

SRI LANKA

REPORT N°	Fifth and Six Combined Periodic Report (UNCRC)										
PRE-	Pre-sessional: 77 th (June 2017)										
SESSION/SESSION	Sessional: 77 th (January-February 2018)										
	The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry										
LAWS	Adoption of 1993, in force since 1 May 1995;										
(THC-1993,	The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, ratified 12 July 1991;										
GUIDELINES,	Optional Protocol to the CRC, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography										
DOMESTIC LAWS)	of 2000, ratified 22 September 2006;										
	Adoption of Children Act of 1956 and its Amendments of 1964, 1977, 1979 and 1992;										
	Children and Young Persons Ordinance No. 48 of 1939, (1956 revision); The Alternative care,										
	fostering and fit person procedure under the children and young persons ordinance (CYPO)										
	A new five-year Action Plan on children for 2016-2020 has been developed by the MWCA and has										
	been forwarded to the Department of National Planning for approval. The new Action plan										
	focuses on the following six main sectors:										
	Early childhood care and development;										
	Access, quality and relevance in Education;										
	 Quality health care and nutrition status of children; 										
	Protection and care for children;										
	Access to reliable water supply and sanitation facilities; and										
	Monitoring mechanism.										
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	Source : Office of the Cabinet of Ministries:										
	http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.lk/cab/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=49&Iang=en&dID=7167										
	The population in 2015 amounted to 21'446'000. 6'308'0000 are children under 18 and 1'883'000 are										
	children under 5.										
	According to UNICEF, unusually heavy rains created massive temporary displacement in										
GENERAL	December 2014 and 2015, with some 1.1 million people affected by flooding in the Northern,										
SITUATION OF	Eastern, North Central and Central provinces.										
CHILDREN	According to a study conducted in 2014, there are 14,179 children (8,538 girls and 5,641 boys)										
DEPRIVED OF	residing in juvenile homes/residential care, showing an increase over the 13,214 children in										
THEIR FAMILY	residential care during 2013.										
	Source: UNICEF statistics: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sri_lanka_statistics.html ; UNICEF 2015										
	country report: https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sri_Lanka_2015_COAR.pdf; UNICEF										
	https://www.unicef.org/srilanka/overview_9304.html; National Institute for Social Development, a study of										
	institutionalised children in Sri Lanka: a situation analysis 2014: Vinchin and factor care. There is no data on children living in factor or kinchin care, but most of										
	Kinship and foster care: There is no data on children living in foster or kinship care, but most of										
ALTEDALATIVE	the children seem to have been taken care of by their extended family.										
ALTERNATIVE	Foster care in regulated by CYPO (for children up to 16 years old) and decisions are taken by the										

CARE OPTIONS

Court, which decides the length of the period. An order of the CYPO committing a child to the care of a Fit Person remains in force until he or she attains the age of 16 years. Foster carers receive monthly grants and foster parents must meet certain requirements. [Section 46(3)] Section 57 however makes provision for the minister to make rules in respect of the duties of Fit Persons and the manner in which children are to be dealt with even if they are over 16 years of age. Now informal cases will be formalized. Statistics???

Residential care: In 2013, there were 414 children's homes in Sri Lanka, including homes for children who offended the law (remand homes, certified schools, detention homes and approved homes) and residential facilities for children who need care because they are orphaned, have been abandoned or suffer from poverty. Court orders and economic difficulties seem to be the main reason for institutionalisations. More than 50% of the children still have one parents and 31% both. 18% do not have both parents.

91% of the institutions are run by non-governmental organisations.

Source: https://www.unicef.org/srilanka/Current_Childcare_Analysis_book_Final.pdf CYPO:

http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/srilanka/statutes/Children_and_Young_Persons_Ordinance.pdf

The **Children's Ordinance**, **No.38 of 1979** provide for the 'Adoption of Children, for the registration as custodians of persons having the care, custody or control of children of whom they are not the natural parents, and for matters connected with the matters aforesaid'.

The procedure is the following:

ADOPTION

- The adoptee child should not be more than 14 years.
- The applicant should be more than 25 years of age and the age gap between the applicant and the adoptee child should be at least 21 years. (This will not apply if the child concerned is a descendant of the applicant / his brother or sister / any of their married partners).
- The child's consent is required if he / she is over 10 years old
- Spouses (husband and wife) should produce an application
- · Order of adoption is issued by the District Court
- This order should be registered at the Registrar General's Department
- The birth of the adoption child can be re-registered
- Following documents should be submitted for re-registration of such birth
- Application for a re-registration of a birth
- Parents' certificate of Marriage
- Parents' certificates Births
- Certificate of the Adoption
- The application for re-registration of a birth should be produced to the Zonal Office of the Registrar General's Department to which the area where the child is born belongs to.

Sri Lanka requires quarterly progress reports on the child until the adoption is legally confirmed in their state of residence; semi-annual process reports on the child, including his/her photograph, for a period of three years from the date on which the final adoption order in Sri Lanka is issued; annual reports for the child until he or she reaches ten years of age

The French adoption authority mentions that only children with special needs are available for adoption. The Swiss adoption authority confirms that very few children are adoptable in Sri Lanka and that delays are very long.

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