

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA CONCERNING
THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/LKA/2) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF SRI LANKA (CRC/C/70/Add.17)**

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CRC/C/RESP/35

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of Sri Lanka (CRC/C/70/Add.17)

PART I

A. Data and statistics, if available

- 1. Disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, ethnic minority, urban or rural areas) covering the period between 2000 and 2002 on the number and proportion of children under 18 in the state party.**

Statistics given below are based on the Census on Population and Housing carried out in 2001 by the Department of Census and Statistics, covering 18 out of the 25 districts in Sri Lanka. Some districts could not be included due to logistical and other constraints as these were conflict affected areas at that period of time when the census was conducted. Such districts included Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi. However, the population of children under 18 living in the districts covered by the census and an estimated population in those not covered are given in the tables below.

Population under age 18 by sector (18 districts excluding North and East)

	No.	%
Total	5,551,889	100.0
Urban	723,711	13.0
Rural	4,488,770	80.9
Estate	339,408	6.1

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

Estimated Population under age 18 in the North and East

Estimated total population in the North and East	1,867,568
Estimated population under age 18	665,823
Estimated % of population under age 18	36%

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Population under age of 18 by sex excluding the North and East

	No.	%
Total	5,551,889	100.0
Male	2,746,652	49.5
Female	2,805,237	50.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

- 2. The budgets allocations from 2001 – 2003 as requested by the Committee on Child Rights is given below.**

The principal government agencies and institutions that consider promoting and protecting the rights of persons under the age of 18 and being responsive to the needs of such individuals as one of their primary duties are the Ministry of Social Welfare (includes the Department of

Probation and Child Care, Children's Secretariat and the National Monitoring Committee), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment and Labour and the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA).

The information given below reflects the budgetary allocations made by the Government of Sri Lanka for specific programmes undertaken by each of the aforementioned ministries during the period 2001 – 2003:

Budget Allocations

	2001 (Rs.)	2002 (Rs.)	2003 (Rs.)
Ministry of Human Resources Development, Education and Cultural Affairs			
Primary Education	1,262,691,272	1,550,906,000	1,669,879,000
Secondary Education	3,237,675,677	3,910,113,000	3,918,804,000
Special Education	742,665,189	1,003,933,000	1,016,177,000
Ministry of School Education			
School Education		155,383,000	138,090,000
Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Welfare			
Schools' Nutrition Biscuit Programme	21,105,000	16,000,000	-
School Health	500,000	2,000,000	-
MOH Services (capital expenditure)	-	-	12,800,000
Nutrition	44,700,000	47,880,000	-
Triplosa Feeding Programme	330,000,000	513,000,000	755,000,000
Ministry of Social Welfare¹			
Department of Probation and Childcare	54,274,493	85,225,000	66,820,000
Children's Secretariat	4,372,008	8,378,000	5,849,000
Presidential Secretariat			
National Child Protection Authority	12,145,000	6,270,000	6,315,000
Ministry of Labour			
Action Programme on strengthening the capacity for the enforcement of legislation on child labour	-	-	1,885,000
Ministry of Samurdhi			
Samurdhi Pre-School Programme	-	2,000,000	300,000
Infant Milk Subsidy	135,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
Ministry of Justice, Law Reform and National Integration			
International Programme on elimination of Child Labour	1,900,000	700,000	-

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

Under the 13th amendment to the Constitution, education, probation and child care and the administration of the child social security as well as other welfare systems have been devolved upon the 8 Provincial Councils, which are the governing units in charge of each province. The Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry

¹ The coordinating institution for the implementation of the National Children's Charter, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

of Health are the focal agencies responsible for such services for children in a given province. Total estimated budgetary allocations for provincial health services for the period 2002 – 2003 in Sri Lanka Rupees are as follows:

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003
Health	77,719,601	73,040,152	77,372,896	74,131,216

Source: Ministry of Finance.

The budgetary allocations of individual Probation and Child Care Services Department, Ministry of School Education and Ministry of Human Resources Development, Education and Cultural Affairs during the same period are given below. The majority of the allocated resources expended in servicing child welfare and social security system figures given below could be interpreted as resources allocated towards the fulfillment of the State's obligations under the CRC.

	Provincial Councils	2001	2002	2003
Probation and Child Care	Western	6,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000
	Central	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
	Southern	10,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000
	North Eastern	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
	North Western	6,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000
	North Central	6,000,000	17,000,000	10,000,000
	Uva	8,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
	Sabaragamuva	6,000,000	6,500,000	5,000,000
	School Education	Western	202,000,000	260,000,000
Central		201,000,000	255,000,000	137,000,000
Southern		216,000,000	295,000,000	102,000,000
North Eastern		180,000,000	230,000,000	120,000,000
North Western		151,000,000	205,000,000	90,000,000
North Central		143,000,000	190,000,000	90,000,000
Uva		141,000,000	190,000,000	90,000,000
Sabaragamuva		131,000,000	190,000,000	80,000,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

Special Education

	2002 (National Level)	2003 (National Level)
1. Grants given to schools focusing on the educational needs of differently able children	50,000	60,000
2. Advisory Committee on Special Education	3,000,000	4,000,000
3. Spectacles for children with visual impairment	30,000	
4. Formulation of Buildings (special class rooms)	3,000,000	4,000,000
5. Buildings (Braille Press)	100,000	100,000
6. Repair of Machinery (Braille Press)	300,000	300,000
7. Furniture and Equipment	1,000,000	1,000,000
8. Purchase of Machinery (Braille Press)	400,000	17,000,000

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education and Cultural Affairs.

3. With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by age and gender) for last three years on the number of children:

a) **Separated from their parents.**

The government could provide only statistics that reflect number of children for reasons of being orphaned, destitute and abandoned or having been in conflict with the law and are receiving institutional care. Hence, these statistics are not inclusive of the children who are separated from their parents due to the parents being employed in another country and the children who are living apart from their parents for educational purposes and also children orphaned, destitute and abandoned not receiving any form of institutionalized care.

The government provides institutional care of orphaned, destitute and abandoned children in Receiving Homes, Detention Homes, Certified Schools and Remand Homes. In addition, voluntary institutions administered by various Non-Governmental Organisations and regulated by the Department of Probation and Child Services also provide similar services. The main objective of the State as well as private care providers of children separated from their parents in the Island is ensuring a protective environment essential for their development. Statistics relating to period 1999 to 2001 of children receiving institutionalized care in voluntary homes and receiving homes are given below:

Voluntary Children's Homes
(According to Gender and Age Groups)

Year	No. of Homes	Below 2 Years		2 – 5 Years		5 – 16 Years		Over 16 Years		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1999	179	39	28	278	241	4,050	2,812	765	304	5,132	3,385
2000	191	27	21	152	133	3,421	4,140	388	714	3,988	5,088
2001	191	24	23	216	272	3,477	3,910	497	597	4,214	4,802

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services

State Receiving Homes
(According to Gender and Age Groups)

Year	No. of Homes	Below 2 Years		2 – 4 Years		4 – 14 Years		14 - 18 Years		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1999	8	61	63	40	56	37	81	1	24	139	224
2000	8	53	74	30	33	33	49	-	-	116	156
2001	8	46	81	28	25	27	63	-	02	101	171

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services

b) **Placed in institutions.**

Detention Homes, Certified Schools and Remand Homes are categories of state institutions which provide institutional care to children in conflict with the law.

(i) Detention Homes

Detention Homes rehabilitate and provide care and protection to children who are found begging on the streets and also found to be susceptible to abuse. Rehabilitation programmes undertaken towards this end employ formal and non-formal education

methods as well as focus on vocational training and character building programmes aimed at inculcating moral values and self-esteem. There is only one Detention Home established for the purpose.

Admission to Halpatota Detention Home (According to Gender and Age)									
Age	1999			2000			2001		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Between 8 – 12	07	13	20	47	22	69	19	18	37
Between 12 – 14	11	14	25	26	11	37	23	18	41
Between 14 – 16	06	10	16	18	09	27	21	27	48
Over 16 years	06	02	08	-	09	09	07	12	19
Total	30	39	69	91	51	142	70	75	145

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

(ii) Certified Schools

Sri Lanka has four certified schools. The provision of correctional services for children deemed by courts to have been in conflict with the law is the principle function of these institutions. Both formal as well as non-formal methods of education and also vocational training are utilized towards this end. Additionally, programmes focusing on character and personality development are also carried out for the inmates of these institutions.

Admission to Certified Schools
(According to Age Group)

Year	Name	8 – 12 Years	12 – 14 Years	14 – 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total
1999	Makola	07	24	32	07	70
	Keppetipola	06	11	14	-	31
	Hikkaduwa	09	29	39	19	96
	Ranmutugala	15	30	27	07	79
	Total	37	94	112	33	276
2000	Makola	09	40	29	15	93
	Keppetipola	-	04	09	06	19
	Hikkaduwa	02	03	21	23	49
	Ranmutugala	-	-	43	35	78
	Total	11	47	102	79	239
2001	Makola	05	36	04	20	65
	Keppetipola	-	09	05	6	20
	Hikkaduwa	-	13	38	10	61
	Ranmutugala	-	02	51	10	63
	Total	05	60	98	46	209

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

(iii) Remand Homes

The four Remand Homes in Sri Lanka are safety places for juvenile delinquents who are alleged to have committed an offence or those children who are in need of care and protection. Such children are detained on a Court order for a short period in such safety places until pending production or trial in a court or final court orders are made.

Admission to Remand Homes
(According to Age Group)

Year	Name	8 – 12 Years	12 – 14 Years	14 – 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total
1999	Pannipitiya	08	65	910	169	1,152
	Anuradhapura	-	11	79	-	90
	Kitulampitiya	-	42	141	03	186
	Ranmutugala	03	12	129	38	182
	Total	11	130	1,259	210	1,610
2000	Pannipitiya	-	78	714	66	858
	Anuradhapura	-	15	71	01	87
	Kitulampitiya	-	64	116	12	192
	Ranmutugala	-	17	147	26	190
	Total	-	174	1,048	105	1,327
2001	Pannipitiya	03	70	571	115	759
	Anuradhapura	01	07	93	02	103
	Kitulampitiya	01	10	153	06	170
	Ranmutugala	01	08	93	25	127
	Total	06	95	910	123	1,159

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

Children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection are compelled to be kept in the same institutions due to unavailability of a sufficient number of institutions. The present designation of these institutions are incompatible with the principles of child rights. Proposed reforms to the juvenile justice laws are addressing both these issues.

c) Children placed with foster families.

Currently the practice is that when a child is found to be destitute the child would be given institutional care. As this involved depriving the child from the experience of living within a nuclear family atmosphere, it is the opinion of the Department of Probation and Child Care Services that such a measure should be one of last resort.

Since it is economic factors in most instance which influence parents to entrust the care of children to the State, two Sponsorship Schemes have been initiated which allows a child to grow up within his or her own family without being removed from his or her own family while providing the necessary economic support to the parents to care for the child. The two sponsorship schemes are the Sevana Sarana Foster Parents' Scheme and the Government sponsorship programme. Although both these programmes are administered and were initiated by the Department of Probation and Child Care Services, the Sevana Sarana Foster Parents' Scheme is wholly financed by private voluntary contributions in contrast to the Government sponsorship programme which is entirely financed by the government. A beneficiary under these schemes would get a minimum need based allowance of Rs.200.00 per month.

The Sevana Sarana Foster Parents' Scheme was inaugurated in 1989 and it is estimated that nearly 18,000 children have benefited from it.

Sponsorship Programme
(Sponsored by the Government)

Year	No. of Children
1999	500
2000	500
2001	500

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services

d) Adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions

One of the primary responsibilities of the Department of Probation and Child Care Services is to regulate and select suitable applicants who apply to adopt orphans and abandoned children. However, in respect of abandoned children, priority is accorded to integrating such children with their natural parents and only in failure of such attempts that a child is put up for adoption. Moreover, in the event of a child being put up for adoption, all possible efforts are made to find suitable parents from local applicants. Only in the event of the failure to find such local applicants that overseas applicants are entertained. In the case of local adoptions, suitable follow-up action is taken as far as practicable. Unfortunately, domestic adoptions are not popular. Due to culture factors, families prefer only to accept the children of relations.

Adoption of Children
Local

Type	1999	2000	2001
Male	287	385	362
Female	427	461	519
Total	714	846	881
Orphan	69	110	74
Destitute	328	360	441
Abandoned	242	270	228
Others	75	105	138
Total	714	845	881

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

Foreign Adoption

1999	23
2000	46
2001	51

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

4. Disaggregated data by gender, age, urban or rural areas covering the period 2002 – 2003 on the :

a) Total number of children with disabilities

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00 – 04	2,783	2,068	4,851
05 – 09	6,639	5,042	11,681
10 – 14	8,310	5,936	14,246
15 - 19	8,869	6,299	15,168

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2001

Except Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mulativu, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa and Trincomalee.

b) Number of children with disabilities of school age that do not attend school:

Currently, the government is not in possession of accurate statistics in this respect. However, a survey is being undertaken throughout the country by the Department of Probation and Child Care to ascertain the number of children who are excluded from the formal education system in Sri Lanka on account of their disability.

c) Budget allocation in favour of children with disabilities:

As there are no specific resource allocations made through the budget for the welfare of children with disabilities, the precise expenditure incurred by the government for the care and protection of disabled children cannot be computed. However, Rs 500,000 per annum is allocated for these children to attend school.

5. Data disaggregated according to age, gender and types of violations reported on child abuse, including sexual abuse under the following categories.:

a) Number of cases of child abuse reported to police or social or other services.

Category		1999		2000		2001	
		Below 16 Years		Below 16 Years		Below 16 Years	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Seduction	159	22	155	20	94	24
2	Procuration (Children engaged in prostitution)	33	08	28	11	33	14
3	Incest (Engaged in sexual intercourse with blood relations)	46	17	26	03	19	02
4	Domestic Servants	387	436	303	348	206	187
5	Children engaged in sale of drugs	10	52	17	45	01	26
6	Children employed to beg	68	94	47	61	29	46
7	Children employed for obscene publications and exhibition.	-	08	12	07	09	07
8	Children subjected to cruelty	01	17	01	10	69	49
9	Deprivation	19	20	-	01	10	04
10	Sale of children	01	-	-	-	-	-
11	Causing children to rob	03	05	53	43	01	14
12	Harassment	01	02	-	-	07	05
13	Physical Torture	03	02	-	-	-	-
14	Kidnapping (taking a child by force from someone)	02	-	16	01	04	-
15	Desertion	24	38	08	07	40	62
16	Abandonment by parents	-	01	-	-	05	04
17	Employment of children in factories	-	01	-	-	04	08
18	Abduction	01	-	-	01	03	03
19	Others	46	48	77	61	69	69
Total		804	771	743	619	703	524
GRAND TOTAL		1,575		1,362		1,227	

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services

- b) **Average duration of the case from the time of reporting to a court decision and the number and proportion of such cases in which the victim was removed from her/his family and where he or she was placed.**

An average duration for cases cannot be calculated as the time period taken is contingent upon complexity of the facts in issues in a particular case. The usual procedure is to ensure that the victim is in a protective environment which ensures the victim's safety. It is envisaged that the duration of statutory rape trials will reduce in view of the 1998 legal reforms which have dispensed with the need for a non-summary inquiry in such cases. Also, the law now provides that a court should give priority to child abuse cases.

- c) **Number and proportion of the victims that have received counselling and assistance in recovery.**

The National Training and Counselling Centre at Paraththa, Panadura, was opened in 2000 with the objective of giving therapy treatment to child victims of abuse. Those children are rehabilitated and re-integrated into the family. Facilities for non-formal education, vocational training and counseling needed for them are available at this center. Steps are taken to hand over such rehabilitated children to their families. The centre which is administered by the State, is being provided with assistance from ILO and UNICEF. The services of psychologists and counselors are also made available for rehabilitation of these children. In 2002, 85 children were re-integrated to their families after rehabilitation. The National Child Protection Authority provides services relating to therapy and counseling to victims of abuse. There is also a network of NGO's which provide such services.

6. **Disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age region) on adolescent health, including early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), mental health, suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse as well as rates of infants and child mortality and of malnutrition covering the period between 2000 and 2002. Please provide numbers of health professionals working in the health care services for children.**

Infant Mortality

Basic Indicators	1999	2000
Infant mortality rate	16.3	13.3
Neonatal mortality rate	12.0	7.5

Source: Ministry of Health

Nutritional Status of Children (2000 – 3 – 9 months below 2 SD)

	1993	2000
Under-weight	37.7%	29.4%
Wasting	15.5%	14.0%
Stunting	23.8%	13.5%
Low birth weight		16.7%

Source: Ministry of Health

Health Care Workers

As of 31st December 2002 there were 110 paediatricians working in government hospitals and through the University System. It is also estimated that 30 paediatricians work in the private sector.

In addition to the hospital based health care workers, a vital element of the child health and welfare system are the Public Health Midwives. They perform the role of being the public interface of the health and welfare system in the community and improving the health status of the community they work and live in, through awareness creation, evaluation and monitoring the health of the particular community. Moreover, they are the backbone of the child health and welfare system as they have the primary responsibility of monitoring the development of the mother and child from the time of conception to adulthood. There are currently 4,138 Public Health Midwives who work island-wide. Out of this total 722, work in the northern and eastern provinces. The work of the Public Health Midwife is supervised by a senior Public Health Midwife who in turn is overseen by a Public Health Nursing Officer. There are also 160 and 368 senior Public Health Midwives and Public Health Nursing Officers who perform a training and supervisory function.

The following information refers to data on early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), mental health, suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse during the first six months of 2002. However, this data may not be representative of the total extent of such problems island-wide. It also only relates to the under 15 age group. This data is based on incidents in relation to numbers of victims who seek residential care in government hospitals for clinical complications.

Description	No.
Teenage Pregnancies	1,543
Sexually transmitted diseases	7
Mental Health	926
Alcohol abuse (diagnosed as suffering from alcoholic liver diseases	40

Source: Ministry of Health

This is an area in which more information is needed and a data base should be established.

7. Disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age, group and region) for 2000 – 2002 on children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as information on programmes implemented to address the problems of these children.

As of 2002 December, seven children have been recorded as been infected by HIV/AIDS. However, according to the UNAIDS estimates for Sri Lanka given its population and exposure to possible sources of infection, there are more than 100 children in the age group of 0 -14 years suffering either full blown AIDS or infected by HIV. Further, the same source estimates that there are approximately 2,000 AIDS orphans. In addition, eight cases of mother to child transmission of AIDS had been recorded by the end of 2002. However, it must also be noted that during a surveillance carried out by the National STD/AIDS programme of the Ministry of Health in 2000, three pregnant women were found to be HIV positive among 30,906 blood samples drawn from women attending antenatal clinics.

Given the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in children in Sri Lanka, more emphasis is placed on the preventive rather than curative aspect of AIDS issue. All pregnant women found to be HIV positive are given Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy to prevent transmission from mother to child. In addition, as part of the National Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, the emphasis is also placed to bring about behavioural changes by using social marketing techniques in sexual behaviour patterns with prominence given to the use of condoms and importance of having monogamous relationships. There are also programmes on life skills based education through schools with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS. The National Institute of Education has prepared a teacher's manual, student's manual and parent's manual on reproductive health to create awareness and promote safe sexual behaviour among adolescents. Protocols are also being developed for better management of HIV infection in pregnancy and on preventing mother-to-child transmission.

8. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including where relevant, by gender, age, type of crime) covering the period 1999 to 2001 on the:

a) Number of minors who allegedly committed a crime reported to the police.

Year	Theft/ Looting/ Burglary		Physical Injury		Sale & Use of Drugs		Prostitution & Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Attempted Suicide		Acts of Terrorism		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1999	24	292	22	12	3	111	34	3	2	9	4	3	1	12	117	104	207	546
2000	48	179	11	20	-	34	52	20	2	11	1	6	1	3	72	108	187	381
2001	70	207	32	33	3	34	24	13	5	5	2	-	3	3	133	193	272	488

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

According to the records of the Sri Lank Police Department, 548 incidents of alleged criminal behaviour by minors were reported in the year 2002.

b) Number of minors subject to criminal procedures who were sentenced by courts to sanctions and the nature of sanctions (community service, detention; other types of sanctions)

In the years 1999 – 2001, respectively, 546, 381 and 488 juvenile delinquents were entrusted to the care of the Department of Probation and Child Care, the governmental body that has the responsibility for the care and custody of juvenile delinquents.

The state has been receiving the assistance from NGO's for curriculum development in respect of awareness programmes for various target groups such as government teachers, village level officers, students etc. In addition, financial assistance for various programmes has been obtained from NGOs.

Awareness programmes on Child Rights and child abuse have been conducted both at national, provincial or divisional levels in collaboration with NGO's. Such programmes have proved very useful in creating awareness among the public.

c) Number of juveniles detained and imprisoned, the location of their detention or imprisonment (e.g. police station, jail or other).

Please refer to Question 3, b) (iii) Remand Homes.

d) **Number of suspended sentences.**
No data available.

e) **Percentage of recidivism cases.**
No data available.

9. **With reference to special protection measures, please provide and evaluate statistical data (including by gender, age, region and municipality, per year) between 2000 and 2002 on:**

a) **Number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking and the number of children provided with access to rehabilitation and other assistance.**

The only verifiable and accurate source available to the State to ascertain the number of children who have been or who are currently subject to sexual exploitation are the number of complaints made by the public to the authorities and detections made by social workers and health care workers when children manifesting physical systems of such abuse are brought to them for medical treatment. Hence, the statistics given below should be evaluated subject to this qualification. Nevertheless, it must also be noted that due to heightened public awareness of the prevalence of the problem in society and its negative ramifications on development of the country, non-reporting of cases of child abuse upon discovery is the exception rather than the norm.

Category	1999		2000		2001	
	Below 16 Years		Below 16 Years		Below 16 Years	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1 Seduction	159	22	155	20	194	24
2 Procuration (Engage children in prostitution)	33	8	28	11	33	14
3 Incest (Engage in sexual intercourse with blood relations)	46	17	26	3	19	2
4 Employment of children in obscene publications & exhibition	-	8	12	7	9	7

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services

Child Abuse Cases as Reported in Local Newspapers and the National Child Protection Authority – 2000 – 2002

Type of Abuse	2000		2001		2002	
	Paper Cuts	NCPA	Paper Cuts	NCPA	Paper Cuts	NCPA
1 Corporal Punishment	7	9	2	11	2	16
2 Emotional Abuse	9	31	16	22	92	20
3 Kidnap	6	8	20	3	20	4
4 Kidnap & sexual abuse	1	2	11	4	8	6
5 Labour & physical abuse	4	3	5	3	4	4
6 Labour & sexual abuse	2	3	1	4	0	2
7 Labour	6	32	14	65	2	40
8 Neglect	12	9	109	10	48	12
9 Physical abuse	106	11	312	46	230	84
10 Physical & sexual abuse	22	0	11	0	2	4
11 Sexual	78	76	181	108	152	194
Total	253	184	682	276	560	386

Source: National Child Protection Authority

b) Number of children involved in child labour (formal and informal sector).

According to the child activity survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, 25,533 children of ages 5 – 14 years are engaged in economic activities which prevent them from attending any educational institutions.

Further, given below are the number of child labour complaints received by the Department of Probation and Child Care Services during the period 1999 - 2001:

Year	Below 10 Years	10 – 12 Years	12 – 14 Years	Over 14
1999	255	397	420	68
2000	197	291	366	3
2001	156	285	332	2

Source: Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

B . General Measures of Implementation

- 1. The Committee would appreciate receiving information on intended or planned activities related to recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations (CRC/C15/Add.40, 21 June 1995) which have not yet been implemented, in particular those related to corporal punishment and the administration of juvenile justice.**

Responses to many of the recommendations in the Committees' previous concluding observations (CRC/C/15/Add.No. 40, 21 June 1995) have been addressed in the second report of the National Monitoring Committee. However, in the case of corporal punishment, in spite of circulars issued by the Ministry of Human Resources, Culture and Education, Education and Promotional activities by the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA), there still is evidence that children continue to be subjected to corporal punishment in schools by principals and teachers and also in homes. The main obstacle is the rigidity of attitudes among some members of the teaching profession as well as parents who strongly believe that to discipline children the adoption of corporal punishment is an effective traditional method. Nevertheless, educational activities are ongoing including a booklet for teachers on the importance of eliminating corporal punishment and introducing other forms of discipline. This and other awareness programmes will continue to be promoted by the State among schools, families and communities both through mass media as well as more organized workshops and seminars.

Improving the administration of Juvenile Justice has been the focus of a legal sub-committee appointed under the NCPA. Considerable progress has been made and the activity will be completed in 3 – 4 months.

2. **Please provide additional information on the follow-up to the National Plan of Action for Children for 1992-1996, and if there is currently another National Plan of Action, please provide additional information on its contents and implementation.**

The National Planning Division is preparing a National Plan of Action for Children 2004. A first draft will be completed by early May including projected budgetary allocations for inclusion from 2004 onwards.

3. **In light of article 4, please explain how the State party has allocated in order to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. Please indicate the extent to which social services for children were taken into account when negotiating loan agreements and structural adjustment programmes with international financial institutions.**

At present there are no processes in place to ensure that social services for children are taken into account when negotiating loan agreements and structural adjustment programmes with international financial institutions. However, there are programmes for children which have been incorporated, for example, the World Bank is providing support for the 1997 education reform which is still ongoing. A recent World Bank grant has been provided for HIV/AIDS prevention which includes primarily prevention among young people and the prevention of mother to child transmission. There is also World Bank and Asian Development Bank support for health and nutrition which includes services for children.

4. **Please provide additional information on how governmental institutions cooperate with non-government organizations, especially with reference to the participation of representatives of civil society in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for children.**

The main government institutions involved in promoting the participation of civil society are the Ministry of Social Welfare through the Child Rights Monitoring Committees at provincial, district and divisional levels as well as the National Child Protection Committees at district level. These committees include members of civil society and local NGO's. Child rights training has also been undertaken for these groups with the assistance of INGOS and NGO's. NGO's have also been involved in their own orientation and training of volunteers working at grass-root level, including religious organizations of all the major denominations - Buddhism, Hinduism, Muslim and Christian. Civil Society has also been involved through media practitioners who are keen to make civil society knowledgeable. The Centre for Studies on Human Rights of the University of Colombo is also developing training modules on child rights for different levels of stakeholders- the community, providers of child related services, for the sub-national level of the district and province and for the national level.

5. **Please provide updated information on the current status of the peace process and its implications for children, in particular child soldiers.**

The signing of the ceasefire agreement in February 2002 between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is the longest held so far in the 19 year old armed conflict. The conflict has had a serious impact on children living not only in the most affected areas of the North and East but also in the country as a whole. However, following a Memorandum of Understanding between the government and the LTTE, many humanitarian and rehabilitation needs, particularly of children, are now being addressed in a more meaningful manner than previously. However, the post-conflict environment has also posed new challenges with the spontaneous return of large number of internally displaced persons to

their original homes, the observance of democratic and human rights principles, restoration of basic services, particularly health, education, access to water and sanitation and the promotion of psychosocial recovery. Mine clearance and mine risk awareness have become priorities including care for children who have been orphaned, abandoned or separated from their parents because of the conflict. A monitoring mission has been set up to monitor ceasefire violations, its mandate extending to cover certain aspects of human rights violations as well.

Following the first set of peace talks between the government and the LTTE in September 2002, a Sub-Committee on Immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Needs in the North and East was set up. Restoring services as well as the identification of needs of children are dealt with by this committee which includes government representation as well as the LTTE. This institution also decides on the financial allocation of resources and the selection of implementing authorities.

A North-East Reconstruction Fund has also been established under the Sub-Committee managed by the World Bank. A donor conference in support of the peace process is scheduled for end June. A plan of action for children which includes activities to prevent the recruitment of underage children has also been developed between the LTTE and UNICEF. This includes commitments to return children who have been recruited back to their families.

6. Please indicate the issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention.

- Protection of children from abuse and exploitation, including child labour, sexual abuse, particularly incest, rape and abuse by foreign paedophiles, the elimination of corporal punishment.
- Protection of children affected by the armed conflict, making maximum use of the opportunities offered by the current peace process and promised donor assistance in June 2003. This will include special attention to preventing underage recruitment.
- Commitments to continue to reduce persisting malnutrition with emphasis on low-birth weight, protein-energy malnutrition in early childhood and nutritional deficiencies in the school going years particularly adolescence. This includes adding new dimensions of greater attention to cognitive and psychosocial development to health and nutrition in an integrated manner during the critical early years of 0 – 5 years.
- Greater attention to Juvenile Justice including the introduction of the necessary legal changes.
- Continued attention to basic education with greater attention to identifying geographical areas where drop-outs and non-attendance is higher than the national average, to ensure that these children have access to schooling. This also includes continued attention to ensure quality education within the context of the current education reform.
- More attention to be focused on the needs of adolescents who amount for 22% of Sri Lanka's population; including their needs for more access to education and information as well as youth-friendly services.

Admission to State Receiving Homes 1999

(According to Gender and Age Group)

Annexure - 7

Age	Prajapathi Panadura		Ruhuna Galle		Sujatha Bandarawela		Jaffna Nallur		Abhaya Anuradhapura		Ikiri Peradeniy		Amila Sevana Meegalewa		Paradise Kuruwita		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Between 0-2	20	16	23	13	2	5	3	1	4	12	-	-	8	7	3	7	63	61
Between 3-4	3	3	27	7	3	4	14	11	3	3	-	-	4	4	2	8	56	40
Between 5-14	3	1	15	5	5	-	17	1	23	15	1	1	3	9	14	5	81	37
Between 15-18	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	24	1
Total	26	20	65	25	27	9	34	13	34	30	4	2	15	20	19	20	224	139

Admission to State Receiving Homes 2000

Annexure - 6

(According to Gender and Age Group)

Age	Prajapathi Panadura		Ruhuna Galle		Sujatha Bandarawela		Jaffna Nallur		Abhaya Anuradhapura		Tikiri Peradeniya		Amila Sevana Meegalewa		Paradise Kuruwita		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Between 0-2	13	12	8	2	7	3	3	2	5	6	15	9	13	16	10	3	74	53
Between 3-4	9	2	2	10	2	3	-	-	9	5	2	2	3	2	6	6	33	30
Between 5-14	6	4	2	6	4	-	-	-	8	8	11	6	4	2	14	7	49	33
Between 15-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28	18	12	18	13	6	3	2	22	19	28	17	20	20	30	16	156	116

Admission to State Receiving Homes 2001

Annexure - 5

(According to Gender and Age Group)

Age	Prajapathi		Ruhuna		Sujatha		Jaffna		Abhaya		Tikiri		Amila		Paradise		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	N1
Between 0-2	17	11	10	06	02	02	01	-	09	05	20	11	10	07	12	04	81	46
Between 3-4	02	02	05	05	-	02	01	02	04	04	06	04	04	03	03	06	25	28
Between 5-14	03	04	03	-	04	-	06	02	15	03	02	09	01	-	09	09	63	27
Between 15-18	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-	-	-	-	--	02	-
Total	22	17	20	11	06	04	08	04	28	12	38	24	15	10	34	19	171	101

Voluntary Children's Homes - 1999

Annexure - 4

(According to Gender and Age Group)

Province	Number of Voluntary Children's Homes	Below 2 years		Between 2-5 Years		Between 6-16 Years		Over 16 Years		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Western Province	75	30	26	189	200	2068	1226	366	85	2653	1537
Southern Province	17	-	-	6	5	275	261	75	24	356	290
Central Province	19	1	2	16	5	387	202	101	24	505	233
North Western Province	16	-	-	6	10	303	317	36	59	345	386
Sabaragamu Province	12	3	-	7	21	151	137	26	3	187	161
Uva Province	4	-	-	-	-	100	43	26	2	126	45
North Central Province	9	-	-	1	-	246	68	25	-	272	68
North Eastern Province	27	5	-	53	-	520	558	110	107	688	665
Total	179	39	28	278	241	4050	2812	765	304	5132	3385

Total number of children in voluntary homes - 8517

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 2001

Annexure-13

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attempts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	13	46	08	03	01	07	12	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	24	64	81
Southern Province	09	34	02	-	-	03	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	49	28	88
Central Province	04	15	08	04	-	02	01	02	1	1	-	-	2	3	10	27	26	54
North Province	05	24	10	16	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	39	46	79
Sabaragamu Province	-	43	-	-	-	01	01	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	22	32	71
Uva Province	-	20	4	02	-	11	-	03	-	02	-	-	-	-	07	14	11	52
North Province	-	08	-	02	02	03	05	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	10	18	15	32
North Province	39	17	-	06	-	7	02	-	4	01	2	-	1	-	-	-	50	31
Total	70	207	32	33	03	34	24	13	5	05	2	-	3	03	133	193	272	488

Foreign Adoption - 1999

Annexure 12

Country	1999
Italy	6
Australia	2
Switzerland	-
Sweden	1
USA	-
Netherlands	3
Denmark	-
Norway	1
France	5
Belgium	2
German	3
England	-
Finland	-
Singapore	-
Canada	-
Saudi Arabia	-
Other	-
Total	23

- Emphasis on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention with greater attention to prevention through education among adolescent children as well as the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.
- Strengthening and developing the infrastructure to monitor the Convention. The current system of a committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare needs more support, particularly to also expand monitoring at provincial, district and divisional levels including the greater mobilization of civil society and to develop a stronger resource base for child related programmes.
- Increase the facilities for surgical correction of congenital cardiac abnormalities.
- Ensure an effective monitoring mechanism to implement compulsory education regulations.

Part II

Copies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child have been translated into the official languages, i.e. Sinhala and Tamil.

Part III

Updated information provided in report with regard to:

- **New bills**
 - (i) Reform of obscene publication laws to prevent the use of children for obscene publications and their exposure to such publications through all media; the proposed law will recognize several new offences and prescribe stringent penalties for such offences.
 - (ii) Legal provision to prevent sexual abuse of children via the internet – provision for this purpose will be incorporated in the following enactments:
 - * *proposed Prevention of Computer Crime Act*
 - * *proposed amendments to the Penal Code*
 - (iii) Amendments to the Penal Code to criminalise worst forms of child labour in terms of ILO Convention 182 on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour.
 - (iv) Amendments to the Penal Code to bring the offence of trafficking therein into conformity with the acts of trafficking as set out in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Women and Children which supplements the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime.
 - (v) Prevention of Domestic Violence Act which seeks to enable victims of domestic violence, including children to obtain protection orders from court.

- **New legislation**

- (i) Employment of Children Regulations (Amendment) 1999
This Amendment raised the minimum age for employment in domestic service from 12 years to 14 years bringing that minimum age into conformity with ILO 138.
- (ii) Minimum Wages (Indian Labour) (Amendment) Act No. 25 of 2000
This Act raised the minimum age for employment in the Plantation Sector from 10 years to 14 years bringing that minimum age into conformity with ILO 138.
- (iii) Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Act. No. 10 of 2002
This Act gives effect to the Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and makes provision for the return of children wrongfully removed from Sri Lanka or their country of habitual residence.
- (iv) Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act No. 20 of 2002
This Act removes discriminatory provision whereby a married woman was precluded from seeking appointment as a guardian-ad-litem in a civil action.
- (vi) Citizenship (Amendment Act, No. 16 of 2003
This Act recognizes the right of a mother who is a Sri Lankan citizen to pass citizenship to her children irrespective of the nationality of the father. Prior to the amendment only a father could pass Sri Lankan citizenship to his children.
- (vii) Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act of 2003 (Passed by Parliament on 10th January 2003.
This Amendment provides as follows:
 - Substantial enhancement of penalties for employment of children in violation of the Act.
 - Requires a court to mandatorily order victim compensation on conviction for a violation of the Act.
 - The minimum age for training for participating in performances of a dangerous nature was raised from 14 years to 16 years.
 - The minimum age for participating in performances endangering life or limb was raised from 16 years to 18 years.

- **New Institutions**

- (i) **National Child Protection Authority**

The enactment of the National Child Protection Authority Act No. 50 of 1998, paved the way for the establishment of the National Child Protection Authority in June 1999.

In 1997, Her Excellency the President of Sri Lanka, appointed a Presidential Task Force on the prevention of Child Abuse. The objectives of the Task Force were to review policies and legislation related to child abuse, identify shortcomings and

make recommendations for reform. The establishment of a National Child Protection Authority was one of the main recommendations of the Task Force.

(ii) **National Child Training and Counselling Centre**

A National Child Training Counselling Centre was established at Paraththa, Panadura in 2000. The main objective of this center is the correction, rehabilitation and social re-integration of abused children through psychological development, counselling and vocational training.

(iii) **Hostels for Unprotected Children of Migrant Mothers.**

Two Hostel complexes, one in the Southern Province and the other in the North Western Province were established.

• **Newly implemented policies.**

- Age limit for marriage has been raised to 18 years.

- The National Child Protection Authority has implemented the following policies
 - (i) Optional Protocol on Child Combatants – 2001.
 - (ii) Optional Protocol on Sexual Exploitation – 2002.
 - (iii) Implementation of ILO Convention 182 – worst forms of Child Labour.
 - (iv) A cyber watch unit on sexual exploitation was established with financial assistance from “Save the Children” – Norway.
 - (v) A surveillance unit was established by in the NCPA in the year 2000 funded by ILO/IPEC.
 - (vi) A special Police unit was created at the NCPA on 1st October 2002. It is totally devoted for cases of child abuse.
 - (vii) Advocacy and awareness creation, promoting the prevention of abuse and exploitation.
 - (viii) Training and skills development.
 - (ix) Monitoring and evaluation including research.
 - (x) An island-wide campaign was started against corporal punishment.
 - (xi) For this purpose, 200,000 copies of a book titled “Stop Corporal Punishment” were printed and distributed among government teachers.

• **Newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope.**

- (i) An Island-wide awareness programme on convention and the Rights of the Child for 15,000 school teachers was very successfully launched.
- (ii) An awareness programme for grass-root level officers on child rights, child abuse and protecting unprotected children has been implemented.
- (iii) An awareness programme for parents. The theme of the programme is “Let’s learn about children.”
- (iv) Issuing birth certificates to the children who do not possess birth certificates.
- (v) Giving financial assistance for the children living under difficult circumstances.

- (vi) Compulsory school attendance regulations have been enforced. An island-wide programme has been carried out to ensure schooling of all children of school going age (5 – 14 years).
- (vii) Children in need of special care, like triplets, disabled, have been provided with special medical assistance and facilities.
- (viii) Early Childhood Development is accorded priority in the education reforms and various programmes have been implemented to give effect to early childhood development activities.
- (ix) Programmes for correction, rehabilitation and social integration of child victims of abuse have been implemented.
- (x) Steps have been taken to institutionalize street children to rehabilitate and integrate them to society. These children are highly vulnerable to abuse.
- (xi) An Anti-Child labour campaign has been launched. For this, awareness programmes have been carried out and new rules and regulations have been introduced and enforced effectively.
- (xii) Due publicity has been given to all these activities by the media.

Allocation Given in Several Sectors for the Period of 2000 - 2003

Description	2000 Estimate	% GDP	2000 Actual	% GDP	2001 Estimate	% GDP	2001 Actual	% GDP	2002 Estimate	% GDP	2002 Actual	% GDP	2003 Estimate	% GDP	Remarks
77 Conversion Rate (Rt.)	75.78		75.78		89.36		89.36		96				97		
Education															Excludes Education expenditure provincial councils No government funding for pre s education. This is handled by the private sector Considered as 8.5% of the popul is in this category.
Year 5-9	45803764	0.31	44987290	0.30	45874071	0.33	37443696	0.27	43235066	0.29865071	30394594	0.21	42608457	0.29	
99 - Year 10-19	106037147	0.71	93212819	0.63	109837892	0.78	90207367	0.64	94989278	0.65614831	80639825	0.56	93310023	0.64	
	8768977	0.06	8440523	0.06	9888816	0.07	8310935	0.06	10457635	0.0722372	8672292	0.06	10675576	0.07	Considered as 19.7% of the popul is in this category
															Excludes Health expenditure of provincial councils Considered as 7.9% of the popul are in this category.
4	16674913.1	0.11	15361992.84	0.10	17842325.04	0.13	13792817.56	0.10	16502741.21	0.1139944	14078639.15	0.10	16999924.47	0.12	Considered as 17.9% of the popul are in this category.
14	37782402.56	0.25	34807553.4	0.23	40427546.62	0.29	31252080.29	0.22	37392287.04	0.25829111	31899701.36	0.22	37839069.37	0.26	Considered as 10.3% of the popul are in this category.
19	21740712.09	0.15	20028927.37	0.13	23262778.22	0.17	17983040.62	0.13	21516232.21	0.14862561	18355694.08	0.13	21773319.24	0.15	Considered as 19.7% of the popul are in this category.
Welfare	167213465	1.13	184170039	1.24	211345788	1.51	202500593	1.44	205930037	1.42	178774375	1.23	182883037	1.26	Excludes Social Welfare expendit the provincial councils
ion of Children	639205 5951	0.00	419611.7577	0.00	1044952.999	0.01	607368 9906	0.00	887760.4167	0.0061323	707159 9686	0.00	681636.7347	0.00	Excludes expenditure of the pron councils
Justice	1125579.89	0.08	9156785.484	0.06	10214469.56	0.07	7020617.0016	0.05	8372645.833	0.05783492	8183636.031	0.06	6340816.327	0.04	
SOCIAL COUNCILS															
ion	11876485		200578332		13208013		20053284		194323198				212652887		Total allocation given to the Pron Councils
Welfare & Protection of	77196081				73040152				77372986				74131216		Total allocation given to the Pron Councils
			12417749				8876511					9181406	11870175		
	9511420000		10682061953		14459030000		14103458634		15397563000		13189767959		12498700000		#DIV/0!
	125.513.592		140.961.493		161.806.513		157.827.424		160.391.281		137.393.416		138.862.887		#DIV/0!

Figures are in Sri Lankan Rupees

Annexure One

Ministry/Department	2000		2001		2002		2002		2003	
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Recurrent Expenditure	13,675,211,000	13,322,353,976	20,648,896,000	16,018,774,464	19,337,500,000	18,279,364,827	18,600,862,000	18,279,364,827	18,600,862,000	18,279,364,827
Minister of Health Nutrition and Welfare	11,435,261,000	11,434,956,070	16,227,589,000	12,361,296,214	14,816,993,000	14,089,339,662	14,816,993,000	14,089,339,662	14,816,993,000	14,089,339,662
Department of Social Services	2,077,368,000	2,339,582,118	4,168,826,000	3,451,374,577	4,245,611,000	3,989,023,003	4,245,611,000	3,989,023,003	4,245,611,000	3,989,023,003
Department of Probation and Child Care	33,089,000	27,067,629	76,377,000	51,190,239	74,475,000	60,102,201	74,475,000	60,102,201	74,475,000	60,102,201
Department of Avoweda	129,473,000	121,148,159	180,005,000	151,911,434	194,421,000	170,889,991	194,421,000	170,889,991	194,421,000	170,889,991
Capital Expenditure	4,474,566,000	3,210,403,563	3,823,380,000	3,116,944,029	5,090,900,000	2,893,788,408	5,090,900,000	2,893,788,408	5,090,900,000	2,893,788,408
Minister of Health Nutrition and Welfare	4,334,170,000	3,099,611,602	3,657,750,000	3,008,376,291	4,924,950,000	2,775,921,744	4,924,950,000	2,775,921,744	4,924,950,000	2,775,921,744
Department of Social Services	28,698,000	25,531,441	34,830,000	24,472,244	37,600,000	38,013,153	37,600,000	38,013,153	37,600,000	38,013,153
Department of Probation and Child Care	15,350,000	4,730,550	17,000,000	3,084,254	10,750,000	7,785,156	10,750,000	7,785,156	10,750,000	7,785,156
Department of Avoweda	96,350,000	80,529,960	116,800,000	82,011,240	117,600,000	72,068,355	117,600,000	72,068,355	117,600,000	72,068,355
Ministry of Social Welfare	186,961,000	157,920,941	442,565,000	248,864,007	144,893,000	122,565,339	144,893,000	122,565,339	144,893,000	122,565,339
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	862,943,000	653,901,204	912,765,000	627,361,889	803,774,000	785,629,059	803,774,000	785,629,059	803,774,000	785,629,059
Total Health	15,985,254,000	14,735,845,791	20,192,154,000	16,601,597,179	20,053,964,000	17,108,219,722	20,053,964,000	17,108,219,722	20,053,964,000	17,108,219,722
Total Social Welfare	2,233,035,000	2,523,034,500	4,643,220,000	3,724,770,828	4,428,104,000	4,115,601,495	4,428,104,000	4,115,601,495	4,428,104,000	4,115,601,495

Government Expenditure on Children

Description	2000		2001		2002		2002		2003	
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
(US \$)										
Social Welfare for Children	877,785,635	942,613,634	1,789,579,420	1,398,895,102	1,683,770,544	1,555,083,487	1,683,770,544	1,555,083,487	1,683,770,544	1,555,083,487
Protection of Children	44,439,000	31,798,179	93,377,000	54,274,493	85,225,000	67,887,357	85,225,000	67,887,357	85,225,000	67,887,357
Juvenile Justice	852,983,000	693,901,204	912,765,000	627,361,889	803,774,000	785,629,059	803,774,000	785,629,059	803,774,000	785,629,059
Health Expenditure by Age Group										
Year 0 - 4	1,265,625,066	1,164,131,817	1,594,390,166	1,232,526,177	1,584,263,156	1,351,549,368	1,584,263,156	1,351,549,368	1,584,263,156	1,351,549,368
Year 5 - 14	2,863,150,466	2,837,716,397	3,612,605,566	2,792,885,895	3,599,659,556	3,052,371,330	3,599,659,556	3,052,371,330	3,599,659,556	3,052,371,330
Year 15 - 19	1,647,511,162	1,517,792,116	2,078,761,862	1,606,964,509	2,065,598,292	1,762,146,631	2,065,598,292	1,762,146,631	2,065,598,292	1,762,146,631
(US \$)										
Currency Conversion Rate	75.78	75.78	85.36	89.36	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
Social Welfare for Children	10,923,537	12,438,816	19,802,814	15,654,601	17,539,277	16,198,378	17,539,277	16,198,378	17,539,277	16,198,378
Protection of Children	639,208	419,612	1,044,953	607,369	867,760	707,160	867,760	707,160	867,760	707,160
Juvenile Justice	11,255,780	9,156,785	10,214,470	7,020,612	8,372,646	8,183,636	8,372,646	8,183,636	8,372,646	8,183,636
Health Expenditure by Age Group										
Year 0 - 4	16,674,915	15,361,993	17,842,325	13,792,818	16,502,741	14,078,539	16,502,741	14,078,539	16,502,741	14,078,539
Year 5 - 14	37,742,403	34,807,553	40,427,547	31,252,060	37,392,267	31,899,701	37,392,267	31,899,701	37,392,267	31,899,701
Year 15 - 19	21,740,712	20,026,927	23,262,778	17,983,041	21,516,232	18,355,694	21,516,232	18,355,694	21,516,232	18,355,694
% GDP										
2000	0.0658	0.0749	0.1013	0.1281	0.1065	0.0984	0.1065	0.0984	0.1065	0.0984
2001	0.0039	0.0025	0.0039	0.0068	0.0039	0.0043	0.0039	0.0043	0.0039	0.0037
2002	0.0678	0.0552	0.0454	0.0661	0.0454	0.0497	0.0454	0.0497	0.0454	0.0349
2003	0.1004	0.0925	0.0892	0.1154	0.0892	0.0855	0.0892	0.0855	0.0892	0.0818
% GDP										
2000	0.2276	0.2097	0.2022	0.2616	0.2022	0.1937	0.2022	0.1937	0.2022	0.2060
2001	0.1310	0.1206	0.1163	0.1505	0.1163	0.1115	0.1163	0.1115	0.1163	0.1197

Voluntary Children's Homes - 2000

Annexure - 2

Province	Number of Voluntary Children's Homes	(According to Gender and Age Group)											
		Below 2 years		Between 2-5 Years		Between 6-16 Years		Over 16 Years		Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Western Province	76	23	18	104	91	1704	1745	135	249	1966	2103		
Southern Province	17	01	-	07	13	199	307	37	74	244	394		
Central Province	19	..	-	18	08	229	393	23	108	270	509		
North Western Province	17	01	-	12	08	324	384	44	49	381	441		
Sabaragamu Province	12	01	02	05	06	117	196	10	18	133	222		
Uva Province	54	..	-	-	-	47	85	01	36	48	121		
North Central Province	10	01	-	06	07	136	302	02	32	145	341		
North Eastern Province	31	..	01	-	-	665	728	136	148	801	877		
Total	191	27	21	152	133	3421	4140	388	714	3988	5008		

Total number of children in voluntary homes -8996

Voluntary Children's Homes - 2001

(According to Gender and Age Group)

Province	Number of Voluntary Children's Homes	Below 2 years		Between 2-5 Years		Between 6-16 Years		Over 16 Years		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Western Province	71	17	19	164	211	1400	1499	203	185	1784	1914
Southern Province	17	-	-	6	8	262	268	36	57	304	333
Central Province	21	-	1	18	14	258	426	21	75	297	516
North Western Province	22	-	-	10	5	423	423	53	39	486	467
Sabaragamu Province	12	1	-	10	14	150	181	23	24	184	219
Uva Province	05	2	3	3	7	66	131	7	31	78	172
North Central Province	10	4	-	5	1	147	293	11	25	167	319
North Eastern Province	33	-	-	-	12	771	689	143	161	914	862
Total	191	24	23	216	272	3477	3910	497	597	4214	4802

Total number of children in voluntary homes -9016

Adoption of Children - Local 2001

Province	Female	Male	Orphan	Destitute	Abandoned	Others	Total
1. Western Province	195	141	21	180	63	72	336
2. Southern Province	64	44	05	55	34	14	108
3. Central Province	50	42	-	56	25	11	92
4. North Western Province	61	44	09	31	34	31	105
5. Sabaragamu Province	76	59	27	67	36	05	135
6. Uva Province	22	15	09	17	09	02	37
7. North Central Province	38	06	-	23	24	-	47
8. North Eastern Province	13	08	03	12	03	03	21
9. Total	519	362	74	441	228	138	881

Adoption of Children - Local 2000

Province	Female	Male	Orphan	Destitute	Abandoned	Others	Total
1. Western Province	213	128	44	98	138	61	341
2. Southern Province	70	58	22	60	39	7	128
3. Central Province	52	51	2	84	14	3	103
4. North Western Province	41	29	9	30	19	12	70
5. Sabaragamu Province	52	88	23	52	51	14	140
6. Uva Province	12	11	-7	8	2	6	23
7. North Central Province	11	13	-	19	5	-	24
8. North Eastern Province	10	7	3	9	2	3	17
9. Total	461	385	110	360	270	105	846

Adoption of Children - Local 1999

Annexure 9

Province	Female	Male	Orphan	Destitute	Abandoned	Others	Total
1. Western Province	174	109	28	124	89	42	283
2. Southern Province	52	40	6	73	12	1	92
3. Central Province	4	44	16	29	35	11	91
4. North Western Province	52	27	2	24	37	16	79
5. Sabaragamu Province	50	36	9	38	39	-	86
6. Uva Province	22	16	1	23	10	4	38
7. North Central Province	17	7	1	4	19	-	24
8. North Eastern Province	13	8	6	13	1	1	21
9. Total	427	287	69	328	242	75	714

Foreign Adoption -2001

Annexure 10

Country	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		Septem ber		October		Novem ber		December		Total		
	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	
Italy			01				02												01					01		01	05
Australia					01				01									01						01		03	01
Switzerland					01																	01				02	-
Sweden	01																								01	-	
USA													01	01	01			01							03	01	
Netherlands							01			01	02								01						01	06	
Denmark																			01						-	01	
Norway													01									01			03	-	
France	01						01		01							01			01						02	05	
Belgium																										-	02
German		01					01											01	01						01	04	
England										01						01							01			02	01
Finland																										-	-
Singapore																										-	-
Canada										01						01						01			01	04	-
Saudi Arabia																										-	-
Other	02	01													01					01						02	01
Total	02	01	02	04	02	04	02	-	03	01	04	-	02	02	01	05	01	04	02	-	05	03	02	03	02	24	27

Foreign Adoption -2000

Country	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Total				
	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	L	F	
Italy				01				01										01										03	
Australia			01				01													01								05	
Switzerland																												-	
Sweden																												-	
USA										01			01		02	01											04	01	
Netherlands				01						02												01						04	
Denmark																						01						01	
Norway													01															01	
France	01	01													01													01	04
Belgium													01															-	03
German			02							01				01		01												04	02
England											01																	01	01
Finland																												01	-
Singapore	01																											-	
Canada				01																								04	-
Saudi Arabia																												-	
Other											01																	01	-
Total																												23	20

L- Sri Lankans Living abroad - considered as Local adoption Grand Total 23+20 = 43

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 2000 **Annexure-14**

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attempts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	4	47	1	2	-	19	27	2	2	4	1	5	-	3	35	56	70	138
Southern Province	1	31	1	6	-	4	15	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	10	13	27	58
Central Province	11	29	5	5	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	21	44
North Western Province	6	16	3	-	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	32
Sabaragamu Province	2	28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	33
Uva Province	5	17	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	31	29	51
North Central Province	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
North Eastern Province	16	11	1	5	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25
Total	48	179	11	20	-	34	52	20	2	11	1	6	1	3	72	108	187	381

a) Statistical data (including where relevant by gender, age, types of crime) covering the period between 2000 to 2002 on the :

i. Number of minors who allegedly committed a crime reported to the police.

Annexure-15

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 1999

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attemp ts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	1	82	6	3	-	98	19	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	28	30	54	218
Southern Province	8	27	7	1	-	-	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	19	12	41	43
Central Province	-	37	3	3	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	5	19	18
North Western Province	3	57	4	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	12	6
Sabaragamuva Province	-	42	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	24	18	29	64
Uva Province	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	17	30
North Central Province	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	15	25
North Eastern Province	10	18	2	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	12	2	15	20	53
Total	24	292	22	12	3	111	34	3	2	9	4	3	1	117	104	207	546	

Probation Service for the year 2001 - 468

- ii. Number of juveniles detained and imprisoned, the location of their detention or imprisonment (e.g. police station, jail or other) -
- iii. Number of suspended sentences. -

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 2001

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attempts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	13	46	08	03	01	07	12	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	24	64	81
Southern Province	09	34	02	-	-	03	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	49	28	88
Central Province	04	15	08	04	-	02	01	02	1	1	-	-	2	3	10	27	26	54
North Western Province	05	24	10	16	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	39	46	79
Sabaragamu Province	-	43	-	-	-	01	01	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	22	32	71
Uva Province	-	20	4	02	-	11	-	03	-	02	-	-	-	-	07	14	11	52
North Central Province	-	08	-	02	02	03	05	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	10	18	15	32
North Eastern Province	39	17	-	06	-	7	02	-	4	01	2	-	1	-	-	-	50	31
Total	70	207	32	33	13	5	24	13	5	05	2	-	3	03	133	193	272	488

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 2000

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attempts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	4	47	1	2	-	19	27	2	2	4	1	5	-	3	35	56	70	138
Southern Province	1	31	1	6	-	4	15	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	10	13	27	58
Central Province	11	29	5	5	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	21	44
North Western Province	6	16	3	-	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	32
Sabaragamu Province	2	28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	33
Uva Province	5	17	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	31	29	51
North Central Province	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
North Eastern Province	16	11	1	5	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25
Total	48	179	11	20	-	34	52	20	11	2	1	6	1	3	72	108	187	381

b) Statistical data (including where relevant by gender, age, types of crime) covering the period between 2000 to 2002 on the :

i. Number of minors who allegedly committed a crime reported to the police.

Offenders Investigated During the year under Review 1999

Province	Thefts/ Looting Burglaries		Physical Injuries		Sale and Use of Drugs		Prostitution and Straying		Sale & Use of Liquor		Suicide Attemp ts		Acts of Terroris m		Others		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Western Province	1	82	6	3	-	98	19	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	28	30	54	218
Southern Province	8	27	7	1	-	-	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	19	12	41	43
Central Province	-	37	3	3	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	5	19	18
North Western Province	3	57	4	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	12	6
Sabaragamuva Province	-	42	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	24	18	29	64
Uva Province	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	17	30
North Central Province	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	15	25
North Eastern Province	10	18	2	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	12	2	15	20	53
Total	24	292	22	12	3	111	34	3	2	9	4	3	1	12	117	104	207	546

- ii. Number of minors subject to criminal procedures who were sentenced by courts to sanctions and the nature of sanctions (community service, detention; other types of sanctions)

Detention Year 1999 - 2001

**Admission to Halpathota Detention Homes 2001
(According to Gender and Age Group)**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Between 8-12	19	18	37
Between 12-14	23	18	41
Between 14-16	21	27	48
Over 16 Years	07	12	19
Total	70	75	145

**Admission to Halpathota Detention Homes 2000
(According to Gender and Age Group)**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Between 8-12 Yrs	47	22	69
Between 12-14 Yrs	26	11	37
Between 14-16 Yrs	18	9	27
Over 16 Years	-	9	9
Total	91	51	142

Admission to Halpathota Detention Homes 1999
(According to Gender and Age Group)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Between 8-12 Yrs	7	13	20
Between 12-14 Yrs.	11	14	25
Between 14-16 Yrs	6	10	16
Over 16 Years	6	2	8
Total	30	39	69

Probation Service for the year 2001 - 468

- iii. Number of juveniles detained and imprisoned, the location of their detention or imprisonment (e.g. police station, jail or other) -
- iv. Number of suspended sentences. -

