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வருடாந்த செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கையும் கணக்குகளும் - 2019
நுவரெலியா மாவட்டம்

Annual Performance Report & Accounts – 2019
Nuwara Eliya District



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மாவட்ட செயலகம் - நுவரெலியா
District Secretariat –Nuwara Eliya

Annual Performance Report for the year 2019
Name of The Institution: District Secretariat, Nuwara Eliya
Expenditure Head No: 260

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Chapter 1 - Institutional Profile/Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 District Boundaries and Geographical Background

The Nuwara Aliya District which is known as the Roof of Sri Lanka is situated in Central Province and surrounded by Kandy, Badulla, Kegalle and Rathnapura Districts. Various mountains with height range from 900 - 8000 feet such as Piduruthalagala the highest mountain in Sri Lanka and Kirigalpoththa, Thotupola Kanda, Kikiliyamana, Great Western, Haggala and the most sacred Sri Pada Mountain are situated in Nuwara Eliya District.

Nuwara Eliya has become a paradise to the foreigners due to that the water falls such as Lakshapana, Devon, Aljin, St'clares, Ramboda, Bakers, Kurugu Ella, Garandi Ella and also the beginning of Mahawelli, Kelani rivers and Horton planes sanctuary and Haggala Botanical Garden which are famous for foreigners are found in Nuwara Eliya District. And the main reservoirs that contribute to Hydro Power in Sri Lanka such as Maussakelle, Carseltree, Kaniyon, Norton Bridge, Kothmale, Randenigala and large area of Victoria reservoir also situated in Nuwara Eliya District.

Also the population in Nuwara Eliya about 57.1% are Tamils and rest are Sinhala and various other nationalities. When considering the climatic condition of Nuwara Eliya, it is most suitable for agriculture and it is famous for vegetable cultivation.

Nuwara Eliya extends to 1741 Km² and annual rain fall is about 75 inches. The main feature of the District is that Nuwara Eliya area where the lowest temperature was recorded in Sri Lanka.



1.1.2 Historical Background of Nuwaraeliya District

Nuwaraeliya has been complimented as “Little England” after the historical discovery of Nuwaraeliya by John Davey, an English national, in the year 1819. Nuwaraeliya, which was first used by the British for the cultivation of the crops for their own benefit, as a tourist center and later as an administrative unit, had become next beloved motherland for them. This was because the climatic conditions in Nuwaraeliya was very much similar to that of their motherland.

Yet , the legends and the documentary evidence indicate that the history of Nuwaraeliya goes as far as pre historic era. For this purpose, the Horton Planes was identified as a place with distinctive archaeological importance. Horton Planes is a place which has attracted the special attention of the archaeologists as a region with extended civilizations of the Central Hills in the pre historic era.

The 'Idayim' book (The book on boundaries) of the island of Sri Lanka indicates that there were 42 regions in the Ruhunu country out of the three Sinhale countries Ruhunu, Maya, Pihiti, with regions including Kothmale Rata, Mathurata, Goda Rata, Katubulu Rata, forming Nuwaraeliya .

Though Nuwaraeliya has been characterized with a commercial appearance at present with its tea cultivation, it is said that it was a thick jungle in the past full of wild elephants. From the electorates Walapane, Hanguranketha, Kothmale, Nuwaraeliya and Maskeliya constituting the upcountry, Nuwaraeliya district has been the wetland. This region was not colonized by the ancient kings because it was utilized as a protective zone and a water resource blessed with rainfall .

Though, historical evidence are not available, history of Nuwaraeliya places significance on the legend of Rawana. Legends say that in the prehistoric era, King Rawana had made Badulla region his capital city of which Nuwaraeliya was a part and parcel of the said administrative region, after the abduction of Seetha King Rawana had kept her in protection in a cave in Sthreepura hill which is at present innundated by the waters of Randenigala reservoir in the Paranagama area of Walapane. Queen Seetha was infected with an ophthalmia due to the lack of ventilation and sunlight in the cave. Seetha Eliya is known as the place where she was brought to expose herself to sunlight and the legends say that she had lamented her serious desolation in the area presently known as Walapane.

Another legend says that Kuweni being chased away by King Wijaya had fled with her two children and lived in Dhoragala in Kothmale and Yakinigala. Her two children from whom the Veddah people descend after Kuweni was killed by the people of Yaksha tribe, fled to Samanala region and lived there.

The region of Hanguranketha, Walapane and Kothmale possess historical evidence in proof of its definite history. The fact that different place names associated with these areas are in constant dialogue with historical phenomena provide perfect examples for this. The Mahawansa describes that the prince Pandukabhaya who had initiated the city of Anuradhapura had made use of Dolugala area for his military organization activities. It is believed that this region may be Dolugala in Hanguranketha . Historical significance exists about the King Dutugemunu and the Kothmale region, as well. Prince Dutugemunu prior to his crowning organized his battle against King Elara for the unification of Sri Lanka during his stay in Kothmale region. It is also said that King Kawanthissa had planted a sapling of Sathalis maha Bodhi in the Pusulpitiya temple.

The Mahawamsa gives evidence to the facts that in 103 B.C., King Walagamba while staying in Walapane after fleeing from enemy invasions, had constructed Raja Maha Vharas in Yatimadura, Wilwala, Araththana and Kadadora. An inscription on a stone in Ambagamuwa mentions that in the Polonnaruwa era, King Wijayabahu had given a land-grant for the maintenance of Sri Pada and the pilgrims worshipping Sri Pada. This stone inscription is known at present as Ambagamuwa stone inscription.

The history of the shasana mentions that during the reign of Polonnaruwa kingdom during 1215 - 1236 A.D. with the destruction of temples and stupas by the invasion of Kalinga Magha, the relics of Dalada and Pathra had been brought for protection by the Bhikkus headed by Wachissara thero to Kothmale region.

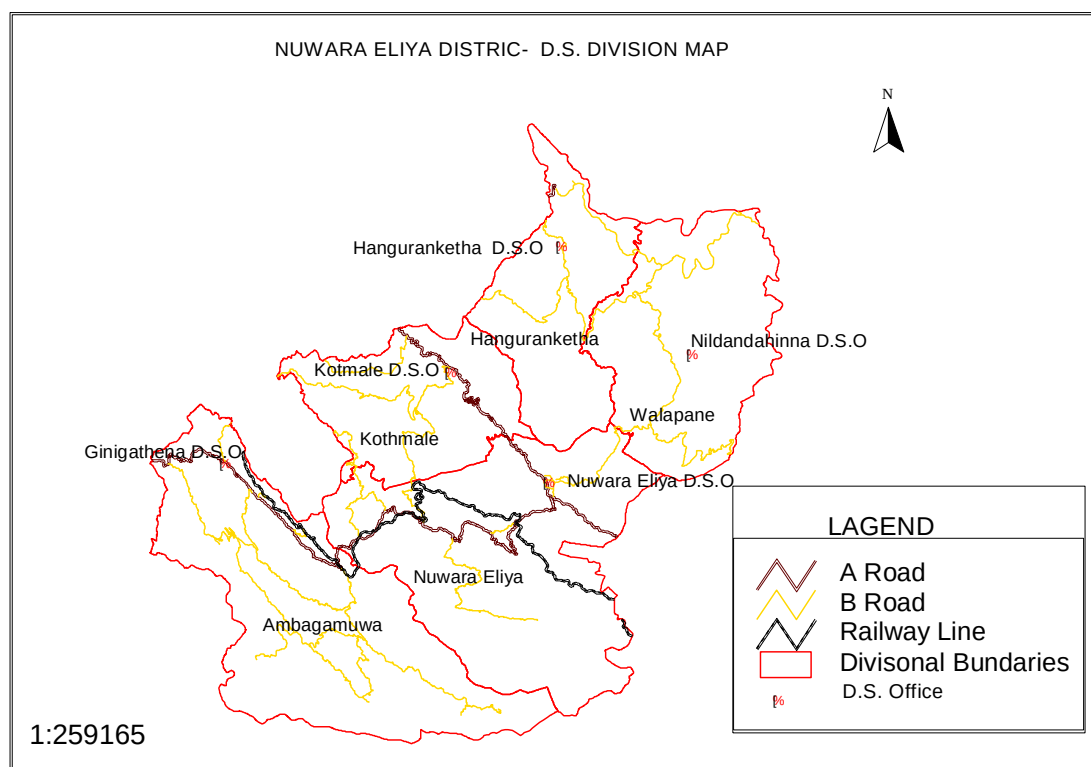
During Dambadeni era, the king Third Wijayabahu had brought the sacred tooth Relic with reverence for protection to Beligala area. Inhabitants of the area believe that Dimbulakanda, the residence of the king Wijayabahu who stayed there for the returning of the sacred Tooth Relic to his kingdom is named as Wijeba kanda at present, the village in which the procession was decided upon is named as Niyamgamdora and the village from where the flowers had been obtained for the procession is named as Maldeniya. Further, it is said that king Sitawaka Rajasinha after converting himself to Hindu faith had conveyed Kothmale region to Arittakee Wendu Perumal.

With the inception of Kanda Udarata as the key administrative centre of Sri Lanka, the regions of Walapane, Kothmale, Hanguranketha have gradually become settlements. Historical evidence indicate that these regions had become provinces subjected to the direct control of the king. Walapane region had been a centre of protection from the Portuguese for the king Wimaladharmasuriya. Historical sources give evidence to the fact that the king had later reconstructed the Maluwegoda Raja Maha Vihara and had constructed a palace in Maligathenna. Harangala region of Kothmale, Rasingala region of Walapane had been mentioned as regions that provided protection for the King Rajasinha, the Second who reigned from 1635 A.D. to 1687 A.D. and this area then known as Diyathilakapura was named as Hanguranketha by this king. King Keerthi Sri Rajasinha who reigned from 1744 A.D. to 1782 A.D. had concealed the sacred Tooth Relic in Araththana Raja Maha Vihara to protect from the Dutch invasions and initiated a procession in felicitation of the sacred Tooth Relic based on this temple which was later referred to as the Hanguranketha Esala Procession. Mandaram Puwatha and British documents of the colonial era establish well how these areas provided protection to the kings and their existence as sub administrative units. In 1803, King Sri Wickrama Rajasinha, according to existing information, had come to Hanguranketha, constructed a palace and lived there with his royal women.

The English, who overpowered all the sacrifices of these freedom fighters consolidated their power and developed Nuwaraeliya town as a holiday residence. The Governor Edward Barnes pioneered for this. The Grand hotel in Nuwaraeliya is located at present in the holiday center constructed by the Governor Edward Barnes for his comfort. Nuwaraeliya region had become populous due to the system of roads constructed joining Gampola, Nuwaraeliya and Badulla during the British era. Nuwaraeliya region had become a region of high economic importance due to the reasons that the colonial authority was successful in the cultivation of tea after the failure of the cultivations of coffee and cinchona and the climate was suitable for the cultivation of vegetables. As the region of Nuwaraeliya was gradually developed by the British as an administrative unit constructions with British architectural features are seen even today reminding the colonial history. Further, throughout

the district of Nuwaraeliya, a blended ethnic composition is created and their respective streams of culture have blended due to the inclusion of South Indian Tamil community being employed for the routine work of the extended tea cultivation. The fact that the majority of the population of Nuwaraeliya district at present is composed of the Tamil community is due to these historical phenomena.

1.1.3 District Map



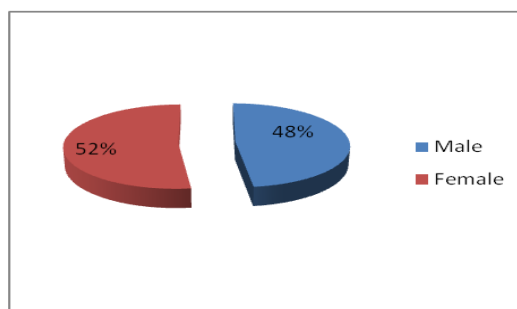
Extend According to the land use		
	Extend (Km ²)	Percentage
Land area	1,690.2	97.08
Internal Reservoirs	50.8	2.92
Total Extend	1,741.0	100.00
Total extend of cultivated land	737.3	42.35
Total extend of uncultivated land	274.4	15.76
Total Forest Land	729.2	41.89
Total Extend	1,741.0	100.00
Source - District Statistics Division, Nuwara Eliya		

1.1.4 Common data of District Secretariat

Serial Number	Required data	Number/ value/ Details	
	District	Nuwara Eliya	
1.	Number of Divisional Secretariats	05	
2.	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions	491	
3.	Population	756,259	
4.	Number of Voters	569,028	
5.	Urban Council	02	
6.	Municipal Council	01	
7.	Number of Pradeshiya Saba	09	
8.	Number of parliamentary seats	08	
	National List Members	01	
9.	Number of Provincial Council Members	17	
10.	Livelihood of District People/ Trade patterns (briefly)	Jobs related to Plantation Industries and Agriculture	
11.	Staff in the district	Approved	Real
		1,455	1,162
12.	Number of Bungalows / Holiday Resorts		
	For Ministry of Home Affairs	1	
	For Ministry of Public Administration	2	

1.1.5 Nuwara Eliya District population data

According to Gender



Male	361,684
Femal	394,575
Total	756,259

(According to 2012)

Population and Density according to Divisional Secretary Divisions and by Sectors - 2019						
Divisional Secretariat Division	Population				Area (Sq.Km)	Density (For 1 Km)
	Urban	rural	Estate	Total		
Kothmale	-	67,135	41,377	108,511	225.0	482
Hanguranketha	-	80,666	14,277	94,943	229.0	415
Walapane	-	68,901	42,762	111,633	320.0	349
Nuwara Eliya	27,975	42,568	156,919	227,462	478.0	476
Ambagamuwa	15,085	52,722	152,822	220,629	489.0	451
Total	43,060	311,992	408,157	763,209	1,741	438
Source - Department of Statistics and Census						

1.2 Vision, Mission, Objective of the institution

VISION

Creating a high standard of life for the people of Nuwara Eliya District through an efficient and productive service.

MISSION

Discharging duties for the District and people of the District efficiently, fairly and friendly through a coordination under well planned resources and good Institutional productivity according to government policies in order to take part in national development.

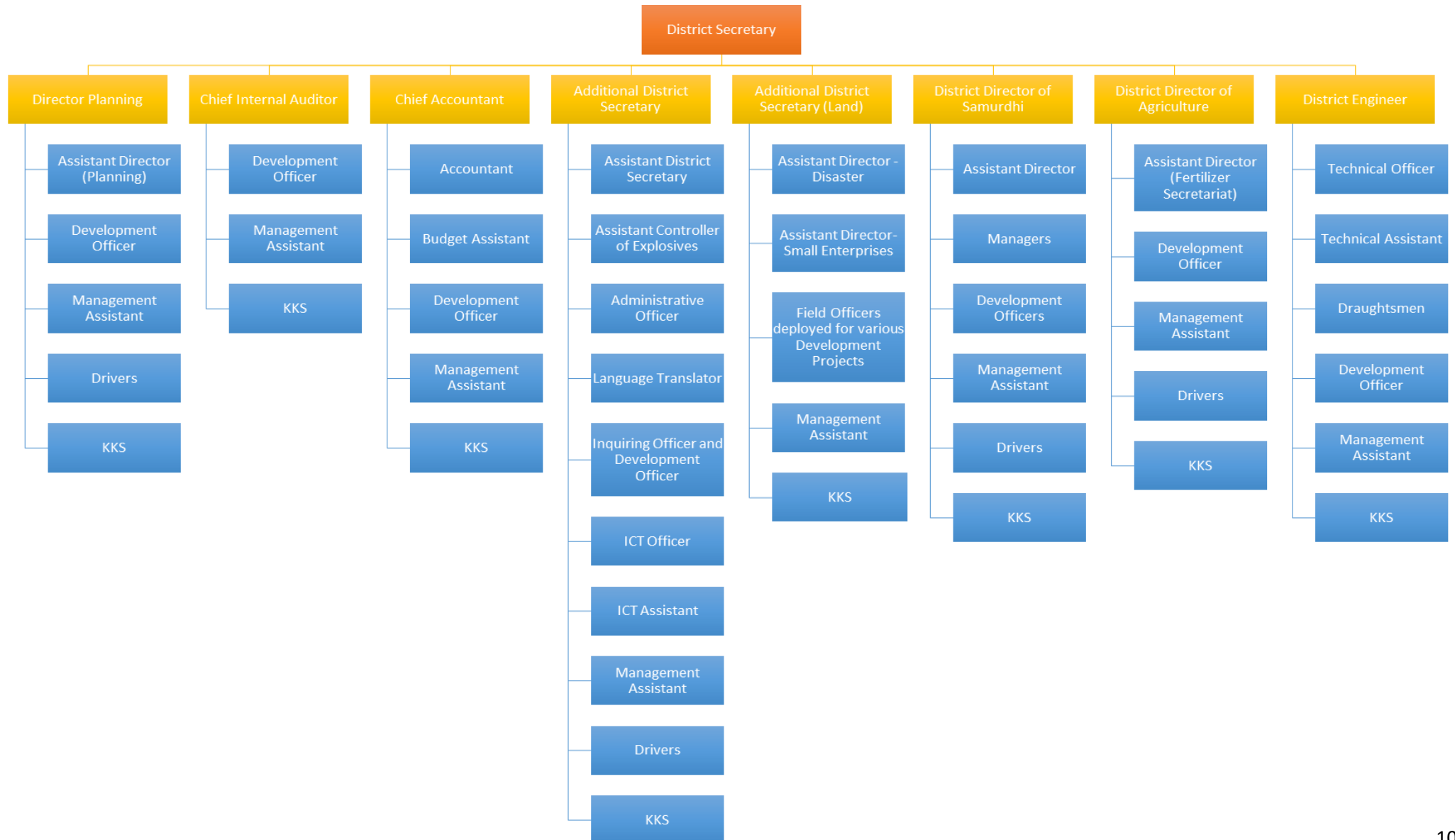
OBJECTIVES

- Constructing an effective public service by coordinating public and private sector activities.
- Coordinating, executing and Managing various socio economic development projects and Monitoring the implementation.
- Promoting a cultural openness, trust, diversity and equality.
- Improve communication and collaboration among Divisions, departments in line with government policies through better management.

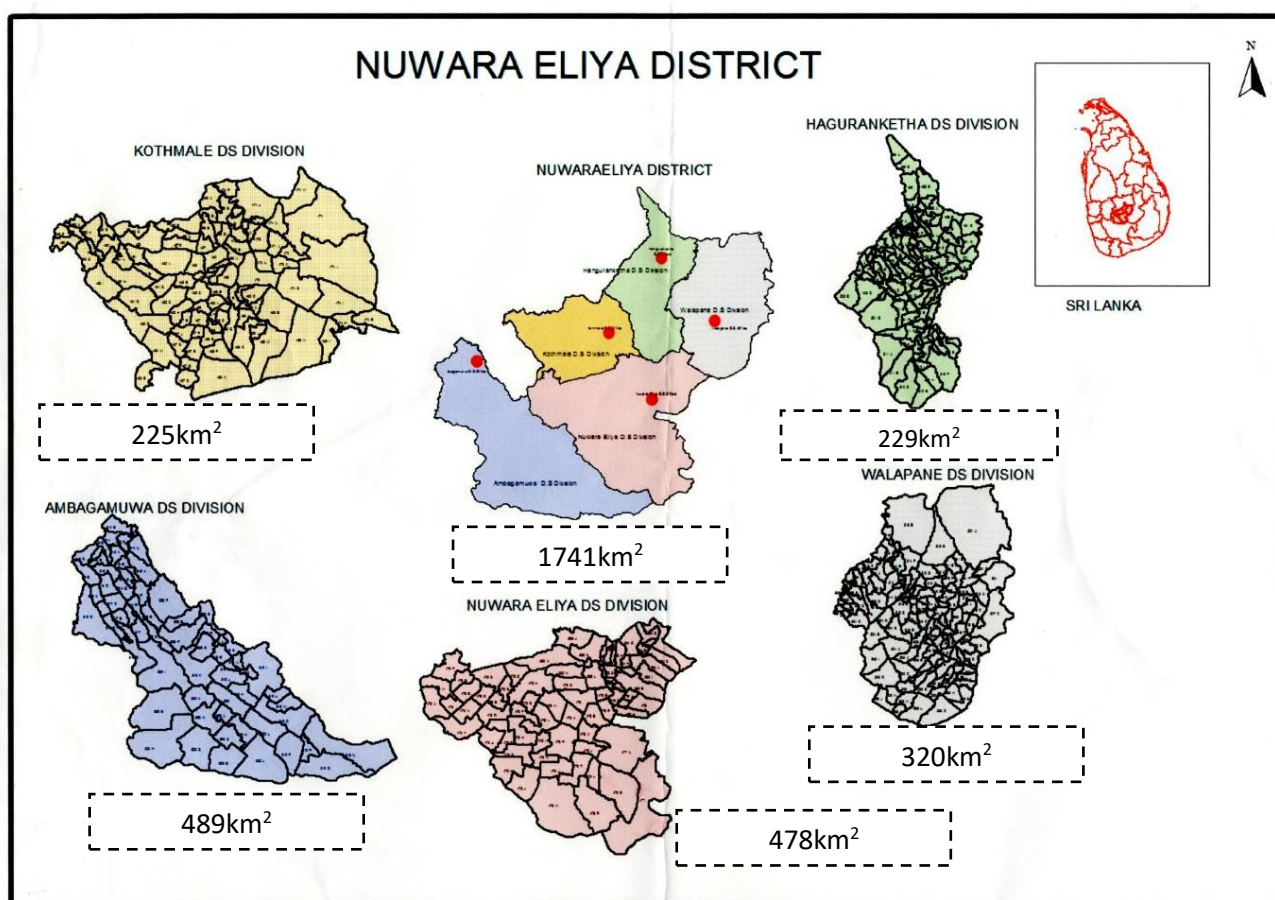
1.3 Key Functions

- Execution of Government functions through coordinating all Government Ministries, Departments and other institutions as well.
- Collection of revenue assigned by the Central Government and the Provincial Council.
- Coordination, supervision and administration of all Divisional Secretariats.
- Coordination of activities related to the Provincial Council/ Ministries/ Departments.
- Implementation of Development Activities under Decentralized Budget and other allocations provided by various Government Ministries and Departments.
- Holding the responsibility of organizing Public, Religious, Cultural and other festivals, at district level.
- Coordinating the public institutions with civil organizations, nongovernmental organizations and the general public and also plays a mediation role in settling certain social issues.

1.4 Organization Chart



1.5 Divisional Secretariats of the District Secretariat



Extend of the Divisional Secretariats		
Divisional Secretary Division	Extend (Hec.)	Percentage
Kotmale	225.0	12.92%
Hanguranketha	229.0	13.15%
Walapane	320.0	18.38%
Nuwara Eliya	478.0	27.46%
Ambagamuwa	489.0	28.09%
Total	1,741.0	100.0%
Source - District Statistics Division, Nuwara Eliya		

Chapter 2 Progress and the Future Outlook

2.1 Special Achievements, challenges and future goals

2.1.1 Special Achievements

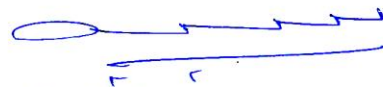
1. Recorded the best financial & Physical performance under the “Gramashakthi Programme” and able to launch several New income generating activities.
2. Establishing a well functioning Investigation Unit to investigate and solve public issues in Nuwara Eliya District.
3. Establishing an Information Centre to provide required information to general public and organization.

2.1.2 Challenges

1. Challenges in finding a suitable living place for general public due to the scarcity of Land.
2. Delayed activities due to Natural Disasters.
3. Reduction of forest cover and catchment area due to human activities.
4. Lack of vehicles and challenges faced while visiting rural areas in District, Divisional level due to the unconditional vehicle in government offices.
5. Due to a smaller number of technical officers (civil) in District, Divisional offices, Challenges faced while implementing development projects and problems in completing the projects on time.

2.1.3 Future Goals

1. Plan and started to establish coffee (Coffee arabica lakparakum strain) belt through the Nuwaraeliya district by selecting eligible GN divisions for coffee cultivation according to elevation (2600-5000 ft above the mean sea level). We expect to get more foreign exchange through this establishment.
2. Developing a tour guide plan with attraction points in order to promote tourism in Nuwara Aliya district.
3. Waiting for approval from the ministry to implement “**Strategic plan for Agro-Economic Development, Nuwara Eliya district 2021-2025**” that has been already prepared and submitted.
4. Plan to establish new 5 Divisional Secretariat /Sub office



Head of the Department

M.B.R. Pushpakumara
District Secretary / Government Agent
Nuwara Eliya

Chapter 3 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2019

ACA-F

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2019

		Rs.	
Budget 2019	Note	2019	Actual 2018
-	Revenue Receipts		
-	Income Tax	1	-
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-
-	Taxes on International Trade	3	-
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)		-
-	Non Revenue Receipts		-
-	Treasury Imprests	2,872,675,878	1,818,381,327
-	Deposits	42,467,903	179,643,636
40,000,000	Advance Accounts - 11	29,632,371	26,852,603
-	Advance Accounts - 12	7,945,734	7,777,230
-	Other Receipts	161,149,221	103,693,931
40,000,000	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)	3,113,871,106	2,136,348,727
-	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	3,113,871,106	2,136,348,727
-	Less: Expenditure		
-	Recurrent Expenditure		-
420,000,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	416,397,012
64,200,000	Other Goods & Services	6	63,286,368
2,800,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	2,140,576
-	Interest Payments	8	-
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-
487,000,000	Total Recurrent Expenditure (D)	481,823,956	453,933,044
-	Capital Expenditure		
14,100,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	12,235,211
11,200,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	8,556,683
-	Capital Transfers	12	-
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-
1,700,000	Capacity Building	14	1,336,382
-	Other Capital Expenditure	15	-
27,000,000	Total Capital Expenditure (E)	22,128,276	23,196,843
-	Main Ledger Expenditure (F)	68,250,935	338,553,937
-	Deposit Payments	22,075,411	292,161,237
-	Advance Payments - 11	40,344,189	40,018,540
-	Advance Payments - 12	5,831,336	6,374,160
514,000,000	Total Expenditure G = (D+E+F)	572,203,167	815,683,824
514,000,000	Imprest Balance as at 31st December 2019 H = (C-G)	2,541,667,940	1,320,664,903



3.2 Statement of Financial Position**As at 31st December- 2019**

	Note	Actual 2019 Rs	2018 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	2,318,136,264	1,072,887,249
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5	101,017,353	92,419,933
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Imprest Balance		4,177,955	900,878
Total Assets		2,423,331,572	1,166,208,060
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		(271,230,325)	(125,064,496)
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		2,318,136,264	1,072,887,249
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	372,247,677	217,484,429
Imprest Balance	ACA-3	4,177,955	900,878
Total Liabilities		2,423,331,572	1,166,208,060

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 6 presented in pages from 04 to 49 and Notes to accounts presented in pages from 50 to 59 form and integral parts of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found to in agreement.

.....
 Chief Accounting Officer
 Name :
 Designation :
 Date : 28/02/2020

.....
 Accounting Officer
 Name :
 Designation :
 Date : 20/02/25

.....
 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
 Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
 Name :
 Date : 2020/01/25

S. Hettiarachchi
 Secretary
 Ministry of Public Administration,
 Home Affairs, Provincial Council and
 Local Government

M.B.R. Pushpakumara
 District Secretary / Government Agent
 Nuwara Eliya



3.3 Statement of Cash Flows **for the Period ended 31st December- 2019**

	Actual	
	2019	2018
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts		
Treasury Imprests	2,872,675,878	1,818,381,327
Deposits and Advance Accounts	162,098,241	132,029,793
Other Receipts	161,149,221	103,578,430
Total Cash generated from Operations (a)	3,195,923,341	2,053,989,550
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	479,683,380	451,843,276
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	2,140,576	2,089,768
Main Ledger Expenditure	34,163,984	264,728,839
Finance Costs - Imprest Settlement to Treasury	-	-
For Other Department Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits and Recurrent Expenditure	1,018,913,219	964,871,360
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (b)	1,534,901,159	1,683,533,243
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(a)-(b)	1,661,022,182	370,456,307
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	115,500
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (d)	-	115,500
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of	22,128,276	23,196,843
For Other Departments Capital Expenditure	1,634,715,951	346,474,086
Other Investment	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)	1,656,844,227	369,670,929
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(d)-(e)	(1,656,844,227)	(369,555,429)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f)	4,177,955	900,878
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Change in Deposit Accounts and Other Liabilities	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (i)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(h)-(i)	-	-
Net Movement in Cash (k) = (g) -(i)	4,177,955	900,878
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-



3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements - Basis of Reporting

1) Reporting Period

The reporting period for these Financial Statements is from 01st January to 31st December 2019.

2) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and accounted on a modified cash basis, unless otherwise specified.

The figures of the Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan rupees rounded to the nearest rupee.

3) Recognition of Revenue

Exchange and non exchange revenues are recognised on the cash receipts during the accounting period irrespective of relevant revenue period.

4) Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be reliably measured.

PP&E are measured at a cost and revaluation model is applied when cost model is not applicable.

5) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve

This revaluation reserve account is the corresponding account of PP&E.

6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash & cash equivalents include local currency notes and coins on hand as at 31st December 2019.



3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Rs. ,000

Types of allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation utilization as a % of final allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	487,000,000.00	487,000,000.00	481,823,956.00	99%
Capital	27,000,000.00	31,050,000.00	22,128,276.00	71%

3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Rs. ,000

Assets code	Code description	Balance as per board of survey report as at 31.12.2019	Balance as per financial position report as at 31.12.2019	Yet to be accounted	Reporting progress as a %
9151	Building and structures	300,800.00	1,717,274,689.61		
9152	Machinery and equipment	4,541,702.26	300,389,073.95		
9153	Land	0.00	300,472,500.00		

Chapter 4- Performance Indicators

4.1 Performance indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan)

Specific Indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%
1. Investigated public Issues	✓		
2. Completed projects			
2.1 Gamopetaly Development Programme		✓	
2.2 Decentralized Budget Programme		✓	
2.3 Rural infrastructure Facilities Development Programme - Phase I			✓
2.4 Rural infrastructure Facilities Development Programme - Phase II			✓
2.5 Infrastructure Facilities Development Programme			✓
2.6 Grama Shakthi People Movement	✓		
2.7 Programme of Preservation of Kandyan Heritage and Development	✓		
2.8 Construction of Leisure Centres related with Tea Estates			✓
2.9 Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Law Reform			✓
2.10 Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs	✓		
2.11 Department Of Motor Traffic	✓		
2.12 Projects of Department of Export Agriculture	✓		
2.13 Establishment of School Computer Laboratories	✓		
2.14 Development Programme of Religious Centres		✓	
2.15 Development of Religious Centres under the Ministry of Internal, Home Affairs and Local Government	✓		
2.16 Development of Religious Centres under the Fund allocation of Presidential Secretariat	✓		
3. Engineering			
3.1 Quarters Renovations	✓		
3.2 Quarters Constructions		✓	
4. Prevention of drugs			
4.1 Conducted Programmes	✓		
5. Women's Development Unit			
5.1 Women empowerment programs for 600		✓	
5.2 Development programs for 100 widowed			✓
5.3 Providing Market space for entrepreneurs		✓	
5.4 Creating 20 Savings groups to increase the habit of savings.	✓		
5.5 Preventing gender based harassments programme for 55 beneficiaries	✓		
6. Child Rights			
6.1 Strengthening Rural Child Development Committes in five divisions	✓		

6.2 Creating child protection plans for children holding potential risks of abusing.			✓
6.3 Aiding programs for twins.	✓		
6.4 Providing Medical aids for children in need.	✓		
6.5 “Kepakaru Deguru” Program	✓		
6.6 Education Aids program	✓		
6.7 Divisional Child Development Committee	✓		
6.8 Divisional Child Development Councils	✓		
6.9 Model Villages program	✓		
7. Early Childhood Development			
7.1 Maintaining Pre-schools with adequate quality	✓		
7.2 Practicing savings habit among children	✓		
7.3 Construction of Pre-school buildings	✓		
7.4 Training teachers to take care of children with special needs and familiarize themselves to pre-school environment.	✓		
8. Agriculture			
8.1 Conducting monthly District agriculture committee meetings.	✓		
8.2 Promoting the Inland fisheries to reduce the mal-nutrition.	✓		
9. Small Enterprises			
9.1 Starting new businesses	✓		
9.2 Development of existing business	✓		
9.3 Business registration	✓		
9.4 Technical Training	✓		
9.5 Preparing Business plan	✓		
9.6 Business Advice	✓		
9.7 Marketing coordination	✓		
9.8 Book Keeping	✓		
9.9 GMP	✓		
9.10 NVQ	✓		
9.11 Registering details of enterprises to a database	✓		
10. Nutrition development			
10.1 Selecting 50 families from mal-nutrition issue and provide necessary aids.			✓
10.2 Changing the food consumption habit in estate sectors in 67 DS area.	✓		
10.3 Providing Drinking water and sanitary facilities in MOH area, Walapane for 135 families.	✓		
10.4 Providing solutions for identified children with malnutrition in hanguranketha MOH area.	✓		
10.5 Conducting 5 screening programmes to reduce the non-communicable disease.	✓		

11. Productivity Management			
11.1 Productivity management training program for 100 students			✓
11.2 Productivity management training for housewives		✓	
11.3 Competition between 10 selected pre-schools		✓	
12. Inland Fishery			
12.1 Developing the infrastructure facilities over the district – “Wewak samaha gamak” Development programme	✓		
12.2 Increasing consumption of inland fishery products		✓	
13. Mediation Unit			
13.1 4 programs to reduce the conflicts between student.	✓		
13.2 4 Programs to train about mediation for the law students.	✓		
14. Social Security board			
14.1 Increasing the amount of pension holders to 2000			✓
14.2 Joining 1200 pre-school teachers for the pension scheme.			✓
15. National Child protection authority			
15.1 Creating 252 child protection plans to create a safe environment for children.			✓
15.2 Providing legal advice and counseling for required children.	✓		
16. National Combined Unit			
16.1 Improving Language skills of Government staff		✓	
16.2 Awareness program on National Language policies for GS		✓	
17. Cultural			
17.1 Constructing new houses for homeless artists			✓
17.2 Providing instruments for cultural organizations	✓		
17.3 Publishing a magazine	✓		
18. Buddhist Affairs			
18.1 Providing printed books for “Daham school”	✓		
18.2 Providing Uniforms for “Daham school” teachers	✓		
18.3 Organizing exams to certify “Daham school” teachers	✓		

18.4 "Pentagram" Program	✓		
18.5 "Pudhuputh Suraksha" Program	✓		
19. Land Use			
19.1 Coordinating with relevant organizations for conservation of catchmen areas	✓		
19.2 Conducting Land use Planning committee	✓		
19.3 Increasing the productivity of land through the conservation of soil and water	✓		
20. District Target Achieving			
20.1 Issuing 1000 permits through Land Kachcheri.	✓		
20.2 Issueing Birth cerificates, Marriage certificates and death certificates.	✓		
20.3 Business Registration certificates	✓		
20.4 Vehicle revenue license	✓		
20.5 Issuing National Identity Cards	✓		

Chapter 5 - Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals

Goal / Objective	Targets	Indicators of the achievement	Progress of the achievement date		
			0% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%
1. No Poverty	1. Creating new 23 entrepreneurs	No. of new entrepreneurs		✓	
	2. Rural Infrastructure development programmes - 350	No. of completed projects		✓	
	3. Gamperaliya programmes 2881	No. of completed projects			✓
	4. Decentralized budget programs 527	No. of completed projects			✓
	5. Infrastructure development programme 176	No. of completed projects		✓	
2. Zero Hunger	1. Women empowerment programs for 600	No. of beneficiaries			✓
	2. Providing breakfast for 25000 pre-school children	No. of beneficiaries			✓
3. Good health and Well being	1. Conducting drug prevention Programmes	No. of conducted programmes			✓
	2. Conducting 5 screening programmes to reduce the non-communicable disease.	No. of conducted programmes			✓
	3. Developing four School and Public play grounds	No. of developed playgrounds			✓
4. Quality Education	1. Maintaining 172 Pre-schools with adequate quality	No. of schools			✓
	2. Training teachers to take care of children with special needs and familiarize themselves to pre-school environment.	No. of trained teachers			✓
5. Gender Equality	1. Preventing gender based harassments programme for 55 beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries			✓
8. Decent work and	1. Starting 60 new businesses	No. of started businesses			✓

Economic growth	2. Development of 100 existing business	No. of beneficiaries			✓
	3. 40 Technical Training	No. of beneficiaries			✓
	4. 40 Marketing coordination	No. of beneficiaries			✓
15. Life on Land	1. Coordinating with relevant organizations for conservation of catchmen areas	No. of organizations under coordination			✓
	2. Conducting Land use Planning committee				✓
	3. Increasing the productivity of land through the conservation of soil and water				✓

5.2 The achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

5.2.1 Achivements

- i. Powerty alivation through creating entrepreneurs in ten villages of Grama Niladhari divisions under the Grama Shakthi Programme.

5.2.2 Challenges

- i. Due to lack of schools with enough teachers and physical facitilies the quality of education has been negatively affected.
- ii. The health condition and economic level have been affected due to drug addicton of estate community, specialy among women.
- iii. Malnutrition of children and pregnant mothers and their poor attitutes towards nutrition.

Chapter 6 - Human Resource Profile

Category	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies/(Excess)
Senior	39	31	8
Territory	22	13	9
Secondary	1304	1042	262
Primary	90	76	14

6.2 How the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute

Reduction of the progress of the development programmes due to Lack of Technical officers.

Though enough vehicles are available, shortage of drivers have been affected the performance of the district.

6.3 Human Resource Development

Name of the program	No. of Staff trained	Duration of the program	Total Investment (Rs '000)		Nature of the program (Abroad/local)	Output / Knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		
Attitude Changing program for KKS	40	6hrs	17,400.00		Local	
Sustainable Environment Management for GSs	150	6hrs	42,200.00		Local	
Fundamental Right and Basic of the Dos & MSOs	50	6hrs	48,080.00		Local	
Safety Driving And Performance Improving of Drivers	40	6hrs	25,000.00		Local	
Basic Computer Program for KKSs	50	6hrs	26,850.00		Local	
Store Procedure and Procurement Training for MSOs	50	6hrs	79,875.00		Local	
Indroduction of Puplic Finance Management for DOs	50	6hrs	26,850.00		Local	
Project Proposal Writing program for Dos	60		81,870.00			
Preparing of Action Plan for DOs	70	6hrs	23,500.00		Local	
Cultural Program Dos / MSOs	60	2days	61,800.00		Local	
Orientation Program for DOs	240	4days	50,800.00		Local	
Orientation Program for DOs	120	3days	16,050.00		Local	
Basic Computer Training Program for AOs & Administrative GSs	11	4days	45,550.00		Local	
Basic computer for GSs	25	4days	63,000.00		Local	

Chapter 7 - Compliance Report

Applicable requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non-Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1.Presentation of Financial Statements			
(1.1) The financial statements for the year under review had been presented by the due date	✓		
2.Response for Auditing			
(2.1) All the auditing queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	✓		
(2.2) All the deficiencies pointed out in the audit queries/paras issued by the Auditor General in the previous year have been rectified	✓		
3.Planning			
(3.1) The annual action plan had been prepared for the institute	✓		
(3.2) The annual action for the year under review had been approved by the due date	✓		
(3.3) The budget for the year under review had been approved	✓		
(3.4) The annual procurement plan had been prepared by the due date	✓		
4.Rate Administration			
(4.1) The property on which rates are Changed had been assessed once in 5 years	✓		
(4.2) 70% from the billed revenue for the year under review had been collected in the same year	✓		
(4.3) Warrant s had been issued to recover the overdue rates	✓		
5.Rate Administration			
(5.1) All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	✓		
6. Internal Audit			
6.1 The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019	✓		
6.2 All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	✓		
6.3 Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.	✓		
6.4 All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	✓		

7. Audit and Management Committee			
7.1 Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	✓		
8. Asset Management			
8.1 The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	✓		
8.2A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	✓		
8.3 The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	✓		
8.4 The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	✓		
8.5 The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	✓		
9. Vehicle Management			
9.1 The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	✓		
9.2 The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	X	Due to ongoing legal case	
9.3 The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	✓		
9.4 The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	✓		
9.5 The fuel consumption of vehicles has Been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	✓		
9.6 The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	✓		
10 Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1 The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	✓		

10.2 The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	✓		
10.3 The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	✓		
11. Utilization of Provisions			
11.1 The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	✓		
11.2 The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	✓		
12. Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1 The limits had been complied with	✓		
12.2 A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	✓		
12.3 The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	✓		
13. General Deposit Account			
13.1 The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	✓		
13.2 The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	✓		
14. Imprest Account			
14.1 The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	✓		
14.2 The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	X		
14.3 The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	✓		
14.4 The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	✓		
15. Revenue Account			
15.1 The refunds from the revenue had Been made in terms of the regulations	✓		
15.2 The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	✓		
15.3 Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	-		
16. Human Resource Management			
16.1 The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	✓		

16.2 All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	✓		
16.3 All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	✓		
17. Provision of information to the public			
17.1 An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	✓		
17.2 Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	✓		
17.3 Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	✓		
18. Implementing citizens charter			
18.1 A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	✓		
18.2 A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	✓		
19. Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1 A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	✓	Started from 2020 onwards	
19.2 A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	✓		
19.3 Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	✓		
19.4 A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing ource development plan,organizing capacity building programsand conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid circular	✓		
20. Responses Audit Paras			
20.1 The shortcomings pointed out in the Audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified.	✓		