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National Plan of Action for Children in Sri Lanka
2016- 2020

“සුර්ණ සංවර්ධනයෙන් යුතු ළමා පරපුරක්”

“முழுமையான அபிவிருத்தியுடைய
 சிறுவர் தலைமுறையை நோக்கி”

~ TOWARDS TOTALLY DEVELOPED
 CHILD GENERATION ~



කාන්තා හා ළමා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය
 மகளிர் மற்றும் சிறுவர் விவகார அமைச்சு
Ministry of Women and Child Affairs

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ABBREVIATIONS

CYPO	-	Children and Young Person Ordinance
DS	-	Divisional Secretaries
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey
ECCD	-	Early Childhood Care and Development
EWYPC	-	Employment of Women, Young Person and Children Ordinance
FHB	-	Family Health Bureau
GN	-	Grama Niladari
HEB	-	Health Education Bureau
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
LBW	-	Low Birth Weight
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
SPG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
MWCA	-	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
MMR	-	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoE	-	Ministry of Education
MCPWS	-	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply
MR	-	Mortality Rate
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NCOE	-	National College of Education
NCPA	-	National Child Protection Authority
NEC	-	National Education Commission
NNMR	-	Neo Natal Mortality Rate
MIHS	-	National Institute of Health Science
NPA	-	National Plan of Action
NWP	-	North Western Province
PDE	-	Provincial Department of Education
PHI	-	Public Health Inspector
RTI	-	Respiratory Tract Infection
SLBFE	-	Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
TC	-	Teachers' Centers
WFP	-	World Food Program

Forward

The National Plan of Action for Children 2016-2020 (NPA) is the key strategic document for the Government of Sri Lanka, which aims to guide the national and provincial efforts to ensure the rights and protection of all children in accordance with the national and international obligations of the country. Guided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and Sri Lanka Children's Charter of 1992, the Plan aims to facilitate every child's right to grow and develop in a safe and enabling environment, which promotes child's best interests, development of full potential and protection from violence. This plan complements the Government's Policy Statement Framework 2015, which emphasizes the commitment to strengthen the equality, quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery and create opportunities for children through provision of quality education, child care and protection, healthcare, nutrition and sanitation services.

While drafting this Plan, the Ministry ensured synergy and alignment with the existing and upcoming policy directions and international obligations of Sri Lanka. Thus, the Plan outlines the main government interventions in response to the targets and goals set in the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, such as good health and well-being, protection from violence and abuse, quality education and clean water, sanitation and reduction of inequalities.

The Sri Lankan Government has identified the protection and promotion of the rights of children as a strategic policy goal and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs has been assigned as a lead agency to implement this policy through strategic plan on prevention of child abuse based on Cabinet Decision of 24 May 2016. Accordingly, the NPA is in alignment with this Strategic Action Plan on Prevention of Child Abuse. Programmes and activities focused on Child Protection System Strengthening, Early Childhood Development and Social Protection of Children under the recently initiated projects with the assistance of World Bank, Save the Children International and UNICEF have been incorporated to the NPA.

Focused themes such as child and civil society participation, child care standards, data collection and rehabilitation and social integration of South Asian Initiative for End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) which Government of Sri Lanka is abided to implement as South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) member country also have been included in this NPA. Further the activities in conjunction with the Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Child Labor in South Asia 2016- 2021 of SAIEVAC also emphasized in this plan.

Chandrani Senaratna
Secretary
Ministry of Women and Child Affairs

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1. RATIONALE

The continuum of policies adopted by successive governments since independence has offered the children of Sri Lanka pride of place in the society. Sri Lanka's widely acclaimed human development indicators are a result of two broad strategies deployed; namely human resource development and poverty alleviation. The conduit to free and equitable access to health care assured the improvement of wellbeing of human capital formation while free and equal access to education augmented the qualitative aspects.

The provisioning for the children¹ has been based on the premise that a healthy population with skilled people can generate incremental growth in output and by inference, is capable of reducing human deprivation in the society. Thus the present government is committed to strengthen the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery to create more and better opportunities for the children of the country. The NPA is meant to complement the Government's dedication for building a country with secured human rights and socio economic prosperity.

Sri Lanka is also a signatory to a number of United Nations Conventions on labour rights which includes International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1996, ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 in 1973, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979.

¹A child is defined as any one less than 18 years. Children under 18 years constitute about 32% of the total **population**. The distribution shows that 8.5% are in the age between 0-4 years, 8.8% are between 5-9 years, 9% between 10-14 years and 5.8% between 15-17 years.

Estimated mid-year population 2011*(provisional) Registrar General's Department

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

As guaranteed in Article 27(13)² of the Constitution, The State shall promote with special care the interests of children and youth, so as to ensure their full development, physical, mental, moral, religious and social, and to protect them from exploitation and discrimination.

Also the State is committed in Article 27 (2) (g) to the complete eradication of illiteracy and the assurance to all persons the right to universal and equal access to education at all levels.

Sri Lanka is obliged to respect, protect and fulfill International Conventions and Agreements to which it is party. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; World Declaration for Education for All, 1990; Dakar Framework for Action, 2000, and Millennium Development Goals, 2000 and SAARC Colombo Declaration on the Rights of the Child (July 2009) and Sri Lanka is working in line with measures introduced by SAIEVAC (South Asian Initiatives for End Violence Against Children) 2014 and SDG 2015.

3. ISSUES

The NPA has identified many issues that need to be addressed in achieving the objectives of the present National plan of Action for children. Selected key issues that stand out are presented below.

▪ Regional disparities

Reduction of all forms of disparities between the provinces is crucial to provide equal opportunities to all children including special groups of children such as, differently abled, malnourished, war affected and socially underprivileged.

▪ Relative lack of interventional aimed at development monitoring

Promotion and addressing the needs of children with developmental delays and deviations needs attention. Hence, one of the contemporary priorities is enhancing the purview of health system interventions to ensure proper development monitoring, and addressing the needs of children with special needs.

²Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1991

- **Shortfalls in equity and equity in education**

Cognitive skills among primary school children show shortfalls of mastery levels of mother tongue, mathematics and English language. Lower passing rates of GCE (O/L) and A/L indicate the poor quality of secondary education and inequality in the educational attainment of children in rural and urban areas. Therefore improvement of quality and equity in education is a major priority for ensuring Sri Lanka's competitiveness in the global market.

- **Supporting children with special needs to reach their full potential**

These children constitute a wide and varied group namely undernourished and malnourished, physically and mentally handicapped, socially underprivileged and excluded adolescents during their 'growing' years, gifted children and slow learners. All these children need support to reach their full potential.

- **The sustainability of the high level of social development indicators**

This requires improvement of a number of socio economic conditions at household level. Reducing poverty will be effective in reducing the debilitating and potentially fatal effects of malnutrition including high susceptibility to infectious and other forms of diseases and failure to grow and develop their intellectual potential. The reduction of malnutrition will contribute towards increasing productivity and benefit from education.

The underline causes for these cases are complex and multifaceted. Household food security, access to health care, combined with unhealthy environments exposes children and vulnerable mothers to infectious and vector-borne diseases. The key improvement of well-being of children includes income support to the poor, provision of quality health care and safe drinking water, better sanitation facilities and maintaining cleaner environment.

- **Protection and care of children**

Necessary legal framework that must be put in place and be administered adequately for the protection and care of children (Juvenile Justice, Child Labour, Children in Need of Protection and Care). A recent survey³ revealed that of the 14,966 cases in High Courts across the country, 4032 cases are pertaining to child abuse.

³Ministry of Justice and Law reform survey 2009

▪ Preparing children for youth

In preparation for youth, children require support through legal, medical and socio counseling for issues such as, stress; substance abuse; suicides; teenage pregnancies; high incidence of unsafe abortions etc.

The stress, children under go due to high competitive exam oriented education system is a burning issue that needs specific attention. Children are stressed with extra work in the form of tuition to the exclusion of getting involved in social and recreational activities. National Education Commission has also shown concern over children attending tuition. This has hampered school leavers' ability to acquire skills that need to step into the society as a generation of responsible youths.

▪ Preparing children for world of work

School education as it is, has not been successful in preparing school leavers to world of work. The education system has to provide the competencies and technological skills required for rapid economic and social development of people. The school system needs to promote an attitudinal change leading to dignity of labour and produce a workforce with required skills. A policy shift is required to achieve this.

▪ Concerns related to policies

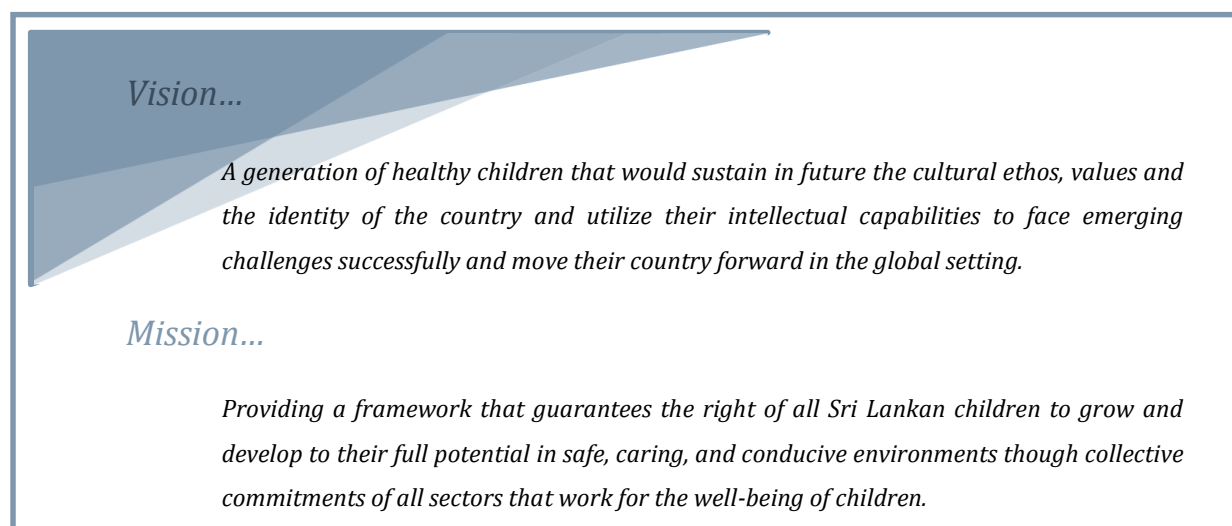
Education being the primary ground of preparation for life there needs to be a change in the present policy framework. A change of education structure is required to increase the relevance of secondary and tertiary education to the needs of the labour market. Development of an appropriate educational and technological infrastructure including the provision of widespread literacy, vocational education, science and technology and training is emphasized in new government policy frame work. This action plan has taken into consideration these needs in its proposals.

4. NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION: 2016-2020

The present National Plan of Action is relevant to children which constitute approximately 34.2 percent⁴. Married women of child bearing age also have been covered by this NPA since the health status of pregnant women influences the growth and development of the unborn child. It has also taken into consideration weaknesses experienced in implementing the previous NPA 2004-2008.

The overall strategy set out in the NPA is to ensure universal access to services that children require for their holistic development in a safe and enabling environment. It aims to satisfy identified short term urgent needs and to provide a long term development perspective for children up to 18 years of age.

5. VISION AND MISSION OF THE NPA



Vision...

A generation of healthy children that would sustain in future the cultural ethos, values and the identity of the country and utilize their intellectual capabilities to face emerging challenges successfully and move their country forward in the global setting.

Mission...

Providing a framework that guarantees the right of all Sri Lankan children to grow and develop to their full potential in safe, caring, and conducive environments through collective commitments of all sectors that work for the well-being of children.

⁴ Estimated mid-year population 2011, Registrar General's Department

6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of present National Plan of Action for children (NPA) are as follows:

- Promote early childhood care and development
- Improve access, quality and relevance in education
- Enhance skills, competencies of children
- Improve quality of health care and nutritional status for children
- Promote protection and Care of Children and
- Provide reliable water supply and sanitation for children
- Develop and strengthen of mechanisms and human resource to address child issues efficiently and effectively.

A section has been devoted to each of these objectives and the NPA addresses the needs of children and related issues relevant to the objectives in these sections. The report also highlights the issues related to each area and proposes strategies to overcome them.

7. IDENTIFIED KEY ISSUES

7.1 ISSUES IN THE AREA OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Shortage of spaces in and unsatisfactory condition and environment of ECCD Centers,
- Lack of trained personnel,
- A dearth of adequately effective parental education programs
- Inadequate investments and
- Inadequate readiness for learning in children
- Absence of well managed data and information system on ECCD

7.2 ISSUES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR:

The main challenge faced by the government is to ensure equal access, quality of basic and secondary education and relevance. To meet this challenge the National Plan of Action has been presented under the following sub headings.

- Access and quality development of primary education
- Improvement of quality relevance and effectiveness of secondary Education
- Education for the disadvantaged child
- Promotion of value education and,
- Education development in the former Conflict Affected Areas address.

7.3 ISSUES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR:

- Slow decline of infant mortality rate,
- Relatively high incidence of low birth weight,
- Maternal mortality
- Septic abortions,
- Prevalence of NCDs among children.
- Nutritional status of the child
- Attitude change for good health practices.
- Improvement of services for children focusing holistic development
- Need for health promoting' schools
- Providing guidance for adolescents, both in school and out of school especially in relation to psychosocial issues, substance abuse, etc.
- Reproductive health and sexual education.

7.4 ISSUES IN RELATION TO CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN:

Key Issues Have Been Identified In Three Main Areas Namely,

- Juvenile justice
- Children in need of protection and care, and
- Child labor.

Since the overall objective of child protection is to protect and promote the rights of children the NPA focuses on improving legal, institutional, administrative mechanisms and coordination and monitoring measures to increase access of the disadvantaged child to all required services and facilities of good quality. The proposed programs focus on

- Awareness and sensitization and
- Developing the capacity of institutions including human resources

7.5 ISSUES IN THE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES:

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, are key to a child's physical, mental and social development.

The NPA highlights the need for

- Improvement of access to safe drinking water,
- Improvement of sanitary facilities and hygiene
- Education on the importance of their usage

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Plan proposes a specific monitoring mechanism to oversight the progress and performance of this multi-Sectoral and multidisciplinary Action Plan. Accordingly, a national level monitoring committee will be setup representing the key government stakeholders with the leadership of Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. This committee will be responsible for reviewing the progress every quarter and annually and making recommendations for overcoming the obstacles in order to streamline the implementation of the Plan and ensuring the better results.

A child by reason of physical and mental immaturity needs special safeguards and care, appropriate legal protection and education. It is essential that a child should grow and develop as an individual in a family and social environment of nurture and caring in order to eventually participate as a responsible adult in the community. Therefore, the needs of all children with a special focus on children in the former conflict affected areas have also been taken into consideration when preparing the NPA.

It is well documented that many interventions, when taken together provide synergies which exceed impact of any single one of them. For example, combined nutrition, health, and psychosocial development have a greater impact on development than any intervention alone. The present NPA attempts to synergies these services by directing resources and by coordinating services available from other relevant sectors to those areas which are neglected/ under resourced (NPA2004-2008). As such the activities and funding identified in this NPA are to be regarded as additions to the ongoing plans and expenditure in each sector.

National Plan of Action for Children 2016-2020 will be presented under the following sections.

1. Early Childhood Care and Development
2. Access, quality and relevance in education
3. Quality of health Care and nutritional Status of children
4. Protection and Care of Children
5. Reliable water supply and sanitation facilities.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation

SECTION 1: EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Early Childhood is internationally defined as the period of a child's life from conception to age eight. Different countries have adopted different upper age ranges within this limit.

General principles and rights in Early Childhood as cited in General Comments of CRC 2005⁵ are right to life, survival and development, right to non-discrimination, consideration for best interest of the child and respect for the views and feelings of the child. The document has also spelt out in detail parental responsibilities and assistance from states parties, comprehensive policies and programs for early childhood, especially for vulnerable children and young children in need of special protection, and capacity-building in early childhood.

In this Plan of Action, Early Childhood Care and Development is defined as services provided to children from conception to five years of age that ensure their right to survival, protection and optimal development.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Children's Secretariat which currently functions under the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs was established in 1979 as a measure to regulate ECCD services. It is also mandated for formulation of policies and programs on early childhood development with the objective of fostering a physically and mentally healthy child, coordinating activities with the provincial level committees and monitoring and follow-up plans. However, the National Education Commission Act in 1991 is also given the power to formulate policy on pre-school education which has not been exercised hitherto.

The National Policy on ECCD which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2004 emphasizes building knowledge and skills of caregivers to promote optimal child development; expanding of training opportunities for service providers including those attached to community based child development centers; services for children with special needs and a management structure consisting of five coordinating committees at different levels ranging from the national; provincial; district, divisional and village to help formulate a responsibilities of key stakeholders namely Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social

⁵United Nations. Convention on the Rights of the Child , General Comments No 7 (2005)

Empowerment and Welfare, Plantation Human Development Trust, NGOs, International Multilateral and bilateral organizations the Private Sector and Parents and Community. An ECCD Act based on this ECCD Policy is being prepared. The pending Bill will ensure all the rights mentioned in the General Comment No7 of the CRC for children in early childhood.

Sri Lanka has pledged in SAARC Colombo Declaration on Children of South Asia, 2009 to enhance ECCD by

“Initiating inclusive child friendly family focused services integrating parental support systems, ensuring social justice to children with disabilities and their parents and better psycho- social development and adjustment to formal school”⁶.

A National ECCD Week from December 14th to 20th was declared in 2010 and activities conducted in relation to it have contributed to upgrading and integrating care and development initiatives. In 2016 above National ECCD week re-declared July 14th to 20th. Further, the formation of Early Childhood Care and Development Network, Sri Lanka and the establishment of ECCD Trust Fund in 2011 has strengthened the policy framework of ECCD.

ECCD requires a multi-sectorial approach that includes many services such as health and nutrition, education and social welfare. It should be noted that “Health and Nutrition” a major component in Early Childhood Care and Development is dealt with in this NPA under section (3) titled “Promoting Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children”.

⁶ 4thSAARC Ministerial Conference on Children , 10th July 2009

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Under the given mandate the Children’s Secretariat carries out activities in relation to the following

- Home based Early Childhood Development program
- Food and nutrition program
- Implementing Nutritional food package programme to pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Early Childhood Development (ECDC) Centre/Day Care Centre Development Program
- Capacity building of teachers
- Introducing minimum standards for registration and conduct of ECD Centres
- Introducing Early Childhood Development standards for children from 3-5 years
- Coordinating National and Provincial committees on ECCD
- Establishing model ECCD villages
- Setting up the ECCD network and the Trust Fund
- Initiating and conducting the ECCD week
- Implementing emergency projects for children in early childhood.
- Extending Early Childhood Education for most vulnerable and disadvantaged children
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Providing allowance for pre school teachers.
- Conducting research in the field of ECCD

The term Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDC) was introduced to pre-schools for the first time by the National Policy (2004) with a view to change the attitudes towards pre-schools which were considered as miniature schools teaching children 3 “Rs” (Reading Writing and Arithmetic) into child friendly institutions that cater to holistic development emphasizing psychosocial development.

Pre-school education is a devolved subject. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka by Article 154G (1) empowers to the make necessary legislation to supervise the management of pre-schools.

As a result, North central, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, and Western have passed statutes on preschool education and some of them have set up ECCD Authorities.

Minimum standards for ECCD Centers, minimum qualifications of the ECCD care givers (pre-school teachers) and registration of ECCD Centers have been stipulated in the statutes based on the minimum standards for registration and conduct of ECD Centers introduced by the Children's Secretariat. According to a survey conducted on Child Development Centers in 2010 a total number of 5414 pre-schools that satisfy conditions stipulated in the guidelines have been registered across the Provinces except Eastern province and some sections of Northern and North Central Province. The survey reveals that there are 12353 Child Development Centers (pre-schools) and 448 Day Care Centers that cater to 516,123 and 5567 children respectively.

The administrative mechanism that deals with these services is headed by the National Committee on ECCD within the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. All the Provinces are represented in the National Committee on ECCD. Relevant Government Ministries and organizations (e.g. Health and Education, Plantation Human Development Trust), relevant NGOs INGOs and the private sector are also represented in the National Committee.

In order to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of ECCD services 335 ECCD Assistants have been appointed to Divisional Secretariats by the Children's Secretariat.

In addition to the services, National Early Childhood Development Standards (ECDS) for children from birth to five years have been developed by the Family Health Bureau and the Children's Secretariat.

Family Health Bureau which is the focal point of maternal and child health has an ECCD and Special Needs Unit. Currently, the unit engages in restructuring and scaling up of National Early Child Development program and pilot testing a community based care program for the children with special needs.

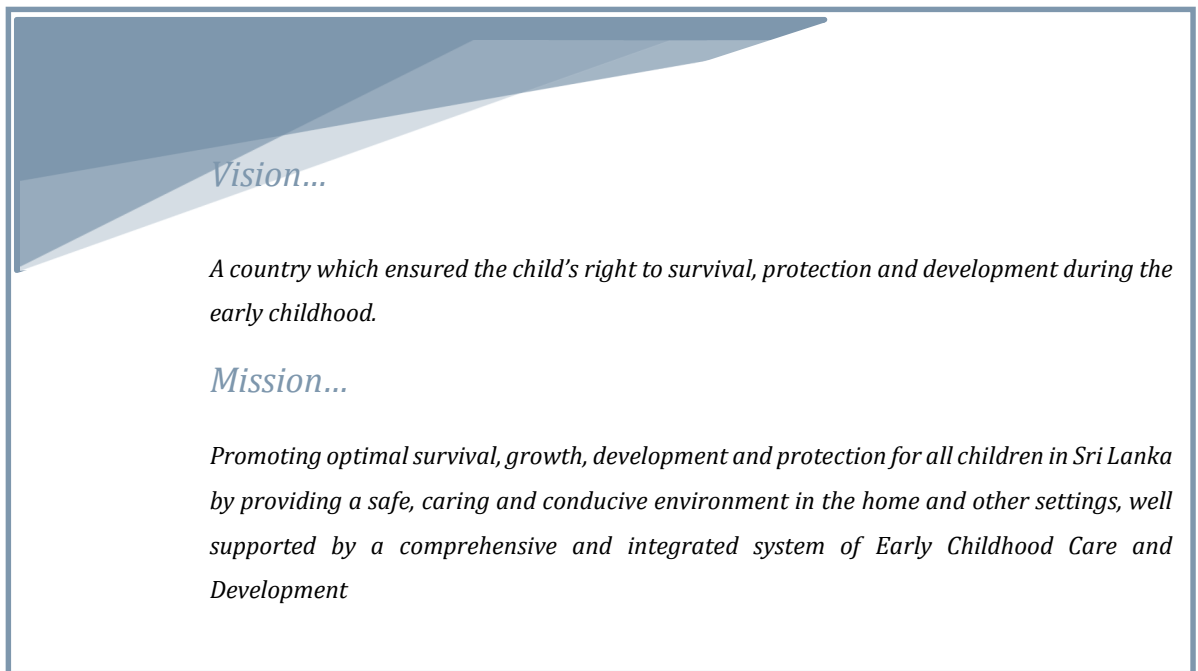
The overall functions of the unit include:

- Situation monitoring and identification of policy concerns related to child development and special need concerns and providing guidance and advocacy to relevant policy makers and stakeholders.
- Selecting, adapting, piloting and scaling up of child development and special need programs
- Analyzing the burden and trends related to child development concerns.
- Monitoring and evaluation of national efforts related to unit focus.

4. KEY ISSUES RELATED TO EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

- Non availability of adequate spaces for all children who require ECCD services. This requires establishment of free/ low cost ECCD Centers.
- Unsatisfactory ECCD services in Children Homes and Centers. This requires extensive parent education programs and capacity building of teachers.
- Large number preschool teachers with no training or inadequate training (Data base 2010, Children Secretariat).
- Non availability of adequate learning materials in ECCD Centers (Data base 2010, Children Secretariat)
- Children's right to rest, leisure and play is not adequately ensured (Data base 2010, Children Secretariat)
- Non availability of nationally validated screening tools to identify children with special needs.
- Inadequate emphasis on nutrition and sanitation in Children homes and schools
- Lack of research on issues related to ECCD
- Inadequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of ECCD programs
- Implementation of the National Policy on ECCD

5. VISION AND MISSION OF ECCD



Vision...

A country which ensured the child's right to survival, protection and development during the early childhood.

Mission...

Promoting optimal survival, growth, development and protection for all children in Sri Lanka by providing a safe, caring and conducive environment in the home and other settings, well supported by a comprehensive and integrated system of Early Childhood Care and Development

1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this NPA in relation to ECCD is to ensure optimal survival, growth, development and protection of all children in Sri Lanka by providing a safe, caring and conducive environment in the home and other settings, well supported by a comprehensive and integrated system of Early Childhood Care and Development services.

Table 1.1- Promoting Early Childhood Care and Development (0 – 5 years)

Objectives

- To ensure access to quality ECCD services to all the children below 5 years
- To improve the quality of the ECCD services to ensure physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of children below five years
- To ensure effective operation and management of ECCD services at different levels. (National, Provincial, District, Divisional, Village and Estate Sector)
- Enable children with special needs to optimally develop their mental, physical and social capacities to function as productive members of society

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	NO.	New			
1	To ensure access to quality ECCD services to all the children below 5 years	1.1	Improve access to home and PHC based ECCD intervention	1.1.1	Community based child development programmes***			Family Health Bureau(FHB) provincial/District Health authorities	100.00	
				1.1.2	Promote Home based ECCD programmes in all the Divisional Secretariats divisions for children between 3-5 years. ***				Children's Secretariat (CS)	25.00
		1.2	Expand spaces and procedures to improve access to quality ECCD services to all children below 5 years by Promoting establishment of free/low cost ECCD Centres with local government institutions.	1.2.1	Increase the number of ECD Centres that fulfil minimum standards up to 75%. ***			44% registered preschools	CS	200.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	NO.	New			
						1.2.2.	Provide incentives to those who start quality ECD centres. (500 Preschools centres).***		CS	25.00
						1.2.3	Establish model ECCD centres for each province and expand into each division at the end of 5 years***			660.00
				1.2.4.	Expand model ECCD village project to 90 villages.**			20 Divisional Secretariats covered	CS	50.00
2	Improve the quality of ECCD services to ensure physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of all the children below five years	2.1.	Improve Quality of ECCD programmes to ensure that integrated care and protection opportunities are available to all the children below 5 years	2.1.1.	Update and Continue training programmes to improve caregiver capacities***			52% trained teachers (CS 2010)	CS	50.00
				2.1.2.	Registration of all preschool/ECCD training programmes**			44%	CS	0.50
				2.1.3.	Promote awareness programmes on the development of model home gardens in ECCD centres in Divisional Secretariat Divisions***			175 model gardens	CS and PCs	2.00
				2.1.4.	Increase nutrition and sanitation programmes in preschools (up to 50%)*			NA	CS, Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS), PCs	20.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	NO.	New			
				2.1.5.	Provide necessary learning materials to strengthen teaching procedures (750 preschools)*			Learning material not available in 25% of preschools	CS and PCs	10.00
				2.1.6	Update the development of screening mechanisms already embedded in the Child Health Development Record (CHDR)***			CHDR available	FHB	5.00
						2.1.7.	Increase the number of play areas in preschools (300 preschools)*		CS, FHB and PCs	75.00
						2.1.8.	Establish provincial level ECCD Resource Centres.(9 Centres) *		CS, FHB	150.00
						2.1.9.	Awareness raising in parents, preschool teachers and health officers on ECDS in Divisional Secretariats		CS and FHB	10.00
						2.1.11	Research on issues related to ECCD and transition to formal school***		CS, Child Study Centre of the Open University of Sri Lanka	50.00
						2.1.12	Strengthen the management system stipulated in the National Policy (From National to Village level)***		CS	5.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)		
					Existing	NO.	New					
3	Ensure effective operation and management of ECCD services at different levels and in emergency situations (National, Provincial, District, Divisional, Village and Estate).	3.1	Good governance (Regularization of the ECCD services)	3.1.1.				National Policy on ECCD available	CS	10.00		
				3.1.2.						Establish and regularly upgrade an ECCD database at provincial levels. ***	2010 surveys data available	50.00
				3.1.3						Expedite the enactment of a separate Act for ECCD *	Drafting stage with the Legal Draftsman	0.50
				3.1.4						Maintaining the ECCD website***		1.00
				3.1.5.						Develop a programme to handle ECCD services in emergency situations. ***		5.00
				3.2.						Monitoring and supervision of activities and ECCD programmes at all levels	3.2.1	Strengthen linkages with the health sector and between health and other sectors***
		3.3.	National ECCD week	3.3.1.	Celebrate National ECCD Week ***	Celebrated for 2 years	CS	100.00				

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	NO.	New			
4	Enable children with special needs to optimally develop their mental, physical and social capacities to function as productive members of society	4.1.	Establishment of a screening system for early identification of children with special needs through field health staff, preschool and school teachers	4.1.1.	Pilot test appropriate indicators to be included in the CHDR and incorporate them in the CHDR*			NA	MOH - Deputy Director General (Dental Services) and FHB in collaboration with the provincial, district and divisional health authorities	250.00
				4.1.2.	Training Public Health Midwives, preschool and school teachers in all Divisions***					
		4.2.	Design a holistic package aimed at children with special needs and Develop the facilities required for management of children with special needs at all referral hospitals (Base Hospitals upwards).	4.2.1.	Establish a comprehensive care package for children with special needs at different levels of the health care provision (home, primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions and education (pre-school and school systems) through:					MOH (FHB to be the lead institution) in collaboration with Ministry of Education (MOE),
									a. Developing a locally adaptable and feasible service model,	
									b. Assessing infrastructure and service needs,	
									c. Establishing service infrastructure and develop networking with relevant partners at different levels Improvements are made in relation to: facilities, human resources - both	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	NO.	New			
							specialists (Orthopaedic surgeons, Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Physiotherapists, and Occupational therapists Social Workers etc.)			
		4.3.	Improve facilities for community based care			4.3.1.	Improve the provision of services for community based rehabilitation with allocation of human resources with appropriate training		MOH, FHB (to be lead institution) Ministry Education	125.00
		4.4.	Review and revise curricular of basic training of medical and paramedical personnel required to face problem of children with special needs			4.4.1.	review all training programmes for relevant health personnel and make appropriate revisions to circular		FHB, Universities and other training centres	10.00
TOTAL										2,239.50

*** Long Term Program

** Medium Term Program

* Short term Program

SECTION 2: ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the most productive investment for human development and the best means to develop the entire generation of children, for both individual and social progress and for up keeping the nation's heritage, value systems and aspirations for the future. All children have the right to education and all other fundamental rights are dependent upon this right.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

Sri Lanka is bound to fulfill the international declarations and conventions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Convention against the Discrimination in Education (1960), World Declaration for Education for All (1990), Dakar Framework for Action (2000), Millennium Development Goals (2000) and Sustainable Development Goals has ratified as a signatory.

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka guarantees that the 'state shall promote with special care, the needs of the children so as to ensure their 'full development, physical, mental, moral, religious and social' and to protect them from exploitation and discrimination. The Children's Charter (1992) and the regulations for compulsory education (1997) provide a strong legal base for the child's right to education.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Participation in primary and secondary education has increased and has reached very high levels (96% and 87% respectively). However, reforms for improving quality and relevance of education in the 1970s and 1990s have not brought about the expected transformation. The dominant impact of the public examination system at primary and secondary levels on the behavior of students, parents and teachers whose ultimate goal is to achieve high marks at examinations has prevented the institutionalization of changes introduced to improve the quality and relevance of education

Participation in school education is also characterized by a great imbalance with the affluent enjoying the best while the poor and the disadvantaged are unable either to gain admission or to remain in the system. This demands deliberate action and greater attention to the disadvantaged, vulnerable groups of children, to remote and neglected schools, and to infrastructure needs of the schools which have so far remained deprived. Although a considerable proportion of students succeed in progressing to secondary school level, the entry level achievement raises concern.

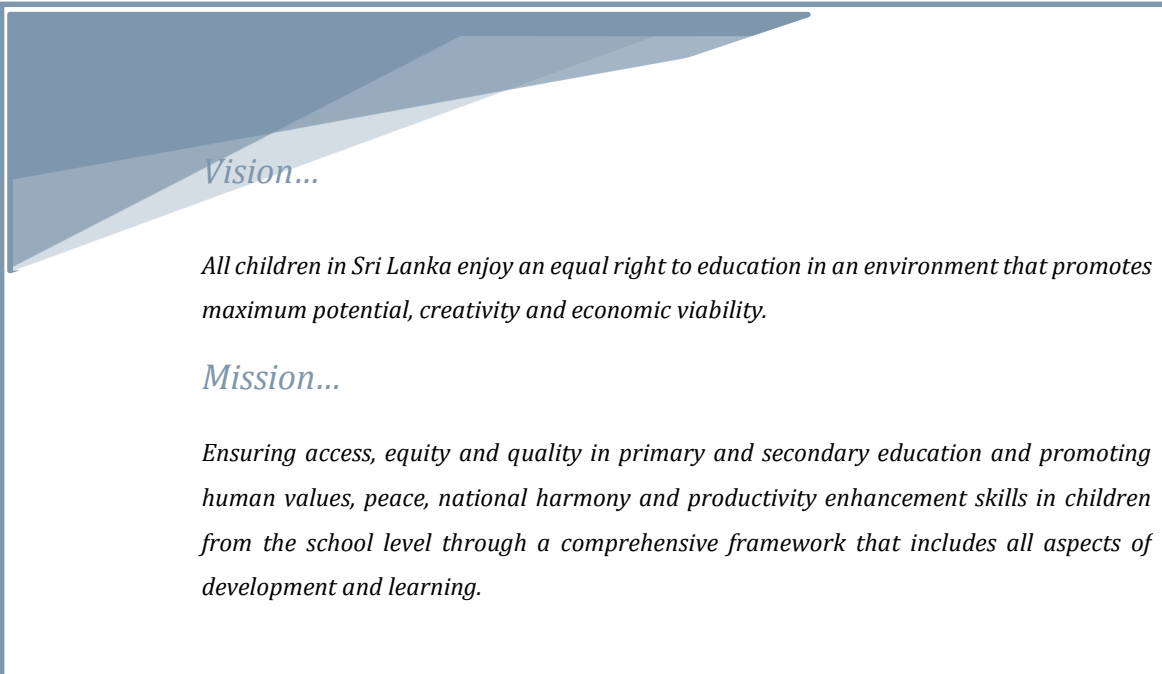
Relevance conceptualized as related to employment and development of citizens with accepted norms, knowledge, skills, attitudes and values is the weakest link in the education system. Criticisms of the available situation target examination domination which creates ill-suited persons, who lack general transferable skills which would help them to innovate, experiment, adapt or show entrepreneurial abilities.

Efficiency and Effectiveness of all programs to provide a quality education to children depend on the status and quality of teachers, capacity for development-oriented administration and leadership. Teacher preparation needs to be re-conceptualized to develop them as professionals who can successfully meet the demands of change in the curriculum

4. KEY ISSUES RELATED TO IMPROVING ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

- Access and quality development of Primary Education
- Improvement of access, quality, relevance and effectiveness of secondary Education
- Provision of opportunities to acquire essential competencies to those who have dropped out of school
- Catering to those who have never entered school or dropped out of school in the early grades and adolescents who have dropped out of school at secondary level.
- Promotion of values such as peace and social harmony and sensitivity to threats such as drugs, child abuse, HIV/AIDS etc.
- Preparing children for youth especially in relation to world of work
- Development of teachers' professional competencies
- Provision of positive discrimination measures to areas in which children and teachers face problems related to physical facilities.
- Provision of effective inclusive education for disadvantaged children (poor, disabled, displaced, plantation sector, street children, and children under institutionalized care)
- Requirement of a need assessment for reconstruction of education in the conflict affected areas

5. VISION AND MISSION



Vision...

All children in Sri Lanka enjoy an equal right to education in an environment that promotes maximum potential, creativity and economic viability.

Mission...

Ensuring access, equity and quality in primary and secondary education and promoting human values, peace, national harmony and productivity enhancement skills in children from the school level through a comprehensive framework that includes all aspects of development and learning.

6. PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Proposed interventions in the 2016-2020 Plan of Action for the provision of quality education, improvement of access and preparation for the world of work have been designed to make an impact on the following five areas.

- Access and Quality Development of Primary Education
- Improvement of Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education
- Inclusive Education of the Disadvantaged Child
- Promotion of Value Education
- Educational Development in former Conflict-Affected Areas

The specific objectives and the plan of action related to each these areas are presented separately.

6.1. Area 1: Access and Quality Development of Primary Education

Sri Lanka fulfills the fundamental right of a child for free and compulsory education at primary level. To ensure the full participation of the child the free education policy has been enforced and continued. Net primary school attendance has increased to 96% and the regional variations in the net primary school attendance and completion rates are almost negligible. In spite of very high levels in enrolment, participation and survival in primary education, there are key issues that should be addressed in the present NPA in relation to access and quality development of primary Education.

Table 2.1: Plan of Action for Improving Access and Quality Development of Primary Education

Objectives

1. Ensure full and continuous participation of children in the age group 5-10 in primary education
2. Provide satisfactory physical facilities and child friendly learning environments that improve psychosocial wellbeing of children and fulfill equal right to educational opportunity
3. Ensure that 90% of the children completing primary education attain mastery of essential learning competencies.
4. Provide education that promotes values, healthy lifestyles and life skills
5. Ensure teacher professionalism that includes catering to children with special needs
6. Develop a monitoring system to ensure an activity based education

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
1	Ensure full and continuous participation of children in the age group 5-10 in primary education	1.1	Enforce compulsory Education Regulations.	1.1.1	Monitor and activate all school attendance committees to trace children who are at risk of dropping out			Participation 96% Dropout rate at the end of primary is more than 1.5% which was the earlier target	Ministry of Education (MOE) and Provincial Departments	20
						1.1.2	Develop and validate a screening tool to identify children at risk and gifted and design suitable programmes	Participation 96%	National Institute of Education (NIE) and The Child Study Centre of the OUSL	200
		1.2	Provide assistance and incentives to children of families below poverty line	1.2.1	Monitor attendance and participation of children in primary school					Provincial Departments of Education (PDE) through Divisional Director of Education with the assistance In-Service Adviser

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
						1.2.3	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities		MOE and PDE with Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS) with	150
2	Provide satisfactory physical facilities and child friendly learning environments that improves psychosocial wellbeing that fulfil equal right to educational opportunity	2.1	Upgrade the physical setting and transport facilities	2.1.1	Provision of classrooms with essential equipment and facilities to deliver the curriculum			NA	MOE and PDE	250
							2.1.2	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities	MOE and PDE with Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS)	150
							2.1.3	Renovate teacher toilets and student toilets (especially female) on prior assessment by the regional educational authorities	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS) with MOE and PDE	100
							2.1.4	Continue of school bus service to needy areas	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	10
							2.1.5	Provide a protective transport service	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	-

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
		2.2	Extend Child Friendly School concept to all primary school	2.2.1	Provide guidelines for child friendly concept			Guidelines available	National Institute of Education (NIE)	10
				2.2.2	Extend Child Friendly School concept to all primary school that has not yet been covered				MOE and PDE	100
3	Ensure that 90% of the children completing primary education attain mastery of essential learning competencies	3.1.	Maintain a record of continuous assessment and evaluation of all children throughout three Key Stages at primary level and introduce remedial teaching	3.1.1	Maintain records of CA and Evaluation of all children throughout three Key Stages			NA	MOE, PDE and schools	150
						3.1.2	Take follow up action including remedial teaching		MOE and NIE	300
4	Ensure teacher professionalism	4.1	Deploy professionally qualified teachers to all primary grades.	4.1.1	Assess the requirements and the provision of teachers qualified in primary education			No baseline data for career long continuous process of improving teacher professionalism	MOE, PDE and NIE	20
				4.1.2	Increase the deployment of qualified teachers to all primary grades especially in deprived areas and provide incentives to encourage them			NA	MOE, PDE	200
TOTAL										1,420.00

6.2 Area2: Improvement of Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education

Compulsory school age continues to be 5-14 years. While continuing to reach participation of all children of this age range, the major concern at present is the improvement of quality and relevance of secondary education. At secondary school level every child is expected to be exposed to subjects such as information technology, computer and communications, technological and productivity enhancement skills.

Table 2.2.: Plan of Action for Improving Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education

Objectives

- Ensure full participation of 10-14 aged children in junior secondary education
- Improve the quality of junior secondary education in relation to both classroom subjects and co-curricular activities.
- Enhance the essential physical and human resources for efficient delivery of the common curriculum at junior secondary level to ensure equity
- Improve school based assessment
- Evaluate and introduce remedial teaching where necessary
- Provide career guidance and counseling
- In preparation for youth, facilitate transfer to world of work by exposure to information communication technology, vocational and technical training for secondary school children including those who sit GCE (Ordinary Level and Advanced Level)

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
1	Ensure full participation of 10-14 aged children in junior secondary education	1.1	Enforce Compulsory Education Regulations	1.1.1	Activate school attendance and monitoring committees			Survival rate 87.1% to be increase to 1000%	Ministry of Education (MOE) and Provincial Departments of Education(PDE)	10.00
						1.1.2	Identify likely dropouts and employ preventive measures to minimize drop outs. Adopt positive discriminatory measures (such as providing transport) to overcome shortcomings in physical facilities. Provide remedial teaching			

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
				1.1.3	Existing information and statistics updated and made available on line			Ministry website available	MoE	40.00
2	2 : Improve the quality of junior secondary education	2.1	Strengthen the delivery of the common balanced curriculum	2.1.1	Introduce techniques for Improving learning achievements through mastery of essential learning competencies			Teachers' guides available	NIE	2.00
				2.1.2	Develop an integrated personality and generic skills (Including entrepreneur skills) through all subjects			NA	NIE	10.00
						2.1.3	Improve the present integrated curriculum		NIE	100.00
						2.1.4	Promote healthy living practices and physical fitness in the school process		Ministry of Education (MOE) and Family Health Bureau(FHB)	10.00
3	Enhance the essential physical and human resources for efficient delivery of the common curriculum at junior secondary level to ensure equity	3.1	Identify the gaps that exist in human and physical resources and address them in schools when implementing curriculum change	3.1.1	Strengthen school management to identify and effectively use quality inputs			MOE PDE and NIE	100.00	
				3.1.2	Strengthen instructional leadership to facilitate the institutionalization of curriculum reforms (Training of ISAA, Subject Director)			Programmes available	NIE	5.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.			
				3.1.3	Enhance professional competence of teachers by regular professional development programmes			NIE	50.00
				3.1.4	Provide improved facilities such as special rooms for science, ICT, aesthetic and technical subjects and library (Increase the number of such schools to 70%)		41% Schools with permanent libraries (School Library Development Un)	MOE and PDE	100.00
						3.1.5		Provide ICT facilities for 1500 schools; 500 science laboratories, 500 activity rooms for aesthetic and technical subjects; Develop resource rooms for English in 500 schools	MOE and PDE
				3.1.6	Establish a rational deployment of teachers			MOE and PDE	
				3.1.7	Develop schools in disadvantaged locations			MOE and PDE	50.00
						3.1.8	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS) with MOE and PDE	150.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No. New			
						3.1.9	Renovate teacher toilets, female student toilets on prior assessment by the regional educational authorities	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS) with MOE and PDE	100.00
4	Improve school based assessment	4.1	Improve implementation of School Based Assessment	4.1.1	Provide continuous training for teachers, orientation of principals and awareness programmes for parents		Programmes available	MOE and PDE and NIE	50.00
5	Evaluate and introduce remedial teaching where necessary	5.1	Using school based assessment to identify students who face difficulties in continuing education	5.1.1	Provide guidance and counselling, remedial teaching and physical support		No remedial teaching available	MOE, PDE and NIE	50.00
6	Provide career guidance and counselling	6.1	Strengthen Career Guidance and Counselling			6.1.1	Establish a unit/create a web application /produce a booklet with labour market information and private sector cooperation with a teacher counsellor	MOE, PDE, State Ministry of Youth Affairs	150.00
						6.1.2	Initiate links with the private sector to motivate children to acquire skills that prepare them for the world of work. School principals should be given the authority to initiate and implement.	MOE and PDE through School Principals	100.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)			
					Existing	No. New						
7	Preparation for youth and world of work	7.1	In preparation for youth facilitate transfer to world of work			7.1.1	(A) Provide exposure to ICT, vocational and technical training for secondary school children including those who sit GCE (Ordinary Level and Advanced Level) in association with the private sector where appropriate school principals should be given the authority to initiate and implement programmes that would enable children to use time after GCE (OL) profitably (B) Opportunities should be provided to school principals to liaise with appropriate Ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Science and Technology etc.) to establish relevant units in schools which children can voluntarily join and gain experiences (similar to Cadet Corps) .		MOE, PDE , NIE, State Ministry of Youth Affairs, NAITA	100.00		
						7.1.2	Develop a module on preparation for youth (the series of modules should include issues related to puberty, sexuality etc.)				NIE	50.00
						7.1.3	Develop a module on entrepreneur skills				NIE	20.00
						7.1.4	Ensure the availability of informative literature				MOE, PDE and NIE	25.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No. New			
						7.1.5	Use media for awareness raising in school children on the world of work, work ethics and youth	MOE, PDE and NIE	50.00
						7.1.6	Develop a module on Technical, Vocational Education and Training	NIE, TVEC	3.00
TOTAL									2,025.00

6.3 Area 3: Inclusive Education of the Disadvantaged Child

Inclusion denotes the child's right to participate in education and preventing the exclusion of children, for whatever reasons – language status, family income, disability, color, religion or ethnic origin. Inclusive Education ensures the principle that a child has an inherent right to education on the basis of equality of opportunity and that all children can learn and benefit from education. Though this concept of inclusion was applied to inclusion of disabled children in schools, today it is used with the perspective of assuring the right to education of all children, deprived or denied a place in the mainstream of education.

Children who need inclusive education are categorized as follows

- Poor
- Disabled
- Displaced
- Plantation sector
- Street children
- Children under Institutionalized care

Table 2.3: Plan of Action for Inclusive Education of the Disadvantaged Child

Objectives:

- Identify children who are denied the right due to poverty and hostile physical conditions that prevents attending school
- Ensure that the children of parents below the poverty line are supported to make education affordable for them
- Provide inclusive education by creating facilitating social and physical learning environments
- Ensure the development of positive and professional attitudes of those entrusted to lead, manage and carry out the task of fulfilling the right to education of disadvantaged children

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
1	Identify children who are denied the right to education due to poverty and hostile physical conditions that prevent attending school	1.1	Develop national /provincial information database	1.1.1	School Attendance Committees to gather this information with the assistance of Grama Niladharis			Data base available at the Ministry	Provincial Department of Education (PDE) and Zonal Education Office	2.00
				1.1.2	Provision of physical facilities where required for children who find it difficult to attend school due to problems related to accessibility			NA	Ministry of Education (MOE) and PDE	50.00
2	Ensure that the children of parents below the poverty line are supported to make education affordable for them	2.1	Strengthen the capacity of parents below poverty line	2.1.1	Provide a pro-poor and pro differently able subsidy scheme to make these children participate in education from the beginning (Grade 1) of the primary school			NA	MOE, PDE, Ministry of social Empowerment and Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, PDE	100.00
3	Provide inclusive education by creating facilitating social and physical learning environments	3.1	Upgrade with adequate facilities all disadvantaged and neglected schools that most poor children attend as a priority			3.1.1	Identify 50 schools annually for upgrading facilities as a priority including water and sanitation		PDE and Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS)	100.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.			
		3.2	Develop a teacher deployment scheme to disadvantage schools	3.2.1	Implement the teacher deployment scheme with incentives or as a service requirement to serve in the disadvantaged schools in a just and fair manner			MoE and PDE	50.00
		3.3	Facilitate inclusive education, and provide appropriate physical and social settings for children with special needs			3.3.2	Identify schools that lack physical facilities to accommodate children with special needs and provide them with appropriate physical and social settings and sanitary facilities		MoE PDE
4	Ensure the development of positive and professional attitudes of those entrusted to lead, manage and carry out the task of fulfilling the right to education of disadvantaged children	4.1	Develop more positive and professional attitudes in those who manage and carry out the task of fulfilling the right to education of disadvantaged children	4.1.1	Train personnel involved in organizing and carrying out inclusive education		Programmes conducted by NIE and Open University	NIE, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare and PDE	40.00
						4.1.2			Develop and implement an awareness programme for parents to value the education of disadvantaged children
TOTAL									402.00

6.4 Area 4: Promoting Value Education

In the modern school system, the emphasis on values and moral development had undergone a certain amount of erosion with market forces, like competition and consumerism gaining ground. The present system of education also does not have school programs and activities that lead to a greater understanding of the cultural and religious heritage and commitment to democratic traditions, peace and social harmony. According to the National Policy Framework (NEC, 2003⁷) Sri Lankan education system has failed to promote nation building by fostering mutual understanding, tolerance and respect for rich cultural diversity of Sri Lankan society and that education has made little contribution to ensuring social cohesion and stability. The erosion of values is reflected in the lack of respect for life, corruption, excessive individualism and lack of civic and social responsibility.

Therefore the present NPA attempts to promote value education to bring about a change so required in modern education system.

⁷ Report of the National Education Commission 2003

Table 2.4: Plan of Action for Promoting Value Education

Objectives:

- Develop the curriculum to ensure national harmony, peace and human values.
- Ensure that the teaching-learning processes promote human values, national harmony and peace
- Strengthen the co-curricular programs to develop desirable attitudes in children
- Lead the students through example to develop desirable behavior, attitudes and a common set of values for national harmony and peace
- Develop an understanding of the ill-effects of drugs, child abuse and sexually transmitted diseases

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	New			
1	Develop the curriculum to ensure patriotism, national harmony, peace and human values	1.1	Eliminate ethnic, gender, religious and social biases	1.1.1	Review curricula, text books and Teachers' Guides to be free of ethnic, gender, religious and social biases		NA	NIE	2
		1.2	Provide opportunities through school activities for students to internalize values and develop patriotism	1.2.1	Through school activities provide the physical and psychological environment conducive to internalize values and develop patriotism			MoE and PDE	50
2	Ensure that the teaching-learning process promotes patriotism, human values, national harmony and peace	2.1	Promote inter-cultural understanding and value	2.1.1	Improve communication to promote inter-cultural understanding wherever possible through learning situations. (Schools that conduct classes in both media can combine classes for instructions in subjects such as creative arts, PE and games)		NA	MoE and PDE	Rs. 10.00
				2.1.2	Implement teaching the Second Language – Sinhala to Tamil children and Tamil to Sinhala children effectively			NIE	Rs. 10.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	New			
3	Strengthen the co-curricular programmes to develop desirable attitudes in children		Promote opportunities for inter cultural interaction	3.1.1	Introduce cluster based co-curricular activities that can promote interaction between different communities/ethnic groups			NIE	Rs. 50.00
4	Lead students through example to develop desirable behaviour, attitudes and a common set of values for national harmony and peace	4.1	Improve the school management and teacher behaviour to set an example of positive inter-cultural understanding	4.1.1	Introduce character building programmes to develop teacher behaviour to set an example of positive inter-cultural understanding			NIE	Rs. 10.00
5	Develop an understanding of the ill-effects of drugs, child abuse, socially transmitted diseases and other major issues	5.1	Organize programmes to prevent children from being exposed to vices	5.1.1	Implement school programmes for parents to educate them to adopt measures to prevent children from getting exposed to vices.			MOE and NIE	Rs. 4.00
				5.1.2	Conduct programmes to create an awareness through print media, radio and TV on child abuse and socially transmitted diseases			MoE and NIE	Rs. 10.00
				5.1.3	5.1.3. Introduce new regulations to control misuse of electronic media			Ministry of Women and Child Affairs - Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	Rs. 1.00
				5.1.4	Conduct parental awareness programmes in relation to appropriate use of media			MoE and Ministry of Parliamentary Reforms and Mass Media	Rs. 25.00
				5.1.5	Safeguard media ethics in relation to children			Ministry of Parliamentary Reforms and Mass Media	Rs. 1.00
				Total					

6.5 Area 5: Education in Former Conflict-Affected Areas

In the former conflict affected areas namely Northern and Eastern Provinces, the adjoining villages in the North Central and Uva Provinces and the Puttalam district, the education of children was adversely affected by the conflict for three decades. As a consequence school infrastructure was badly damaged and participation decreased.

Reconstruction of schools reassures the displaced population and the community as a whole is enjoying some stability. It implies a return to normal roles and relationships with the family and community. During reconstruction after conflict investments need to be made in developing the capacity of education personnel (teachers, principals and administrators). Because of difficulties involved in adapting to normalcy after a long term of combat, it is necessary to develop programs that offer incentives for combatants to demobilize not only physically but psychologically as well. As some have lost long years of education, vocational training can influence the transition to normal life. Sensitive assessment is needed to identify the children most affected by conflict, those with psychosocial problems, children with physical and mental disabilities and those who have lost their family members. This should be followed by psychosocial counseling for guiding them to normalcy.

Table 2. 5: Plan of Action for Education in Conflict-Affected Areas

Objectives:

- Ensure re-building of all infrastructure facilities including water and sanitation for effective provision of education at all levels in schools
- Ensure the availability of all service personnel to lead, manage and deliver school education
- Strengthen the psych-social counseling services to students to guide them to normalcy
- Enhance the ability of children who may have missed education altogether or for long years by providing special alternative and accelerated programs

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Data base	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
1	Ensure re-building of all infrastructure facilities including water and sanitation for effective provision of education at all levels in schools	1.1	Implement programmes to normalize the school situation	1.1.1	Identify the extent and nature of infrastructure needs			Details available at the Ministry	MoE and PDE	10.00
				1.1.2	Construct and repair school buildings, toilets and water resources				MoE and PDE ,with Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply	500.00
				1.1.3	Provide adequate furniture and equipment				MoE and PDE	500.00
				1.1.4	Provide special facilities such as laboratories, activity rooms and libraries				MoE and PDE	500.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Data base	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.	New			
2	Ensure the availability of all service personnel to lead, manage and deliver school education	2.1	Adequate teacher deployment	2.1.1	Deploy teachers by adjusting staff from excess to deficit schools			MoE and PDE		
		2.2	Professional development of principals and teachers	2.2.1	Provide continuing professional development programmes to teachers and principals to perform the task of rebuilding the process of education			MoE and PDE and NIE	100.00	
		2.3	2.3.Provision of text books and other material on time	2.3.1	Supply syllabuses, text books, teachers' guides, resource books and quality inputs on time			NIE	50.00	
3	Strengthen the psycho-social counselling services to students to guide them to normalcy	3.1	Strengthen the Counselling Services	3.1.1	Counselling to provide psychosocial support to children who need such guidance			MoE, PDE and NIE	100.00	
		3.2	Rebuild confidence in parents and children	3.2.1	Ensure professional development of teachers and principals to orient them to the additional task of rebuilding confidence in children and parents			NIE	10.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes		Data base	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
					Existing	No.			
4	Enhance the ability of children who may have missed education altogether or for long years by providing special alternative and accelerated programmes	4.1	Provide Catch-Up education programmes and incentives	4.1.1	Produce and distribute catch up education materials and train personnel delivering these programmes			NIE	100.00
		4.2	Reactivate School Attendance Committees to establish a monitoring system	4.2.1	Reactivate School Attendance Committees to ensure that all children 5 -14 years of age are back in school			MoE and PDE	5.00
				4.2.2	Provide incentives to the disadvantaged to participate in education			MoE and	
TOTAL									1,975.00

SECTION 3: QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

1. INTRODUCTION

A major goal in the provision of health care is to improve the wellbeing of children and pregnant women, to ensure that the incidence of communicable diseases is kept low, to combat lifestyle related diseases, to ensure that people receive good quality medical care and to provide maximum care for the needy and disadvantaged segments of society.

Free health system in Sri Lanka has earned much praise internationally as being one of the best in the world. It is however necessary to enhance the physical and technical infrastructure of the health service, upgrade its human resources, and bring about positive attitudinal changes in order to provide a still better service

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

As health is a devolved subject, in order to enable proper implementation of planned activities the Ministry of Health has defined responsibilities for the Line Ministry which includes among others, those of making policy decisions, capacity development of personnel required for provision of services, development of guidelines for relevant activities, development and implementation of a quality assurance program, monitoring and timely dissemination of information to all relevant stakeholders. The Line Ministry of Health also is responsible for service provision in the Teaching Hospitals, General Hospitals and some District General Hospitals in the country.

The Family Health Bureau is the decentralized unit in the Ministry of Health that provides the technical guidance, support and other required services to implement programs related to child health with the participation of the regional health establishments in the country.

Provincial level health authorities are responsible for program planning within the broad policy framework outlined by the Line Ministry as relevant to the needs of the province; monitoring activities and making financial provision required for the activities. District and divisional level health authorities are responsible for program implementation.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

In areas related to improvement of services for children, it is clear that there are inter district and intra district differences. It is best that the activities identified in the plan of action be implemented with the focus on areas which need such inputs and not on a “across the board” basis. This is an important area where the provincial/district and divisional health authorities have to take the responsibility for identification of priority areas / groups and for implementation and monitoring

The aim of the Plan of Action for Children for the period 2016 – 2020 is therefore to consolidate and underscore the importance of ensuring the universal access to services that children require for their full and free development and to provide them with opportunities to develop their individual capacities in safe and enabling environment.

The Health Sector Master Plan for the years 2007 to 2016⁸ which has taken due recognition of Millennium Development Goals identifies the need to ensure access to high quality modern health care services for all, with emphasis on needs of the lower income groups and those most vulnerable in society.

Children under the age of 15 years constitute 26.3 percent of the population of Sri Lanka. Children less than 5 years comprise 8.5⁹percent. The school going population is about 20 percent of the total population. Attention has to be paid to married women of child-bearing age as the health status of this group of women influence the growth and development of the unborn child.

⁸ Health Sector Master Plan, Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition

⁹ Estimated Mid-Year Population, 2011, Registrar General's Department

4. KEY ISSUES RELATED TO HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

- **The slow decline of the Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) as shown in the following figures 1992- 17.9; 2000-13.4; 2009- 9.4**(The projected IMR according to the graph showing the cumulative effect of the interventions i.e. improved sanitation and real per capita economic growth is approximately 4.0 by year 2011.)
- **Relatively high incidence of low birth weight**
According to Sri Lanka Demographic Health Survey 2006/07 one in five live births (17%) had birth weight less than 2,500 grams. It also states that incidence of low birth weight babies are higher in the estate sector. The target by 2015 is 10.0. Per 1000.
- **Under five Mortality Rate**
Less than five Mortality Rate of Sri Lanka during the past decades is as follows. 1992-22.5, 2000-16.3, 2009-11.3 per 1000.¹² although the figures show a declining pattern it is still an issue to be addressed. Reducing under five mortality requires special attention to neonatal mortality and low birth weight.
- **Maternal mortality**
Maternal mortality has shown a decline and the latest available data indicates that the value for the year 2006, to be 31.1¹³per 100, 000 live births. The target identified in the NPA 2004 – 2008 has been achieved. However, the wide inter district variations seen with very high values in some districts which have persisted over the years is a matter of concern.
- **Septic abortion**
Septic abortion being the second leading cause of maternal deaths in Sri Lanka highlights the need to pay attention for its prevention. In addition, with the proven influence of teenage pregnancies on maternal morbidity and mortality, there is a need for appropriate program for prevention of teenage pregnancies as well as unwanted pregnancies.

¹² infant and Under Five Mortality – Registrar General's Department

¹³Maternal mortality – World Bank

➤ **Nutritional status of the child**

The decline in the prevalence of malnutrition has not been in keeping with the inputs. Available data on the nutritional status of the school child shows the need for improvement. Recent trends also indicate an increase in the prevalence of overweight among school children. There is a need to consider well-coordinated multispectral program to overcome this problem

➤ **Holistic development of the child**

Providing opportunities for optimal development of the child in early life

Activities aimed at promoting early childhood development has been implemented through the health sector during the first three years of life. These promotional activities should be continued with an additional focus on holistic development of the child in collaboration with the relevant Ministries.

➤ **School health services**

Enhancement of the coverage and quality of the school health program

It is necessary to improve the system to follow up on the action taken relevant to the defects detected at school medical inspections. Dental caries being the commonest defect detected at school medical inspections, school dental services have to be improved with adequate facilities for managing the children detected at the School Medical Inspections (SMIs).

➤ **Catering to the special needs of school going and out of school adolescents**

Availability of counseling support for both groups of adolescents has to be considered in addition to the already existing counseling services available through the school system. Involvement of field health staff has to be considered in providing services to out of school adolescents. Specific areas that need to be focused on include prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse. Enabling adolescents to improve their knowledge and attitudes on sexual and reproductive health is a priority.

➤ **Children with special needs**

There are a wide range of children who could be identified as those with 'special needs'. It is estimated that in Sri Lanka a, at present there are about 800,000 children who need special care. Screening of children for developmental problems with the aim of early detection and referral has been undertaken by the national health program. However these programs have many limitations especially in the referral system. . Service provision required for these groups includes those from health, education, social services, NGO sector and the private sector.

➤ **Children in the former conflict affected areas.**

The service requirements for children in these areas need a multi-sectorial approach, developed, implemented and monitored by a well-coordinated group that includes representatives from the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and other relevant Ministries / organizations.

➤ **Capacity development of personnel required for provision of services**

Development of guidelines for relevant activities and quality assurance, implementation of a quality assurance program, monitoring, and timely dissemination of information are important inputs required to be carried out by the central Ministry of Health, to ensure proper implementation of all proposed activities under the National Plan of Action


Use of innovative communication strategies targeted at different groups of the community has to be considered as important to enhance community participation.

➤ Targets and Indicators

Several indicators and targets related to child health are identified and the current status regarding these indicators is given in Table 1.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2015	Comments
	2006		
Maternal Mortality \Ratio/100,000 live births	39.6 per 100,000 births (2006)	23	High in NuwaraEliya, Mullativu. Jaffna, Matara (range 73 - 168 deaths /100,000 births)
Infant Mortality Rate /1000 live births	11.8	9	More than 20/100,000 in Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa
Preschool Mortality Rate	14.0 (2005)	10.7	On tract
Percent of under 5 children underweight	25	19	Underweight average 21.6%, Gampaha 11.6%. Batticaloa 27.5%,Trincomalea 27.8%
Prevalence of Low Birth Weight	16	10	Prevalence 10.5%, Colombo, 33.8% Nuwara-Eliya
Percentage of women 15 - 49 years with BMI less than 18.5	15.217	5.0 (tentative)	More than 22, in Moneragala district (25.5%) and values between 20 - 22, in the districts of Matale, Nuwara-Eliya, Trincomalee, Ratnapura
DPT3 vaccine cover	95.90%	100%	
Measles vaccine cover	98.90%	100%	Target Achieved

5. VISION AND MISSION



Vision
Highest possible levels of health care for all children and families

Mission
Provision of comprehensive, sustainable, equitable and quality Maternal and Child Health services in supportive, culturally acceptable and family friendly settings.

Table 3.1: Plan of Action for Promoting Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

Objectives

- 1) Ensure reduction of perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through provision of quality care
- 2) Enable all children under five years of age to survive and reach their full potential for growth and development through provision of optimal care
- 3) Enable children with special needs to optimally develop their mental, physical and social capacities to function as productive members of society
- 4) Ensure that children aged 5 to 9 years and adolescents realize their full potential in growth and development in a conducive and resourceful physical and psychosocial environment
- 5) Promote health status of out of school adolescents (with focus on psycho social health) Promote the health status of all children with special reference to vulnerable disadvantaged and children in the former conflict affected areas.
- 6) Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of MCH program that would generate quality information to support decision making
- 7) Promote research for policy and practice in MCH

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
1	Ensure reduction of perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through provision of quality care	1.1	Ensure coverage and quality of antenatal care	1.1.1	Improve quality of on-going programmes on early identification of risk mothers and providing quality antenatal care by A. Screening all mothers for medical conditions B. Conducting all routine testing procedures (VDRL, Blood grouping and Rh, Hb, Urine albumin and sugar etc.)			Programmes available	FHB of Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)	.	30,000.00

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
					C. continuous iron. And other micro nutrient supplementation programmes						
					D. effective health promotional activities – development of communication materials, innovative approaches such as antenatal classes (e.g. self-monitoring of weight gain)						
		1.2	Ensure coverage and quality of natal care services	1.2.1	<p>Improve access to EOC and EMOC facilities by:</p> <p>A. upgrading labour rooms</p> <p>B. improving physical facilities and equipment required for care of the new-born at all referral hospitals – Base Hospitals upwards.(further develop SBCUs, NICUs)</p> <p>C. using protocols and standard guidelines for management of new-borns</p> <p>D. Using of program</p> <p>E. Strengthening proper infection control methods at institutions</p>		Facile provided in MOH Officers	MoH and FHB		USD 50000.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
		1.3	Ensure coverage and quality of postnatal care	1.3.1	1.3.1.Breast feeding promoting activities to be implemented in the early neonatal period at all institutions(Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative BFHI)			Program mes available	MoH and PCs		3,000.00
				1.3.2	1.3.2.Ensure availability of an appropriate referral system				MoH		
				1.3.3	Training in Essential new-born care given to all relevant health personnel				MoH, FHB MoH, PC		
				1.3.4	1.3.4.Develop and ensure utilization of protocols and standard guidelines for management of new-borns						
				1.3.5	1.3.5.Provide facilities for advanced new-born care in all referral hospitals by: provision of required equipment , training of personnel						
				1.3.6	1.3.6. Ensure active implementation of the field based postnatal services linked with appropriate referral system						

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
2	Enable all children under five years of age to survive and reach their full potential for growth and development through provision of optimal care	2.1	Ensure the provision of quality child care services at both field and institutional settings	2.1.2	Develop and apply relevant protocols and guidelines on Child Health	2.1.1	develop a strategic plan on child health	MOH and FHB	1.50		
				2.1.3	Supply necessary equipment and other supplies to all institutions (including field)				300.00		
				2.1.4	Promote community participation and enhance knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of common causes of morbidity among children under 5 (e.g. prevention of infections, home accidents and other causes of ill health)		15.00				
		2.2	Maintain optimal nutritional status by implementing evidence based interventions	2.2.2	Regular monitoring of growth of all under five children	2.2.1	Development of the national strategic plan on infant and young child feeding	MoH, FHB	.		
								MoH, Provincial/ District Health Authorities FHB, MBH	20.00		
				2.2.3	Improve nutritional status of children under five years by promoting appropriate integrated young child feeding (IYCF) practices in all districts		10.00				

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
				2.2.4	Capacity building of health staff on child health and nutrition			FHB/ Provincial/District Health Authorities	50.00		
				2.2.5	Supplement all children under five years with age appropriate micronutrients, supplementary food i.e. Vitamin A, Thripasha.			MH, FHB/ Provincial/District Health Authorities, Nutrient Coordination Division and Medical Supplies Division (MSD)	200.00		
		2.3	Ensure evidence based practice in the management of childhood illnesses	2.3.1	Develop management protocols for common childhood illnesses	2.3.2	Develop management protocols for common childhood illnesses	MoH, FHB	5.00		
						2.3.3	Capacity building of primary care physicians on common childhood illnesses	FHB	5.00		
				2.3.4	Promote community participation and enhance knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of common causes of morbidity among children under 5 (E.g. prevention of infections, home accidents and other causes of ill health)			FHB, HEB	5.00		
		2.4	Implement multi sectorial programmes to improve environmental sanitation with community participation	2.4.1	Develop a plan of action to be implemented at the district and divisional levels, in collaboration with the local authorities and other relevant sectors, taking into consideration, the 'local' priorities			Environmental and Occupational Health Unit of MoH, Provincial/District Health Authorities	5.00		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
3	Ensure that children aged 5 to 9 years and adolescents realize their full potential in growth and development in a conducive and resourceful physical and psychosocial environment	3.1	improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls and other needy children	3.1.1	Improve nutrition education and related activities in schools				MoH in collaboration with the MoE	15.00	
				3.1.2	Improve coverage and quality of school feeding programmes				ME Health Education Bureau (HEB) and FHB.	50.00	
				3.1.3	Review and revise the on-going nutrition education programmes in schools and ensure effective implementation (specially for adolescents)				MoE with support from MoH	10.00	
				3.1.4	Increase community awareness				MoE and HEB in addition to the FHB.	10.00	
		3.2	Expand coverage and improve quality of school medical inspections (SMIs)	3.2.1	Expand the coverage to all schools Improve the quality of SMIs by providing necessary equipment and supplies				MoH and Provincial, District and Divisional Health Authorities in Collaboration with the MOE and PDS	50.00	
				3.2.3	Improve the referral system				MoE /school authorities	50.00	
									Provincial and District Health Authorities		
								PCs. Health care institutions and schools	5.00		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
				3.2.4	Ensure correction of defects with appropriate follow up at school level and field level			PCs and Health care institutions.	50.00		
		3.3	Ensure adequate immunization of all school children	3.3.1	Improve coverage of Rubella and adult Tetanus diphtheria (aTd) of all school children between 10 – 14 years			PCs (Provincial and District health authorities)	25.00		
		3.4	Improve psychosocial health of secondary school children			3.4.1	Teachers to be trained in identifying psychosocial problems and providing guidance and counselling in all secondary schools	MoE and MoH	25.00		
		3.5	Improve knowledge and attitudes on sexual/reproductive health Conduct targeted programmes to prevent substance abuse			3.5.1	Conduct a comprehensive educational programme focusing on : sexual health / reproductive health through : implementation of ongoing activities aimed at promoting knowledge on sexual / reproductive health with monitoring of the effectiveness of such programmes	MoE supported by the MoH	50.00		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
		3.6	Promote healthy life skills among adolescent school children	3.6.1	Strengthen activity based life skills training programmes through review and revision of curricula and training of teachers			MoE, NIE with support from the MoH	10.00		
			3.6.2	Skill based educational activities focusing on promoting their own health and those around them e.g. monitoring growth				MoE and Provincial Education Departments (PEDs) supported by the MoH	15.00		
		3.7	Establish schools as health promoting settings			3.7.1	School authorities in collaboration with health authorities to identify activities relevant to health promoting schools after an assessment of the situation			MoE and Provincial PEDs supported by the MoH	25.00
						3.7.2	Promote establishment of school health clubs that will carry out the relevant activities			MoE and PEDs supported by the MoH	10.00
		3.8	Improve environment within the school	3.8.1	Ensure the required facilities for water supply and sanitary facilities are available to all school children (according to standards)			MoE supported by MoH school authorities Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCPWS)	Budget stipulated under education		

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
				3.8.2	Promote student participation in activities related to keeping the school environment clean (e.g. polythene free environment, keeping sanitary facilities clean , proper disposal of refuse, cleanliness of canteen etc.)				MoE, PDEs supported by MOH and school authorities with the support of MWSD	25.00	
		3.9	Establish an effective school dental services and dental health information system	3.9.1	<p>Improve access and quality of dental services to all children aged 3 – 13 years of age by</p> <p>A. expanding the facilities and services at school dental clinics and those at the referral clinics</p> <p>B. Conduct outreach dental clinics in schools located in remote areas.</p> <p>C. Following guidelines for establishment and conducting school dental clinics</p> <p>D. Proper monitoring of services at MOH and school levels and to ensure collaboration between school authorities and dental health services</p>			MoH – Deputy Director General (Dental Services) and FHB in collaboration with the Provincial, District and Divisional health authorities	50.00		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
						3.9.2	Establishment of a dental health information system and monitor regularly		MoH – Deputy Director General (Dental Services) and FHB	5.00	
4	Promote health status of out of school adolescents (with focus on psycho social health)	4.1	Promote physical health of out of school children			4.1.1	Empower out of school adolescents to promote their own health. Programmes to be implemented via mass media, youth groups etc.		MoH and HEB	50.00	
		4.2	Provide opportunities for the out of school adolescents to have access to and link with the health system at the divisional level where they could have access to services that will promote their health			4.2.1	Identify common problems among this group and involve the community to develop appropriate programmes e.g. conduct of group seminars, life skills development programmes etc. by local youth groups.		MoH and HEB	50.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
						4.2.2	Develop and implement an Adolescent friendly health service which will include a community based counselling service based at the Medical Officer of Health offices or appropriate field settings –For this purpose MOHs and relevant field staff should be appropriately trained		MoH and Provincial Health Departments (PHDs)	50.00	
						4.2.3	Identify common problems among this group and involve the community to develop appropriate programmes e.g. conduct of group seminars, life skills development programmes etc. by local youth groups.		MoH, PHDs	25.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
		4.3	Improve knowledge and attitudes on sexual/reproductive health			4.3.1	Implement educational programmes aimed at improving knowledge on sexual health / reproductive health (with a focus on prevention of sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS) and promoting healthy sexual behaviour		MoH,-HEB	25.00	
		4.4	4.4 Conduct targeted programmes to prevent substance abuse			4.4.1	Conduct targeted programmes to prevent substance abuse using mass media		MoH -HEB	20.00	
5	Promote the health status of all children with special reference to vulnerable disadvantaged and children in the former conflict affected areas	5.1	Identify the service needs	5.1.1	Conduct a detailed situation analysis				MoH in collaboration with the Provincial Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (PMH)	50.00	
		5.2	Re-establish the health unit system to provide preventive and primitive health services	5.2.1	Provide all preventive and primitive health services implemented through the health unit system (e.g. immunization, growth monitoring etc.				MoH in collaboration with the PMH	50.00	
				5.2.2	Innovative health educational programmes focusing on developing positive attitudes towards health.				HEB	50.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
		5.3	Re-establish the system for provision of curative care service with focus on improved access to those who have special needs	5.3.1	Develop curative care facilities (both physical facilities as well as human resource needs) specifically focusing on rehabilitation of the physically disabled, both at the institutional and community levels.			MoH, Provincial Health Authorities	750.00		
				5.3.2	Make available support needs on a continuing basis by establishing facilities for manufacture of required implementation (e.g. establishing workshops to manufacture artificial limbs).				250.00		
		5.4	Enhance the availability of community based support services to promote psychosocial health	5.4.1	Provide training to all health staff working in these areas, to undertake activities promoting community participation, community based counselling programmes			MoH	50.00		
				5.4.2	Divisional level health staff to promote community participation in activities towards establishment of youth organizations			MoH	50.00		
					5.4.3	Establish community based counselling services for children including the disabled.		MoH	50.00		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)	Budget in USD*
					Existing	No.	New				
6	Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of MCH programme that would generate quality information to support decision making					6.1.1	Establish a reporting system on child mortality		MoH and FHB	2.00	
7	Promote research for policy and practice in MCH					7.1.1	Develop a child mortality data base		MoH and FHB	50.00	
						7.1.2	Conduct birth cohort study		MoH and FHB	10.00	
						7.1.3	Conduct research on health status and related problems		MoH, FHB	25.00	
TOTAL										2,708.50	33,000.00

SECTION 4: PROTECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN

1. INTRODUCTION

The protection and care of children ensures the implementation of the rights of children to be free of abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence. It will essentially have two principal objectives: protection from harm inflicted by others, and fulfilling the humanitarian imperative of access to services and relevant assistance.

Children are all persons below the age of 18, and because of their physical and psychological immaturity need special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection before and after birth¹¹. The family is the fundamental unit of society. It is imperative that children should survive, grow and develop in families and a caring and nurturing social environment in order to, and eventually participate as a responsible adult¹². To guarantee an enabling environment for the growth and well-being of children the State should provide the necessary protection and assistance so that full responsibilities towards children can be successfully accomplished.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

By creating the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MWCA) in September 2015, the Government of Sri Lanka established one Line Ministry as the overarching government agency dedicated to children's issues and for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Ministry also coordinates the activities of the two key institutions involved in child protection – the National Child Protection Authority and the Department of Probation and Child Care Services, and functions as the technical line Ministry for Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services. Overseeing the implementation of the NPA 2016-2020 was a core responsibility of the MWCA.

¹¹Convention on the Rights of the Child, Preamble, 1989

¹²Sri Lanka Charter on the Rights of the Child, 1992

The Ministry is also responsible for the disbursement of funds to the central and Provincial Ministries to carry out the NPA.

The need for a coordinated, efficient and comprehensive mechanism for child protection and development led to the creation of District Child Development Committees (DCDC) at district level. These consist of officers from different government sectors relevant to child protection, NGOs, religious leaders, and others involved in children's affairs. The committee is empowered to monitor all aspects of the implementation of child rights in individual districts. This enables the adoption of a holistic, pro-active approach to children's issues. In April 2008 the National Coordination Committee on Child Protection was formed under the leadership of the MWCA to strengthen coordination at the national level.

Several laws were passed in a number of areas to strengthen children's rights and to enhance their protection. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act 2003 has served to strengthen child labour law by increasing the minimum age of employment from 12 to 14 years and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years. Reform of the existing law led to a more child or victim focused and protective approach as opposed to an exclusively criminal process of protecting children¹³. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, provides for protection orders to be urgently obtained to safeguard women and children suffering and at risk of domestic violence, and responses have been introduced that look into basic needs such as housing and safety, and the economic needs of victims; the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2006 addressed child trafficking, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Act 2007 introduced the best interest of the child as a general principle of interpretation that will apply to all laws and actions relating to children.

¹³[Sri Lanka Country Report on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), 3rd and 4th Periodic Reports (Consolidated) to the Committee on the Right of the Child, October 2008.

The Government recognized that any effort to effectively uplift the situation of Sri Lankan children must be undertaken in full recognition of the socio-economic context and families within which they live. Therefore, poverty alleviation is a key platform for action.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

In 2005, the National Child Protection Authority received 315 reports of child abuse and child abuse-related incidents; in 2008 there were 1,549 such reports. In 2009 there were 1,391 cases of child abuses and in 2010 there were 3,892 cases have been reported respectively. **Reporting of “child abuse and infringements of child rights in Sri Lanka have more than trebled since 2005¹⁸ Despite the increase in reported cases of child abuse including physical abuse, neglect, and sexual and emotional abuse, many cases of child abuse go unpunished due to administrative and enforcement factors. Preference of the child victims and their families to avoid publicity and social embarrassment, and reluctance to come forward and testify in court is perhaps an indication that the number of reported cases is just the tip of the iceberg, representing only a minor part of a much larger problem that is demanding attention.

A multiplicity of factors which include social and economic poverty, ignorance, domestic violence, and single parent families contribute to the present state of child abuse in Sri Lanka¹⁴. Children whose mothers have migrated to the Middle East leaving children in the care of the father or a relative are adversely affected physically and psychologically, and are often subjected to abuse at the hand of close relatives and friends. The promotion of tourism in Sri Lanka has created opportunities for foreign tourists interested in the sexual exploitation of children to visit Sri Lanka leading to a host of issues related to child abuse.

¹⁴Thilakarathne, Indeewara, [Is the Nation Prepared to Eradicate this Social Plight? Child abuse and Commercial Exploitation of Children](#), Sunday Observer, 01 April 2007

** National Child Protection Authority

¹⁸Gunetilleke, Sunday Times, 17 May 2009

The impact of child abuse has been connected with adverse physical and mental health in children, which can last a whole lifetime. Research on the possible consequences of child abuse has clearly shown the cost incurred to society. Various systems are involved, including law enforcement, judiciary, health, and public social services as these need to respond efficiently to such incidents and support the child victim. In the final analysis, child abuse, neglect and exploitation impact not only on the individual child but the society as a whole.

4. VISION AND MISSION



5. PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROTECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN

Proposed interventions in the 2016-2020 Plan for Protection and Care of Children have been designed to impact on three areas namely, Juvenile Justice, Children in Need of Protection and Care, and Child Labour and Sexual Exploitation, Sale, Trafficking and Abduction of Children. Therefore Key issues, objectives and plans of action are presented under each of these areas separately.

5.2. JUVENILE JUSTICE

5.1.1 Key issues

- The tension between social welfare and social control – that is, focusing on rehabilitation and reform in the best interests of the child versus focusing on punishment and protecting society from certain bad elements.
- Delay or deviation by authorities compounded by unclear procedures and processes in ensuring proper care and protection of the child

5.1.2 Objectives

- To implement the CYPO and ACPA Act as the principal child protection law of Sri Lanka
- To ensure that in all matters dealing with children within the justice system, the welfare of the child is of paramount concern.
- To ensure that the legal procedures and treatment meted out to children within the justice system respects the child's sense of dignity and worth and ensures protection of the rights of the child.

Table 4.1: Plan of Action for Juvenile Justice

Objectives

- 1) To implement the CYPO and NCPA Act as the principal child protection law of Sri Lanka
- 2) To ensure that in all matters dealing with children within the justice system, the welfare of the child is of paramount concern.
- 3) To ensure that the legal procedures and treatment meted out to children within the justice system respects the child's sense of dignity and worth and ensures protection of the rights of the child

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No.	New			
1	Implement the CYPO and NCPA Act as the principal child protection law of Sri Lanka	1.1	Policy formulation	1.1.1	Develop a comprehensive juvenile justice policy with a set of measures aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency (integrate Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Delinquency).			Policy available	Ministry of Justice, National Child Protection Authority(NCPA)	Rs. 2.00
2	Ensure that in all matters dealing with children within the justice system, the welfare of the child is of paramount concern	2.1	Legal Reforms	2.1.1	Amend the CYPO to bring it in line with the fundamental principles for the treatment of juveniles to ensure the child's best interest remains paramount			Progressing	Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No.			
				2.1.2	Undertake a review of marriage laws in the country in the context of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and child protection			Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00
				2.1.3	Amend the law so that young people between 16 and below 18 who marry are not criminally penalized.			Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00
				2.1.4	Child Opinion: Review national and provincial legislation to remove restrictions, and incorporate affirmative actions by State to give effect to the child's right to express his or her views and such views to be given due weight in any judicial or administrative proceedings affecting the child			Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						2.1.5	Develop standards and guidelines to ensure the proper application in practice of the rights of the child to express an opinion for example, in the following cases (i) child abuse or neglect (as child victim or child witness); (ii) juvenile justice proceedings; (iii) adoption; and (iv) administrative proceedings regarding education, health, living conditions, etc.	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Rs. 5.00
3	Ensure that in all matters dealing with children within the justice system, the welfare of the child is made of paramount concern.	3.1	Reform procedures to give effect to the implementation of the CYPO	3.1.1	Establishment of procedures and institutions specifically applicable to juveniles, without resorting to criminal law proceedings in court			Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00
				3.1.2	Establish "child friendly" juvenile courts either as separate units or as part of existing district courts. These must be child friendly places in existing Court premises for cases involving children. Where this is not immediately feasible for practical reasons, appoint specialized judges or magistrates to deal with cases of juvenile justice.		Two Juvenile courts established		Rs. 10.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	New			
				3.1.3	Pilot Children's Magistrate's Courts in identified locations with the ultimate target of having a Children's MC for every province, if necessary				Rs. 5.00
				3.1.4	Prepare user-friendly handbooks for the easy understanding of key legal standards.				
				3.1.5	Prepare a Code of Ethics for all these officers involved in child protection work.				Rs. 1.00
		3.2	Improve Law enforcement	3.2.1	Prioritise child protection cases.			Ministry of Justice Attorney Generals Department	05 (1X5)
				3.2.2	Install child-friendly measures for recording children's evidence to eliminate trauma of giving evidence in court			National Child Protection Authority- Department of Police/Women and Children Police Desk,	
				3.2.3	Expand dedicated Children and Women's Police Desk by 50% and train relevant police officers.		40 functioning Police Desks		
				3.2.4	Strengthen the monitoring and follow up on the cases				

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No.			
				3.2.5	Conduct, promote and/or support educational and other campaigns to raise awareness of the need and other obligation to deal with children alleged of violating the penal law in accordance with of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.			Ministry of Justice	
				3.2.6	Conduct regular trainings for all members of law enforcement and judiciary on the content and meaning of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the CYPO, and also include information on related issues such as social and other		Regular training provided by the NCW		Rs. 10.00
Total									Rs. 48.00

5.1 Children in Need of Protection and Care

These children include children in institutional care, children with disabilities, abused and neglected children, children of migrant mothers, street children, and children affected by the former armed conflict. These children suffer from deprivation, exploitation, and neglect for no fault of their own and for reasons beyond their control.

5.2.1 Children in Institutional Care

5.2.1.1 Key Issues:

- **Institutionalization is being used as an easier option by parents with problems in caring for their children.**
- **The practice of separating child victims and child suspects from their families and placing them through court order in remand homes and even detention homes.**
- **Children too long in institutional care receive little stimulation and individual attention, which are both needed for them to grow to their full potential**
- **Institutionalized children are definitely at risk of harm in terms of attachment disorder and developmental delays in social, behavioral, and cognitive domains¹⁵⁻¹**
- **Children in Remand Homes, Certified Schools leave before 18 and face problems of resettling (especially those who are victims)**
- **Inadequate qualified staff**

¹⁵⁻¹ Johnson, Rebecca, *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, Chapter on Young children in Institutional Care at Risk of Harm, University of Birmingham - <http://tva.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/7/1/34>

- **The concept of social/community worker is not applied at grassroot level although there are number of officers functioning within different Government Departments.**
- **These children are not prepared for the world socially and economically**
- **Lack of integrated response (Administration issues such as coordination with Provinces)**

5.2.1.2 Objectives

- **To prevent separation of children from families/strengthening family care**
- **To improve the quality of alternative forms of care when family care is not possible.**
- **To provide opportunities for children to express their views with regard to their care arrangements.**
- **To create a social protection system.**
- **To provide opportunities for children to acquire appropriate social and economic skills to enable them to transfer smoothly to the society**
- **To change attitudes, promote better quality practices, and increase accountability in public and private child care services through capacity building**

Table 4.2: Plan of Action for Institutionalized Children

Objectives

- 1) To prevent separation of children from families/strengthening family care
- 2) To improve the quality of alternative forms of care when family care is not possible.
- 3) To provide opportunities for children to express their views with regard to their care arrangements.
- 4) To create a social protection system.
- 5) To provide opportunities for children to acquire appropriate social and economic skills to enable
- 6) To change attitudes, promote better quality practices, and increase accountability in public and private child care services through capacity building
- 7) Them to transfer smoothly to the society
- 8) To change attitudes, promote better quality practices, and increase accountability in public and private child care services through capacity building

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No.			
1	Prevent separation of children from families/strengthening family care					1.1.1	Introduce a family foster care system	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 3.00
						1.1.2	Conduct a base line study to Identify children at risk and available sources of support for the family /child and workout an administrative mechanism to coordinate resources to deliver services to the family/child		Department of Probation and Child Care Services

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						1.1.3	Form community circles that promote social cohesion and mutual support to care for children		
2	Improve the quality of institutional care and alternative forms of care when family care is not possible	2.1	Improve quality of institutional care	2.1.1	Implement adequate payments to all (registered) children's homes on account of providing for the needs of each child			Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 20.00
				2.1.2	Follow up on and take steps to register all children's homes				Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services
				2.1.3	Develop and implement a master plan in association with provinces to improve the quality of institutional care in relation to infrastructure, man power, and psychosocial and vocational development of children (50 institutions per year)				
				2.1.4	Introduce medical inspection at entry and every three months			Rs. 5.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
		2.2	Effect legal reforms	2.2.1	Review and reform laws to protect children from preventable separation from their families, and also to remove any form of discrimination against children who have lost their parents.			Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (A devolved subject)	
						2.2.2	Expedite the proposed amendments to the Orphanages Ordinance		Rs. 1.00
3	To ensure best interests of the child	3.1	Ensure best interests of the child in determining placement of the child from the inception of procedures	3.1.1	Conduct regular meetings of Placement Committees in all children's homes and Introduce mechanisms for the child to receive adequate and accurate information, express their views and for their views to be given due weight with regard to their placement, and conditions and facilities in the orphanages and child care institutions			Department of Probation and Child Care Services,	Rs. 1.50
						3.1.2	Create a cadre of social workers, train them to deal with identified families and children (This programme is to be piloted within 30 divisions in 9 provinces with 60 Social Workers 100 million	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	
						3.1.3	Establish independent monitoring committees at national and provincial levels to measure progress	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Rs. 100.00
									Rs. 1.50

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
4	To create a social protection system.	4.1	Strengthen capacity of families to care for their children, and of extended families and communities to provide community and family-based forms of care			4.1.1	Pilot a system of integrating child and family support services (Initially in 10 Divisional secretariats)	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 2.00
5	Provide opportunities for children to acquire appropriate social and vocational skills to enable them to transfer smoothly to the world work	5.1	Promote life skills and knowledge, particularly in relation to protection issues in connection with abuse and exploitation among children at all levels of society	5.1.1	Plan and implement programmes focussed on child rights, and provide knowledge on how children can protect themselves from abuse, including the dangers of trafficking and exploitation and provide opportunities for children to receive counselling and psycho-social support .improve and extend this activity			National Child Protection Authority, Department of Probation and child Care Services , Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relation	Rs. 100.00
				5.1.2	Improve programmes to include the development of social and vocational skills of children in institutional care			Non Formal Education unit of the Ministry of Education, Vocational Authority, And MWCA	Rs. 1.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						5.1.3	Provide opportunities for children to engage in sports and creative arts(L)	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 50.00
6	Change attitudes, promote better quality practices, and increase accountability in public and private child care services through capacity building	6.1	Regulate and monitor(S) as well as capacity build public and private care and foster care systems.(L)	6.1.1	Revise and enforce existing minimum standards applicable to selection of personnel as well as infrastructure for care			Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 1.00
				6.1.2	Identify and provide required psychosocial support			Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 5.00
				6.1.3	Capacity building of staff engaged in child care services with special emphasis on accountability			Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 40.00
				Total Budget					

5.3.2 Children with Disabilities

These children include children with long term physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairment which hinders full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

5.3.2.1 Key issues

- While all children may become the victims of abuse, disabled children are particularly vulnerable to violence and conflict combined with poverty.
- Non availability of special training and care-related services for children with physical and mental impairments
- The need for special help e.g. transport to school, accessing buildings, flexible and focused curriculum, skilled teachers, a supportive and encouraging community to participate and fully utilize the services

Table 4.3: Plan of Action for Children with Disabilities

1. To provide effective access to and the benefits of education, health care services, preparation for employment, rehabilitation programs, and recreation opportunities to all children with disabilities.
2. Foster the full integration of all children with disabilities into every aspect of society.

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions	
					Existing	No. New				
1	To provide effective access to and the benefits of education, health care services, preparation for employment, rehabilitation programmes, and recreation opportunities to all children with disabilities.	1.1	Undertake legal reform, policy development	1.1.1	Review national laws to include explicit provisions for the protection and exercise of the specific rights of children with disabilities in relation to access to inclusive/special education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance, and facilitate the child's active participation in the community			Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 3.00	
				1.2	Develop plans of action	1.2.1	Develop and establish a policy framework to take into account the protection and promotion of rights of children with disabilities		Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 2.50
						1.2.2	Develop (time-bound) plans of action with clear responsibilities and measurable outcomes to achieve the objectives.		Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	
2	Foster the full integration of all children with disabilities into every aspect of society.	2.1	Ensure access to educational facilities without discrimination	2.1.1	Identify weaknesses in the existing system to identify children with disabilities and make recommendations for action.			MoE with the MoH	Rs. 15.00	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
				2.1.2	Based on the recommendations strengthen the mechanism to identify such children and address their unmet needs.			MoE with the MoH and Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 10.00
				2.1.3	Plan and implement education programmes for children with disabilities, e.g., enrolment of children with disabilities to mainstream schools/inclusive education, and expand the availability of special education.*			MoE, PCs ,with MoH	Rs. 25.00
				2.1.4	Develop an infrastructure to facilitate the mobility of children with disabilities within school and other public premises			Ministry of Education, Ministry of Education with the Ministry of Health,Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Ministry of Housing and Construction	Rs. 75.00
		2.2	Expand special education programmes, to include non-formal special education, and vocational training.	2.2.1	Provide vocational training and life skills training for children with disabilities.			(i) State Ministry of youth Affairs, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 5.00
				2.2.2	Make available special educational programmes for children with specific disabilities in all schools that cater to children with disabilities.			(ii)MoE	Rs. 5.00
				2.2.3	Strengthen and make compulsory the training programmes for teachers who undertake special education.			MoE and NIE	Rs. 10.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						2.2.4	Provide incentives and opportunity for teaching children with disabilities anywhere in the country	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare and MoE	Stipulated under Education
		2.3	Provide Community-based care	2.3.1	Strengthen and extend integrated programmes for CBR, for e.g., increase training facilities for care-givers.			Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 10.00
						2.3.2	Develop a cadre of care-givers from within communities that need care for their children with disabilities		Rs. 50.00
						2.3.3	Develop standards for care-givers of disabled children		Rs. 50.00
						2.3.4	Provide rehabilitation facilities at community level		Rs. 50.00
						2.3.5	Conduct study to identify schools with inadequate outreach services and based on study provide required resources and take remedial action		Rs. 5.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						2.3.6	Undertake special nutrition programmes for children with disabilities	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 5.00
		2.4	Awareness raising on both prevention of disabilities and promoting social integration of those who are already disabled	2.4.1			Awareness raising to change negative attitudes toward children with disabilities, including the family and their communities, together with support programmes	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 2.00
				2.4.2			Awareness raising on causes and detection of abnormalities – with special emphasis on reducing congenital disabilities	Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	02.5.
				2.4.3			Provide sports and recreational facilities for children with disabilities at grass roots level on a national basis.	Ministry of Sports	Rs. 5.00
				2.4.4			Conduct annual cultural and sports programmes especially designed for disabled children, which provide for the participation of such children from all over the country.	Ministry of Sports	Rs. 2.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programmes/Activities		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						2.4.5	Develop a framework for corporate social responsibility and promote private sector participation towards assisting and funding vocational training, cultural, sports and recreational programmes for children with disabilities	Ministry of Sports and Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 2.00
		2.5	Strengthen system to monitor all non-state special schools	2.5.1	Register all non-state special schools	2.5.2	Prepare professional standards for the training of teachers in Special Education	MoE	Rs. 1.00
						2.5.3	Develop monitoring and reporting mechanism for all special schools	MoE and NIE	Rs. 10.00
								MoE	Rs. 5.00
Total Budget									Rs. 347.50

5.3.3. Abused and Neglected Children

These children include those who have been physically, psychologically and sexually abused and exploited child workers, child victims of trafficking and commercial sex networks, children abused in homes by family members, and children abused in schools, child care institutions and religious establishments.

When the basic needs of the child are not met, or when their rights are violated, as with cases of child abuse, exploitation and neglect, including trafficking and involvement in commercial sex networks, the State has an obligation to intervene to assist such affected children.

5.3.3.1 Key Issues

- The procedures and measures provided in the 1939 Children and Young Persons Ordinance (CYPO) have not being followed for a long time.
- Short supply of essential facilities to carry out duties within the relevant authorities
- Adherence to procedures relating to probation work covering care and protection in the initial response to child abuse are over-shadowed with pre-occupation with criminal prosecutions.
- Foster care in Sri Lanka is limited.
- Intervening in the lives of victimized children before negative patterns of behavior, low self-esteem and damaged characters are established.
- Conditions for the delivery of effective and efficient services such as the following are lacking.
 - ✓ Professionally and technically competent Staff
 - ✓ Facilities to reach the most distant communities, specially the economically and socially disadvantaged groups;
 - ✓ Supervision of work ;
 - ✓ A promotion scheme to ensure efficient and timely response;
 - ✓ Availability of appropriate infrastructure; and
 - ✓ Support for developing human resources

Table 4.3: Plan of Action for Children with Disabilities

Objectives

- 1) Strengthen and expand a protection response system which covers all affected children
- 2) Emphasize the prevention aspects and emphasize the importance of protection

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
1	Strengthen and expand a protection response system which covers all affected children	1.1	Legal reform	1.1.1	Strengthen CYPO with necessary amendments and other subsidiary legislation to secure the commitment of State health, education and social welfare services to prioritise child protection cases.				Ministry of Justice	Rs. -
				1.1.2	Develop legal procedures to preserve and promote a sustained caring environment for the child victims.					Rs. -
				1.1.3	Make provision in the law for periodic inspection of all institutions providing custodial care for children including religious institutions in which there are children					Rs. -

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
						1.1.4	Develop guidelines to address issues of custody, health, education and welfare for the child in relation to court decisions in the context of upholding the best interests of the child.		Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.50
						1.1.5	Promote interaction, which makes stakeholders accountable in fulfilling their obligation to protect the rights of children		Department of Probation and Child Care Services and Department of Police	Rs. 2.50
		1.2	Policy development			1.2.1	Review and develop policies as required to which ensure the protection of the rights of children: (a) Define and promote a child-friendly environment in all sectors relevant to children		MWCA	Rs. 0.20

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
							(b) Include child rights issues in the guidelines and the information and training packages in relation to all sectors (c) Develop social security schemes for all children, focusing on children with disabilities, children without parental care, and children living in difficult circumstances. (d) Ensure mandatory participation of children in committees relating to child issues.			

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
		1.3	Develop plans of action			1.3.1	Develop (time-bound) plans of action with clear institutional responsibilities and measurable outcomes for the systematic delivery of care and protection services for all child victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation.		MWCA	Rs. 0.20
2	Emphasize the prevention aspects and emphasize the importance of protection.	2.1	Coordinating Child Protection Services	2.1.1	Identify a single dedicated national complaints, counselling and information hotline and ensure its effective operation				National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 1.00
				2.1.2	Strengthen facilities for follow-up on all complaints received				i) National Child Protection Authority (ii) Department of Labour (iii) Department of Probation and Childcare Services (iv) Department of Police	Rs. 2.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
						2.1.3	Provide adequate financial and human resources for the effective functioning of the hotline and follow-up action.		MWCA	Rs. 5.00
						2.1.4	Promote public awareness on existence of the hotline, emphasizing the ready availability of information relevant to child protection			Rs. 1.50
		2.2	Capacity development, both human and financial resources, and ensure accountability			2.2.1	Define roles and responsibilities of all agencies and officers at different levels delivering child protection services.		MWCA	Rs. 0.20
				2.2.2	Develop/strengthen information management systems relating to protection of children in need				National Child Protection Authority and the Department of Police, Department of Probation and Child Care Services, Department of Labour and Department of Police	Rs. 8.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
						2.2.3	Strengthen Probation and Child Care Services, and streamline them functioning under a central (coordinating) authority, with common policies and practices concerning child protection.		National and Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 2.50
						2.2.4	Provide all officers of Probation and Child Care Services with necessary office facilities, communication and transport so that they can take their services to needy children and families in an efficient manner		Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 2.00
						2.2.5	Train Probation Officers and Child Care Officers to be professionally and technically competent to respond effectively to cases of children in "trouble with the law" Juvenile Justice and child abuse and exploitation.		Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 1.50

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes		Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No. New Programmes			
						2.2.6	Provide adequate and skilled supervision system which covers all Probation Officers and which is linked to a promotion scheme and opportunities for upward mobility.	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 1.00
						2.2.7	Design a comprehensive skills development plan on the importance of child protection and the laws in existence for law enforcement personnel at all levels.	Department of Police	
				2.2.8	Provide guidelines to Police officers under section 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979 as a means of empowering the police to divert child offenders away from the criminal justice process in appropriate circumstances.			National Child Protection Authority and the Department of Police	Rs. 5.00
				2.2.9	Awareness raising of the judiciary on child care and protection issues		Ministry of justice is already engaged in these activities	National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 1.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
						2.2.10	Awareness raising in doctors, particularly Judicial Medical Officers and related hospital personnel on care and protection issues.		Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.50
		2.3	Increase and improve rehabilitation and related facilities and services of quality to child victims of abuse and exploitation			2.3.1	Establish/improve facilities and services in each province for rehabilitation, particularly of sexually abused children – new centres, vocational and rehabilitation centres to provide necessary skills and knowledge.		Provincial Probationary Departments	Rs. 18.00
						2.3.2	Establish a national counselling centre for children with a focus on child abuse and exploitation/importance of protecting children		National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 120.00
						2.3.3	Conduct a study to determine the quality of counselling services provided in schools as a basis for development and expansion		National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 3.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
		2.4	Child participation and Community mobilization			2.4.1	Expand the scope for child participation in child related activities in all sectors	Is already being implemented	MWCA	
						2.4.2	Create opportunities for the child to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either through a representative or a body/institution		Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.20
						2.4.3	Strengthen existing Child Protection Committees in schools and expand such committees to schools island wide.	Existing Committees 442		Rs. 0.20
						2.4.4	Establish vigilance committees at the community/village level	15 programmes	National Child Protection Authority	
						2.4.5	Monitor child rights in communities, schools, and institutions dealing with child related issues		National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 7.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes			Base Line Data	Responsible Agencies	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
		2.5	Increase the awareness and understanding of issues and interventions relating to the protection of children			2.5.1	Conduct study to determine existing coverage of protective education for children which is important for prevention of abuse		National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 3.00
						2.5.2	Expand coverage of protective education for children and create awareness among children on how to both prevent and report abuse and exploitation.	76 programmes	National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 1.00
						2.5.3	Create public awareness on existing laws, reporting mechanisms, services available and community responsibility to report incidents of abuse and also encourage their engagement in preventive activities	48 programme plus the above	National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 1.00
Total Budget										Rs. 128.00

5.3.4 Children of Migrant Mothers

When women migrate there is an increased risk of abuse and exploitation of their children as the home environment lacks the most important caregiver who provides protection to the child. Children with disability are likely to be further affected and marginalized in the absence of their mother. All such children are often neglected, and many drop out of school.

With more than half the migrant labour force comprising of women the State is committed to put into place a support system to supervise and monitor the extent and quality of care and protection provided to the children of migrant mothers. A wide range of benefits and services have been articulated in a systematic plan, taking into account the needs of long-term socio-economic security. Structures and mechanisms need to be incorporated and strengthened wherever they are present to oversee the emotional, psychological, and social impact of children and families in the long-term absence of such mothers.

5.3.4.1 Key issues

- The increased potential for the abuse of children in environments that lack adequate or strong protective caregivers
- Children with disabilities are likely to be further affected and marginalized in the absence of their mothers
- Unavailability of systems to supervise and monitor the kind of care and protection given to these children

Objectives

- 1). To track all children of migrant mothers
- 2). To ensure that they receive the benefits and services set up for them and their caregivers
- 3). To determine the effectiveness of such services, and particularly focus on preventing the abuse, exploitation and neglect of such children, including the providing of access to services if such situations arise.

Table 4.5 Plan of Action for Children of Migrant Mothers

- 1) To track all children of migrant mothers
- 2) To ensure that they receive the benefits and services set up for them and their caregivers
- 3) To determine the effectiveness of such services, and particularly focus on preventing the abuse, exploitation and neglect of such children, including the providing of access to services if such situations arise.

No.	Objective	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Million (Rs.)	
					Existing Programmes	No.				New Programmes
1	Track all children of migrant mothers	1.1	Developing a comprehensive policy to create a protective environment for the children of migrant mothers			1.1.1	All migrant mothers to register with Divisional Secretariats as a pre-requisite for departure.	Bureau of Foreign Employment, Ministry of Foreign Employment	Rs. 0.50	
						1.1.2	Set up data base of all children of migrant mothers at divisional secretariat level			Bureau of Foreign Employment (Ministry of Foreign Employment)
						1.1.3	Establish a network to follow up the care of children of migrant mothers and functioning of care-givers.			

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No.	Objective	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Million (Rs.)
					Existing Programmes	New Programmes			
2	Ensure that they receive the benefits and services set up for them and their caregivers	2.1	Establish a plan to articulate the wide range of benefits and services, such as insurance schemes, pension schemes, education scholarships for children of migrant mothers	2.1.1	Identify the lead agencies responsible for the delivery of benefits and services and develop an action plan to increase effective coordination between responsible national and provincial level agencies for the delivery of benefits and services.			Ministry of Foreign Employment	Rs. 1.00
				2.1.2	Link children of migrant mothers and care-givers to relevant programmes aimed at improving the quality of care and protection – medical services, educational support, vocational training, etc.		Programmes available	Ministry of Foreign Employment, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	
				2.1.3	Develop and strengthen capacities of local state officers to coordinate and deliver such services.				Rs. 5.00

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No.	Objective	No.	Strategies	No.	Activities/Programmes		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Million (Rs.)	
					Existing Programmes	No. New Programmes				
3	Determine the effectiveness of such services, and particularly focus on preventing the abuse, exploitation and neglect of such children, including the providing of access to services if such situations arise	3.1	Establish a framework for the implementation and monitoring led by the Judiciary as the upper guardian of children, and utilizing the State official cadre ³⁹			3.1.1	Document good policies and practices and replicate them.		Department of Probation and Child Care Services and Provincial Probation and Child Care Services Department	Rs. 3.00
						3.1.2	Carry out research and studies to collate research evidence on most vulnerable children of migrant mothers such as the girl child, disabled children		Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 10.00
						3.1.3	Share research and studies at policy level. d) Organise symposia for public consultation and feedback.			Rs. 1.00
Total budget									Rs. 24.00	

5.3.5 Street children

These children belong to one of three following categories:

- Children on the street with continuous family contact;
- Children on the street with occasional contact with families; and,
- Children who live on the street on their own (abandoned and orphaned children).

Their major income sources are begging, acting as porters, rag picking, selling fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous items, helping street vendors and tourists and engaging in child prostitution. Permanent street children live in family-like groups with a leader, and share almost everything including money, food and clothing.

Key issues

- Although generally help is offered in probation homes in traditional forms they require a different kind of shelter.
- Respect, protect and provide opportunities for street children.

Table 4.6: Plan of Action for Street Children

objectives:

1. To provide care and protection for all street children
2. To discourage children to live/work on streets

Objective	No.	Strategies	Activities/Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget Million (Rs)
			Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
Provide care and protection for all street children	1.1	Develop and implement plans of action to protect street children		1.1.1	Develop plans of action to protect street children focused on getting them off the streets.	NA	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 1.00
	1.2	Protect Street children		1.2.1	Establish Drop-in centres, rehabilitation centres	NA	Provincial Department of Probation and Child Care Services (ii) Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 5.00
				1.2.2	Sensitize family/community/local bodies			
				1.2.3	Provide identity cards for such children and their families living on streets			
				1.2.4	Initiate joint help-line/ protection programme Initiate programme (through the Ministry in-charge of Social Welfare) to register families of street children			
				1.2.5	Introduce economic empowerment/income generation for families to get them off the streets			
	1.3	Coordinate the responses to street children's rights by voluntary organizations and government authorities		1.3.1	Carry out studies and research to fill the information gap.	NA	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Rs. 5.00

Objective	No.	Strategies	Activities/Programmes			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget Million (Rs)
			Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes			
				1.3.2	Undertake capacity assessment of organizations working with street children and building the skills of workers dealing with them			Rs. 5.00
Discourage children to live/work on streets	2.1	Improve learning skills through non-formal channels of education		2.1.1	Establish and strengthen community Learning Centres to promote literacy/numeracy.	NA	Provincial Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 2.00
				2.1.2	Train and upgrade skills of teachers	NA	Ministry of Education	
				2.1.3	Streamline learning programmes to improve literacy and vocational skills with a focus on the interest and age of the child	NA		
	2.2	Provide facilities to enter mainstream education	2.1.4	Provide identification and other references required to enrol in mainstream school where possible. b) Provide financial assistance / grants to purchase schooling items c) Launch scholarship schemes	NA		Rs. 2.00	
Total								Rs. 20.00

5.2.7. Children Affected by Man Made and Natural disasters

In Sri Lanka for the past 26 years of the North-East conflict where more than 60% combatants of the militant group comprised of children under the age of 18 years and one third of them were girls. These children consist of child soldiers, internally displaced, the wounded, maimed and disabled, children with one parent/war widows, or orphans and unaccompanied children.

Sri Lanka also experienced natural disasters such as Tsunami, landslides and floods. This has highlighted the need for the present NPA to present an action plan to deal with this issue.

Key issues

- Remedy the loss of educational and economic opportunities.
- Disabilities, war related injuries and psychosocial issues.
- Reintegrating children with their families
- Children who have been placed in welfare centres need access to basic services, particularly healthcare, nutrition, safe water and sanitation and resume schooling and have access to psychosocial support
- Children orphaned or unaccompanied due to the conflict need institutional care with access to basic services and psychosocial support
- Children with disabilities will need access to community-based rehabilitation support.
- Unpreparedness for child protection in emergency situations due to natural disasters

Table 4.7. Plan of Action for Children Affected by Man-made and natural Disasters

Objectives:

1. To promote respect for the rights and dignity of all children affected man-made disasters. This includes children who have been forcibly recruited as combatants and who have now “surrendered” to the Government; children who have lost one or both parents and who are orphans; children who are “unaccompanied”; and children who are maimed/disabled
2. To undertake measures that promote their physical and psychological recovery and promote social and family integration
3. To minimize impact of natural disasters on children and their lives.

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No.	New			
1	To promote respect for the rights and dignity of all children affected by man-made disasters.	1.1	Implement a comprehensive and protective care system which will support the rehabilitation of all former child combatants who have “surrendered” to the Government	1.1.1	Review the inadequacies and resources available to improve the quality of care in the centres and based on the review, improve the quality of care			In progress at Vavuniya and Ramayana	Bureau of the Commissioner General for Rehabilitation and Reintegration	Rs. 5.00
				1.1.2	Based on the review, improve the quality of care					Rs. 50.00
				1.1.3	Revise if necessary rules of procedure for protective accommodation and rehabilitation centres					Rs. 5.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	New			
				1.1.4	Provide special clinical and medical treatment to address the needs of "child ex combatants" suffering from conflict related physical, emotional and social issues		In progress	MoH	Rs. 40.00
				1.1.5	Make individual assessments of the ex-combatants requiring specialized care and individual responses			Bureau of the Commissioner General for Rehabilitation and Reintegration and NCPA	Rs. 10.00
						1.1.6			Rs. 10.00
									Rs. 10.00
				1.1.7	Review the implementation of the special gazette in relation to the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child combatants.		In progress		Rs. 10.00
						1.1.8		Bureau of the Commissioner General for Rehabilitation and Reintegration, NCPA and PCs	Rs. 15.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions	
					Existing	No. New				
						1.1.9	Generate support for the rehabilitation and reintegration process among the general public, especially in the environs where protective accommodation and rehabilitation centres are located.		Rs. 25.00	
2	To undertake measures that promote their physical and psychological recovery and promote social and family integration	2.1	Identify children in need of special care and protection in relation to internally displaced families in the North and East. These include orphans, children of single parents, children who are “unaccompanied”, and develop interventions in relation to care and protection	2.1.1	Complete the data base on children affected by disaster			On going	National Child Protection Authority (ii) Ministry of Policy Planning and Economic Affairs (iii) Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation , Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management (iii) Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation , Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management	Rs. 20.00
						2.2.1	Develop interventions to provide support			Rs. 40.00
3	To minimise impact of natural disasters on children.	3.1	Ensure greater focus on children in disaster management			3.1.1	Include DRR into school curriculum	Ministry of Disaster Management , Disaster Management Centre(DMC) ,Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, National Child Protection Authority, Ministry of Education (MOE)		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing	No. New			
						3.1.2	Producing short documentary on landslides floods, tsunami, lightning, earth quakes and first aid.		Rs. 11.00
						3.1.3	Arrange Disaster related activities in schools/preschools to aware the children, teachers and parents - Awareness and Capacity building - Exhibitions - Essay, Drama and Art competitions - Established school Volunteer groups - School safety plans - Conduct awareness programmes for Law enforce officers		Rs. 73.60
		3.2	Policy development on Child based disaster management			3.2.1	Revision of the draft policy on disaster management		Rs. 4.00
						3.2.2	Prepare safety guidelines for school , nursery and child orphanages		
						3.2.3	Conduct studies related to children in the existing disaster management programmes/processes	DMC and MOE	Rs. 7.00
						3.2.4	Preparation of training manuals, conduct training on child based disaster management, school safety programmes, and awareness programmes for children	MET, DMC and MOE	Rs. 50.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions	
					Existing	No.				New
		3.3	Public awareness on disasters			3.3.1	Conduct special awareness programmes in National level events		MDM/ MOE	Rs. 9.00
Total budget									Rs. 389.60	

5.3. Child Labour

According to Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182¹⁶: Child labor is defined as

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict
- c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- d. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- e. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children

Accordingly, the State has set a minimum age for admission to employment, regulated hours and conditions of work, and is enforcing the law via penalties,

The Government strategy to the problem of child labour is not just in creating mechanisms to ensure that child labour is not exploitative, but in ensuring the effective elimination of child labour by addressing contributory factors. In addition, the State will adopt a holistic approach to protect children from economic exploitation by adopting within the poverty reduction strategy measures for the effective implementation of the rights of every child.

¹⁶ International Labour Organization <http://www.ilo.org>

5.3.1. Key Issues

- The 'hidden' nature of children who engage in domestic work in homes. – The absence of recognized legal rights has increased the scope for exploitation, making child domestic workers extremely vulnerable to verbal, physical and sexual abuse.
- Poverty at the household level.- Parents of poor and marginalized families do not understand nor accept the importance and relevance of formal education for their children because they are overwhelmed by the challenges of day-to-day living
- Hidden or invisible nature of sexual exploitation and trafficking
- Lack of reliable data on sexual exploitation and trafficking
- Although treatment and rehabilitation programs are provided largely by NGOs, due to their limited budget the numbers of children that can be reached with services is often limited.

Table 4.8: Plan of action to Eliminate Child labour

Objectives

1. To strengthen law enforcement against child domestic labour.
2. To change attitudes in families and communities with regard to child labour.
3. To protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation in relation to trafficking, sale, and commercial sex networks
4. Respond to the need of such children to counseling, therapy and rehabilitation

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes				
1	Strengthen law enforcement against child domestic labour	1.1	Effectively implement legal reforms relevant to child labour			1.1.1	Effectively implement existing laws and regulations against child labour particularly the worst forms of child labour.			Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations	Rs. 0.50
						1.2.1	Review the effectiveness of the existing penalties in the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act. Based on the review make relevant recommendations				
						1.1.3	Empower labour officers to take action against offenders through amendments to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act				

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes				
		1.2	Policy development	1.2.1	Initiate the development of a policy paper with a set of recommendations on Corporate Social Responsibility to contribute towards eliminating child labour.			In progress	Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations	Rs. 0.50	
				1.2.2	Mobilize all State employees to pledge that none will recruit children as domestic servants			Programmes being implemented through mass media etc.			
		1.3	Elimination of the worst forms of child labour	1.3.1	Expedite identification of all hazardous forms of child labour and give this publicity					Rs. 0.50	
				1.3.2	Conduct awareness for employers and the public on all hazardous forms of child labour						

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes				
		1.4	Strengthening key implementing agency and improving coordination among agencies	1.4.1	Increase the cadre of Labour officers who handle child labour issues					Rs. 5.00	
				1.4.2	Strengthen the capacity of Probation Officers to undertake follow-up on the wellbeing of victims of child labour					Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Rs. 0.50
				1.4.3	Prepare a training manual for officers dealing with child labour on the enforcement of the law, and to deal with child labour rights violations.					Department of Labour, and Department of Police and Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.50
				1.4.4	Expand Women and Children's Desk and improve coordination among police, probation, and labour officers.					Police Department, Department of Probation and Child Care Services, and Department of Labour	Rs. 1.00
				1.4.5	Integrate training on Children's issues into the basic training of Police Officers						

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No. New Programmes				
						1.4.6	Sensitize the Ministry of Health on child labour issues, especially in cases where the age of the child is unknown and a doctor needs to certify probable age of child.		Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations, Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	Rs. 0.50
				1.4.7	Implement the circular issued to officials of the Ministry of Health and doctors on the procedure of informing the Labour Department and NCPA if they come across cases of child labour or exploitation.				Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	Rs. -
		1.5	Provide family support, Vocational training and employment			1.5.2	Assist families to find an alternative income to replace their child's earnings.		Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare and Non Formal unit of the Ministry of Education	Rs. 2.00
						1.5.3	Encourage the establishment of self-help groups among families of former child labourers			

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No. New Programmes				
						1.5.4	Carry out an assessment and take affirmative steps to strengthen non-formal education programmes to prepare former child labourers for return to full-time education			
						1.5.5	National Vocational Training institutes should undertake vocational and skills training specifically for former child labourers, and to provide them with the proper certification and job placements or assistance to start self-employment.			Rs. 5.00
								1.5.5	Ministry of Skill Development and Vocational Training.	
2	Change attitudes in families and communities with regard to child labour	2.1	Mobilise civil society and media for creating awareness and for advocating against child labour	2.1.1	Design awareness campaigns for relevant state agencies to sensitize specific target groups (employers and public) on the need to eliminate child labour, and all hazardous forms of child labour.			In progress	Department of Labour	

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes				
				2.1.2	Development and implementation of a media campaign with specific messages focused on the demand for child labour.						Rs. 2.50
				2.1.3	Promotion of interpersonal awareness through field officers						
				2.1.4	Networking and developing watch/pressure groups and social partners to monitor incidences of child labour.						
				2.1.5	Mobilise media personnel to engage in open discussion and raising awareness						
				2.1.6	Disseminate information on child labour including in schools and government institutions.						
				2.1.7	Carry out regular national surveys to ascertain how many children are engaged in labour. Determine the trends on an annual basis.						

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (2016-2020)

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.				
				2.1.8	Undertake studies to assess reasons why children work, and devise ways to encourage and support children to get back to school; study the effectiveness of education incentive programmes					
				2.1.9	Monitor protective measures being implemented and employer compliance with relevant laws.					
		2.2	Improve knowledge			2.2.1	Carry out regular national surveys to ascertain how many children are engaged in labour. Determine the trends on an annual basis.(L)		Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations	Rs. 2.00
						2.2.2	Establish a database on child labour and monitor trends			
3	To protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation in relation to trafficking, sale, and commercial sex networks	3.1	Legal reform			3.1.1	Amend the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance to improve the identification of child sex offenders – currently sexual offences are not finger-printable.			
						3.1.2			(i) Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.20

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (2016-2020)

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.				
		3.2	Policy development and capacity building	3.2.1	Develop plans of action to protect children, with special emphasis on children in remote and rural areas, plantations, children living in tourist areas along the coastal belt particularly Negombo to Unawatuna, and combat and prevent child trafficking		Enact (Draft) Obscene Publications Act		Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.20
	3.2.2					Take remedial action against the trafficking of children both within country and outside with greater emphasis on stricter law enforcement, speedy prosecution and convictions.				Rs. 0.20
	3.2.4					Provision of sufficient resources for effective implementation				3.2.3
	3.2.5			Conduct public awareness on laws relating to child trafficking and the harmful effects thereof	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Rs. 2.50				
		3.3	Capacity building in law enforcement	3.3.1	Design a comprehensive skills development plan for law enforcement personnel at all levels, including Police and Prosecutors - in surveillance of trafficking processes				Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Rs. 2.00

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (2016-2020)

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme		Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.				
				3.3.2	Implement Skills Development Plan				National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 2.00
				3.3.3	Design a comprehensive sensitization plan for the Judiciary and implement				Ministry of Justice	Rs. 2.00
				3.3.4	Increase surveillance by law enforcement officials in high risk areas and monitor the rates of prosecutions and convictions				i) Department of Police (ii) NCPA Police post (iii) Tourist Police	Rs. 2.00
		3.4	Improving the knowledge base on trafficking			3.4.1	Review the effectiveness of the legal framework in relation to child trafficking.			
						3.4.2	Conduct a rapid assessment of commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking of children for exploitative employment		Ministry of Justice	Rs. 0.20
		3.5	Community Mobilizing to	3.5.1	Promote social partners to act as community vigilance groups at village level and intervene in communities to prevent children at risk of exploitation.	3.4.3	Undertake studies and research to collect qualitative and quantitative information on commercial sexual exploitation of children		National Child Protection Authority	Rs. 2.00

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (2016-2020)

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategies	No.	Programme			Baseline Data	No.	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions
					Existing Programmes	No.	New Programmes				
4	Respond to the need of such children to counselling, therapy and rehabilitation	4.1	Treatment and assistance for recovery	4.1.1	Provide medical and psychosocial assistance and counselling for victims, and ensure that victims who cannot return to their families are provided with alternative protective care.					MWCA, NCPA	Rs. 3.00
				4.1.2	Undertake training in counselling, psychosocial care and social behavioural skills to childcare officers working in such rehabilitation and reintegration work.					(i) Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	Rs. 5.00
				4.1.3	Undertake vocational and skills training specifically for victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking, and to provide them with the proper certification and job placements or assistance to start self-employment					NCPA, Ministry of Skill Development and Vocational Training.	Rs. 3.00
Total											Rs. 48.80

SECTION 5: ACCESS TO RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FACILITIES

1. INTRODUCTION

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are key factors related to child's physical, mental and social development. Inadequate access to improved sanitation facilities and safe drinking water, coupled with poor personal hygiene practices, would kill or sicken many children on a regular basis and lead to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for many others. The NPA therefore highlights the need for the improvement of access to safe drinking water, improved sanitary facilities and to educate children on the importance of their usage to ensure a healthy and active life, free of diseases that would originate from unsafe water, lack of sanitation and poor hygienic practices.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

Service for water supply is provided at three different levels; i.e. the Central Government, and Local Government bodies. The Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply and Urban Development Authority are responsible for planning and overseeing of water supply and sanitation in the country. Technical support to water supply and sanitation at all levels are provided by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS and DB) while approvals for household sanitary facilities, especially in urban areas, are granted by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. Provincial Councils and some local authorities to contribute towards this exercise.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The government is committed to an ambitious program to supply water for all, and investments have been made to construct a number of water supply schemes in all parts of the country. The coverage for safe water supply over the years has improved satisfactorily and as observed in 2009¹⁷ the achieved coverage was 80 percent and total sanitation coverage was 85.7 percent. According to UNICEF (2012) 11% of the population lack access to safe drinking water (35% in rural areas), 15% of the total population lack adequate sanitation facilities, and 19% of schools lack adequate safe water and sanitation facilities. However considerable disparities remain between urban and rural areas, the plantation sector, and other geographical locations and within Districts.

The key issues and challenges faced by the safe water supply and sanitation sector have been identified as; (i) Supply of safe drinking water and Sanitation for natural and man-made disaster areas (ii) Regional variations and insufficient access to water and sanitation facilities (iii) Inadequate attention and insufficient investments in sanitation (iv) Deterioration of quality of water sources and absence of systems of regular water quality testing and (v) Excessive per capita consumption

The present NPA therefore focuses on

- Improving water supply and sanitation facilities in schools and hospitals
- Sensitizing children, education staff and health staff to hygienic practices,
- Preserving the natural resource base, social benefits of water supply and sanitation facilities and their sustainability
- Educating children on the need of solid waste management at school and household level including treating solid waste disposal

¹⁷ Annual Report, Water Supply and Drainage Board. <http://www.waterboard.lk>

4. ISSUES

4.1. Issues related to water

- Location of a safe source of water conforming to the standards of the World Health Organization,
- Subsequent pollution during internal transmission and storage, and pollution due to agro chemicals
- Ground water pollution due to very high concentration of population and improper on-site disposal of waste water (E.g. Jaffna peninsula which has been dependent on ground water faces these problems due to abundance of agricultural enterprises.

4.2. Issues related to sanitation;

- Serious inadequacies in public institutions such as schools, hospitals etc.
- Privacy of the user of a toilet is of high importance in view of the increased consciousness of children of the adolescent age
- Cleanliness issues such as non-water accumulating floors within toilets and also in the access areas, adequate ventilation for an odorless environment, adequate daylight and lighting during darkness, non-slippery floors, walls and doors clad in materials which can be cleaned, water seals, provisions for protection of clothing during ablutions, water and soap for hand cleansing after ablutions.
- The Rights of the children with disabilities are not adequately recognized at a national level by the adoption of a National Policy. Sanitary provisions in institutions such as schools will have to be changed suitably


4.3. Issues Related to Solid Waste Management

- Inculcation of a correct attitude in the mind of the child in respect to solid waste on issues such as, generation, ownership, handling and final disposal
- Avoidance of the risk of cross pollution of on-site water resources and ambient air due to improper solid waste disposal
- Improved aesthetic environment
- Avoidance of the rodent activity and vector breeding

4.4. Issues Related to Solid Waste Disposal

- Inculcation of a correct attitude in minds of children on issues such as, generation, ownership, handling and final disposal,
- Avoidance of the risk of cross pollution of on-site water resources and air due to improper solid waste disposal
- Improved aesthetic environment
- Avoidance of the rodent activity and vector breeding

5. VISION AND MISSION OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION



Vision...

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities for all children in Sri Lanka.

Mission...

Providing safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and an education on the importance of their usage for a healthy and active life free of diseases to all children in Sri Lanka

Table 5.1: Plan of Action for Access to Reliable Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities

Objectives:

- 1) Improve water supply and sanitation schools and hospitals and common public places
- 2) Sensitize children on preservation of the natural resource base, social benefits of water supply sanitation and solid waste management, and conservation
- 3) Sensitize children on proper personal hygienic practices

No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programme		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing	No. New			
1	Improve Water Supply and Sanitation in schools and common public places	1.1	Provide safe water supply, toilets and solid waste management facilities in schools			1.1.1	Provide such facilities in 500 schools per year distributed in 9 provinces based on prior assessment by regional educational authorities	Ministry of Education (MoE)/ Provincial Department of Education (PDE, Urban Development Authority (UDA)and Local Authorities)	Rs. 150.00
		1.2	Provide safe water supply, toilets and solid waste management facilities common public places			1.2.1	Provide such facilities in 100 common public places per year distributed in 9 provinces based on prior assessment by provincial authorities	Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government	Rs. 14.00
		1.3	Provide rain water harvesting tanks for dry zone schools	1.3.1	Sustain rain water harvesting tanks in dry zone schools and provide in new areas				Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply/NWSDB

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programme		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing	No.			
						1.4.1	1.4.1.Renovate water supply systems in 500 schools, 50 teacher toilets per year, 120 Female student and 100 male student toilets per year in each of 09 provinces on prior assessment by regional educational authorities		
			1.4 Renovate water supply systems, toilets in schools with dilapidated facilities				2.1.1. National and International survey of child related water supply, sanitation and Solid Waste Management information and establish a data base **	MOE and PDE	Rs. 10.00
2	2. To sensitize children, education and health staff on hygienic practices, preservation of the natural resource base, social benefits of water supply, sanitation, and conservation	2.1	Collection of wide scope of knowledge available locally and internationally, consultation and compilation of information and dissemination to focal points					1). Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (2). MOE / PDE	Rs. 25.00
						2.1.2	Consultation, compilation and consolidation of the preparation of a handbook for selected usage by the stakeholders**		

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programme		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing	No. New			
						2.1.3	Collection of data/information from Ministry of Education/Ministry of Health ,	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply	Rs. 6.50
						2.1.4	Dissemination by publication and distribution to reach stakeholders (20,000 copies) of a Handbook *	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, NWSDB, ME	Rs. 5.00
						2.1.5	Assessment and selection of districts as well as schools for implementation of WSS/awareness	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, NWSDB, MoE	Rs. 25.00
						2.1.6	Awareness programmes for children on sanitation habits/hygiene promotion/catchment preservation/ environment protection through media ***		Rs. 7.00
3	3. Sensitize children on proper personal hygienic practices,	3.1	Sector arrangements for Plan and Design and implementation of water supply and sanitation project			3.1.1	Identification of partners and target beneficiary institutions/groups for project implementation *		Rs. 2.00
						3.1.2	3.1.2. Meetings/Discussions with Provincial Education / Health /NWSDB Officers for planning and identification of implementation procedures. *	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, NWSDB	Rs. 3.00

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No.	Objectives	No.	Strategy	No.	Programme		Base Line Data	Responsible Agency	Budget in Millions (Rs)
					Existing	No.			
						3.1.3	Awareness programmes for target school children (25 per year) on Sanitation Habits / Hygiene Promotion ***	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply	Rs. 10.00
						3.1.4	Advisory services for Planning and design water supply as well as sanitation facilities in schools	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply	Rs. 0.50
Total									Rs. 290.00

*** Long Term Programs

** Medium Term Programs

* Short term programs

MONITORING MECHANISM

The responsibility for the implementation of the NPA 2014-2018 will be entrusted to a number of agencies of the government and to the Provincial Councils. As the majority of functions identified under the Plan of Action are devolved under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, the implementation will be done by the respective agencies of. However, issues relating to national policy, legal reforms will continue to be handled by the central government, while Provincial Councils are responsible for planning and implementing programs for the devolved subjects. A further category of subjects identified under the Concurrent List of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution is handled at both the center and provincial council levels. Water and sanitation is one such area handled by both the central government and the Provincial Councils.

The progress review of the implementation of the NPA 2004-2008 revealed a number of inadequacies in implementation, financing, monitoring and progress review. The overall implementation of most of the NPA activities was found to be disjointed, highly segmented and implemented by many different organizations at different levels of government. Therefore, the Ministry responsible for overall monitoring as well participating line Ministries and agencies should take necessary action to overcome these short comings

The overall responsibility to monitor and review the progress of the present NPA at national will lie with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. The primary level of monitoring of the NPA will be the responsibility of implementing agencies at national as well as at the Provincial Council levels.

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (2016-2020)

Level of Implementation	Agency	Responsibility	Coordination Mechanism
National Level	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Overall responsibility for Coordination of National and Provincial Council level monitoring of NPA activities	Review progress quarterly with the participation of the members of the National Steering Committee
Ministry Level	Ministry of Education	Monitor Progress of implementation of the NPA at Provincial, Zonal and Divisional levels	Review progress of the Provincial, Zonal and Divisional level progress by National level Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary Education Provincial Director of Health Services will be responsible for monitoring of activities, while the Regional Directors of Health Services will monitor the progress at district and divisional levels and report to the province
	Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	Monitor Progress of implementation of the NPA at Provincial, Zonal and Divisional levels	
	Ministry of Justice	Monitor progress of the law reform activities relevant to the NPA	Liaise with line ministries, Legal Draftsmen's Department and the Attorney Generals Department to monitor the progress of activities relating to the NPA
	Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations	Monitoring of progress of activities relating to child labour	Monitoring at workplace and factory levels by district labour officials
	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	Monitoring of progress of activities relating to the Promoting Early Childhood Care and Development protection and care of children	Department of Probation and Child Care, Provincial Departments of Probation and Child Care Services, National Child Protection Authority
	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare	Monitoring of progress of activities relating to disabled child, street children, and children of migrant mothers	Department of Social Services, National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities, Counselling Services Division,
	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply/Ministry of Environment	Monitoring of progress relevant to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal	Water Supply and Drainage Board with Environment Authority/Local Government Agencies
Provincial Council Level	Chief Secretary and Secretaries of all relevant line ministries of the Provincial Council	Monitoring progress of NPA related activities by Regional Heads of Departments and institutions of the Provincial Councils	District heads of departments of all provincial ministries, and report to the Deputy Secretary Planning of the Provincial Council

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN 2016-2020

NO	Sector	Estimated Cost (Rs. Million)	Estimated Cost (US\$)
1.	EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT	2,239.50	
2.	ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION		
	2.1 Access to Quality Development of Primary Education	1,420.00	
	2.2 Improvement of Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education	2,025.00	
	2.3 Education of the Disadvantaged Child	402.00	
	2.4 Promotion of Values of Education	173.00	
	2.5 Educational Development in former Conflict Affected Areas	1,975.00	
3.	QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS	2,708.50	83,000.00
4.	PROTECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN		
	4.1 Juvenile Justice	48.00	
	4.2 Children in Need of Protection and Care	1,205.00	
	* Children in Institutional Care	334.00	
	* Children with Disabilities	347.50	
	* Abused and neglected Children	128.00	
	* Children of Migrant Mothers	24.00	
	* Street Children	20.00	
	* Children Affected by Man-made and Natural Disaster	303.00	
	4.3 Child Labour	48.80	
5.	ACCESS TO RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FACILITIES	290.00	
	Total	13,691.30	83,000.00

1) Budget will be allocated between the Central Government Ministries and the Provincial Councils. Provincial Council requirements will be determined by the Finance Commission. All Provincial Councils will have access to normal programs while rehabilitation related funds will be earmarked for Northern, Eastern and some affected Divisional Secretariat Divisions areas of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Moneragala and Puttalam districts which are bordering the conflict affected areas.

2) Budget will be allocated to...

- I. Western Province
- II. Southern Province
- III. Central province
- IV. Sabaragamuwa Province
- V. North Western Province
- VI. North Central Province
- VII. Uva Province
- VIII. Eastern Province
- IX. Northern province

3) Funds for Monitoring and Evaluation will be allocated to...

- I. Ministry of Education
- II. Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
- III. Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations
- IV. Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
- V. Ministry of Justice
- VI. Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply
- VII. Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare
- VIII. All Provincial Councils

SECTION 1 - PROMOTING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Budget Breakdown: Early Childhood Care and Development

No.	Programme	Estimated Cost (Rs. Million)					Total Cost (Rs. Million)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1.1.1	Community based child development programmes ***	15	15	20	25	25	100
1.1.2	Promote Home based ECCD programmes in all the Divisional Secretariats divisions for children between 3-5 years***	5	5	5	5	5	25
1.2.1	Increase the number of ECD Centres that fulfil minimum standards up to 75%. ***	30	30	40	50	50	200
1.2.2	Provide incentives to those who start quality ECD centres. (500 Preschools centres). ***	12	13	-	-	-	25
1.2.3	Establish model ECCD centres for each province and expand into each Division at the end of 5 years. ***	125	125	125	125	160	660
1.2.4.	Expand model ECCD village project to 90 villages. **	15	15	20	-	-	50
2.1.1	Update and Continue training programmes to improve caregiver capacities**	15	15	20	-	-	50
2.1.2	.Registration of all preschool/ECCD training programmes**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
2.1.3	Promote awareness programmes on the development of model home gardens in ECCD centres in Divisional Secretariat Divisions***	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2
2.1.4	Increase nutrition and sanitation programmes in preschools (up to 50%)*	3	3	4	5	5	20
2.1.5	.Provide necessary learning materials to strengthen teaching procedures (750 preschools)*	5	5	-	-	-	10
2.1.6	Update the development of screening mechanisms already embedded in the Child Health Development Record (CHDR)***	1	1	1	1	1	5
2.1.7	Increase the number of play areas in preschools (300 preschools)*	35	40	-	-	-	75
2.1.8	Establish provincial level ECCD Resource Centres.(9 Centres) *	75	75	-	-	-	150

SECTION 1 - PROMOTING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Budget Breakdown: Early Childhood Care and Development

No.	Programme	Estimated Cost (Rs. Million)					Total Cost (Rs. Million)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
2.1.9	Awareness raising in parents, preschool teachers and health officers on ECDS in Divisional Secretariats						
2.1.10	Capacity building of Personal involved in ECCD to implement ECDS. ***	5	5	5	5	5	10
2.1.11	Research on issues related to ECCD and transition to formal school***	10	10	10	10	10	50
2.1.12	Strengthen the management system stipulated in the National Policy (From National to Village level)***	1	1	1	1	1	5
3.1.1	Strengthen institutional arrangements to regulate and implement the policy and framework for children in early childhood***	2	2	2	2	2	10
3.1.2	Establish and regularly upgrade an ECCD database at provincial levels. ***	Funds are not required for this program					
3.1.3	Expedite the enactment of a separate Act for ECCD *	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
3.1.4	Maintaining the ECCD website***	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
3.1.5	Develop a programme to handle ECCD services in emergency situations. ***	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	5
3.2.1	Strengthen linkages with the health sector and between health and other sectors***	1	1	1	1	1	0.5
3.3.1	Celebrate National ECCD Week ***	20	20	20	20	20	100
4.1.1	Pilot test appropriate indicators to be included in the CHDR and incorporate them in the CHDR*	75	-	-	-	-	75
4.1.2	Training Public Health Midwives , preschool and school teachers in all Divisions***	Funds are not required for this program					
4.2.1	Establish a comprehensive care package for children with special needs at different levels of the health care provision (home, primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions and education (pre-school and school systems)***	50	50	50	50	50	250

SECTION 1 - PROMOTING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Budget Breakdown: Early Childhood Care and Development

No.	Programme	Estimated Cost (Rs. Million)					Total Cost (Rs. Million)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
4.3.1	Improve the provision of services for community based rehabilitation with allocation of human resources with appropriate training **	40	25	20	20	20	125
4.4.1	Review all training programmes for relevant health personnel and make appropriate revisions to circular *	5	5	-	-	-	10
TOTAL							2,239.50

*** Long Term Programs

** Medium Term Programs

* Short term Programs

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Access to Quality Development of Primary Education

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Monitor and activate all school attendance committees to trace children who are at risk of dropping out	20.00
1.1.2	Develop and validate a screening tool to identify children at risk and gifted and design suitable programmes	200.00
1.2.1	Monitor attendance and participation of children in primary school	10.00
1.2.3	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities	150.00
2.1.1	Provision of classrooms with essential equipment and facilities to deliver the curriculum.	250.00
2.1.2	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities	150.00
2.1.3	Renovate teacher toilets and student toilets (especially female) on prior assessment by the regional educational authorities	100.00
2.1.4	Continue of school bus service to needy areas	10.00
2.1.5	Provide a protective transport service	-
2.2.1	Provide guidelines for child friendly concept.	10.00
2.2.2	Extend Child Friendly School concept to all primary school that has not yet been covered	100.00
3.1.1	Maintain records of CA and Evaluation of all children throughout three Key Stages	150.00
3.1.2	Take follow up action including remedial teaching	300.00
4.1.1	Assess the requirements and the provision of teachers qualified in primary education	20.00
4.1.2	Increase the deployment of qualified teachers to all primary grades especially in deprived areas and provide incentives to encourage them	200.00
TOTAL		1,420.00

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Improvement of Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Activate school attendance and monitoring committees	10.00
1.1.2	Identify likely dropouts and employ preventive measures to minimize drop outs.	250.00
1.1.3	Existing information and statistics updated and made available on line	40.00
2.1.1	Introduce techniques for Improving learning achievements through mastery of essential learning competencies	2.00
2.1.2	Develop an integrated personality and generic skills (Including entrepreneur skills) through all subjects	10.00
2.1.3	Improve the present integrated curriculum	100.00
2.1.4	Promote healthy living practices and physical fitness in the school process	10.00
3.1.1	Strengthen school management to identify and effectively use quality inputs	100.00
3.1.2	Strengthen instructional leadership to facilitate the institutionalization of curriculum reforms	5.00
3.1.3	Enhance professional competence of teachers by regular professional development programmes	50.00
3.1.4	Provide improved facilities such as special rooms for science, ICT, aesthetic and technical subjects and library	100.00
3.1.5	Provide ICT facilities for 1500 schools; 500 science laboratories, 500 activity rooms for aesthetic and technical subjects; Develop resource rooms for English in 500 schools	500.00
3.1.6	Establish a rational deployment of teachers	
3.1.7	Develop schools in disadvantaged locations	50.00
3.1.8	Improve water supply sanitation and solid waste disposal facilities and services in 200 primary schools (40 per years) as identified by regional educational authorities	150.00
3.1.9	Renovate teacher toilets , female student toilets on prior assessment by the regional educational authorities	100.00

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Improvement of Quality, Relevance and Effectiveness of Secondary Education

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
4.1.1	Provide continuous training for teachers, orientation of principals and awareness programmes for parents	50.00
5.1.1	Provide guidance and counselling, remedial teaching and physical support	50.00
6.1.1	Establish a unit/create a web application /produce a booklet with labour market information and private sector cooperation with a teacher counsellor	150.00
6.1.2	Initiate links with the private sector to motivate children to acquire skills that prepare them for the world of work.	100.00
7.1.1	(a) Provide exposure to ICT, vocational and technical training for secondary school children including those who sit GCE (OL&AL) in association with the private sector where appropriate school principals should be given the authority to initiate and implement programmes that would enable children to use time after GCE (OL) profitably. (b) Opportunities should be provided to school principals to liaise with appropriate Ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Science and Technology etc.) to establish relevant units in schools which children can voluntarily join and gain experiences (similar to Cadet Corps).	100.00
7.1.2	Develop a module on preparation for youth	50.0
7.1.3	Develop a module on entrepreneur skills	20.00
7.1.4	Ensure the availability of informative literature	25.00
7.1.5	Use media for awareness raising in school children on the world of work, work ethics and youth	50.00
7.1.6	Develop a module on Technical, Vocational Education and Training	3.00
TOTAL		2,025.00

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Education of the Disadvantaged Child

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	School Attendance Committees to gather this information with the assistance of GramaNiladharis	2.00
1.1.2	Provision of physical facilities where required for children who find it difficult to attend school due to problems related to accessibility	50.00
2.1.1	Provide a pro-poor and pro differently able subsidy scheme to make these children participate in education from the beginning (Grade 1) of the primary school	100.00
3.1.1	Identify 50 schools annually for upgrading facilities as a priority including water and sanitation	100.00
3.2.1	Implement the teacher deployment scheme with incentives or as a service requirement to serve in the disadvantaged schools in a just and fair manner	50.00
3.3.2	Identify schools that lack physical facilities to accommodate children with special needs and provide them with appropriate physical and social settings and sanitary facilities	50.00
4.1.1	Train personnel involved in organizing and carrying out inclusive education	40.00
4.1.2	Develop and implement an awareness programme for parents to value the education of disadvantaged children	10.00
TOTAL		402.00

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Education of the Disadvantaged Child

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Review curricula, text books and Teachers' Guides to be free of ethnic, gender, religious and social biases	2.00
1.2.1	Through school activities provide the physical and psychological environment conducive to internalize values and develop patriotism	50.00
2.1.1	Improve communication to promote inter-cultural understanding wherever possible through learning situations. (Schools that conduct classes in both media can combine classes for instructions in subjects such as creative arts, PE and games)	10.00
2.1.2	Implement teaching the Second Language – Sinhala to Tamil children and Tamil to Sinhala children effectively	10.00
3.1.1	Introduce cluster based co-curricular activities that can promote interaction between different communities/ethnic groups	50.00
4.1.1	Introduce character building programmes to develop teacher behaviour to set an example of positive inter-cultural understanding	10.0
5.1.1	Implement school programmes for parents to educate them to adopt measures to prevent children from getting exposed to vices.	4.00
5.1.2	Conduct programmes to create an awareness through print media, radio and TV on child abuse and socially transmitted diseases	10.00
5.1.3	Introduce new regulations to control misuse of electronic media	1.00
5.1.4	Conduct parental awareness programs in relation to appropriate use of media	25.00
5.1.5	Safeguard media ethics in relation to children	1.00
TOTAL		402.00

SECTION 2-ACCESS, QUALITY AND RELEVANCE IN EDUCATION

Budget Breakdown- Education in Conflict-Affected Areas

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Identify the extent and nature of infrastructure needs	10.00
1.1.2	Construct and repair school buildings, toilets and water resources	500.00
1.1.3	Provide adequate furniture and equipment	500.00
1.1.4	Provide special facilities such as laboratories, activity rooms and libraries	500.00
2.1.1	Deploy teachers by adjusting staff from excess to deficit schools	
2.2.1	Provide continuing professional development programmes to teachers and principals to perform the task of rebuilding the process of education	100.00
2.3.1	Supply syllabuses, text books, teachers' guides, resource books and quality inputs on time	50.00
3.1.1	Counselling to provide psychosocial support to children who need such guidance	100.00
3.2.1	Ensure professional development of teachers and principals to orient them to the additional task of rebuilding confidence in children and parents	10.00
4.1.1	Produce and distribute catch up education materials and train personnel delivering these programmes	100.00
4.2.1	Reactivate School Attendance Committees to ensure that all children 5 -14 years of age are back in school	5.00
4.2.2	Provide incentives to the disadvantaged to participate in education	100.00
TOTAL		1975.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown - Promotion of Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

No	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
1.1.1	Improve quality of on-going programmes on early identification of risk mothers and providing quality antenatal care	(USD 30000/=)*
1.2.1	Improve access to EOC and EMOC facilities	(USD 50000)
1.3.1	Breast feeding promoting activities to be implemented in the early neonatal period at all institutions(Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative BFHI)	(USD 3000)
1.3.2	Ensure availability of an appropriate referral system	
1.3.3	Training in Essential new-born care given to all relevant health personnel	
1.3.4	Develop and ensure utilization of protocols and standard guidelines for management of new-borns	
1.3.5	Provide facilities for advanced new-born care in all referral hospitals by: provision of required equipment , training of personnel	
1.3.6	Ensure active implementation of the field based postnatal services linked with appropriate referral system	
2.1.1	develop a strategic plan on child health	
2.1.2	Develop and apply relevant protocols and guidelines on Child Health	1.50
2.1.3	Supply necessary equipment and other supplies to all institutions (including field)	300.00
2.1.4	Promote community participation and enhance knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of common causes of morbidity among children under 5	15.00
2.2.1	Development of the national strategic plan on infant and young child feeding	
2.2.2	Regular monitoring of growth of all under five children	20.00
2.2.3	Improve nutritional status of children under five years by promoting appropriate integrated young child feeding (IYCF) practices in all districts	10.00
2.2.4	Capacity building of health staff on child health and nutrition	50.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown - Promotion of Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

No	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
2.2.5	Supplement all children under five years with age appropriate micronutrients, supplementary food	200.00
2.3.1	Develop management protocols for common childhood illnesses	5.00
2.3.2	Develop management protocols for common childhood illnesses	5.00
2.3.3	Capacity building of primary care physicians on common childhood illnesses	5.00
2.3.4	Promote community participation and enhance knowledge of mothers regarding common causes of morbidity among children under 5	5.00
2.4.1	Develop a plan of action to be implemented at the district and divisional levels, in collaboration with the local authorities and other relevant sectors, taking into consideration, the 'local' priorities	5.00
3.1.1	Improve nutrition education and related activities in schools	15.00
3.1.2	Improve coverage and quality of school feeding programmes	50.00
3.1.3	Review and revise the on-going nutrition education programmes in schools and ensure effective implementation(specially for adolescents)	10.00
3.1.4	Increase community awareness	10.00
3.2.1	Expand the coverage to all schools	50.00
3.2.2	Improve the quality of SMIs by providing necessary equipment and supplies	50.00
3.2.3	Improve the referral system	5.00
3.2.4	Ensure correction of defects with appropriate follow up at school level and field level	50.00
3.3.1	Improve coverage of Rubella and adult Tetanus diphtheria (aTd) of all school children between 10 - 14 years	25.00
3.4.1	Teachers to be trained in identifying psychosocial problems and providing guidance and counselling in all secondary schools	25.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown - Promotion of Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

No	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
3.5.1	Conduct a comprehensive educational programme focusing on : sexual health / reproductive health through : implementation of ongoing activities aimed at promoting knowledge on sexual / reproductive health with monitoring of the effectiveness of such programmes	50.00
3.6.1	Strengthen activity based life skills training programmes through review and revision of curricula and training of teachers	10.00
3.6.2	Skill based educational activities focusing on promoting their own health and those around them e.g. monitoring growth	15.00
3.7.1	School authorities in collaboration with health authorities to identify activities relevant to health promoting schools after an assessment of the situation	25.00
3.7.2	Promote establishment of school health clubs that will carry out the relevant activities	Rs. 10.00
3.8.1	Ensure the required facilities for water supply and sanitary facilities are available to all school children (according to standards)	Budget stipulated under education
3.8.2	Promote student participation in activities related to keeping the school environment clean	25.00
3.9.1	Improve access and quality of dental services to all children aged 3 – 13 years of age	50.00
3.9.2	Establishment of a dental health information system and monitor regularly	Rs.5.0
4.5.2	Skill based educational activities focusing on promoting their own health and those around them e.g. monitoring growth	15.00
4.6.2	Promote establishment of school health clubs that will carry out the relevant activities	10.00
4.1.1	Empower out of school adolescents to promote their own health. Programmes to be implemented via mass media, youth groups etc.	50.00
4.2.1	Identify common problems among this group and involve the community to develop appropriate programmes	50.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown - Promotion of Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

No	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
4.2.2	Develop and implement an Adolescent friendly health service which will include a community based counselling service based at the Medical Officer of Health offices or appropriate field settings	50.00
4.2.3	Identify common problems among this group and involve the community to develop appropriate programmes e.g. conduct of group seminars, life skills development programmes etc. by local youth groups.	25.00
4.3.1	Implement educational programmes aimed at improving knowledge on sexual health / reproductive health (with a focus on prevention of sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS) and promoting healthy sexual behaviour	25.00
4.4.1	Conduct targeted programmes to prevent substance abuse using mass media	20.00
5.1.1	Conduct a detailed situation analysis	50.00
5.2.1	Provide all preventive and primitive health services implemented through the health unit system (e.g. immunization, growth monitoring etc.	750.00
5.2.2	Innovative health educational programmes focusing on developing positive attitudes towards health.	50.00
5.3.1	Develop curative care facilities (both physical facilities as well as human resource needs) specifically focusing on rehabilitation of the physically disabled, both at the institutional and community levels.	750.00
5.3.2	Make available support needs on a continuing basis by establishing facilities for manufacture of required implementation	250.00
5.4.1	Provide training to all health staff working in these areas, to undertake activities promoting community participation, community based counselling programmes	50.00
5.4.2	Divisional level health staff to promote community participation in activities towards establishment of youth organizations	50.00
5.4.3	Establish community based counselling services for children including the disabled.	50.00
6.1.1	Establish a reporting system on child mortality	2.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown - Promotion of Quality Health and Nutritional Status for Children

No	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
7.1.1	Develop a child mortality data base	50.00
7.1.2	Conduct birth cohort study	10.00
7.1.3	Conduct research on health status and related problems	25.00
TOTAL		2,708.50

Budget estimated in USD was not counted.....

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Juvenile Justice

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Develop a comprehensive juvenile justice policy with a set of measures aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency (integrate Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Delinquency).	2.00
2.1.1	Amend the CYPO to bring it in line with the fundamental principles for the treatment of juveniles to ensure the child's best interest remains paramount	2.00
2.1.2	Undertake a review of marriage laws in the country in the context of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and child protection	2.00
2.1.3	Amend the law so that young people between 16 and below 18 who marry are not criminally penalized.	2.00
2.1.4	Child Opinion: Review national and provincial legislation to remove restrictions, and incorporate affirmative actions by State to give effect to the child's right to express his or her views and such views to be given due weight in any judicial or administrative proceedings affecting the child	2.00
2.1.5	Develop standards and guidelines to ensure the proper application in practice of the rights of the child to express an opinion	5.00
3.1.1	Establishment of procedures and institutions specifically applicable to juveniles, without resorting to criminal law proceedings in court	2.00
3.1.2	Establish "child friendly" juvenile courts either as separate units or as part of existing district courts.	10.00
3.1.3	Pilot Children's Magistrate's Courts in identified locations with the ultimate target of having a Children's MC for every province, if necessary	5.00
3.1.4	Prepare user-friendly handbooks for the easy understanding of key legal standards.	
3.1.5	Prepare a Code of Ethics for all these officers involved in child protection work.	1.00
3.2.1	Prioritise child protection cases.	05 0
3.2.2	Install child-friendly measures for recording children's evidence to eliminate trauma of giving evidence in court	-
3.2.3	Expand dedicated Children and Women's Police Desk by 50% and train relevant police officers.	-
3.2.4	Strengthen the monitoring and follow up on the cases	-

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Juvenile Justice

No.	Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
3.2.5	Conduct, promote and/or support educational and other campaigns to raise awareness of the need and other obligation to deal with children alleged of violating the penal law in accordance with of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	-
3.2.6	Conduct regular trainings for all members of law enforcement and judiciary on the content and meaning of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the CYPO, and also include information on related issues such as social and other	10.00
TOTAL		48.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children with Disability

No.	Programmes/Activities	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Introduce a family foster care system	3.00
1.1.2	Conduct a base line study to Identify children at risk and available sources of support for the family /child and workout an administrative mechanism to coordinate resources to deliver services to the family/child	3.00
1.1.3	Form community circles that promote social cohesion and mutual support to care for children	
2.1.1	Implement adequate payments to all (registered) children's homes on account of providing for the needs of each child	20.00
2.1.2	Follow up on and take steps to register all children's homes	5.00
2.1.3	Develop and implement a master plan in association with provinces to improve the quality of institutional care in relation to infrastructure, man power, and psychosocial and vocational development of children (50 institutions per year)	
2.1.4	Introduce medical inspection at entry and every three months	
2.2.1	Review and reform laws to protect children from preventable separation from their families, and also to remove any form of discrimination against children who have lost their parents.	1.00
2.2.2	Expedite the proposed amendments to the Orphanages Ordinance	-
3.1.1	Conduct regular meetings of Placement Committees in all children's homes and Introduce mechanisms for the child to receive adequate and accurate information, express their views and for their views to be given due weight with regard to their placement, and conditions and facilities in the orphanages and child care institutions	1.50
3.1.2	Create a cadre of social workers, train them to deal with identified families and children (This programme is to be piloted within 30 divisions in 9 provinces with 60 Social Workers 100 million)	100.00
3.1.3	Establish independent monitoring committees at national and provincial levels to measure progress	1.50
4.1.1	Pilot a system of integrating child and family support services (Initially in 10 Divisional secretariats)	2.00
5.1.1	Plan and implement programmes focussed on child rights, and provide knowledge on how children can protect themselves from abuse, including the dangers of trafficking and exploitation and provide opportunities for children to receive counselling and psycho-social support .improve and extend this activity	100.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children with Disability

No.	Programmes/Activities	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
5.1.2	Improve programmes to include the development of social and vocational skills of children in institutional care	1.00
5.1.3	Provide opportunities for children to engage in sports and creative arts	50.00
6.1.1	Revise and enforce existing minimum standards applicable to selection of personnel as well as infrastructure for care	1.00
6.1.2	Identify and provide required psychosocial support	5.00
6.1.3	Capacity building of staff engaged in child care services with special emphasis on accountability	40.00
TOTAL		334.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children with Disability

No.	Programmes/Activities	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Review national laws to include explicit provisions for the protection and exercise of the specific rights of children with disabilities in relation to access to inclusive/special education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance, and facilitate the child's active participation in the community	3.00
1.2.1	Develop and establish a policy framework to take into account the protection and promotion of rights of children with disabilities	2.50
1.2.2	Develop (time-bound) plans of action with clear responsibilities and measurable outcomes to achieve the objectives.	
2.1.1	Identify weaknesses in the existing system to identify children with disabilities and make recommendations for action.	15.00
2.1.2	Based on the recommendations strengthen the mechanism to identify such children and address their unmet needs.	10.00
2.1.3	Plan and implement education programmes for children with disabilities, e.g., enrolment of children with disabilities to mainstream schools/inclusive education, and expand the availability of special education.*	25.00
2.1.4	Develop an infrastructure to facilitate the mobility of children with disabilities within school and other public premises	75.00
2.2.1	Provide vocational training and life skills training for children with disabilities.	5.00
2.2.2	Make available special educational programmes for children with specific disabilities in all schools that cater to children with disabilities.	5.00
2.2.3	Strengthen and make compulsory the training programmes for teachers who undertake special education.	10.00
2.2.4	Provide incentives and opportunity for teaching children with disabilities anywhere in the country	Stipulated under Education
2.3.1	Strengthen and extend integrated programmes for CBR, for e.g., increase training facilities for care-givers.	10.00
2.3.2	Develop a cadre of care-givers from within communities that need care for their children with disabilities	50.00
2.3.3	Develop standards for care-givers of disabled children	50.00
2.3.4	Provide rehabilitation facilities at community level	50.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children with Disability

No.	Programmes/Activities	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
2.3.5	Conduct study to identify schools with inadequate outreach services and based on study provide required resources and take remedial action	5.00
2.3.6	Undertake special nutrition programmes for children with disabilities	5.00
2.4.1	Awareness raising to change negative attitudes towards children with disabilities, including the family and their communities, together with support programmes	2.00
2.4.2	Awareness raising on causes and detection of abnormalities – with special emphasis on reducing congenital disabilities	02.5.
2.4.3	Provide sports and recreational facilities for children with disabilities at grass roots level on a national basis.	5.00
2.4.4	Conduct annual cultural and sports programmes especially designed for disabled children, which provide for the participation of such children from all over the country.	2.00
2.4.5	Develop a framework for corporate social responsibility and promote private sector participation towards assisting and funding vocational training, cultural, sports and recreational programmes for children with disabilities	2.00
2.5.1	Register all non-state special schools	1.00
2.5.2	Prepare professional standards for the training of teachers in Special Education	10.00
2.5.3	Develop monitoring and reporting mechanism for all special schools	5.00
TOTAL		347.50

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Abused and Neglected Children

No.	Activities/Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
1.1.1	Strengthen CYPO with necessary amendments and other subsidiary legislation to secure the commitment of State health, education and social welfare services to prioritise child protection cases.	-
1.1.2	Develop legal procedures to preserve and promote a sustained caring environment for the child victims.	-
1.1.3	Make provision in the law for periodic inspection of all institutions providing custodial care for children including religious institutions in which there are children	-
1.1.4	Develop guidelines to address issues of custody, health, education and welfare for the child in relation to court decisions in the context of upholding the best interests of the child.	0.50
1.1.5	Promote interaction, which makes stakeholders accountable in fulfilling their obligation to protect the rights of children	2.50
1.2.1	Review and develop policies as required to which ensure the protection of the rights of children	0.20
1.3.1	Develop (time-bound) plans of action with clear institutional responsibilities and measurable outcomes for the systematic delivery of care and protection services for all child victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation.	0.20
2.1.1	Identify a single dedicated national complaints, counselling and information hotline and ensure its effective operation	1.00
2.1.2	Strengthen facilities for follow-up on all complaints received	2.00
2.1.3	Provide adequate financial and human resources for the effective functioning of the hotline and follow-up action.	5.00
2.1.4	Promote public awareness on existence of the hotline, emphasizing the ready availability of information relevant to child protection	1.50
2.2.1	Define roles and responsibilities of all agencies and officers at different levels delivering child protection services.	0.20
2.2.2	Develop/strengthen information management systems relating to protection of children in need	8.00
2.2.3	Strengthen Probation and Child Care Services, and streamline them functioning under a central (coordinating) authority, with common policies and practices concerning child protection.	2.50

SECTION 3: HEALTH

No.	Activities/Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
2.2.4	Provide all officers of Probation and Child Care Services with necessary office facilities, communication and transport so that they can take their services to needy children and families in an efficient manner	2.00
2.2.5	Train Probation Officers and Child Care Officers to be professionally and technically competent to respond effectively to cases of children in “trouble with the law” Juvenile Justice and child abuse and exploitation.	1.50
2.2.6	Provide adequate and skilled supervision system which covers all Probation Officers and which is linked to a promotion scheme and opportunities for upward mobility.	1.00
2.2.7	Design a comprehensive skills development plan on the importance of child protection and the laws in existence for law enforcement personnel at all levels.	
2.2.8	Provide guidelines to Police officers under section 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979 as a means of empowering the police to divert child offenders away from the criminal justice process in appropriate circumstances.	5.00
2.2.9	Awareness raising of the judiciary on child care and protection issues	1.00
2.2.10	Awareness raising in doctors, particularly Judicial Medical Officers and related hospital personnel on care and protection issues.	0.50
2.3.1	Establish/ improve facilities and services in each province for rehabilitation, particularly of sexually abused children – new centres, vocational and rehabilitation centres to provide necessary skills and knowledge.	18.00
2.3.2	Establish a national counselling centre for children with a focus on child abuse and exploitation/importance of protecting children	60.00
2.3.3	Conduct a study to determine the quality of counselling services provided in schools as a basis for development and expansion	3.00
2.4.1	Expand the scope for child participation in child related activities in all sectors	0.20
2.4.2	Create opportunities for the child to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either through a representative or a body/institution	
2.4.3	Strengthen existing Child Protection Committees in schools and expand such committees to schools island wide.	0.20

SECTION 3: HEALTH

No.	Activities/Programmes	Budget in Millions (Rs)
2.4.4	Establish vigilance committees at the community/village level	7.00
2.4.5	Monitor child rights in communities, schools, and institutions dealing with child related issues	
2.5.1	Conduct study to determine existing coverage of protective education for children which is important for prevention of abuse	3.00
2.5.2	Expand coverage of protective education for children and create awareness among children on how to both prevent and report abuse and exploitation.	1.00
2.5.3	Create public awareness on existing laws, reporting mechanisms, services available and community responsibility to report incidents of abuse and also encourage their engagement in preventive activities	1.00
TOTAL		128.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children of Migrant Mothers

No.	Activities/Programmes	Budget in Million (Rs.)
1.1.1	All migrant mothers to register with Divisional Secretariats as a pre-requisite for departure.	0.50
1.1.2	Set up data base of all children of migrant mothers at divisional secretariat level	0.50
1.1.3	Establish a network to follow up the care of children of migrant mothers and functioning of care-givers.	1.00
2.1.1	Identify the lead agencies responsible for the delivery of benefits and services and develop an action plan to increase effective coordination between responsible national and provincial level agencies for the delivery of benefits and services.	1.00
2.1.2	Link children of migrant mothers and care-givers to relevant programmes aimed at improving the quality of care and protection – medical services, educational support, vocational training, etc.	5.00
2.1.3	Develop and strengthen capacities of local state officers to coordinate and deliver such services.	2.00
3.1.1	Document good policies and practices and replicate them.	3.00
3.1.2	Carry out research and studies to collate research evidence on most vulnerable children of migrant mothers such as the girl child, disabled children	10.00
3.1.3	Share research and studies at policy level.	1.00
	Total	24.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Street Children

No.	Activities/Programmes	Budget in Million (Rs)
1.1.1	Develop plans of action to protect street children focused on getting them off the streets.	1.00
1.2.1	Establish Drop-in centres, rehabilitation centres	5.00
1.2.2	Sensitize family/community/local bodies	
1.2.3	Provide identity cards for such children and their families living on streets	
1.2.4	Initiate joint help-line/ protection programme	
1.2.5	Initiate programme (through the Ministry in-charge of Social Welfare) to register families of street children	
1.2.6	Introduce economic empowerment/income generation for families to get them off the streets	
1.3.1	Carry out studies and research to fill the information gap.	5.00
1.3.2	Undertake capacity assessment of organizations working with street children and building the skills of workers dealing with them	5.00
2.1.1	Establish and strengthen community Learning Centres to promote literacy/numeracy.	2.00
2.1.2	Train and upgrade skills of teachers	
2.1.3	Streamline learning programmes to improve literacy and vocational skills with a focus on the interest and age of the child	
2.1.4	Provide identification and other references required to enrol in mainstream school where possible.	2.00
	b) Provide financial assistance / grants to purchase schooling items	
	c) Launch scholarship schemes	
Total		20.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children Affected by Natural and Man Made Disasters

No.	Programs	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	a. Review the inadequacies and resources available to improve the quality of care	2	3	-	-	-	5.00
	b. Based on the review, improve the quality of care	-	5	10	15	20	50.00
1.1.2	Revise if necessary rules of procedure for protective accommodation and rehabilitation centres	1	2	2	-	-	5.00
1.1.3	Provide special clinical and medical treatment to address the needs of “ex combatants” suffering from conflict related physical, emotional and social issues	5	15	15	5	-	40.00
1.1.4	Make individual assessments of the ex-combatants requiring specialized care and individual responses	3	7	-	-	-	10.00
1.1.5	Develop programmes to encourage and promote participation of “ex combatants” in determining their futures – issues of welfare, nurturing abilities, family reunification, vocational or vocational and educational opportunities	2	2	6	-	-	10.00
1.1.6	Review the implementation of the special gazette in relation to the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child combatants.	7	3	-	-	-	10.00
1.1.7	Provide access to improving numeracy/literacy for those who have dropped out of school and access to vocational training	2	2	3	3	5	15.00
1.1.8	Generate support for the rehabilitation and reintegration process among the general public, especially in the environs where protective accommodation and rehabilitation centres are located.	5	5	4	5	6	25.00
2.1.1	Establish a data base on children affected	5	12	1	1	1	20.00
2.1.2	Provide support for care and protection of children and their well-being	5	7	8	10	10	40.00
3.1.1	Include DRR into school curriculum	2	-	-	-	-	2.00
3.1.2	Producing short documentary on landslides floods, tsunami, lightning, earth quakes and first aid.	1	5	5	-	-	11.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Children Affected by Natural and Man Made Disasters

No.	Programs	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
3.1.3	Arrange Disaster related activities in schools/pre-schools to aware the children, teachers and parents - Awareness and Capacity building - Exhibitions - Essay, Drama and Art competitions - Established school Volunteer groups - School safety plans - Conduct awareness programmes for Law enforce officers - Conduct awareness programmes for nursery teachers	13	16	14.1	15.2	15.3	73.60
3.2.1	Revision of the draft policy on disaster management	1	2	-	-	-	3.00
3.2.2	Prepare safety guidelines for school , nursery and child orphanages	1.5	2.5	-	-	-	4.00
3.2.3	Conduct studies related to children in the existing disaster management programmes/processes	1	1	2	2	1	7.00
3.2.4	Preparation of training manuals, conduct training on child based disaster management, school safety programmes, and awareness programmes for children	3	7	10	15	15	50.00
3.3.1	Conduct special awareness programmes in National level events	1	2	2	2	2	9.00
Total		60.5	98.5	82.1	73.2	75.3	389.60

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – ChildLabour

No.	Programs	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
1.1.1	Effectively implement existing laws and regulations against child labour particularly the worst forms of child labour.	0.50
1.1.2	Review the effectiveness of the existing penalties in the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act. Based on the review make relevant recommendations	
1.1.3	Empower labour officers to take action against offenders through amendments to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act	
1.2.1	Initiate the development of a policy paper with a set of recommendations on Corporate Social Responsibility to contribute towards eliminating child labour.	0.50
1.2.2	Mobilize all State employees to pledge that none will recruit children as domestic servants	
1.3.1	Expedite identification of all hazardous forms of child labour and give this publicity	0.50
1.3.2	Conduct awareness for employers and the public on all hazardous forms of child labour	
1.4.1	Increase the cadre of Labour officers who handle child labour issues	5.00
1.4.2	Strengthen the capacity of Probation Officers to undertake follow-up on the wellbeing of victims of child labour	0.50
1.4.3	Prepare a training manual for officers dealing with child labour on the enforcement of the law, and to deal with child labour rights violations.	0.50
1.4.4	Expand Women and Children’s Desk and improve coordination among police, probation, and labour office	1.00
1.4.5	Integrate training on Children’s issues into the basic training of Police Officers	
1.4.6	Sensitize the Ministry of Health on child labour issues, especially in cases where the age of the child is unknown and a doctor needs to certify probable age of child.	0.50
1.4.7	Implement the circular issued to officials of the Ministry of Health and doctors on the procedure of informing the Labour Department and NCPA if they come across cases of child labour or exploitation.	-
1.5.2	Assist families to find an alternative income to replace their child’s earnings.	2.00
1.5.3	Encourage the establishment of self-help groups among families of former child labourers	
1.5.4	Carry out an assessment and take affirmative steps to strengthen non-formal education programmes to prepare former child labourers for return to full-time education	
1.5.5	National Vocational Training institutes should undertake vocational and skills training specifically for former child labourers, and to provide them with the proper certification and job placements or assistance to start self-employment.	5.00
2.1.1	Design awareness campaigns for relevant state agencies to sensitize specific target groups (employers and public) on the need to eliminate child labour, and all hazardous forms of child labour.	2.50
2.1.2	Development and implementation of a media campaign with specific messages focused on the demand for child labour.	

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – ChildLabour

No.	Programs	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
2.1.3	Promotion of interpersonal awareness through field officers	
2.1.4	Networking and watch/pressure groups and social partners to monitor incidences of child labour.	
2.1.5	Mobilise media personnel to engage in open discussion and raising awareness	
2.1.6	Disseminate information on child labour including in schools and government institutions.	
2.1.7	Carry out regular national surveys to ascertain how many children are engaged in labour. Determine the trends on an annual basis.	
2.1.8	Undertake studies to assess reasons why children work, and devise ways to encourage and support children to get back to school; study the effectiveness of education incentive programmes;	
2.1.9	Monitor protective measures being implemented and employer compliance with relevant laws.	
2.2.1	Carry out regular national surveys to ascertain how many children are engaged in labour. Determine the trends on an annual basis.(L)	
2.2.2	Establish a database on child labour and monitor trends	2.00
3.1.1	Amend the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance to improve the identification of child sex offenders – currently sexual offences are not finger-printable.	0.20
3.1.2	Enact (Draft) Obscene Publications Act	0.20
3.2.1	Develop plans of action to protect children, with special emphasis on children in remote and rural areas, plantations, children living in tourist areas along the coastal belt particularly Negombo to Unawatuna, and combat and prevent child trafficking	0.20
3.2.2	Take remedial action against the trafficking of children both within country and outside with greater emphasis on stricter law enforcement, speedy prosecution and convictions.	0.50
3.2.3	Develop guidelines for minimum standards for rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking	2.50
3.2.4	Provision of sufficient resources for effective implementation	2.00
3.2.5	Conduct public awareness on laws relating to child trafficking and the harmful effects thereof	2.00
3.3.1	Design a comprehensive skills development plan for law enforcement personnel at all levels, including Police and Prosecutors - in surveillance of trafficking processes	0.50
3.3.2	Implement Skills Development Plan	
3.3.3	Design a comprehensive sensitization plan for the Judiciary and implement	2.00
3.3.4	Increase surveillance by law enforcement officials in high risk areas and monitor the rates of prosecutions and convictions	2.00
3.4.1	Review the effectiveness of the legal framework in relation to child trafficking.	0.20

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – ChildLabour

No.	Programs	Budget in Millions (Rs.)
3.4.2	Conduct a rapid assessment of commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking of children for exploitative employment	2.00
3.4.3	Undertake studies and research to collect qualitative and quantitative information on commercial sexual exploitation of children	3.00
3.5.1	Promote social partners to act as community vigilance groups at village level and intervene in communities to prevent children at risk of exploitation.	-
4.1.1	Provide medical and psychosocial assistance and counselling for victims, and ensure that victims who cannot return to their families are provided with alternative protective care.	5.00
4.1.2	Undertake training in counselling, psychosocial care and social behavioural skills to childcare officers working in such rehabilitation and reintegration work.	3.00
4.1.3	Undertake vocational and skills training specifically for victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking, and to provide them with the proper certification and job placements or assistance to start self-employment.	3.00
Total		48.80

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Water Supply and Sanitation

No.	Programme	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Budget in Millions (Rs)
1.1.1	Provide such facilities in 500 schools per year distributed in 9 provinces based on prior assessment by regional educational authorities***						150.00
1.2.1	Provide such facilities in 100 common public places per year distributed in 9 provinces based on prior assessment by provincial authorities**						14.00
1.3.1	Sustain rain water harvesting tanks in dry zone schools and provide in new areas **	3	2	3			7.00
1.4.1	Renovate water supply systems in 500 schools, 50 teacher toilets per year, 120 Female student and 100 male student toilets per year in each of 09 provinces on prior assessment by regional educational authorities***						10.00
2.1.1	National and International survey of child related water supply, sanitation and Solid Waste Management information and establish a data base **	10	10	5			25.00
2.1.2	Consultation, compilation and consolidation of the preparation of a handbook for selected usage by the stakeholders **	5	10	10			25.00
2.1.3	Collection of data/information from Ministry of Education/Ministry of Health ,						6.50
2.1.4	Dissemination by publication and distribution to reach stakeholders (20,000 copies) of a Handbook *						5.00
2.1.5	Assessment and selection of districts as well as schools for implementation of WSS/awareness						25.00
2.1.6	Awareness programmes for children on sanitation habits/hygiene promotion/catchment preservation/ environment protection through media***	1	1	5	05.0	2	7.00
3.1.1	Identification of partners and target beneficiary institutions/groups for project implementation*	2					2.00

SECTION 3: HEALTH

Budget Breakdown – Water Supply and Sanitation

No.	Programme	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Budget in Millions (Rs)
3.1.2	Meetings/Discussions with Provincial Education / Health /NWSDB Officers for planning and identification of implementation procedures.*	3					3.00
3.1.3	Awareness programmes for target school children (25 per year) on Sanitation Habits / Hygiene Promotion ***	2	2	2	2	2	10.00
3.1.4	Advisory services for Planning and design water supply as well as sanitation facilities in schools						0.50
TOTAL							290.00

*** Long Term Programs

** Medium Term Programs

* Short term programs