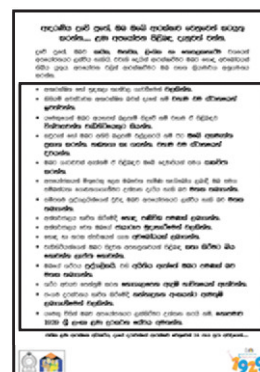
International Day of the Girl Child

The International Day of the Girl Child which falls on the 11th of October was commemorated this time under the theme “Daughter you are the strength of youth,” This was organized by the National Child Protection Authority. On 11th October 2015, with the national programme, a workshop was conducted in the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute with the participation of 100 children who are between 12-18 years, from the child protection centers run by the Department of Probation and Childcare. In this programme attention was drawn towards the areas of child protection, Interactive education, Leadership, Group spirit and Aesthetic Education.



Provision of Information

The National Child Protection Authority undertakes the responsibility of providing information with pertinence to Child protection, Child Abuse, and Rights of Children required by the public. There, posters, handouts, books, stickers, printed publications and pictorial documentaries are provided as per the requirement. The number of publications provided in the year 2015 was 484,0404



Conducting Exhibitions and Mobile Services

Educational exhibitions are organized by various institutions and according to the requests received, arrangements are made by the National Child Protection Authority in such exhibitions to set up exhibition stalls related to education and awareness of child protection. Similarly, the contribution of the National Child Protection Authority is provided for the mobile services which are conducted at regional level. Through this, measures are taken to socialize awareness on child protection .10 mobile services have been conducted in the year 2015.



Dissemination of child protection related information to the public through mass media

Measures are taken by the National Child Protection Authority to transmit information related to ensuring child protection in the country to the public through coordination with media institutions . There, the support of the electronic as well the printed media is obtained for the purpose. Activities such as releasing announcements to media pertaining to child protection, conducting press conferences related to the subject, telecasting and broadcasting advertisements through television and radio, and publishing newspaper notices are conducted. Similarly resources are provided for radio and television programmes.16 news releases, 05 newspaper notices and 01 television advertisement has been completed pertaining to the year 2015.



Lambedi News Letter

“Labandi” official newsletter of the National Child Protection Authority compiled under the theme, “something more than a newsletter” is published every three months by the Authority. This is published in a manner different from the publication of a traditional newsletter. The major objective of this newsletter is to raise the child protection related awareness of the total community including teachers, parents and children. The Lambedi newsletter is composed with a selection of themes with a current importance. In the year 2015, the Lambedi newsletter was published under the theme “Strengthening the family for ensuring Child Protection”



1929 Sri Lanka Child Help Hot line

The National Child Protection Authority is engaged in receiving public complaints on child abuse and referring them to proper authorities when necessary in a more productive and efficient manner, as per section 14 (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 on child abuse and respond to them speedily. This telephone service which is operated free of charge and active on all the 24 hours can be considered as an important milestone of Child Protection. An increase in the reporting of incidents of child abuse which had earlier been kept hidden in society can be witnessed as a result.

By calling this service which is operated free of charge, any person can raise issues arising pertaining to children and make complaints regarding issues that emerge in relation to children or child abuse. There is the opportunity to obtain counseling services too through this.

Even though this service is exclusively for children, basically adults such as teachers, parents and childcare services providers can use this service to discuss the problems they face and practices in bringing up children.

Over 10087 calls have been received by the authority in the year 2015 through 1929 Sri Lanka Child Help Hotline. Out of that number, investigations relevant to 4879 complaints have been completed and the files have been closed. The initial measures have been taken with pertinence to the other complaints and interventions are made for further investigations. The preliminary investigations regarding all the complaints received within the year 2015 have been completed within this year.

Complaints on child Abuse

There are several ways in which complaints on child abuse are received by the National Child Protection Authority. A large number of complaints are received through 1929 Child Help Hot line

and complaints lodged verbally by coming to the Authority in person and complaints on child abuse through letters addressed to the Authority are also received. All these complaints are promptly investigated and re categorized according to the nature of the complaints. 10,732 complaints on child abuse have been received in the year 2015.

District	Number of Complaints received
Ampara	246
Anuradhapura	573
Badulla	271
Batticaloa	158
Colombo	1522
Galle	700
Gampaha	1187
Hambantota	439
Jaffna	198
Kalutara	634
Kandy	474
Kegalle	404
Kilinochchi	104
Kurunegala	827
Mannar	65
Matale	222
Matara	389
Moneragala	241
Mullativ	121
Nuwareliya	235
Polonnaruwa	302
Puttalam	540
Rathnapura	622
Trincomalee	130
Vauniya	128
Total	10,732

Legal Functions

Functions such as protection of victims of child abuse, taking measures to safeguard their rights recommending legal, administrative or other revisions to eradicate child abuse, providing legal advice, monitoring the progress of all investigation and criminal proceedings relevant to child abuse and appearing in court with relevance to such cases are carried out by the legal division, as per the National Child Protection Act Number 50 of 1998. Action is taken in relation to the following Acts in addition to the Act relevant to the Authority.

- **Tsunami (special provisions) Act No. 16 of 2006.**
- **Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005.**

In the year 2015, legal advice has been provided by the legal section of the Authority regarding 2251 cases. Similarly, the officers of the Legal section of the National Child Protection Authority have appeared in courts for 69 cases. The officers of this Division have participated in 38 meetings which were conducted outside the Authority.

Number of cases for which the contribution of the Legal division was provided within the year 2015 (As per Tsunami (special provisions) Act No. 16 of 2006)

Court	Number of Cases
Children's Court-Battaramulla	11
Magistrate Court-Galle	03
Kalmune Courts	21
Magistrate Court-Balapitiya	04
Magistrate Court-Matara	02
Magistrate Court-Kalutara	01
Magistrate Court-Baddegama	01
Magistrate Court-Gangodawila	01
Total	44

Number of cases for which the contribution of the Legal division was provided within the year 2015 (for cases of Child Abuse)

Court	Number of Cases
Supreme Court	07
Magistrate Court Baththaramulla	04
Magistrate Court-Dehiyaththakandiya	03
Magistrate Court- Kalutara	01
District Court- Kandy	02
Magistrate Court-Gangodawila	05
Magistrate Court-Kurunegala	02
Magistrate Court- Balapitiya	01
Labour Tribunal	02
Total	27

Video recording of the evidences provided by child victims

A special unit functions at the National Child Protection Authority for video recording of evidence of victims of child abuse. This provides the opportunity to video record and produce before court the evidence of a child victim in terms of Evidence (Special Provision) Act No. 32 of 1999.153 video recordings of evidence have been completed within the year 2015.

Implementing the Internet Surveillance Unit

With the increase of the use of internet in the society, an increase in the occurrences of child abuse and the abuse of internet are evident. Investigating whether all necessary measures are taken for the prevention of child abuse and prevention of obscene posts and publications over media and investigations relevant to the complaints received by the Authority are done through this Unit. This is done under section 14(e) and 40 of the National Child Protection Authority Act Number 50 of 1998 which is about taking of all the required measures for the purpose of preventing child abuse and under the sections 286(a),288(e) of the Penal Code through which the National Child Protection Authority is vested with the relevant authority. The number of investigations conducted in the year 2015 is 21. In this year 22 awareness programmes have been conducted on Internet Safety.300

adults,540 officers and 1950 children have been enlightened. The total number of individuals subjected to awareness raising is2790.

Special Police Investigations

The special police investigations unit of the National Child Protection Authority is takes action to speedily investigate the complaints on child abuse received from the public by the Authority, over 1929 Child Help Line and through other methods and to execute legal action in relation to them. A team of officers that function all 24 hours of the day has been assigned with this task.

Direct complaints received by the Special Police Investigation Unit in the year 2015

Nature of the complaint	Number of complaints	Current progress of the investigation (Preliminary Police Investigation)	Number of cases being heard in Courts	Number of cases been completed
Minor Offences	43	Completed	33	-
Miscellaneous Complaints	90	Completed	-	-
Juvenile Offences	29	Completed	29	09
Total Number	162	-	62	09

Psycho Social activities

Provision of Psychological counseling services and implementation of various programmes required for the enhancement of the mental health of the children who become victimized by child abuse and the violations of the rights of children are undertaken by the psycho social division that operates within the National Child Protection Authority .171 sessions for the provision of psychological counseling,154 sessions for the preparation of children for video recording of evidence, 28 awareness programmes, 368 sessions for the provision of psycho social assistance and 10 sessions for awareness raising of schools were carried out in the 2015.

Similarly, required measures have been taken with pertinence to the 1218 complaints received through 1929 Child Help line and follow up has been done regarding 1522 complaints. This year, 02 awareness programmes on Drug Menace have been conducted focusing the district and regional officers of the National Child Protection Authority.

At the same time, psycho social activities are implemented by the Authority with the aim of inculcating liberal thinking in children. Developing creativity in children is also done in psycho social activities.

Diridaru Surekum Piyasa Resource Centers

The major objectives behind the establishment of the Diridaru Surekum Piyasa Resource Centers is to ensure the protection of the children who become unsecured owing to the migration or the employment of parents .These centers have been established in the following areas.

- Kimbulwanaoya colony of Ibbagamuwa divisional secretariat division of Kurunegala district
- Vijithapura colony of east Nuwaragamapalatha divisional secretariat division of Anuradhapura district
- Buddhi Diyawara Village of Karuwalagaswewa divisional secretariat division of Puttlam district
- Islamabad Tsunami housing complex of Kalmune divisional secretariat division of Ampara district

In the year 2015, awareness programmes on eradication of child abuse and on child protection methodologies and also on psychosocial activities for children, personality development programmes, activities to develop aesthetic skills and appreciation and programmes based on exam skills have been conducted for children of these centres and also for their parents and guardians. protection methodologies and also on psychosocial activities for children, personality development programmes, activities to develop aesthetic skills and appreciation and programmes based on exam skills have been conducted for children of these centres and also for their parents and guardians.



Child focused Group Centers

The tasks of coordinating the government and non - government organizations engaged in work on child protection and implementing counseling services are undertaken by the Child centered institutions. The National Child Protection Authority embarked upon a programme to establish Child centered institutions in the district secretariats by establishing the first Child centered institution in the Vauniya district secretariat in the year 2009.

By now Child centered institutions have been established in the districts of Mullativ, Vauniya, Kilinochchi, Hambantota and Mannar.

National Child Protection Authority
Income Statement for the year ended on 2015.12.31

(Rupees)

Details	Notes	2015	2014 Adjusted accounts	2014
Income				
Recurrent grants - General Treasury		235,370,000.00	152,072,000.00	152,072,000.00
Other Institutions	1 A	10,785,633.18	40,299,670.42	40,299,670.42
Other Income	1 B	1,404,514,.46	15,066,291.86	13,409,595.27
Treasury grants for the National Action Plan		47,000,000.00	29,000,000.00	29,000,000.00
Grants for the National Child Protection Authority Fund	1 C	578,958.69	5,657,665.21	5,657,665.21
Total Income		295,139,106.33	242,095,627.49	240,438,930.90
Expenditure				
Administrative Expenses	2	215,628,638.10	140,911,234.74	138,089,588.65
Other Operational Expenses	3	56,510,468.86	56,204,041.80	50,950,283.51
Project Expenses	4	13,316,523.93	34,844,190.67	34,844,190.67
Expenses of the Natio- -nal Child Protection authority Fund	5	10,666,550.00	6,498,908.22	6,498,908.22
Financial Expenses	6	28,910.50	6,236.00	6,236.00
Total Expenses		296,151,091.39	238,464,611.43	230,389,207.05
Net surplus / Deficit	7	(1,011,985.06)	3,631,016.06	10,049,723.85

National Child Protection Authority
Statement of Financial Status as at 2015.12.31

(Rupees)

Details	Notes	2015	2014 Adjusted accounts	2014
Assets				
Non current assets				
Property Plant and Equipment	8	94,509,420.04	94,354,036.18	94,354,036.18
Investments and Savings	9	14,204,700.25	24,337,211.52	22,680,756 .27
Long-term receivable assets	10	132,136.00	94,879.29	94,879 .29
		108,846,256.29	118,786,126.99	117,129,671.74
Current Assets				
Stock of goods-Stationary		613,759.21	331,720.50	331,720.50
Distress loans		470,734.14	470,734.14	470,734.14
Receivable accounts	11	41,122,861.18	33,853,830.16	37,422,273.91
Pre payments	12	510,399.98	515,918.92	515,918.92
Cash and Cash equivalent	13	23,697,526.73	7,976,093.45	7,976,093.45
		66,415,281.24	43,148,297.17	46,716,740.92
Total Assets		175,261,537.53	161,934,424.16	163,846,412.66
Responsibilities				
Non current responsibilities				
Pensions Gratuity		6,002,385.96	4,707,374.00	2,386,146.75
Limited Funds	14	465,404.00	465,404.00	465,404. 00
Project surplus and deficit	15-A	14,647,830.15	17,033,298.10	17,033,298.10
National Child Protection Fund	15-B	(10,559,826.63)	(697,085.32)	(697,085.32)
		10,555,793.48	21,508,990.78	19,187,763.53
Current Responsibilities				
Accrued Accounts	16	21,762,942.20	18,362,770.53	16,177,278.49
Short-term provisions	17	1,137,611.14	1,049,969.14	1,049,969.14
		22,900,553.34	19,412,739.67	17,227,247.63
Total responsibilities		33,456,346.82	40,921,730.45	36,415,011.16
Net Assets		141,805,190.71	121,012,693.71	127,431,401.50
Financing				
Capital Grants	18	150,542,976.54	141,356,976.54	141,356,976.54
Capital Reserves		2,153,119. 00	2,153,119.00	2,153,119. 00
Revalued Reserves		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000. 00
Withheld income		(23,890,904.83)	(35,497,401.83)	(29,078,694.04)
		141,805,190.71	121,012,693.71	127,431,401.50

National Child Protection Authority
Cash flow statement for the year ended on 2015.12.31
(Rupees)

Details	Notes	2015	2014 Adjusted accounts	2014
Cash flow earned through operational activities				
Surplus/Deficit generated through general activities		(1,011,985.06)	3,631,016.06	10,049,723.85
Non cash movements				
Depreciations	8	10,141,621.62	8,934,820.88	8,934,820.88
Profit/Loss through the sale of vehicles		-	345,550.00	345,550.00
Increase of Payable Accounts		5,585,663.71	6,860,993.71	4,675,501.67
Increase of Short term allocations		87,642.00	87,642.00	87,642.00
Increase of Stocks		(282,038.71)	(146,730.13)	(146,730.13)
Increase of Receivable Accounts		(3,700,587.27)	(10,917,089.36)	(14,485,533.11)
Increase of pre payments		5,518.94	111,789.13	111,789.13
Increase of Distress loans		-	-	-
Increase/Decline in withheld income		(6,048,434.99)	360,446.53	360,446.53
Gratuity contribution		3,616,239.21	-	-
Net cash flow from operational activities		8,393,639.45	9,268,438.82	9,933,210.82
Cash flow from investment activities				
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(10,297,005.48)	(13,313,025.20)	(13,313,025.20)
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	1,999,450.00	1,999,450.00
Increase in the long-term receivable accounts		(37,256.71)	144,910.59	144,910.59
Increase of revalued reserves		-	-	-
Investment benefits		8,476,056.02	(103,684.47)	1,552,770.78
Net cash flow from i nvestment activities		(1,858,206.17)	(11,272,349.08)	(9,615,893.83)
Cash flow from financial activities				
Increase in gratuity allocations		-	2,087,872.13	(233,355.12)
Increase /Decrease of limited funds		-	(63,000.00)	(63,000.00)
Receipt of capital grants		9,186,000.00	7,100,550.00	7,100,550.00
Net cash flow from financial activities		9,186,000.00	9,125,422.13	6,804,194.88
Net decline in cash and cash equivalents		15,721,433.28	7,121,511.87	7,121,511.87
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of year		7,976,093.45	854,581.58	854,581.58
Cash and cash equivalent at year end	13	23,697,526.73	7,976,093.45	7,976,093.45



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அறிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

VTY/C/NCPA/2015/01/05

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

13 March 2017.

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 2015 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 2015 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the statement of financial performance, cash flow statement, 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 the 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 was issued to the Chairman of the Authority on 19 January 2017.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible 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 Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000 – 1810). Those Standards require that I comply with 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 procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amount and disclosure in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement 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 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 the financial statements. Subsections (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 effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of 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 2015 and its financial performance and cash flow 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 observations are made.

(a) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No.07

Even though the fixed assets for the cost of Rs. 74,943,183 had been completely depreciated, they were still being used due to the effective life cycle of non-current assets were not reviewed periodically. Therefore, actions had not been taken to revise the estimated error as per the Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 03

(b) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 08

The salary, gratuity and compensation payable had not been disclosed in financial statements, if the officer reinstate by the court decision hearing in the Magistrate Court against the interdicted Accountant of the Authority on 25 August 2010,



(c) • **Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 03**

- (i) Even though the capital grant given to the Authority to purchase assets during the year under review was amounting to Rs. 150 million, the net assets represented for that was amounting to Rs. 94.5 million due to non-following of amortization policy of government grant corresponding to the depreciation of assets purchased under the government grant as per the paragraph No. 12 of the standard.
- (ii) As per the paragraph No. 12 of the standard, the policy of payments of staff loans had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

(d) **Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 07**

The value of the motor vehicle had been shown in the cash flow in an incorrect manner which was valued at Rs. 5,795,000 received from the General Treasury as grants with no impact to the cash flow.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) The depreciation of Rs. 160,283 had been understated due to non-accounting of furniture procured during the year under review for Rs. 1,068,554 as non-current assets.
- (b) Accrued expenditure aggregating Rs. 251,829 with relating to the year under review had not been accounted.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 542,945 of salary paid by the Authority in the years 2014 and 2015 to an officer attached to the Ministry of Media and Parliament Affairs had not been accounted as receivable though it was recoverable.



- (d) Even though the expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 6,413,119 out of the advance of Rs. 7,292,500 received as at 31 December 2015 to conduct awareness programs in rural civil societies, the relevant expenditure had been understated by Rs. 1,211,292 due to accounting only Rs. 5,201,827 as settlements.

2.2.3 Un-reconciled Accounts

The excess of Rs. 5,889,373 in the balance receivable from the Fund to the Authority and the shortage of Rs. 3,236,982 in the balance payable to the Fund from the Authority had been shown in the financial statements as at 31 December 2015 due to the recording of inter transactions between Child Protection Authority and Child Protection Fund in complexed manner.

2.2.4 Transactions not Supported by Adequate Authority

The approval of the Board of Directors had been taken to deposit a sum of Rs. 15,000,000 which was in a saving account opened for Tsunami affected children by the Board of Directors memorandum No. 131/02 of 29 November 2012, and its interest to be used to payment of aids. However, that account had been cancelled and the amount and the interest aggregating Rs. 19,138,794 had been credited to a saving account without the approval of the Board of Directors.

2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

As per the financial statements, balances of 06 project accounts aggregating Rs. 4,688,717 shown as non-current liabilities had been carrying forwarded without being settled.



2.4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations

Non-compliance

(a). Financial Regulations of the Democratic

Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

(i) Financial Regulation 104

The preliminary reports, full reports had not been presented after conducting preliminary inquiries with regarding 3 vehicle accidents caused during the year under review

(ii) Financial Regulation 135

Delegation of financial authority and activities in writing had not been made by the Authority with regard to the payment and receipt of cash for the year under review.

(iii) Financial Regulation 184

Receipts had not been issued for the receipt of Rs. 153,678

(iv) Financial Regulation 177(1)

Cash receipts aggregating Rs. 11,030 had been deposited in the bank after a delay between 2 weeks to 7 months.

(v) Financial Regulation 264

Though the each payment should be confirmed with a receipt from the recipient, such a confirmations had not been taken for the amount of Rs. 26,816,190 sent to Divisional and District Secretariats in the year under review.

(vi) Financial Regulation 371 (2) (c)

Out of the unsettled amount at the end of the year under review of Rs. 20,180,052, a sum of Rs. 9,503,682 was related to the previous year.



(vii) Financial Regulation 751

Though the goods received notes should be attached to the payment vouchers, the goods purchased in 10 vouchers aggregating Rs. 3,427,008 had not been complied accordingly.

(viii) Financial Regulation 757 (2)

The Board of Survey reports of the fixed assets belonging to the Authority as at the end of the year under review amounting to Rs. 94,509,420 had not been presented to audit from the year 2012 to the year under review.

(b). Election Commissioner's letter No.
PRE/2015/4C dated 26 December 2014

Though the appointments should not be made during the period of elections, the Legal Assistant Grade iii of the Authority had been appointed as Assistant Manager (implementation law and order) on 09 January 2015.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the accounts presented, the operations of the Authority for the year under review had resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,011,985 as against the surplus of Rs. 3,631,016 for the preceding year thus indicating a deterioration of Rs. 4,643,001 in the financial result was observed as compared with the preceding year. The increase in administration expenditure and the decrease in sundry income had mainly attributed to the deterioration of the financial results.

When analyzing the financial results in the year under review and 4 previous years, surpluses of Rs. 6,826,677 and Rs. 3,631,016 in the years 2011 and 2014 respectively and deficits of Rs. 12,058,337, Rs. 1,302,856 and Rs. 1,011,985 in the years 2012, 2013 and 2015 respectively were observed. However, when compare with the staff remuneration and



the depreciation of non-current assets, the contribution of Rs. 45,237,873 in the year 2011 had been shown a positive improvement up to Rs. 219,958,470 by the year under review.

3.2 Analytical Financial Review

According to the financial statements presented, the value of net assets amounted to Rs. 141,805,191 and that as compared with the net assets of the preceding year amounting to Rs. 121,012,694 indicated an increase of Rs. 20,792,497 or 17 per cent. The working capital for the year under review amounted to Rs. 43,514,727 and that as compared with the working capital of the preceding year amounting to Rs. 23,735,557 indicated an increase of Rs. 19,779,170 or 83 per cent. Accordingly, increasing the balance of unsettled advances had been resulted to increase the working capital abnormally.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

As per the National Child Protection Authority Act No. 50 of 1998, the main objective of the Authority is preventing child abuse, protect children affected such abuse, prepare national policy to cure them, recommend legal and administrative 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 the implementation of laws, regulating investigations and the progress of criminal cases

The followings were observed in the test check carried out in this regard.

- (a). As per the action plan of the year under review, a sum of Rs. 2,017,600 had been paid to secretaries to conduct programs of intervene psycho-social and monitoring creches under the topic "Protect Children in Creches from Accidents" in 208 orphanages by a sum of Rs. 9,700 each orphanage and out of them a sum of Rs. 578,976 had been returned without spending. Actions had not been taken to achieve expected objectives by taking reports on the programs conducted and the positions of monitored creches with the expenditure of Rs. 1,438,624 and evaluating their recommendations.



- (b). Out of the sum of Rs. 12 million given by the Ministry to conduct programs on prevention of child abuse and women violence, a sum of Rs. 1.28 million given as advances had not been settled and the confirmations had not been made that the programs were conducted.
- (c). Advances of Rs. 4,432,500 had been given to 186 District/ Divisional Officials to conduct 197 awareness programs for members in Civil Organizations, and only 66 offices had settled advances of the programs conducted as at the end of the year under review. That was 33 per cent of the expected programs. A sum of Rs. 405,000 given to 14 Divisional and District Offices to conduct 18 programs had not been utilized for the intended purpose.
- (d). A sum of Rs. 140,000 given to 14 Divisional Secretariats by Rs. 10,000 each to aware child protection villages had been returned as the programs had not conducted.
- (e). The brought forward unsolved complaints as at the end of the year under review was 17604 out of the 47164 complaints received to the Authority from 2011 to 2015. The reason for rapid increase in the number of unsolved complaints was due to solving a limited amount of complaints receiving annually to the Authority, non-monitoring of reporting the collected information, calling information and inquiry activities with regard to the complaints of Divisional and District Officers.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a). A sum of Rs. 8.3 million had been provided on research and studies from the year 2013 to the year 2015 and a research had been conducted regarding the study the precautions in security of child education and the quality of consultancy service providing in schools by spending a sum of Rs. 3.43 million. Five hundred books had been printed from the research report conducted in the year 2013 by spending a sum of Rs. 194,556 and only 370 books had been distributed to 06 institutions only after 06 months. Also, the recommendations made in those reports had not been implemented.



- (b). A sum of Rs. 555,524 received as at the end of the year under review to grant Tsunami affected children had been kept without granting to the beneficiary children and actions had not been taken to identify beneficiary children with regarding to sum of Rs. 144,000 received to grant a sum of Rs. 2,000 per month.

4.3 Vehicles Utilization

The bus received from the General Treasury to the Authority valued at Rs. 7,550,000 had run only 10989 kilometers from 2014 to 2016. This vehicle was under-utilized as this was not compatible with the requirements of the Authority.

4.4 Staff Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a). The approved and actual cadre as at the end of the year under review were 522 and 405 respectively and 117 posts were vacant and 105 of them were Divisional Child Protecting Officers. However, a proper supervision had not been made regarding the evaluation of performance of 255 officers presently engaged in this post.
- (b). Improper application of planning, implementing and supervision was due to the reason of two highly required higher level posts such as Deputy General Manager and Manager Plan and information being vacant.
- (c). The service of Assistant Manager (programs) had not been taken to the Authority, as the officer appointed to Assistant Manager (programs) which were in approved cadre had been released to other institution for more than 5 years from the date of appointment on 01 July 2007 to the year 2016.
- (d). As per the recruitment procedure, though the 5 year experience in class I of middle level management or Degree and Post Graduate Degree with 12 year experience in managerial level should be required to recruit in the post of Program Manager, the officer the post of District Coordinating Officer with no qualification in 12 year managerial level experience had been appointed for that post.



- (e). As per the sample test check, improper maintenance of personal files for a long time resulted in, an instance of non-producing of application for the job, 3 instances of delay in presenting medical reports from 06 months to 04 years, 02 instances of confirming education certificates with delays, an instance of non-confirming of those certificates, an instance of non-handing over of inventories, advances taken and files belonging to an officer who retired from the Authority.
- (f). Payment of salary increments and granting permanency had been made without conducting efficiency bar examinations.

4.5 Apparent Malpractices

A sum of Rs. 9,000 had been taken excessively by altering the bills presented to settle the advances taken for Rs. 31,500 and Rs. 20,300.

4.6 Under Utilization of Funds

The balance aggregating Rs. 159,397 in two current accounts maintaining in Bank of Ceylon were idle for more than 4 years.

4.7 Uneconomical Transactions

The following observations are made.

- (a). As per the development activity plan, though a sum of Rs. 2.96 million had been provided for celebration of special days, a sum of Rs. 3.94 million had been spent for them. Out of them a sum of Rs.1.44 million had been spent for newspaper advertisements which could have been utilized for some other effective activity.
- (b). Though the auditoriums of the line Ministry and the State Ministry of Child Affairs could have been used, a conference on child protection had been organized by spending of Rs. 336,446 on 08 October 2015 in view of celebrating World Children Day with the participation of 52 personnel at the "Mihilaka Hall" in Bandaranayake Memorial Conventional Hall premises in Colombo and a sum of Rs. 108,346 had been paid as hall charges.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Even though the financial statements should be presented to the Auditor General by the Authority within 60 days of the closure of the accounting year in terms of Public Enterprises Circular No . PED/12 of 02 June 2003, the Authority had presented the financial statements for the year under review to the Auditor General on 01 September 2016 with a delay of 06 months.

5.2 Corporate Plan

Even though the Corporate Plan had been prepared from the year 2012 – 2017 in respect of the functions of the Authority, it could not be compared with the Action Plan as specific periods could not be identified for the achievement of the goals in obtaining benefits of each programme in the Corporate Plan in terms of the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003 and it had become useless.

5.3 Internal Audit

As per the paragraph 07 of the Audit and Management Circular No. DMA/2009(1), dated 09 June 2009 internal audit programme must be prepared before the 31 of January each year and copied to the Auditor General and to the Director General of Management Audit by covering all areas such as approved annual estimates, action plan, new budget proposals, foreign aided projects etc. However, internal audit had not been performed in the Child Protection Authority from the month of July 2014 to 15 October 2015 as non-recruiting of an Internal Auditor and actions had not been taken to conduct internal audit through even by the line Ministry.



5.4 Audit Committees

As per the paragraph 7.4.1 of Public Enterprise Circular No . PED/12 dated on 02 June 2003 for good governance, though audit and management committee meetings should be conducted at least once in 03 months, only 02 audit and management committee meetings had been conducted for the year 2015.

5.5 Procurement Plan

As per the paragraph 4.2 of government procurement guideline No. 08 dated on 25 January 2006, a procurement plan for the year under review had not been prepared.

6. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls 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.

Area of System and Control	Observation
(a). Accounting	Non-making of adjustment of accruals provision for depreciations, Journal entries properly.
(b). Advance	Non-controlling of payment and settling the advances.
(c). Operational Controls	Delays in giving solutions for complaints, Non-performing of progress, follow up activities and supervision of programs conducted.
(d). Plan Implementation	Non-planning of programs properly and delays in implementation

H.M. Gamini Wijesinghe
Auditor General

Sgd / H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE
Auditor General

