



COLOMBO PLAN

PROCEEDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE 45TH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING



28-30 SEPTEMBER

2016

SUVA, FIJI



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FOREWORD

The 45th Consultative Committee Meeting held in Suva, Republic of Fiji, from 28-30 September, 2016 is the second CCM I am associated with as the Secretary General. Herewith, I am pleased to present the report of this meeting for your records and follow up.

To begin with, I would like to pay our tributes to the Government of Fiji for organizing this Inter-Governmental meeting and sharing the warmth of Fijian hospitality to the delegates. We express our special gratitude and thanks to the Honourable Prime Minister of Fiji, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama for gracing the opening ceremony of CCM and sharing his wisdom on Climate Change Adaptation. We also place on record the hard work and elaborate preparations carried out by Ambassador Robin Nair and his team to make it a success.

The report that we present here is the result of active contributions made by each representative of the member country of the Colombo Plan through deliberations, group discussions and recommendations. The report is presented along with 14 annexures including list of participants, full texts of speeches, activity reports, power-point presentations, comments, recommendations and pledges from the member countries, as well as the reports of sub regional group discussions. I take this opportunity to thank the Fijian Rapporteurs and the CP Secretariat team who recorded and reported the proceedings of this meeting.

I am glad that a large number of 62 delegates from 20 member countries, 3 observer countries, 3 international organizations, as well as officials from the Colombo Plan Secretariat attended this policy level meeting. Along with our Council President, His Excellency Chang Won-Sam, I express my sincere appreciation to the Head of delegates and their team members, the observing countries, and the international organizations who actively participated in this meeting and contributed to the future vision and mission of the Colombo Plan.

Colombo Plan Secretariat looks forward to the implementation of the conclusions of the 45th CCM and its recommendations in the days ahead. We also urge all member countries to continue your support to achieve all what was recommended.

Kinley Dorji
Secretary General
Colombo Plan



RECORD OF CONCLUSIONS

of The 45th Colombo Plan
Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM)
Suva, Fiji 28-30 September, 2016



1. FORMALITIES AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

- 1.1 The 45th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) was hosted by the Government of Fiji at its beautiful capital city of Suva from 28-30 September 2016. The CCM was preceded by a pre-conference meeting of the Heads of Delegations on 28 September 2016. (Agenda in Annexure 1)
- 1.2 Sixty two delegates from twenty member countries, three observer countries, and three international organizations attended the meeting. (List of participants in Annexure 2)

2. Inaugural Session

2.1 Welcome address by the Host Government

During the inaugural session on 29th September 2016, Mr. Atama Nawaciono, Protocol Officer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed everyone to the inaugural session and invited the Colombo Plan Council President to deliver his remarks.

2.2 Address by the President of the Colombo Plan Council

On behalf of the Colombo Plan Council, H.E. Chang Won-Sam, Council President (Ambassador of Korea to Sri Lanka) extended a warm welcome to all the delegates. He reiterated that the CCM is a very strategic and policy level meeting that decides the future directions of Colombo Plan (CP) as an international and inter-governmental organization and invited delegates for their active participation. (Welcome address in Annexure 3)

2.3 Inaugural address by the Chief Guest

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama graced the opening ceremony as the Chief Guest and addressed the 45th CCM delegates. In his inaugural address, he acknowledged that climate change is the single most important crisis facing Fiji and for some Pacific Island nations, a matter of life and death. Fiji is committed to provide a permanent home to the entire populations of Kiribati and Tuvalu, two islands, whose very existence has been threatened by sea level rise.

Even in Fiji, 830 communities were identified as vulnerable communities and out of this 40 were highlighted as priority communities for relocation due to rising sea levels. He called on member countries and international Non-Governmental Organizations for their active co-operation with Fiji and other Pacific Island Countries in combating the effects of climate change through the Colombo Plan initiatives. (Opening remarks in Annexure 4)

3. Election of the 45th Consultative Committee Meeting Chairperson

- 3.1 The Head of delegation from India proposed Fiji to chair the 45th CCM. This nomination was seconded by the representative of Papua New Guinea.

3.2 Acceptance speech by the Chairperson

Ambassador Robin Nair of Fiji accepted the unanimous decision of the meeting to appoint him as the Chairperson of the 45th CCM and thanked the delegations for their nomination to chair the important CCM forum. The Chair noted that this was the first time that Fiji hosted the CCM. He welcomed all delegates and acknowledged and thanked the attendance of the Pacific Island neighbours and different regional organisations for their participation at the meeting. The Chair emphasized the importance of the CCM which will map out the future direction of the Colombo Plan for the next two years. He stated that the CCM will help shed light on different challenges faced by the Pacific Small Island Developing States and also that he looks forward to the discussions and the exchange of innovative ideas for the benefit of the Colombo Plan programmes. (Acceptance address in Annexure 5)

In response to the appointment of the Chairperson of the 45th CCM, the representative of India stated that India is committed to contribute to enhance co-operation of the capacity building and will continue its support to the various socio economic development activities of Colombo Plan. He invited the partner countries to nominate participants for the training courses and obtain maximum advantage. He thanked the Secretary General and the member countries for not only creating capabilities but for the lasting relationship created among its people.

3.3 Election of Deputy Chairperson

Upon assuming position as the Chairperson, Ambassador Nair conducted the election of the Vice Chairperson and the other office bearers. The 45th CCM endorsed H. E. Ms Phan Kieu Thu from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as the Deputy Chairperson, proposed by the Head of Delegation from Indonesia and seconded by the Head of Delegation from Thailand.

3.4 Appointment of the Drafting Committee & Rapporteurs

The meeting appointed the following Drafting Committee members and Rapporteurs led by Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

- i. Mr. Esala Nayasi
- ii. Mr. Simione Rokolaqa
- iii. Mr. Josua Tuwere
- iv. Ms. Sala Tagicakibau
- v. Ms. Keleni Seruvatu
- vi. Ms. Vasiti Cirikiyasawa
- vii. Ms. Paulini Tokaduadua

4. Recognition of Observer Countries and International Organizations

The meeting endorsed the attendance of delegates from non-member countries and international organizations. Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu represented the non-member countries and the international/regional organizations were represented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, University of the South Pacific and the Pacific Islands Development Forum.

5. Presentation of New member countries

No new members were presented.

6. Adoption of the Agenda

The Chairperson proposed the tentative agenda for the meeting which was subsequently adopted. (See Annexure 1)

7. Presentation of the 45th CCM Theme Paper on “Enabling Effective Community based Adaptation to Climate Change.”

The theme of the 45th CCM was presented by Mr. Semi Qamese from the Climate Change

Division of the Ministry of Economy of Fiji.

The paper entitled “**Strengthening the enabling environment to support community-based adaptation in order to build resilience to climate change, and also achieve broader developmental goals**” was based on the key lessons learnt from the implementation of community based projects in Fiji over the past few years. In this regard, Fiji recommended a community based adaptation approach as a useful blue print for countries to begin addressing climate change. (CCM theme paper in Annexure 6)

Main Recommendations included:

- i. Climate Change (CC) to be a separate programme under CP
 - ii. Training in integrated vulnerability assessments-tools & approaches
 - iii. Building capacity of technical agencies at national & sub-national levels to manage community based adaptation projects
 - iv. Provide training on mainstreaming CC adaptation into national, sub-national and local plans
 - v. Training at sub-national levels & local levels to undertake regular monitoring of community based adaptation projects
 - vi. Provide platforms for sharing best practices on increasing/strengthening awareness on climate change
- 7.1 Indonesia commended the Government of Fiji for its effort in combatting the adverse effects of climate change and highlighted its similar vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change. Indonesia considered climate mitigation and adaptation efforts as an integrated concept that is essential for building resilience, especially to protect the poor and marginalized population in high risk area. Indonesia believes sustainable development can accommodate adaptation activities and could reduce vulnerability to climate change. The meeting was also informed that Indonesia had programmes in disaster risk management and opened the possibility to cooperate with Colombo Plan in the area.
- 7.2 The delegate of Nepal highlighted Nepal’s vulnerabilities because of its geographical make-up and mentioned that adaptation is essential and should be pushed by the international community. He emphasized the need for more binding commitments i.e. the Paris Agreement

and national processes also need to contribute directly to CC efforts.

7.3 The delegate of India, in principle agreed to the recommendations related to Climate Change issues, which needs to be given due prominence. He supported the need to use CP as a platform for sharing the best practices by the member countries. The Prime Minister of India champions the principles of “Climate Justice” which professes to respect the nature to get us and our future generations nurtured. The delegate also mentioned to adapt to a lifestyle in harmony with the nature and initiatives such as promotion of yoga, use of solar/non-renewable energy techniques etc. He also informed about India’s plan to submit instrument of ratification of Paris Agreement on 2 Oct 2016 in remembrance of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi who was an epitome of lifestyle with smallest carbon footprint.

7.4 The delegate of Sri Lanka acknowledged the theme and the presentation by the host country and suggested that the CC should be part of the Environment Programme.

7.5 The delegate of the United States of America thanked the host country for the presentation of the theme paper and made the following remarks:

- i. Tackling CC is a main priority of USA
- ii. Worked closely with many delegates to finalize the Paris Agreement (PA) last year.
- iii. Urging all to join PA.
- iv. Recognize the urgent nature of the CC challenge for countries that are members of the Colombo Plan, including the most vulnerable. The U.S. prioritizes support for CC adaptation to the most vulnerable developing countries, including Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries.
- v. Pledged \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund and supported the Fund’s goal to allocate at least 50% of its resources to adaptation over time on a grant equivalent basis; additionally the United States supported a decision that will aim to allocate at least 50% of this adaptation finance for particularly vulnerable countries.
- vi. The US Agency for International Development intends to invest up to 5 million Dollars to support Regional Organizations, which are critical to address the needs of the Pacific Islands collectively, through the Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to

Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) program.

- vii. The US recognizes the benefits of a community based adaptation approach and has worked in 77 communities across the Pacific Islands to increase local knowledge and adaptive capacity through community based training and to build capacity for community engagement for disaster prevention and preparedness.
- viii. Acknowledged the recommendations raised by Fiji for a separate CC programme but will need to have further clarifications (questions) regarding this proposal before commenting further.

7.6 The delegate of Japan highlighted Japan’s assistance in tackling the Climate Change issues in Pacific Island Countries including Fiji through the establishment of the Pacific Climate Change Centre in Samoa and the Green Climate Fund. Regarding Fiji’s proposal to make separate programme on Climate Change, since there are several other international organizations which handle climate change issues, there should be discussions and common understanding among member countries on the unique contribution that Colombo Plan can make on this issue, before the establishment of the Programme.

7.7 The Delegate of Korea informed the meeting that Korea is in the process of finalizing ratification process for the Paris Agreement and agreed to share mutual experiences and best practices. She also informed that the Korean Government is taking measures to adapt to the impacts of climate such as establishment of a comprehensive adaptation strategy and local governments engagement in local adaptation plan.

7.8 Pakistan was also supportive of the CC Adaption Process and supported the Pacific Islands Development Forum’s Efforts and acknowledged recommendations put forward by Fiji in the presentation of the Theme Paper

8. Presentation of Colombo Plan Overview by the Secretary General

8.1 The Secretary General presented an overview on the Colombo Plan current programme activities and future initiatives:

The Secretary General, H E Kinley Dorji presented the “Colombo Plan (CP) overview, and proposed brief report on the 44th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) and update on (CP

Council) 2014-16". He briefly described the various programmes and recommended the following:

- i. Strengthening Drug Advisory Programme (DAP)
- ii. Promote entrepreneurship training for youth
- iii. Strengthen women empowerment and children protection programme
- iv. Promote education and awareness on climate change and environment management programme.
- v. Funding support for the construction of the CP Secretariat Building (2017 – 18)

The detailed presentation and the observations/comments made by the delegates is attached in Annexure 7

9. Approval of the Annual Report

The Secretary General tabled the draft copies of the Annual Reports for the financial years 2013/14 and 2014/15 for approval. He explained to the forum that Colombo Plan Council has already gone through and endorsed the reports during the last Council Session. Thereafter the Annual Reports were approved without any changes.

10. Colombo Plan Programme Progress Reports (July 2014 to June 2016)

The reports on Colombo Plan Programme activities 2014-2016 on the DAP, ICCE, PPA, PPSD, LTSP and GAP were presented by the respective heads of the related programme departments. The presentation highlighted the achievements in the last two years, challenges faced during the programme implementation and their way forward.

(Presentations and observations/comments made by the delegates are attached in Annexures 8-11 respectively. Comments on ICCE were made by Fiji and the United States. Comments on PPA, PPSD, and LTSP were made by Fiji, India, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and the United States. Comments on GAP were made by Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand.)

11. Presentation of Report by Colombo Plan Staff College (CPSC)

The Director General of the Colombo Plan Staff College presented the Reports of the Governing

Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technical Education for FY 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The Committee conveyed its appreciation to the CPSC for its initiatives.

(Presentation and observations/comments made by the delegates is attached in Annexure 12. Comments on CPSC were made by Philippines, India and Pakistan)

12. Regional Group Meetings of the Member Governments

Member countries convened meeting in their respective regional groups to review and discuss future strategies, plan of action and funding support on current Colombo Plan Programmes namely, DAP, ICCE, PPA, PPSD, LTSP and GAP. The regional group meetings also considered the integration of some of the recommendations of the theme paper presentation titled 'Strengthening the enabling environment to support community-based adaptation in order to build resilience to climate change, and also achieve broader development goals'

13. Group Presentation on the recommendations for the CP future strategies by the Sub-Regional Groups

13.1 SOUTH ASIA/SUB REGION OF SOUTH WEST ASIA GROUP'S PROPOSED STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1.1 DAP & ICCE

- To emphasis on closer cooperation between the focal points
- Representative of India submitted that the Bangkok field office for the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) must be implemented with clear roadmap and related clauses/MOUs, lest it becomes an autonomous body later on its own like CPSC, instead of the desired roadmap.

13.1.2 PPA, PPSD & LTSP

- To consider technology transfer among member countries especially in rural areas
- To plan the funds and offers available with CP for optimum utilisation
- To review the links with CPSC and to have more synergies between programmes of CPSC and CP.

13.1.3 Environment

- To include climate change and bring similar issues under the umbrella of Environment

13.1.4 GAP

- To assess the requirement of need based programmes in more member countries

13.1.5 Plan of Action

- We wish to express satisfaction on the ongoing programmes under each category

13.1.6 Funding Support

- Cost sharing /voluntary support basis

13.2 ASIA/PACIFIC GROUP'S PROPOSED STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13.2.1 DAP & ICCE

- Supportive of recommendation to open Thailand Field Office for better regional presence;
- Develop Programmes tailored specifically to country needs. e.g. developing surveillance capabilities for Pacific Island countries policing and security
- More cost-sharing initiatives with countries to ensure wider dissemination of CP Programmes and wider coverage.

13.2.2 PPA PPSD & LTSP

Supportive of the following recommendation from the presentation:

- i) Convert TCS Colombo Programmes by India to a Diploma Programme if possible;
- ii) Group also recommends for expansion of scholarship programmes to support Climate Change.

13.2.3 Programme for Environment

- To change the name from "Programme for Environment" to "Programme for Environment and Climate Change"
- CP Programme for Environment & Climate Change to explore through use of voluntary funding possibilities on how CP can contribute to discussions on Climate Change adaptation

with a focus on community based initiatives in a unique and distinct manner, bearing in mind activities of other international frameworks, Organizations and Member States.

13.2.4 Gender Affairs Programme (GAP):

- In addition to general recommendation concerning the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, explore how Member Countries can contribute to the implementation of SDGs 5 & 10 specifically on Gender.

13.2.5 General Recommendations:

- Explore how Colombo Plan can contribute to Member States' actions in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Explore possibilities for improving the evaluation function of Colombo Plan, including evaluation of programs and management.

13.3 ASEAN GROUP'S PROPOSED STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued in next page)

13.3.1. PPA PPSD AND LTSP

FUTURE STRATEGIES	PLAN OF ACTION	FUNDING
Maintain and sustain the existing programs Promote existing and new programs for LTSP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program (MTCP-TVET) – Malaysia Risk assessment and Disaster Risk Management (Master’s Degree) – Indonesia Sharing best practice on sustainable development	Design and implement the existing and new programs	Cost sharing mechanism Under the framework of South South Cooperation Program

13.3.2. GAP

FUTURE STRATEGIES	PLAN OF ACTION	FUNDING
Maintain and sustain the existing programs Explore other areas for collaboration E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child development and protection program • Gender responsive planning and budgeting • Gender and risk assessment and disaster management • Etc., Sharing best practice E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise of women management 	To design and implement the existing and new programs To coordinate with the GAP Focal Points of member states Synergize with other programs, due to the cross-cutting nature of gender issues	Cost sharing mechanism

13.3.3. DAP and ICCE

FUTURE STRATEGIES	PLAN OF ACTION	FUNDING
Align program with each national strategies	To promote and implement curriculum on modalities and system for rehabilitation	Cost sharing mechanism
Support the current programs and continue collaboration with DAP and ICCE	To implement community based training programs	
Strengthening the community based partnerships	To review and continue with the current training programs	

13.3.4. Environment

FUTURE STRATEGIES	PLAN OF ACTION	FUNDING
<p>Explore new areas of collaboration E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University collaboration • Training on risk assessment and disaster management • Collaboration with National focal point for disaster management and risk assessment <p>Aligning with the international commitment and convention on climate change and environment</p> <p>Aligning with in-countries donors related to the relevant area</p>	<p>Approach and collaborate relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Design and formulate appropriate programs</p>	<p>Cost sharing</p>

13.4 General/Common recommendations from the Regional Group Meetings

13.4.1 It is recommended to have a mechanism to follow on the recommendation being made in CCMs for their implementation. It can be through Council meetings and a session must be kept in the CCM on the status of recommendation of previous CCM.

13.4.2 The group reiterated its recommendations contained in the report of the 44th CCM and urged the Secretariat to implement them in letter and spirit.

13.4.3 There is a need for creating synergies between different programmes of CP to address cross cutting issues.

13.4.4 CP to develop specific targets to achieve for all the Programmes.

13.4.5 CP Secretariat to explore ways in assisting CP MCs in effectively implementing SDGs.

13.5 Following the discussion on the Regional Group meeting outcome, The Secretary General made the following observation ;

The Secretary General of Colombo Plan stated that several recommendations made during the Regional Group presentations were very broad and generic and in view of this, it would be difficult for the Colombo Plan Secretariat to bring feedback on these recommendations in the future. Secretary General also informed the member countries that some of the recommendations were too general and that in the future, CPS may be held accountable for the outcome of these recommendations made at this CCM.

14. Pledges by the Member Governments

14.1 BHUTAN

- i. Host Conference on Gross National Happiness (GNH) in Bhutan for the Colombo Plan Member Countries on Cost sharing mechanism. (Second half of 2017)

14.2 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

- i. Continue to cooperate with the Colombo

Plan and explore new ways and means to make Brunei's presence in Colombo Plan's programmes.

14.3 INDIA

- i. Enhancing the number of scholarships available to the CP Secretariat from present 90 to 150 (during 2017 – 18 and 2018-19), within the overall 500 scholarships available for all member countries of Colombo Plan for more than 300 courses in a wide range of subjects. These scholarships also include many Diploma and Master Degree Programmes. These scholarships continue to be fully sponsored by the Government of India. Colombo Plan Secretariat needs to make renewed efforts through their focal points towards better utilization of all available scholarships.
- ii. Continue to depute resource personnel to member countries including Bhutan.
- iii. In line with this year's theme of climate change and on request of Colombo Plan Secretariat, India to conduct a workshop on Environment/Climate Change in India. This will be fully sponsored by Government of India.

14.4 INDONESIA

- i. Capacity building on Enhancing Development programmes on Small and Medium Enterprises.
- ii. Sharing Best practices on Gender responsive Planning, Budgeting or other themes under Gender Affairs Programmes.
- iii. Continue the Technical Cooperation under South-south cooperation.

14.5 REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- i. Korea will continue to support Long Term Scholarship programme under KDI School on "Policy and Management".
- ii. Short term training courses on Environment and Climate change during 2016-19.
- iii. Korea will continue the financial contributions to the Drug Advisory Programme.

14.6 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- i. Pledged to supply Tropical Timber for the construction of the Colombo Plan Secretariat Headquarters building in Colombo.

14.7 PAKISTAN

- i. Pakistan will continue to assist Colombo Plan under its Technical assistance Programme in the area of banking and finance, Railways and postal services
- ii. Pakistan will continue to cooperate with the CPSC to conduct Technical, Vocational and Educational Trainings.

14.8 THAILAND

- i. Fully funded training by TICA on “Reducing post harvest losses and maintaining post- harvest quality of fruits and vegetables throughout the supply chain OR Training on “Forest based Eco-tourism management” (with Royal Forest Department)
- ii. Cost-sharing training on “Post-harvest technology of fruits and vegetables crops for developing countries”.
- iii. Fully funded training by TICA on “Moving local agricultural products from self-sufficient production and household consumption to market by sufficiency economy approaches”.
- iv. Cost-sharing training on sustainable community based eco-tourism development.

15.Date and venue of the next Consultative Committee Meeting

With regard to the date and venue, after the Secretary General of Colombo Plan met HE Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, she has requested her Government to consider hosting the 46th CCM. She promised to follow up with this matter and keep the Secretariat and member countries updated.

16. Any other business

16.1. Construction of the Secretariat building

The Council President, HE Chang Won-Sam informed the meeting that Council had carried out

several rounds of discussions on the construction of the building, but no specific decisions have been taken on the modalities of funding, etc. The matter need further discussion.

The delegate from Thailand requested that all the pertinent information on the plot of land and the long-term lease be provided to the next Council Meeting.

17.Consideration and approval of the Draft Record of Conclusion of the 45th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting

The member states deliberated and approved the draft Report of the 45th CCM after discussions.

18.Closing remarks on the approved Record of Conclusions by the Deputy Chairperson of the 45th CCM

Deputy Chairperson HE Ms Phan Kieu Thu, as the Deputy Chair and also the representative of Vietntam, thanked the Government of Fiji for hosting the CCM in its wonderful country. Sharing her own experience, as a CP scholar herself, HE stated that she is aware that CP programmes are very efficient. Her Excellency thanked and congratulated the Secretariat for its achievements and also thanked all participants present at the 45th CCM.

19.Closing statement of appreciation by the Secretary General of Colombo Plan

The Secretary General, HE Kinely Dorji in his Statement of Appreciation thanked the host country, Fiji for hosting the 45th CCM in a systematic and organized manner. He also acknowledged and thanked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the generous offer to host the 46th CCM. He acknowledged and thanked the various delegations for their attendance, inputs through recommendations and pledges. Referring to the recommendations and pledges made by various member states, he committed to working towards the achievement of the set goals as the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan. He gave his assurance that he will initiate the ground work for the next CCM. (Closing statement of appreciation by the CP Secretary General is attached in Annexure 13)

20. Closing statements and declaration of the successful closing of the 45th CCM by the Chairperson

The Chairperson, Ambassador Robin Nair of Fiji, thanked the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan for his closing statement of appreciation and the distinguished Deputy Chairperson for her remarks on the approved record of conclusions. He conveyed appreciation for the trust, and subsequently the support rendered to him in the course of exchanges and deliberations. He stated that he has been privileged to be given the honourable task of being the Chairperson of the 45th CCM.

Ambassador Nair stated that the discussions has been a rich time of sharing good practices, cultural insights and friendship. He stated that the issue of climate change adaptation and resilience cannot be stressed further and the Honourable Prime Minister, had set the tone for

the meeting when he advocated the greatest challenge of the time - climate change and the task of adapting and resilient to it.

He also stated that, on the issue of the Paris Agreement, he reiterated PM’s call for members of the Colombo Plan who have yet to ratify this Agreement, to do so as soon as possible. He said that the issue that came out strongly during the discussion was the need to grow and do it smart, focusing on what makes us different, or adding-value. He stated that climate change, should not be looked at in isolation, noting it as a cross-cutting issue.

Ambassador Nair congratulated everyone for the successful 45th Consultative Committee Meeting, and stated that he looks forward to the implementation of the outcomes derived from this forum. (Closing statement and declaration of the successful conclusion is attached in Annexure 14)

45TH CCM PHOTO GALLERY



ANNEXURES

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- Annexure 7 -** Presentation of CP Overview by the Secretary General and the observations/ comments made by the delegates.
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- Annexure 9 -** Presentation by the International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE) and the observations/comments made by the delegates
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- Annexure 13 -** Closing statement of appreciation by the Secretary General of Colombo Plan
- Annexure 14 -** Closing statement and declaration of the successful conclusion of the 45th CCM by the Chairperson

Annexure 1



AGENDA



-
- Day 1

:

28 September 2016
- Day 2
- :
- 29 September 2016
- Day 3
- :
- 30 September 2016
-

DAY ONE		28 TH SEPTEMBER 2016
TIME	TOPIC/ ACTIVITY	
09:00 hours	Pre-meeting for Colombo Plan Secretariat (CPS) with host government on logistics.	
10.00hr Onwards	Registration opens for delegates	
16.00hr Onwards	<p>Informal pre-conference meeting for heads of delegation in order to brief on the outcomes of the pre-conference agenda followed by a reception.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Discuss and confirm the draft Agenda for the CCM ii. Announcement by the host government on logistics, procedures and social events. iii. Confirm the host government's suggestions on the election of the Chairperson and deputy Chairperson as well as the respective proposers and seconders ; iv. Confirm the members of the Reception Committee v. Decide on the Drafting Committee for the Record of Conclusion vi. Any other 	
DAY TWO		29 TH SEPTEMBER 2016
TIME	TOPIC/ ACTIVITY	
08.00 – 09.00	Registration of delegates	
09.00 – 10.00	Inaugural session	
09.00 - 09.10	Welcome address by the Host Government	
09.10 - 09.25	Address by the President of the Colombo Plan Council	
09.25 - 09.40	Inaugural address by the Chief Guest, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji	
09.40 – 10.00	Group photo with Chief Guest	
10.00 – 10.20	Coffee break	
10.20 - 10:35	Election of the 45th CCM Chairperson from the Host Government	
10.35 – 10.40	Acceptance speech by the Chairperson of the 45th CCM	
10.40 - 11.00	Response from members	
11.00 - 11.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Election of Deputy Chairperson ii. Designating Chief Rapporteur and other Rapporteurs iii. Appointment of Drafting Committee 	
11:20 -11.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognition of observer Countries and International Organizations ii. Presentation of New Member Countries iii. Adoption of the Agenda 	
11.35 - 12.20	Presentation of the 45th CCM theme.	
12.20 - 12.45	Presentation of Colombo Plan Overview by the Secretary General	
12.45 - 14.00	Lunch hosted by the Government of Fiji	

DAY TWO		29 TH SEPTEMBER 2016
TIME	TOPIC/ ACTIVITY	
14.00 - 15.15	Colombo Plan Programme Progress Report (July 2014 to June 2016) followed by discussion	
	i. Presentation by the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) ii. Presentation by the International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE) iii. Presentation on Programme for Public Administration (PPA), Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD), Long Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) and Programme for Environment iv. Presentation by the Gender Affairs Programme (GAP)	
15.15 - 15.25	Approval of the Annual Report	
15.25 - 15.40	Coffee break	
15.40 - 16.00	Presentation of the Report by Colombo Plan Staff College	
16.00 - 16.30	Briefing on the following day's session	
16.30 - 17.00	Conclusion of the first day proceedings	
19.30 - 21.00	Dinner hosted by the Colombo Plan Secretariat	
DAY THREE		30 TH SEPTEMBER 2016
TIME	TOPIC/ ACTIVITY	
08.30 - 10.00	Regional Group Meetings of the Member Governments – (Block wise) Review the Colombo Plan existing programme activities and recommend future plan of action (Worksheet attached in Annexure 1)	
10.00 - 10.20	Coffee break	
10.20 - 12.30	i. Group presentation on the recommendations of the CP future strategies by the regional groups. ii. Pledges by the Member Governments.	
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch hosted by the Government of Fiji	
14.00 - 15.00	i. Consideration and approval of the record of conclusion of the 45th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting ii Other business iii. Date and venue of the next CCM	
15.00 - 15.20	Coffee break	
15.20 - 16.00	i. Closing remarks on approved record of conclusions by the Deputy Chairperson of the 45th CCM ii. Closing statement of appreciation by the Secretary General of Colombo Plan. iii. Closing statement and declaration of the successful conclusion of the 45th CCM by the Chairperson.	
19.00 - 21.00	Dinner hosted by the Government of Fiji.	

Annexure 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE 45TH CCM HELD IN SUVA, FIJI.

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Annexure 3

Welcome Address by the President of the Colombo Plan Council, His Excellency Chang Won-Sam, Ambassador of Republic of Korea for Sri Lanka



Chief Guest Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji

Hon. Amb. Robin Nair, Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Kinley Dorji, Secretary General of the Colombo Plan,

Honorable Heads of Delegates from the Colombo Plan Member States, Heads of Observer Countries and International Organizations,
Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to welcome the honorable guests and delegates of the Colombo Plan member states to this beautiful island country of Fiji. The Government of Fiji has already offered a warm welcome to each of us and rendered us every possible hospitality in the lovely city of Suva. My job is, in my capacity as the President of the Colombo Plan Council, to welcome you all to the 45th Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan.

We are aware that the Consultative Committee is the highest policy-making body of the Colombo Plan that decides the direction for the Colombo Plan as an international and inter-governmental organization. Its biennial meetings, provide a platform to review the work of the Colombo Plan in various areas of development, exchange views on social development within the region, discuss new issues and challenges, and set the way forward by adapting programmes to reflect the changing needs of the member countries.

Having this in mind, today we gathered here to review what we have achieved since the past CCM in Nepal, and plan the future direction and priorities. And I do hope that these two days will be an invaluable opportunity to reenergize and revitalize the Colombo Plan.

At the last CCM held in Kathmandu, Nepal in 2014, many countries pledged their support for various programmes, records of which are being circulated. Let me take this opportunity to thank you all for your continued assistance rendered to the Colombo Plan. We also look forward to new pledges at this CCM from the member countries for the next two years.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Currently, the world is facing one of the most critical times when it comes to peace, environmental hazards, growing drug abuse, flows of refugees, youth unemployment, terrorism and the threat of war. Against such a backdrop it is imperative that we sit down and draw up a roadmap on how to respond to such issues and set out priorities.

While continuing with the existing programmes with more coverage and commitment, let us put our heads together to gain a renewed sense of direction which reflects the changing needs of the time.

As the draft theme of this CCM clearly illustrates, one area which requires our urgent attention is the Environment and Climate Change Programmes. Most of our member countries have experienced the fury of nature to various degrees. We have experienced acute heat waves, floods, earthquakes and other natural calamities. The Colombo Plan as an Intergovernmental Organization can support this cause particularly in Asia by developing a full-fledged programme for education and awareness on Environment and Climate Change. As far as I know, many of our member countries have already signed the Global Agreement on Climate Change under the UN initiative. Now, it is time for us to translate the signature into real action.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Here, let me remind you of another immediate task

before us. It is none other than to construct a new Secretariat building in Colombo on the land allotted by our host country, Sri Lanka. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Sri Lankan government for its generosity in deciding to lease the block of land free of charge. The estimated cost for the project is roughly 4 million US dollars. It is my hope that our member countries collectively embrace this responsibility and contribute liberally to build our Secretariat as a symbol of our firm commitment to the cause of the Colombo Plan.

Before I close, I would like to offer, once again, my congratulations to the Government of Fiji for

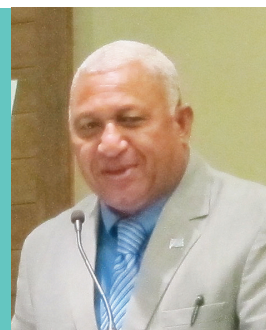
providing a wonderful background to our discussions. And I also would like to extend special thanks to those who travelled from afar and wish everyone a rewarding and enjoyable stay in Fiji.

Lastly, this has nothing to do with this CCM, but I cannot conclude my remarks without mentioning this. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and people of Fiji for the gold medal Fiji rugby team has won in 2016 Rio Olympics. They really did a wonderful job. Congratulations, Fiji!

Thank you.

Annexure 4

Inaugural address by the Chief Guest Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama Prime Minister of the Government of Republic of Fiji



President of the Colombo Plan Council,

Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Bula Vinaka and greetings to you all.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome on behalf of the Government and the people of Fiji and to thank the Colombo Plan for accepting our invitation to host the 45th session of the Colombo Plan Consultative Meeting.

We hope that while you are here, you will enjoy our true Fijian hospitality exemplified by our Bula Spirit. Many Fijians are still feeling the joy of our historic gold medal win at the Rio Olympics for Sevens rugby, so I think you will find our people even more hospitable than usual.

For Fiji, as a Small Island Developing State, climate change is not just a significant global issue. It is the single most important crisis facing our nation. And for some of our neighbours, it is literally a matter of life and death. Extreme weather events, rising seas and environmental change and degradation threaten us at our very core. These are threats to every government, every community and every person.

Some Pacific nations are facing the very real possibility of disappearing beneath the seas. They may have no islands to call their own. The people will have to migrate, but their way of life and their culture may never be the same as reluctant exiles in another country, no matter how generous their new host nation may be.

We are also working with our threatened neighbours. The Government of Kiribati has purchased 20 square

kilometres of farmland on our second major island, Vanua Levu, to guarantee the food security of its people, and they are already growing root crops there. And should the unthinkable occur, Fiji has committed to provide a permanent home to the entire populations of Kiribati and Tuvalu – our two closest neighbours. We pray that this will be unnecessary, but we must prepare for the unthinkable.

In Fiji alone, my Government has identified some 830 communities that will probably need to be relocated to escape to rising sea levels. Of this group, about 40 are high priority. We will keep them as close to their current location as possible so that the cultural, social and economic disruption can be kept to a minimum.

But any move like this is bound to provoke anxiety and fear. People need to believe they will be safe when they finally relocate. They will be concerned about the graves of their family members. There are huge implications for food security, health, education, employment and the dignity and overall well-being of communities.

Many of you present today are facing similar challenges. We Pacific Small Island Developing States don't have the luxury of time. The fact that Fiji was the first country to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement shows the urgency of the hour and our commitment to the future of our common humanity. But we have only begun our campaign to spur the world to real action to combat climate change, and we will continue to press and press and press—at every opportunity, in every forum, until the world takes the difficult steps, makes the hard choices and shares the sacrifices necessary to confront climate change.

We acknowledge the U.S Government, China and other industrialized countries for following suit and ratifying the Paris Agreement. And we are grateful for the solidarity of our Pacific neighbours in this

regard, through the Suva Declaration and their strenuous efforts internationally. But the hard work has just begun.

We are determined to leave our islands in a better state for future generations. And we urge members of the Colombo Plan who have not ratified the Paris Agreement to do so as soon as possible. And then we ask you to join our uncompromising call for action. In February this year, Fiji was devastated by Tropical Cyclone Winston, the biggest tropical cyclone ever to make landfall in the southern hemisphere. In 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam laid waste to Vanuatu. In late 2014, the Philippines suffered enormous destruction and loss of life from Typhoon Haiyan. And we remember, of course, that Winston crossed over Tonga twice; it did a 180-degree turn and came back across Tonga to strike Fiji. So we are not alone as these tropical storms get stronger and even strike outside the traditional cyclone season.

We continue the long road to recovery from Winston, and one of our priority areas is ensuring that schools and homes and damaged infrastructure are rebuilt and re-equipped as quickly as possible. We thank our development partners and many friendly countries for their timely assistance in the wake of Cyclone Winston. Rebuilding is good, of course, but preparation, prevention and resilience are much better.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,
The theme that we have chosen for our Meeting focuses on community-based adaptation to climate change. Every Fijian now knows how important it is for our nation to deal with the effects of climate change. But in the end, when the wind blows, when the rains don't come as expected, when the waters surge, every community and every household endures the effects in a very intimate way. Government resources, know-how and organization must be marshalled for the public good, and government leadership is essential, but in the end it is the local communities that must be prepared. People must be able to adapt to the multiple threats caused by rising sea levels, storm surges, drought and increasing intensity of tropical cyclones. And every nation must forge a strong partnership between the national government and the local communities.

As a nation, our natural resources, including our flora and fauna, are at immense risk. Moreover, variations in climatic conditions place additional stresses on

ecosystems, which makes them more vulnerable and harder to protect. In some cases, ecosystems that have provided livelihoods for people for generations face dramatic change: Some species may disappear, and new species may arrive to take their places, bringing different sources of food or new challenges for earning a livelihood in our rural communities.

In this regard, it is essential to build awareness in and develop strategies for communities whose resources and immediate environment are at risk from changing climate. We need to be constantly on guard to the need to adapt, and we need to arm our local communities with the information and resources they need to do so.

In Fiji, we have also put into place long-term strategies for ensuring that our young people understand the effects of climate change.

Part of this has been to develop educational policies on sustainable development and bring together the right personnel and resources. But we are also keen to tap into traditional knowledge, as part of our overall mitigation strategies.

The fact is that environmental protection must be a major focus of our development efforts for the foreseeable future. So in 2015, Fiji launched its Green Growth Framework with particular emphasis on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on the sustainable development goals. These commitments are being incorporated as a matter of priority into our five- and twenty-year National Development Plans currently under formulation.

Oceans

In the spirit of the Paris Agreement, we will also be co-hosting, with the Government of Sweden, the UN Oceans Conference on the implementation SDG14, in New York, in June next year.

The unrelenting degradation of the oceans and their precious resources should be a matter of grave concern to every nation. We know how important the oceans are. The importance of the ocean to our Pacific peoples are self-evident—for their culture, for their livelihoods, and for their health. But they are also the earth's circulatory system, and their health affects the health of every continent, every island, every city and every farmer's field.

Therefore, I ask you all to do everything you can to

promote the themes and ideals of this Conference and draw global attention to the issues at stake – the urgent need to reverse the pollution, the proliferation of rubbish in the ocean, the overfishing and the destruction of marine habitats that has reached alarming proportions in so many parts of the world.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a chance next June to bring the nations together to formulate a more concerted and holistic response to saving our oceans and seas.

Fiji is naturally very proud to be co-hosting this event with our Swedish friends. It is a great honour for a Pacific Small Island Developing State to be given the task of doing so, and Fiji shares that honour with every Pacific Islander.

Colombo Plan and Fiji

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,
While the focus of this meeting is on resilience to climate change, I don't want to ignore all the benefits Fiji has gained through the Colombo Plan in the areas of fighting drug trafficking and preventing drug abuse, community policing, sharing of information between the public and law enforcement agencies, SME development, gender equality, human rights.

It is my Government's priority to build a nation and a workforce that can meet the challenges and reap

the rewards of the 21st century. Our training and education must be highly targeted and refined, and that is where the Colombo Plan has set its foundation. The Colombo Plan policy objectives dovetail well with Fiji's national priorities, and Colombo Plan training programmes have been of enormous benefit to Fiji's development in the 44 years that we have been a member.

So in the true spirit of the Colombo Plan, I call on member countries and international NGOs for their active co-operation with Fiji and other Pacific Island Countries in combating the effects of climate change through the Colombo Plan initiatives.

I am certain that you will see parallels in your own countries to the challenges we in the Pacific face in responding to climate change, and I am sure that this area of work will feature strongly in future programmes of the Colombo Plan. This is, after all, the greatest challenge we face globally in the 21st century.


We have much to learn from each other, and this meeting gives us the platform to share lessons learnt and best practices.

I wish you every success in your Meeting.

Vinaka vakalevu. Thank you.

Annexure 5

**Acceptance speech by the Chairperson of
the 45th CCM, Ambassador Robin Nair
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
Republic of Fiji**



President of the Colombo Plan Council,
Secretary General of the Colombo Plan
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates and Observers,

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Fiji, I wish to convey my gratitude and thanks to the Colombo Plan member countries for bestowing me with the privilege to chair this important forum. This is the first time Fiji hosts a session of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, and we would like to welcome all Delegates to our Pacific Shores.

I also wish to acknowledge the presence of our Pacific Island Countries and the regional and international Organisations who are attending this Meeting as observers. Thank you for your interest in and attendance of this significant Meeting.

Distinguished Delegates,

Our deliberations over the course of today and tomorrow are particularly important because it will map out the future direction of the Colombo Plan for the next two years. In particular, we hope that this CCM will allow you to gain a better appreciation of the development challenges that are faced by Pacific Small Island Developing States.

As Chair, I intend to ensure that active deliberations in this forum will lead to significant conclusions on the future of Colombo Plan initiatives. I encourage all Delegates present, to discuss and exchange innovative ideas for the benefit of the Colombo Plan Programmes.

In the course of this Meeting, we will hear from our Colombo Plan Programme Directors on the progress of the Programmes that have been run by the respective Departments. That is the Drug Advisory Programme, the International Centre for Credentialing Addiction Professionals, the Programme for Public

Administration, the Programme for Private Sector Development, Programme for Environment and the Gender Affairs Programme. The diversity of the Programmes will make this Meeting an interesting one. I look forward to hearing members’ comments or views on the Colombo Plan Programmes.

In particular, the Regional Group Discussions I believe are a very useful way to deliberate on relevant issues that affect our respective regions. This is an avenue for the furtherance of South-South cooperation, exchange and sharing of good practices.

Distinguished Delegates,
On this note, once again I wish to thank you and to request that this Meeting proceed as indicated in the Programme Agenda

Annexure 6

Fiji Country Paper

Theme: Strengthening the enabling environment to support community-based adaptation in order to build resilience to climate change, and also achieve broader development goals.

1. Introduction

1.1 The concept of adaptation has different meanings depending on the field of study, whether in natural sciences or in social sciences. The common thread however of these definitions describes adaptation as adjustments in a system's behaviour and characteristics that enhance its ability to cope with external stress.¹ The interaction of environmental and social forces determines exposures and sensitivities, and various social, cultural, political and economic forces shape adaptive capacity.² In the context of climate change, adaptation considers the degree to which countries can moderate or reduce the negative impacts associated with climate change.

1.2 The process of adaptation can be anticipatory or reactive depending on timing. For the case of Pacific Island Countries such as Fiji, the implementation of adaptation initiatives is a direct reaction to the negative impacts already being experienced by vulnerable communities, particularly for those living along the coast. There is global appreciation that poor communities in poor countries are the most vulnerable to climate change and are ill equipped to cope with current climate (and other) shocks, let alone future risks related to climate change.³ This raises the urgency for adaptation interventions that suit the local context of communities, increase their adaptive capacity, and builds resilience in an effective and sustainable manner. The emphasis on sustainability is crucial given the international scale of the adaptation need which is in contrast to the limited resources available or currently being directed towards climate change adaptation.

1.3 In this regard, the community-based adaptation approach provides a useful blueprint for countries to begin addressing climate change vulnerability in a holistic and participatory manner. Community-based adaptation to climate change is based upon a participatory assessment of the risks posed by climate

change. It aims to be more sensitive to the needs and risks faced by vulnerable communities and engage with them to identify and shape responses to these risks. This approach uses existing local knowledge and complements it with technical and scientific expertise provided by external stakeholders (public sector, private sector, civil society, development partner).

1.4 Similar to other countries in the Pacific region, adapting to the negative impacts of climate change is a priority of the Fijian Government. This has seen the channeling of both domestic resources and international resources into projects aimed at building resilience to climate change. Lessons learnt from these interventions over the past years have provided a useful reference to continuously review and improve government's approach to building community resilience. Over the course of refining its approach to building community resilience, it has become apparent that the framework provided by the community-based adaptation approach can be an effective tool in Fiji when it operates within a conducive institutional environment. Institutional actors at local, subnational and national levels provide an important supporting link to community-based initiatives that can determine success or failure. In addition, the policies and processes adopted by these actors as they relate to the community can prove to be a stumbling block or stepping stone towards project sustainability. The importance of creating an enabling environment that nurtures and sustains local, subnational or national level initiatives therefore cannot be overemphasised.

1.5 In this connection, the theme of "Strengthening the enabling environment to support community-based adaptation in order to build resilience to climate change, and also achieve broader development goals" reflects an approach to climate change adaptation, and socio-economic development in general, that can provide an effective strategy

for countries to build resilience of the vulnerable sections of the community. This approach does not consider adaptation as a standalone activity but as being synonymous with development.

2. Case for Community-Based Adaptation Approach

2.1 Until recently, discussions on adaptation in climate change policy debates was controversial with many arguing that too much attention to adaptation, which is primarily locally focused and inexpensive, could lessen emphasis on mitigation efforts which are generally more expensive and are for the global good.⁴ However, as progress on global mitigation efforts has been slow and the negative impacts from climate change become more pronounced earlier than what was previously projected by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, adaptation is acknowledged firmly on the international policy agenda as a critical supplement to mitigation.

2.2 In the discourse on adaptation approaches, the most common in the context of climate change policy is what is referred to as the 'pollutionist' view to adaptation. This approach considers how far processes of adaptation can reduce dangerous impacts of climate change and therefore defines the highest acceptable thresholds of greenhouse gas concentrations. This approach also supports adaptation practices that aim to lessen the impacts of increased atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, for example, through engineering and technological measures including new seed varieties, water management, and early warning systems based on projections of future climate conditions and an expected severity in events such as storms, droughts, or tidal surges.

2.3 Critics of this approach argue that the risks posed by disasters and natural hazards are often linked more to social, economic, and even political factors in different contexts rather than simply the size of physical events such as storms and floods. Accordingly, technology-based measures can only be partially effective if they do not also address non-climatic factors that are the underlying drivers of vulnerability, which may vary between local conditions. For example, the implementation and effectiveness of new drought-resistant crop varieties is limited by their acceptance in a community, which in turn depends on costs and availability of the seeds, access to fertilizer and other inputs, storage constraints, ease of preparation, and even cultural

preferences for flavour.

2.4 As a consequence of these arguments, there is growing convergence of views on forming a more development-oriented perspective to adaptation that considers development and adaptation risks as strongly complementary. Under this approach, adaptation is not only focused on anticipating enhanced physical risks associated with increased greenhouse gas concentrations. Rather, it also addresses developmental needs such as improving access to livelihoods and productive assets to increase the adaptive capacity of poorer, more vulnerable people.⁴ This second perspective is referred to as the 'development' approach to adaptation as it considers adaptation as part of wider development planning and reduction of social vulnerability.

2.5 This new approach is growing in support and is being implemented as the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approach. CBA operates at the local level in communities that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It identifies, assists, and implements community-based development activities that strengthen the capacity of local people to adapt to living in a riskier and less predictable climate. Moreover, CBA generates adaptation strategies through participatory processes, involving local stakeholders and development and disaster risk-reduction practitioners. It builds on existing cultural norms and addresses local development concerns that make people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the first place.⁴ CBA takes the approach of adaptation as synonymous with development.

2.6 While the CBA approach is gaining traction, its application is relatively new. There have therefore been reviews undertaken on its appropriateness and effectiveness in addressing adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

2.7 Based on available literature, the main advantage put forward by advocates of the CBA approach is that it engages with vulnerable communities and allows them to identify and help shape responses to the risks posed by climate change. Typically, CBA will be based on culturally sensitive participatory research methods—comprising interviews, group discussions (sometimes gender specific), and observation of affected people—of either how current livelihoods might be affected by climate change, and/or how proposed forms of adaptation might be implemented more successfully. These actions are intended to ensure that adaptation is

more attuned to local needs, and consequently better able to reduce vulnerability to climate change.⁵ CBA activities can help shape the location and services offered by direct adaptation interventions such as climate-resilient infrastructure such as sea walls or cyclone shelters, but it more typically identifies and works with existing social and economic practices that can build or protect livelihoods.

2.8 Despite the optimism about CBA, there has been criticism on the ability of CBA to address long-term climate change risks or be mainstreamed within wider climate change policies. The literature identifies the following specific challenges for the CBA approach:

- As CBA is focused on finding local solutions to suit the local context, the applicability of the lessons learnt from these community-based initiatives to wider spatial scales is uncertain. This is commonly referred to as “upscaling”. While there is empirical evidence of successful community-based initiatives gathered by NGOs and academic institutions at the scale of a household, a village, or a collection of villages, the transferability of these lessons on a national scale or in other countries is not proven.
- The challenge of upscaling can make formulating a holistic approach to climate change adaptation within a country difficult and therefore risk the proliferation of a piecemeal approach that lacks clarity and fails to attract wider climate change and development investment.
- The CBA approach tends to imply that vulnerabilities and solutions to risks are located locally, or that local social capital might overcome wider economic trends or government policies. Critics therefore argue that communities are not panaceas, especially where they are controlled or affected by regional and national inequalities, or trends in investment and government policies.
- Critics also argue that it is unclear how much community-based adaptation differs from community-based “development” in general. This lack of distinction has presented problems for practitioners and funding bodies who require firmer signposts of successful community-based adaptation projects to distinguish good practice and warrant funding support. In addition, critics argue that CBA consists simply of local responses to existing climate variability, rather than a proactive anticipation of future

climate change. In this regard, if climate change projections are not brought into CBA projects, then can they really be said to be addressing climate change, and hence be seen as legitimate approaches to climate change adaptation.

2.9 As a relatively new approach, the application of the CBA approach is growing and also evolving. It would be wrong to portray CBA as only a localized description of how one community perceives climate risks. Rather, CBA is a statement of how local development contexts are important in the experience of risk, and a demonstration of how participatory techniques and deliberation of different sources of knowledge can lead to more successful outcomes. Accordingly, it is possible that CBA forms part of a wider trend of new thinking about adaptation to climate change that integrates international development and climate change policy in order to achieve more resilient and socially inclusive forms of growth.

3. Policy Context

3.1 The Pacific region is often described as being at the ‘frontline’ of climate change. With islands and atolls dotted across the ocean, they find themselves increasingly exposed and vulnerable to climate change and face the multiple threats such as increasing ocean acidification, rising sea levels, storm surges and increasing intensity of tropical cyclones. The National Communications reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reflect the priority set by Pacific Island Countries and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on adaptation in the short to medium term.

3.2 These priorities are also reflected in the Barbados Programme of Action (1994), the Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation of the BPoA (2005), and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (2014), which all acknowledge the challenges SIDS face in relation to climate change and extreme weather events and the need for support to adapt to and overcome these challenges without stifling economic development.

3.3 The Pacific and other SIDS also played an important role in the adoption of the Paris Agreement at COP 21 in 2015, particularly in advocating for limiting global average temperature increase below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. In fact, the Pacific was proposing a temperature goal of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in order to transition towards deep-decarbonization.⁶

This commitment is reflected in the fact that at the beginning of August 2016, 16 of the 22 countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement are SIDS.

3.4 At the national level, Fiji formulated a National Climate Change Policy in 2012. The Policy provided a platform for dialogue and collaboration among all stakeholders to improve planning and implementation of climate change initiatives. The Policy was guided by 12 Principles⁷ which included:

1. Long-term sustainability - Initiatives and programmes should deliver long-term, positive, ecological, economic and social impacts.
2. An integrated approach - Ensure multi-sectoral, multi-level and inter-disciplinary approaches to achieve national development goals.
3. Community ownership - Ensure local community involvement and put in place effective feed-back mechanisms.
4. Strategic partnerships - Ensure government coordination with relevant and potential development partners, CROP agencies, NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), faith-based organisations, academic institutions and the private sector for effective delivery of initiatives.
5. Scientifically sound and appropriate information - Planning, policy formulation and decision making are to be based on scientifically and technically sound data and information, while recognising the value of traditional knowledge.
6. Reporting and feedback mechanisms - Ensure systematic reporting and feedback of climate change initiatives, programmes and projects through the National Climate Change Focal Point and the National Climate Change Country Team.
7. Monitoring and evaluation - All climate change initiatives, programmes and projects to feed into the national climate change monitoring and evaluation mechanism coordinated by the Climate Change Unit.
8. Equity and fairness - Initiatives, programmes and projects should ensure the equitable accessibility and distribution of all benefits, information and support to marginal and disadvantaged groups, recognising their differing vulnerabilities to climate change.
9. Practical, affordable and appropriate solutions - Adaptation options and technologies are locally appropriate and affordable.
10. Gender considerations - In recognising that men and women face different social, economic, and

environment situations, gender issues are to be considered in all planning and implementation processes. A better understanding of the vulnerabilities and capacities of different gender groups to deal with climate change is to be promoted.

11. Incorporating lessons learned - National planning and policy processes should consider findings and lessons learned from climate change related programmes and projects.
12. International collaboration - Continue to foster international partnerships to address climate change on a regional and global level while acknowledging national responsibilities.

3.5 The Policy identified objectives and strategies in eight areas, namely, Mainstreaming; Data collection, storage and sharing; Awareness raising; Education and training; Adaptation; Mitigation; Financing; and International and Pacific region participation. The Policy will be reviewed at the end of 2016 to assess progress against the objectives identified.

3.6 Similarly, other countries in the Pacific region have articulated their National Climate Change Policies such as Cook Islands, Niue, Nauru, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. As expected, common areas of emphasis include coastal adaptation, renewable energy development, water resource management, food security and climate proofing basic infrastructure.

3.7 In 2014, the Fijian Government developed the Green Growth Framework for Fiji (GGF). The impetus for this work began from the Third World Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 where the outcomes document entitled 'The Future We Want' emphasised that green growth is a tool to support development that is sustainable. The theme of green growth or green economy was subsequently carried through to regional Pacific meetings such as the Melanesian Spearhead Group, Pacific Islands Development Forum, Pacific SIDS Preparatory meeting as well as the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

3.8 Similar to the National Climate Change Policy, an extensive consultative process was followed in the formulation of the GGF to engage stakeholders at all levels, national, subnational and community level, on Fiji's past, present and future development trajectory.

3.9 The GGF recognises that the present development model has created an imbalance between the three pillars of sustainable development; namely economic, social and environmental. The GGF would be a tool to rebalance these pillars by accelerating integrated and inclusive sustainable development which would inspire action at all levels, to strengthen environmental resilience, drive social improvement and reduce poverty, enhance economic growth and also build capacity to withstand and manage the anticipated adverse effects of climate change.

3.10 Similar to the National Climate Change Policy, the GGF adopted seven guiding principles as follows⁸:

- (i) Reducing carbon 'footprints' at all levels;
- (ii) Improving resource utilization and productivity (simply put, doing more with less);
- (iii) Developing a new integrated approach, with all stakeholders collaborating and collectively working together for the common good. The cross-cutting nature of issues relating to sustainable development requires harmony and synergy in the formulation of strategies;
- (iv) Strengthening socio-cultural education of responsible environmental stewardship and civic responsibility;
- (v) Increasing the adoption of comprehensive risk management practices;
- (vi) Supporting the adoption of sound environment auditing of past and planned developments, in order to provide support to initiatives which not only provide economic benefits but also improve the environmental situation;
- (vii) Enhancing structural reforms in support of fair competition and efficiency; and
- (viii) Incentivising investment in the rational and efficient use of natural resources.

3.11 More significantly, stakeholders consulted emphasised that the success of this initiative is dependent on strengthening the national enabling environment. This included the integration of sustainable development principles into planning processes at all levels (national, sectoral, community), through regular review processes and engagement in multi-stakeholder processes.

3.12 In this connection, the GGF identified the following areas where regulatory and institutional arrangements need to be further enhanced within the national enabling environment to support its application⁸:

- Creating meaningful partnerships with all stakeholders;
- Strengthen the processes for the compilation and analysis of data to support informed decision-making;
- Human resource development and capacity building;
- Strengthen internal governance mechanisms and ensure well-designed, effective and efficient regulatory and compliance mechanisms are in place;
- Support technology diffusion, ICT development, innovation and development;
- Strengthening private sector development; and
- Provide financial and economic incentives to support the paradigm shift towards green growth.

3.13 To foster an integrated approach and move away from the traditional sector-focused approach which has increasingly been referred to as 'working in silos', the GGF identified 10 thematic areas which stakeholders agreed as critical to support the paradigm shift towards green growth. These 10 thematic areas included: Building Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters; Waste Management; Sustainable Land and Ocean Resources; Inclusive Social Development; Food Security; Freshwater Resources and Sanitation Management; Energy Security; Sustainable Transportation; Technology and Innovation; and Greening Tourism and Manufacturing Industries.

3.14 The GGF has provided a basis to assess existing and new policy initiatives and programmes over the past year. The GGF is now being mainstreamed into Fiji's National Development Plan currently being formulated.

4. Examples of Community-Based Adaptation and Some Lessons learnt

4.1 As evident from the policy context elaborated above, the national policies adopted by Fiji and other countries in the Pacific region are well aligned to the global agenda, with a general convergence of priorities around climate change adaptation. Therefore, the adoption of the community-based adaptation approach in existing projects and programmes is consistent with this emphasis.

4.2 Likewise, as shared by stakeholders during consultations on the GGF, pursuing a community-based approach will not necessarily guarantee

sustainability of initiatives. The role of institutional actors at local, subnational and national levels, and how they carry out this role, particularly in respect to policy, internal processes and capacity, is important. This places emphasis on the national enabling environment and the capacities of the institutional actors operating in this space to provide consistent and timely guidance to support the sustainability of community-based initiatives. The need to strengthen the national enabling environment, in particular to support the capacities of agencies operating in this space is a common challenge faced not only by Fiji but other developing countries as well.

4.3 The experience from two community-based adaptation projects implemented in Fiji over the past few years illustrate the importance of a supportive enabling environment. The two projects are the Fiji Climate Change Adaptation Project in Druadrua Island in the province of Macuata on the island of Vanua Levu and Planning for the Relocation of Narikoso village in the island of Kadavu.

(i) Fiji Climate Change Adaptation Project in Druadrua Island

4.4 The Fiji Climate Change Adaptation Project was designed to pilot an integrated approach to climate change adaptation in six rural communities in Fiji, focusing on coastal ecosystems and water supply issues—two of the four most vulnerable sectors identified in National Climate Change Policy. The objectives of the project were to enhance community awareness to climate change, incorporate climate change and adaptation in community governance processes, and to identify and implement appropriate adaptation measures.⁹ Druadrua island is one of six rural communities that were identified. It is the only community that occupied the entire island. Its relative geographic isolation presents unique challenges in accessing water, income, basic government services, and consumable goods, and these difficulties mean that the capacity of people in Druadrua to adapt to climate change is arguably lower than in villages closer to markets.⁹

4.5 Druadrua's most immediate climate risk concerns increasing scarcity of freshwater, particularly during the dry season. Several factors explain the water problem in Druadrua such as population growth in the village, poor engineering of existing dam, and inadequate capacity to collect and store sufficient rainwater until the next rain spell. While it is too early to say that the project has successfully enabled the community to effectively manage their water

supply over the long-term, there have been positive outcomes from the community-based approach that was pursued in implementing the project.

4.6 Three notable outcomes from the project include increased awareness of the community about climate change risks, the institutionalization of an adaptive approach to water resource management, and the development of networks that enhance access to information and resources.⁹ The increased awareness was also enabled by the translation of climate change concepts into the local language. This process also highlighted the importance of adding distinct terms in the local language to describe climate change risks to avoid confusion among the community. It was recognized that failure to do this may be a barrier to adaptation in Fiji.

4.7 In addition, it was observed that while community members had already observed changes in the local environment, scientific interpretations of climate change were disseminated by the project implementers to complement this already existing knowledge. This additional climate change awareness was particularly appreciated by community leaders and decision makers who encouraged and supported the community members' involvement in the project and accepted and recognized the new water management plan and committee as part of the community governance regime. This is indicative of enhanced local capacity to respond to climate change.⁹

4.8 A second key outcome of the project was the development of its first Community Adaptation Plan. The Plan was based on the community's perspective on how the water problem was to be addressed, incorporating the recommendations from a water engineers' technical report that had been summarized and translated in the local language. The Plan was also developed so that it could be modified by the community in response to new knowledge and lessons learned, as well as to include other adaptation goals such as to sustain food security and health.⁹

4.9 Without an adequate response from the local water authority, the project hired a local engineer with extensive rural water experience to assess the potential of the old dam, and the outcome was positive. Led by the engineer, the water committee and other community members upgraded the unused dam and fixed the piping to the village. To date, new tanks have been installed and, for the first time, each

house has a running tap. While the participatory nature of this undertaking has been relatively time-consuming, the active engagement of community members in the various stages of decision making and action should prove worthwhile in sustaining the island's water supply.⁹

4.10 The final outcome from the Druadrua project was enhancing the channel of communication between the community and various government organizations. Although these communication channels existed prior to the project, the frequency of contact was irregular and increasingly rare.

(ii) Planning for the Relocation of Narikoso village

4.11 The second project where the community-based adaptation approach is being implemented is the relocation of Narikoso village in the southern island of Ono, Kadavu. The project has just completed its planning phase. Narikoso village contains 27 homes and is susceptible to sea-level rise and constant inundation. Over the past 30 years, the shoreline at Narikoso has receded inland by about 15 metres. This retreat, coupled with more frequent storm surges, has been evident in reduced crop yields, fallen shoreline-fringing coconut trees and the recurrent flooding of the village. Further complications have arisen from increased sedimentation in the bay, caused by water-action to the shore and run-off from the excavation site that was cleared in 2012. The additional sediments in the bay have adversely affected the protective coral-reef resulting in reduced protection, and a further perpetuation of the cycle of shoreline erosion.

4.12 Currently, at each high tide, about 8 houses closest to the coast are subjected to regular inundation. The water level is only one step below the top steps of houses immediately abutting the weakened seawall.¹⁰ During periods of strong winds, in combination with king tides, waves flow over the seawall and seawater enters these homes. Inundation of salt water has now reached the second row of homes away from the coast, damaging buildings, contaminating food gardens, and affecting livelihoods.

4.13 Narikoso village was identified for relocation in 2011 following a request from the Narikoso Villagers to the Government. In 2012, a site was excavated to accommodate the new village site.

4.14 In early 2013, the Narikoso Village Council requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SPC/

GIZ Coping with Climate Change Programme to carry out an assessment of the excavated site and assist with the relocation plans and provide immediate support to address the various hardships faced by the community. This was carried out by a multi stakeholder assessment team from 2013 to 2014. This team developed into the National Relocation Taskforce.

4.15 A geological and geophysical survey by the Mineral Resources Division revealed that, even though the excavated site was stable, it was not big enough to accommodate the entire village. As a result an alternative site next to the excavated area was proposed by the Narikoso village. The community will now be relocated to two sites – the first excavated site and a new marked area behind the village, next to the excavated site. A vulnerability and adaptation assessment carried out in 2013 and an evaluation carried out in 2015 provided valuable baseline information for the project.

4.16 Some key lessons learnt from the planning stage included the need to identify key stakeholders in the beginning of the process to ensure they are involved from the early stages of the project. The decision to excavate the first site did not benefit from inputs from other technical agencies of government. As consequence, the project has had to budget additional costs for a second relocation site. Following the engagement of relevant technical personnel, it was made known that the first relocation site would have catered for the whole village had it been properly prepared.

4.17 The planning phase of the Narikoso project also exposed the need for guidelines on the process of community relocation in which the inputs of the various technical agencies, including NGOs and development partners, could be identified and articulated as a guide for future reference. The Climate Change Unit is currently working with GIZ to finalise the relocation guidelines. The merit of the guidelines is that it encourages an integrated and collaborative approach to community relocation recognizing the complex social, cultural, psychological, environmental and economic dimensions involved.

4.18 Finally, as part of the planning phase for the Narikoso project, a vulnerability and adaptation assessment was carried out. The absence of baseline data on the nature and severity of vulnerabilities faced by communities is a challenge for effective climate change policy making. As illustrated by

the Narikoso project, the data collected by the vulnerability and adaptation assessment provided a rich reference upon which to base decisions on adaptation measures.

4.19 The two examples illustrate the importance of a conducive enabling environment to support the planning and implementation of a project, as well as sustaining the benefits of the project over the long-term. Irrespective of how well designed a project, the external support and services provided by various institutional actors at national and subnational levels, remains a key prerequisite for success.

4.20 In summary, the main lessons from the two projects include:

- Complementing local knowledge and experiences with technical and scientific information on climate risks is a useful mode of enhancing the capacity and awareness of local communities.
- The complex nature of climate change adaptation requires an integrative and collaborative approach amongst stakeholders. In this regard, partnerships need to be established or networks strengthened to improve access to information, and ensure timely mobilization of technical and financial support to intended project beneficiaries. Complex interventions such as community relocation require the involvement of a multidisciplinary team that works closely with the community.
- Being mindful of cultural norms and practices is important to ensure a project is well received by the community. In addition, the translation of awareness material into the local language will greatly improve understanding of technical terms associated with climate change and its impacts.
- Although projects may be aligned to government priorities, adequate awareness need to be undertaken with key technical government agencies to secure support during implementation.
- The availability and accessibility of climate data and information to inform adaptation options needs to be strengthened. Undertaking integrated vulnerability assessments is a useful avenue to collect baseline information on all communities as well as determine the best adaptation options.

4.21 In addition to the experiences and lessons learnt from the two projects that have adopted the community-based adaptation approach, other

issues identified in the implementation of community-based projects in general include:

- Lack of in-depth analysis of communities vulnerability and adaptation needs resulting in inappropriate interventions implemented.
- Breakdown of institutional structure within the community affecting the sustainability of projects.
- Fragmentation of information provided by various agencies involved in a project contributing to lack of community education, training and awareness on the adaptation initiative.
- Lack of or/and selective consultation with community reps and subnational reps resulting in a lack of ownership for the project.
- Lack of capacity at sub-national level to provide consistent support and technical advice to community-based projects. A related consequence of this lack of capacity is the inability to provide consistent support to the institutional structures at the community level to support project sustainability and community wellbeing.
- The absence of technology needs assessments results in inappropriate technology being used for community-based projects.
- The lack of capacity at subnational level affects monitoring of ongoing projects or the evaluation of completed projects.
- Greater awareness is required at the subnational levels to align activities initiated or supported at the community level with the guiding principles of key policy documents such as the National Climate Change Policy and the Green Growth Framework.
- There is a plethora of initiatives undertaken in the past, currently being undertaken or being planned that relate to community capacity building. As a result, the community is left fatigued and disillusioned. The missing link to this chain is the implementation of adaptation initiatives or measures identified. It would be useful to track the various capacity building initiatives that are currently being undertaken or have already been implemented to assess their effectiveness in order to draw lessons for the future.

4.22 The issues identified have been observed to negatively impact project sustainability, particularly in the situation when external parties exit a project or funding ends. It has been observed that inconsistent post-project support results in the community being unable to maintain the steady flow of benefits from a project. This further illustrates the importance of a conducive national enabling environment.

5. Opportunities for Strengthening Capacity

5.1 Based on the lessons learnt elaborated above, the following are opportunities for capacity building to support the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation interventions. The areas identified are mainly targeted at strengthening the enabling environment. They include:

(i) Supporting the collection of baseline data through integrated vulnerability assessments. The baseline data provides a useful reference to formulate hazard maps for communities as well as community adaptation plans.

(ii) Supporting the capacity of key technical agencies at subnational level to ensure consistent support is provided to the community whether in project planning, implementation or postproject support.

(iii) Support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into national, sectoral, subnational and local plans. This would require a review of existing plans, policies and in some instances legislation to ensure they are compatible with the integrative and collaborative approach that is important to ensure successful delivery of community-based adaptation initiatives.

(iv) Support the capacity at local or subnational level to undertake regular monitoring and evaluation. The objective is to create a feedback loop whereby lessons learnt can inform project beneficiaries on areas to improve on. Likewise, they can be used as case studies for future projects.

(v) Support the raising of community awareness through translated material and innovative modes that utilize local knowledge with technical and scientific data.

6. Conclusion

6.1 The proposed theme of “Strengthening the enabling environment to support community-based adaptation in order to build resilience to climate change, and also achieve broader development goals” is a reflection of the key lessons learnt from the implementation of the community-based projects over the past few years.

6.2 Lessons from local experiences on community-based adaptation have shown that adaptation in communities is closely associated with, and reflective of, adaptive capacity and vulnerability. In particular,

it has shown that vulnerability is related both to the differential exposure and sensitivity of communities to stimuli such as climate change and also to the particular adaptive capacities of those communities to deal with the effects or risks associated with the exposures. While exposures, sensitivities and adaptive capacities are evident at community or local levels, they reflect broader forces, drivers or determinants that shape or influence local level vulnerabilities.²

6.3 There is global appreciation that poor communities in poor countries are the most vulnerable to climate change and are ill equipped to cope with current climate (and other) shocks, let alone future risks related to climate change.³ As the impact of climate change is felt mainly at the local level, mobilizing the relevant tool that designs adaptation interventions that suit the local context of communities is critical. However, as illustrated by the lessons learnt from existing projects, these initiatives need to be adequately supported by a strong enabling environment to ensure sustainability.

6.4 The adoption of the community-based adaptation approach is therefore promoted as a useful blueprint for countries to begin addressing climate change vulnerability in a holistic and participatory manner. To complement the effectiveness of this approach, adequate capacity building will need to be provided to the various institutional actors at local, subnational and national levels that provide an important supporting link to community-based initiatives that can determine success or failure. The focus therefore should be on strengthening the enabling environment because of the important role it plays in nurturing and sustaining local, subnational or national level initiatives.

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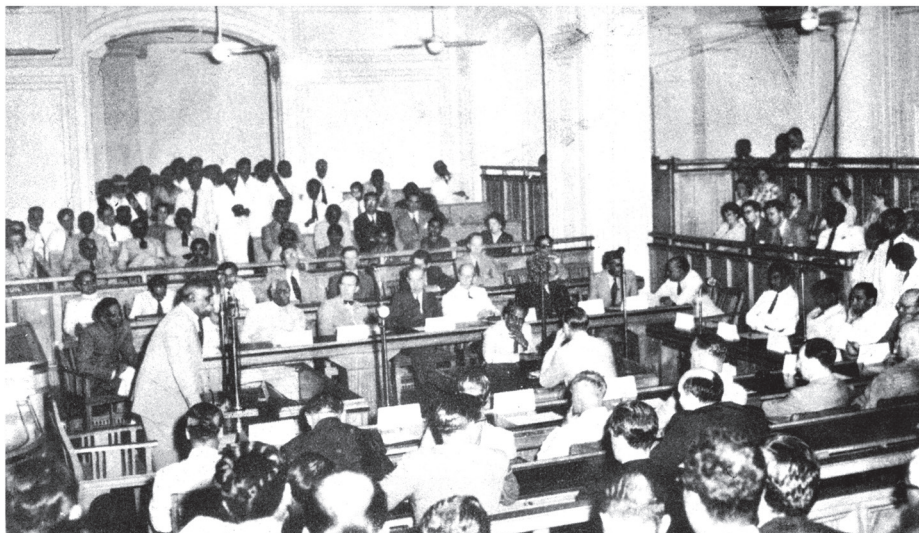
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Colombo Plan (CP) Overview and Brief Report on 45th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) and Update on CP Council: 2014-16

Brief History of Colombo Plan (CP)

- The CP Secretariat was established in 1951 with 7 founding member countries as a result of discussions at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference held in Colombo in 1950



The Founding Fathers of CP 1951



7 Commonwealth Countries



- An International Inter-Governmental Organisation
- Colombo Plan follows a partnership concept of self-help and mutual-help for socio-economic development of member countries

27 CP Member Countries

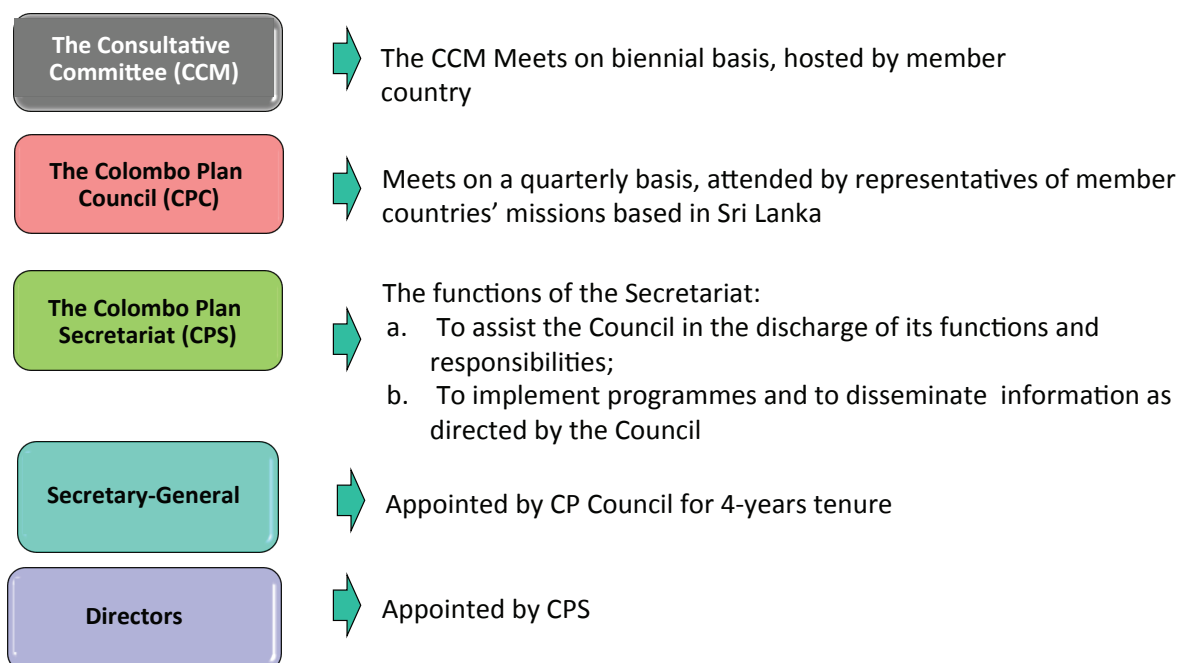


Its membership has grown from the original 7 Commonwealth countries to 27, including non-Commonwealth countries.

The Purposes and Functions of CP

- I. To promote interest in and support for the economic and social development of Asia and the Pacific;
- II. To promote technical co-operation and assist in sharing and transfer of technology among member countries;
- III. To keep under review relevant information on technical co-operation between the Member Government, multilateral and other agencies with a view to acceleration development through co-operative effort;
- IV. To facilitate transfer and sharing of the development experiences among member countries within the region with emphasis on the concept of South-South co-operation; and
- V. To assist the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the Colombo Plan region in their effort of economic development though dissemination of technical and industrial know-how by comparatively advanced countries.

Organization Structure of the CP



CP Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee consists of CP National Focal Points and it is the highest policy making body that meets biennially to:

- Review the current programmes and activities of CP
- To discuss current development challenges
- To assess the changing needs of the member countries
- Devise strategies and programmes to address changing needs

45th CCM, Suva, Fiji, 28-30 September 2016

Purpose of Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM)

- Review the current programmes and activities of CP
- To discuss current development challenges
- To assess the changing needs of the member countries
- Devise strategies and programmes to address changing needs

The Record of Recommendations from the 44th CCM : Recommendations of the South Asia/Sub-Region of South West-Asia Group :

- i. All communication and correspondence from Secretariat should be channeled only through National Focal Point. It can be copied to other technical or functional focal points.
- ii. Council should include a session to update and review on the decision taken in the last CCM and implementation status.
- iii. CCM agenda also needs to be accompanied with proposals to be considered and decided by the CCM .
- iv. Outgoing, Current, and next Chair should meet before the CCM.
- v. The Chair Country until it hands over the chairmanship to next country should spare some time to monitor the implementation of decisions made at the CCM and the implementation of same under the Colombo Plan Mechanism.

Recommendations of the South East Asia Group

- i. Colombo Plan must try to allocate funds properly as well as pursue more funding. Insufficient budget is a reason affecting the programs.
- ii. Colombo Plan needs a proper mechanism to evaluate and prioritize the needs of its member countries.
- iii. Colombo Plan should increase co-ordination and collaboration among other international organizations in the region such as ASEAN, SAARC and Pacific countries.
- iv. Colombo Plan should promote South-South, triangular and multilateral co-operation in order to enhance the capacity building for economic and social development.
- v. Colombo Plan should optimize the use of expertise and good practices from each member country.
- vi. Colombo Plan should come up with revised strategies and priorities and should also consider the priorities of the beneficiary and donors as well.
- vii. South-South co-operation should be one of the priorities of Colombo Plan.

Recommendations of the South East Asia Group

- x. Needs assessment of the member countries is needed.
- xi. The group has focused on following areas: development, governance, health services, poverty alleviation and peace building.
- xii. Colombo Plan Secretariat needs to explore collaboration for the scholarship and trainings with other countries and institutions.
- xiii. Colombo Plan needs to extend its collaboration with related stakeholders and related ministries in the member countries.
- xiv. In line with Millennium Development Goals, Colombo Plan should focus on development, health services, poverty alleviation, gender equity and women empowerment.

Recommendations of the Asia Pacific Group

- i. CPS must engage new Expert Persons Group to meet in 2015 to discuss all new ideas and to come up with new recommendations
- ii. To bring the new process to the next CCM in Fiji in 2016
- iii. CP should get political support from member countries who can bring the support of new donors.
- iv. To increase collaboration with other regional organizations eg: ASEAN, SAARC, etc. Eg: DAP/ICCE has collaborative work with UNOCD, OAS and AU

Pledges of Member Countries

No.	Country	Pledges of the Member Country	Status
1	Indonesia	• “Workshop on Sharing Experiences and Best Practices on Public Administration and Good Governance” and “Training Course on Empowering Women”	2 Programmes Completed
		• Provide non-degree programs and post-graduate programs.	Yet to be implemented
		• Conduct cost-sharing training programs.	Ongoing preparations
2	India	90 Scholarships Slots under TCS of Colombo Plan	Implemented Annually
		Additional 410 Scholarships under TCS of Colombo Plan	Implemented Annually
		Offering customized Diploma or Master’s Degree programs.	Yet to be implemented

Pledges of Member Countries

No.	Country	Pledges of the Member Country	Status
1	Iran	Conduct workshops within the framework of the DAP, PPA-ENV, PPSD, especially for SMEs.	Yet to be implemented
2	Nepal	Scholarship for two-year Master's Program in Social Sciences through the universities in Nepal.	Ongoing preparations
3	Sri Lanka	The Government of Sri Lanka has announced the approval of the 60 perches of land to CPS.	Ongoing preparations
		Sri Lanka will also contribute towards scholarships and training programs	Completed
4	Thailand	Conduct two training courses per year from 2015 -17 on cost sharing basis	2015-16 Completed
5	USA	In addition to supporting DAP and ICCE projects, US has pledged to support the Gender Affairs Program. US\$ 44 million for DAP, ICCE, and GAP projects.	On going
6	Vietnam	Vietnam expressed its willingness in hosting/co-hosting activities within the framework of Colombo Plan in the future on the basis of cost sharing.	Yet to be implemented

CP Council

- The CP Council acts as a governing body of the CPS that meets quarterly (4 times annually) to discuss and review all CP ongoing programmes and administrative matters
- CP Council consists of the Ambassadors and High Commissioners from CP member states based in Sri Lanka. There are 22 Council Members based in Sri Lanka.
- Some member countries are represented from the Embassies/High Commissions in Delhi, Dhaka or directly from the National Focal Point office of the respective countries.
- CP council meeting is being chaired by an Ambassador/High Commissioner of the CP member states based in Sri Lanka on rotation annually in alphabetical order.

Council Presidents During 2014-2017



The current CP Council President is
H.E. Mr Chang Won-Sam,
Ambassador of the
Republic of Korea in Sri Lanka

SL No.	Member Country	Period
1	Indonesia	January - December, 2014
2	Japan	January – December, 2015
3	Republic of Korea	January – December, 2016
4	Malaysia	January – December, 2017

Official Visits to CP Member Countries by SG



- 2014
- Malaysia
 - Indonesia
 - Nepal

Official Visits to CP Member Countries by SG



Official Visits to CP Member Countries by SG



Colombo Plan's Current Programmes

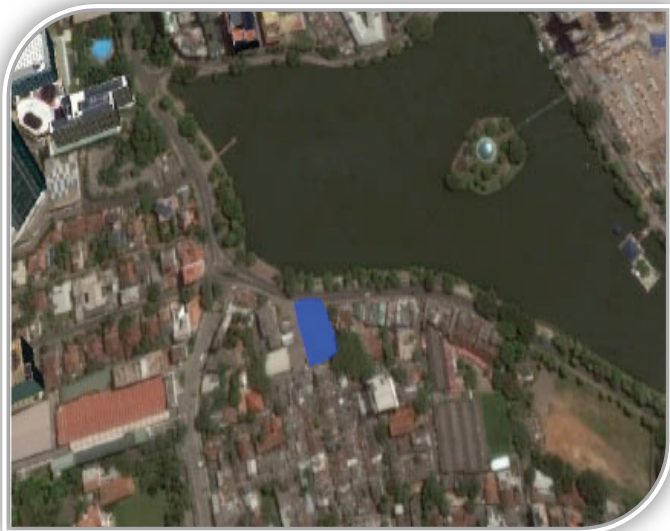
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4. Programme for Environment (ENV 2015):
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11. International Centre for Credentialing and Education of
Addiction
Professionals (ICCE 2009):
7. Gender Affairs Programme (GAP 2014)

CP Way Forward

1. Strengthening Drug Advisory Programme (DAP)
3. Promote Entrepreneurship training for youth
4. Strengthen women empowerment and children protection
programme
7. Promote education and awareness on climate change and
environment management programme
5. CPS Construction (2017 – 2018)

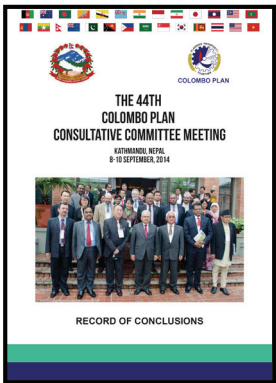
Colombo Plan Secretariat Building

- Government of Sri Lanka has allocated a plot of land for CPS construction on lease, free of charge.



- Location : Colombo 3
- Total Area : 50 Perch
- 3.5 – 4 Million USD is estimated cost
- The CP land is situated in close proximity to Prime Ministers Residence
- Request funding support for CPS Construction

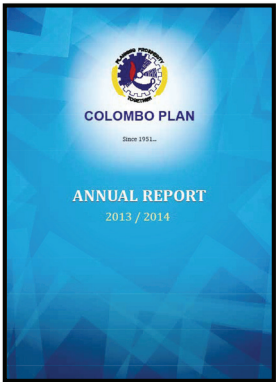
Following documents are being tabled :



44th CCM
Record of
Conclusions



Focus



Annual Report
2013-14



Annual Report
2014-15



DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

Pioneering Demand & Supply Reduction Since 1973



INCEPTION

- The Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) was established by the Colombo Plan Secretariat as one of its permanent programs in 1973, and has since pioneered demand and supply reduction initiative.
- DAP is focused on responding to multi-faceted problems on drug use by strengthening programme development in drug demand and supply reduction.

Beginning

Establishment of the Drug Advisory Programme as a permanent programme during Colombo Plan's 23rd Consultative Committee Meeting in New Zealand.

Present

DAP identifies emerging challenges in demand and supply reduction and efficiently provides customized, effective, innovative and strategic response.

Outlook

DAP continues to be pioneer responsive initiatives the field of drug demand and supply reduction as it partners with countries and organizations develop and deliver innovative programs.

DAP STRATEGY & INNOVATION

DAP's initiatives ensure a holistic approach to conquering drug abuse by:

- Developing effective **prevention programs**
- Engaging **youth participation** in drug demand reduction
- Improving access to **treatment and rehabilitation**
- Providing treatment **services for children**
- Rendering **expert advisory** service
- **Training** for the drug demand and supply reduction workforce



- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Prevention | Youth |
| Treatment and Rehabilitation | Special Services for Children |
| Expert Advisory Services | Training and Education |

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DAP STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Prevention

- DAP supports preventing substance use by implementing prevention interventions in various settings—schools, communities, and organizations.
- DAP's prevention programs provide practical and contextualized support, capacity building and technical assistance that build their target beneficiaries' resilience and resistance to substance use.

Key Activities

- Life Skills Training
- Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program in the Work place
- Preventive Drug Education in schools



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DAP STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Treatment

- DAP promotes the provision of treatment and care services that are evidence-based and in adherence to ethical standards.
- DAP taps treatment experts to develop guidelines and provide mentoring in conducting, managing and operating treatment programs.
- DAP promotes access to treatment by:
 - Advocacy
 - Training of service providers
 - Monitoring and evaluation of treatment programs
- DAP pilots new treatment modalities in response to community needs.



Key Activities

- Mapping the Substance Use Treatment Capacity of Member States
- Development of National Regulatory System and Guidelines for Licensing of Treatment Facilities
- Providing Support to various treatment modalities including ODIC, out-patient and residential Tx facilities

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DAP STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Expert Advisory



- DAP builds bridges between experts and practitioners to encourage knowledge-sharing.
- DAP facilitates sharing of experience and expertise via consultation, capacity-building and mentorship by organizing meeting platforms.
- DAP's experts provide a dynamic, multi-perspective and broad-ranging approaches in drug demand reduction by tapping

Key Activities

- Training programs for Law Enforcement Units
- Training on project proposal development, management and implementation of drug demand reduction programs
- Colombo Plan Drug Focal Point Meetings

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DAP STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Youth Network



Key Activities

- DAP's initiatives for the youth aim to engage them in creating a healthy and safe environment while mobilizing them to develop their potentials as contributing society members.
- DAP's skills enhancement programs for the youth offer personal, social, resistance and communication skills while providing them with preventive drug education concepts.

- Mobilizing Youth Organizations with Drug Prevention Activities
- Global Forum for Youth Leaders
- Life Skills training for Youth
- Asian Youth Congress

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STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Special Services for Children

- The Child Substance Use Disorder Treatment (CSUDT) Project is DAP's main initiative in providing age-appropriate treatment services for children with substance use disorders.
- DAP, through the CSUDT Project, has developed the world's first treatment curriculum especially designed to train treatment practitioners in providing suitable and effective interventions for children.



Key Activities

- Development and pilot-testing the six courses of the Child Substance Use Disorder Treatment Curriculum
- Technical Assistance Visits to treatment centers providing services to children in South Asia

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

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STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Training and Education

- DAP is the leading provider effective training and education programs on implementing treatment and prevention initiatives to service providers and key stakeholders.
- The training programs that DAP develops benefit implementers and help ensure that the quality and appropriateness of local, national and regional systems for drug demand reduction are supported and constantly improved.



Key Activities

- Scaling-up the dissemination Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) and Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC)
- Facilitate access to international recognition credentials for substance use prevention and treatment practitioners

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

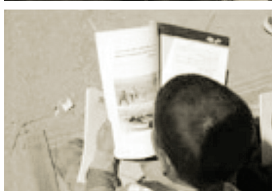
Pioneering Demand & Supply Reduction Since 1973

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STRATEGY & INNOVATION

Initiatives in Afghanistan

- DAP's program in Afghanistan started in 2003 by implementing major programs in drug demand reduction.
- Now, DAP provides financial and technical assistance to 85 treatment and rehabilitation centers in different regions in Afghanistan
- DAP has also incorporated the preventive drug education and life skills into the curriculum of 800 schools that benefit over 600,000 Afghan learners.



Key Activities

- Technical Assistance to Treatment Centers
- Outcome Evaluation Research
- School-based Preventive Drug Education
- Community-Mobilization of Afghan Communities
- Search for Twenty Outstanding Youth Organizations (TOYO)

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STRATEGY & INNOVATION

ISSUP Launching



- DAP, with the Office of Narcotic Control Board of Thailand (ONCB) and Princess Mother National Institute on Abuse Treatment (PMNIDAT), organized the launch and inaugural meeting of the **International Society of Substance Use Prevention and Treatment and Professionals (ISSUP)** on 6 July 2015
- ISSUP aims to strengthen the global network of substance use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation professionals

By the Numbers


07 **international organizations**


60 **Countries**

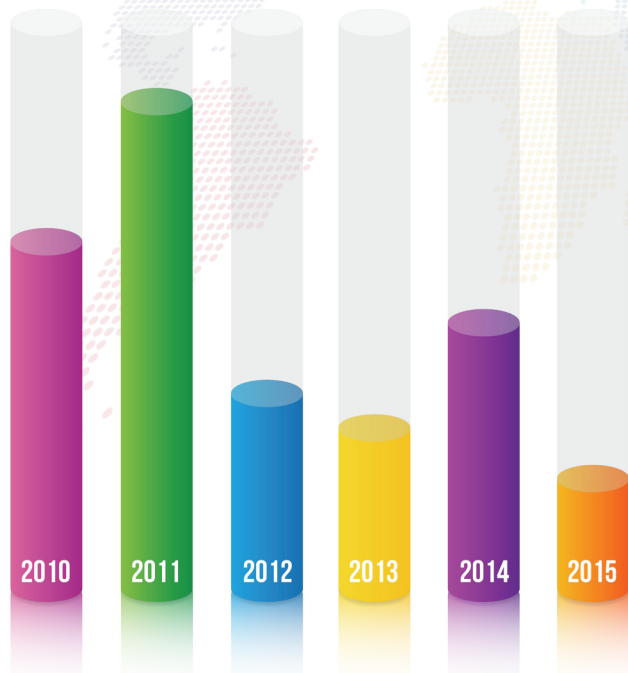

2,200 **Professionals**

- Over **2,200 professionals** working in the fields of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation
- Participants represented **60 countries**
- A consortium of **7 international organizations** and government partners participated in the inaugural meeting



DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME
Pioneering Demand & Supply Reduction Since 1973

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO DAP











FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT (USD)
2010	\$ 89,132
2011	\$ 123,440
2012	\$ 47,752
2013	\$ 46,993
2014	\$ 61,856
2015	\$ 34,789

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LEGACY: DAP FUNDED INITIATIVES

2010

-  Training Course on Project Management
11-15 January 2010 | Colombo, Sri Lanka
-  Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement Officers
17-21 May 2010 | Singapore
-  Regional Conference on Drug Prevention Best Practices
28 September to 01 October 2010 | Hanoi, Vietnam
-  Training of Women Counselors on Treatment and Rehabilitation
22-26 November 2010 | Chennai, India
-  Training of Addiction Professional in Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation
25 January to 05 February 2010 | Brunei Darussalam
-  The 7th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control Officers for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement
16-22 August 2010 | Bangkok, Thailand
-  Iranian Youth Congress
01-02 November 2010 | Tehran, Iran
-  Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement Trainers
23 November to 03 December 2010 | Ankara, Turkey

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LEGACY: DAP FUNDED INITIATIVES

2011

-  Orientation Training on Drug Demand Reduction for Media
3-4 May 2011 | Colombo
-  Regional Training on Drug Crime Interview and Interrogation Techniques
6-10 June 2011 | Turkey
-  Advanced Training for Youth Leaders and Workshop on the Development of Manual for Drug Abuse Prevention among Iranian Youth
18-20 October 2011 | Teheran, Iran
-  Regional Training on Treatment and Rehabilitation for Women Counselors
14-22 November 2011 | Chennai, India
-  2nd Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement officers
9 to 13 May 2011 | Singapore
-  8th Regional Training Course on Precursor and Chemical Control for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers
22-28 August 2011 | Bangkok, Thailand
-  Regional Training on Forensic Drug Analysis
14-18 November 2011 | New Delhi, India

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

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LEGACY: DAP FUNDED INITIATIVES

2012

- First advisory board meeting for International Journal on Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment
7-8 April 2012 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Meeting with Asian University of Women
Bangladesh
- 3rd Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement Officers
18-22 June 2012 | Singapore
- 9th Regional Course on Precursor & Chemical Control for narcotics law enforcement officers
15-22 October 2012 | Bangkok Thailand
- Second Advisory Board Meeting for International Journal on Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment
13-14 December 2012 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Meeting for Baseline Survey: Vocational Rehabilitation & Project Planning Meeting
- 4th TICAD Ministerial Follow Up Meeting
5-6 May 2012 | Marrakesh, Morocco
- AU-CP Joint Conference in November: Technical Meeting of Experts to Finalize the Draft Plan of Action on Drug Control & Crime Prevention
- 13th Regional Training of Women Counselors on Treatment & Rehabilitation
9-17 December 2012

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LEGACY: DAP FUNDED INITIATIVES

2013

- Grant to Drug Free Pakistan Foundation to Host 10th Asian Youth Congress
15 to 18 December 2013
- Being payment of donation for KPMG Foundation for social activities
Sri Lanka
- Supporting NDDCB-Sri Lanka Activities for the International Day Against Drug Abuse
26 June 2013

2014

- 1st Global Forum Leaders - on Drug Use Prevention
10-14 February 2014 | Abu Dhabi
- 10th International Training on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers
24 Feb to 3 Mar 2014
- Education on Life Skills for Teachers-Colombo Schools
7 - 11 July 2014 | Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Launch of the International Journal Prevention and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders Arabic Translated Version
8-10 Feb 2014
- Prevention Network Initiatives
27 April to 3 May 2014 | Baguio City, Philippines

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Pioneering Demand & Supply Reduction Since 1973


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LEGACY: DAP FUNDED INITIATIVES

2015


- 


11th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers
31 August to 7 September 2015
- 


1st Sub Regional Drug Focal Points Meeting for South Asia
9-11 September 2015 | New Delhi, India
- 

Youth Forum - India - Contribution to SPYM to Organize India's 1st National Youth Forum

2016

- 

Contribution of DAP to the National Dangerous Drug Board for activities of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking
26th June 2016
- 

12th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers
21 to 26 November 2016
- 

Expert Consultation on Addressing Substance Abuse in Asia-Pacific

LEGACY: DAP MILESTONES

INITIATIVE	YEAR	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED
17th IFNGO Conference	1998	199
11th Global Conference on Drug Abuse Primary Prevention	1999	142
Seminar Workshop on Mobilizing Businesses and Workplaces to Prevent Drug Abuse Prevention in Asia	2001	110
1st Asian Youth Congress	2002	174
4th Global Conference on Drug Abuse Prevention	2002	244
20th IFNGO Conference	2003	179
Asian Seminar Workshop on Family Support Group	2003	182
Asian Recovery Symposium	2004	114
2nd Asian Youth Congress	2003	88
1st International Conference of Asian Cities Against Drugs (ASCAD)	2004	213
3rd Asian Youth Congress	2004	138
4th Asian Youth Congress	2005	106
Symposium of Religious Leaders in Drug Demand Reduction	2005	314

LEGACY: DAP MILESTONES

(Continued)

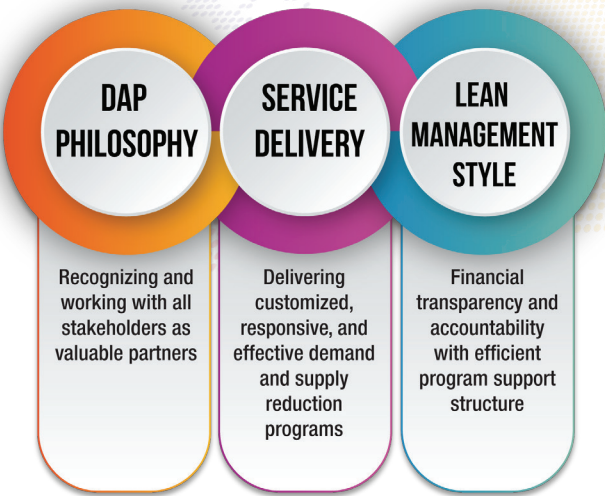
INITIATIVE	YEAR	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED
2nd International Conference of Asian Cities Against Drugs (ASCAD)	2005	188
5th Asian Youth Congress	2005	106
Joint 6th Asian Federation of Therapeutic Communities and 2nd Asian Recovery Conference	2005	171
International Conference of Faith Based Organization/Islamic Scholars on Drug Policies & Strategies	2006	148
17th IFNGO-ASEAN NGO Conference	2007	184
3rd Asian Recovery Symposium	2008	166
6th Asian Youth Congress	2008	149
7th Asian Federation of Therapeutic Community Conference: " Sharing What Works"	2008	122
4th Asian Recovery Symposium	2009	255
7th Asian Youth Congress	2009	519
8th Asian Recovery Symposium	2010	253
2nd Afghan Youth Congress	2011	278
9th Asian Recovery Symposium	2012	218

LEGACY: DAP MILESTONES



DAP has reached at least **7,012 beneficiaries** via **69 innovative initiatives** in the last two decades— in the broader global region.

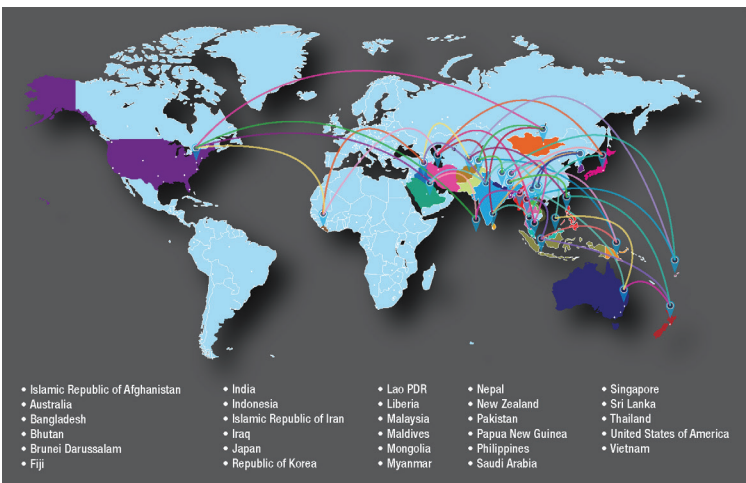
PARTNERSHIP WITH DAP



With **43 years of track record**, DAP has proven itself to be an indispensable partner in the global campaign for demand and supply reduction.

DAP is a **fearless pioneer** in taking up challenges with milestone projects in Afghanistan, Iraq, Liberia, and Pakistan.

DAP is **proactive** in addressing new challenges demand and supply reduction— toxic adulterants, treatment for women and children with SUDs, community-based interventions.



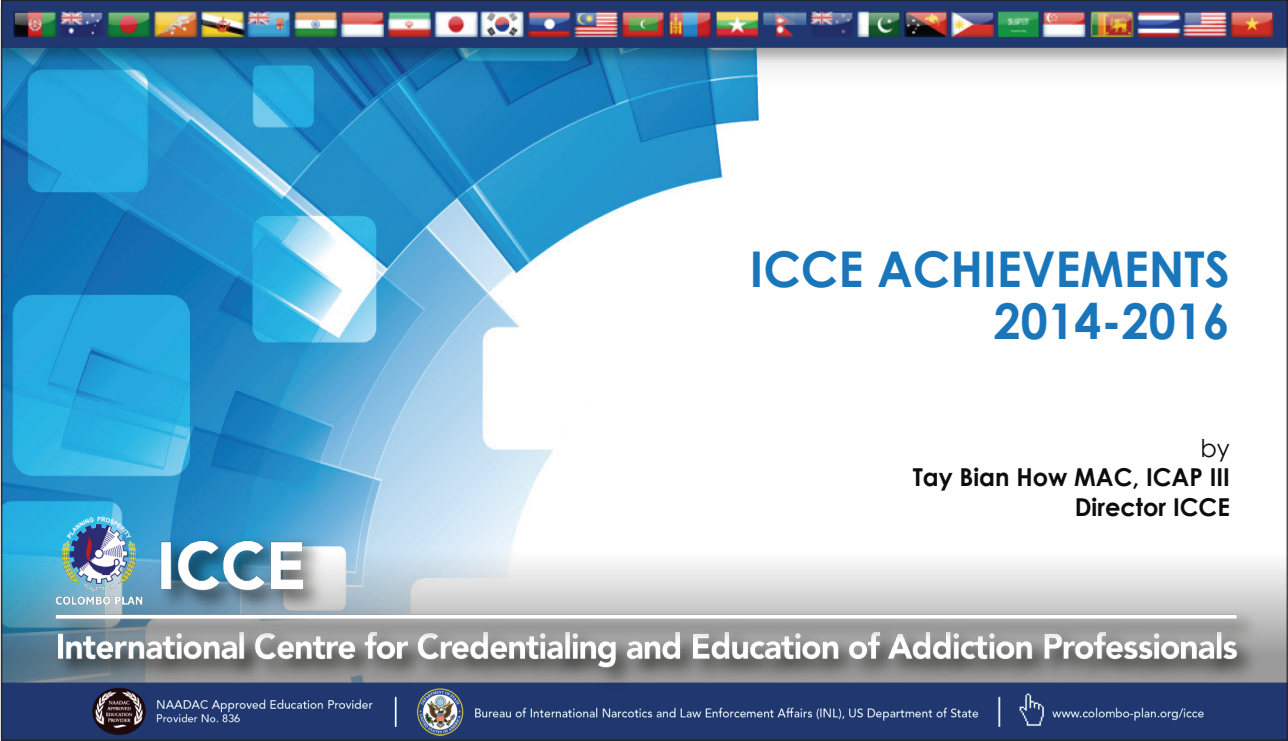
“ DAP remains relevant and innovative in delivering effective drug demand and supply reduction interventions — and therein lies its global impact. ”

The impact of DAP's work is in its capacity to **pioneer relevant and responsive innovations**. Its programs evolve with the changing landscapes global drug use trends.

As a pioneer in the field of drug demand and supply reduction, it continues to **expand its services into a plethora of essential and effective interventions**—the world over.

Observations/comments made by the delegates ;

1. The delegate from Thailand said that Thailand has rendered good cooperation with the Colombo Plan to implement anti-drug programmes and will continue its support to the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) in order to prevent, protect, treat and rehabilitate the people from narcotic drugs in the region. Besides the draft MoU between the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the Office of Narcotics Control of Thailand, he needed the details of the Field Office since the Colombo Plan Secretariat asked for privileges and immunity for their Office. He also informed that the draft MoU and the provision of the details of the Field Office could be undertaken at the same time.
2. The delegate from Afghanistan congratulated the Chair and commended the Fiji Government for hosting the 45th Session. He stressed the importance of DAP programmes in raising awareness amongst people on the 'dangers of drug use' and was very thankful for the design and coverage of the Programme across the country and that another achievement was the inclusion of the subject in education/curriculum.
3. The delegate from India thanked the organization of the 1st ever sub-regional drug meeting in India and reiterated the need for collaborated efforts for the effective implementation of drug programmes.
- Indonesia reaffirmed its support towards DAP and the movement against drug abuse. He requested the assistance of the CP in the area of partnership and community based intervention.
4. The delegate from US, informed the meeting that it is a strong supporter of DAP and is very supportive of the partnership between Thailand and CP and anticipate a conclusion to the signing of the MOU with regard to the opening an office in Thailand. He sought clarifications on what other organisations that may partner with the CP. DAP responded saying that DAP partners with many International Organisations including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), EU, the World Health Organisation. DAP ensures that that programmes of DAP are complementary to other organisations and their activities.
5. SG clarified the issue raised by Thailand and the need for CP to apply for Diplomatic Privileges and Immunity (DPI) if staff are to work in DAP Field Office in Thailand. He stated that he felt that it would be safer and procedurally correct for DPI applications to be put in place after MOU has been finalized and signed. Thailand agreed to the proposal by SG.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ICCE

Rationale:

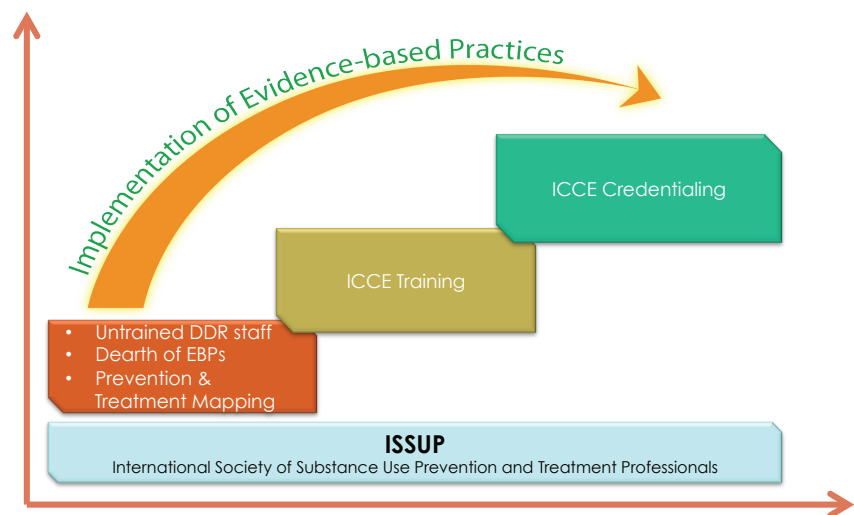
- High prevalence of drug use
- High relapse rate
- Lack of evidence-based prevention and treatment services
- Dearth of trained DDR workforce
- Lack of standardised curricula for DDR professionals

Established on 16 February 2009

The logo for the Colombo Plan ICCE. It features a circular emblem with a gear and a flame, with the words "PLANNING PROSPERITY" and "TOGETHER" around it. To the right of the emblem, the text "COLOMBO PLAN" is above "ICCE" in large bold letters, with the full name "International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals" below it.

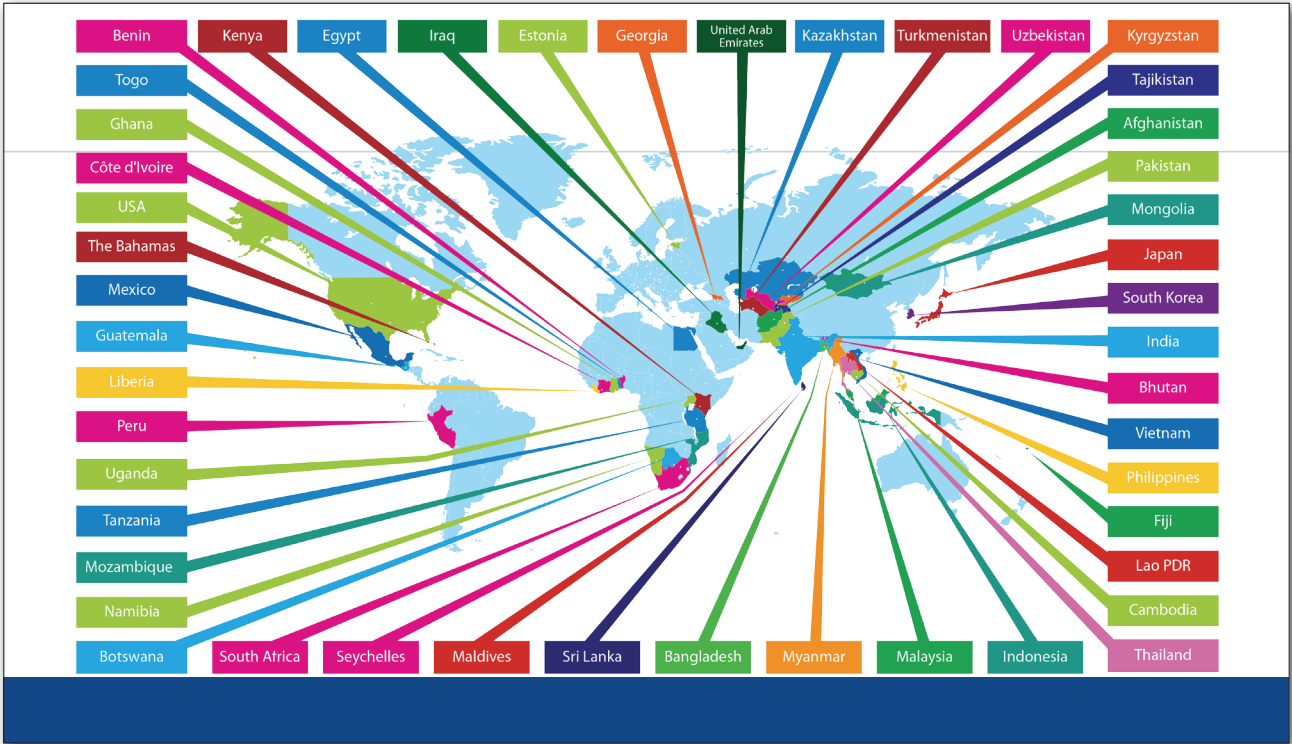
263rd Colombo Plan Council Session

PROCESS OF PROFESSIONALISATION

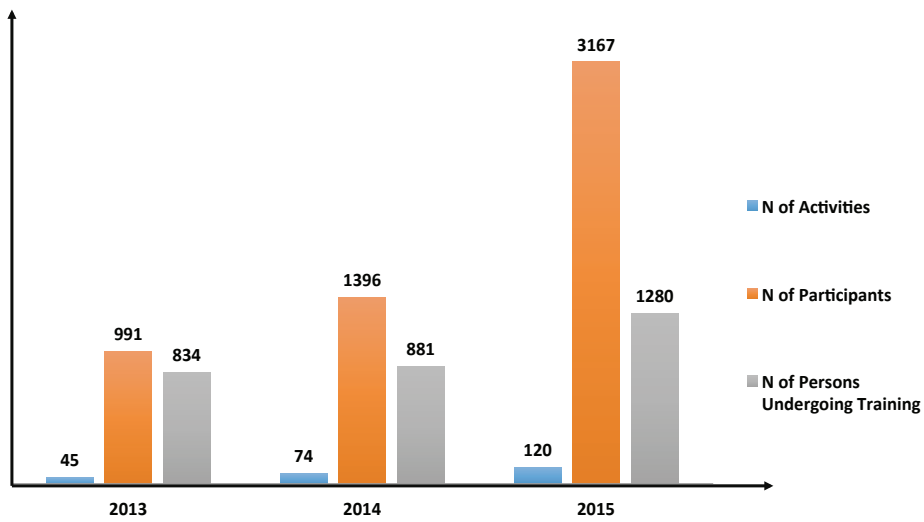


ICCE FUNCTIONS





SUMMARY OF ICCE ACTIVITIES



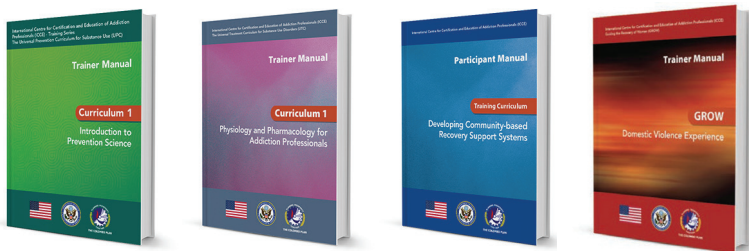
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Core Curricula

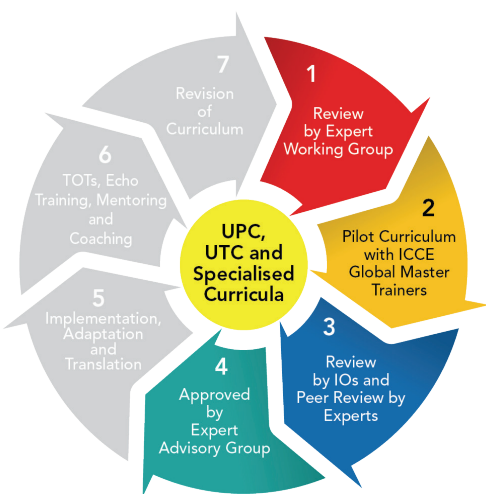
- Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC)
 - Coordinators Series (9)
 - Implementers Series (43)
- Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC)
 - Basic Level (8)
 - Advanced Level (14)

Specialised Curricula

- Developing Community-based Recovery Support Systems (RC) - 2
- Guiding Recovery of Women (GROW) - 10
- Rural-based Treatment & Prevention - 3

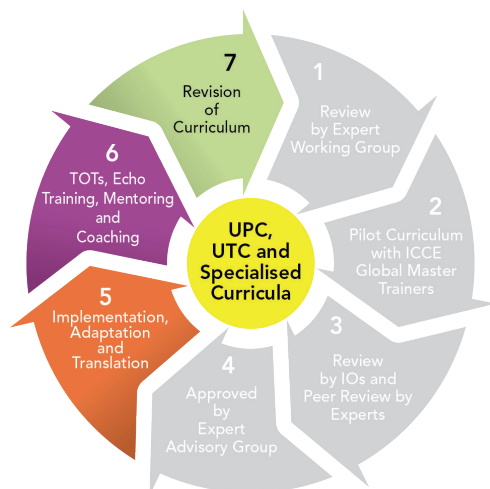


CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



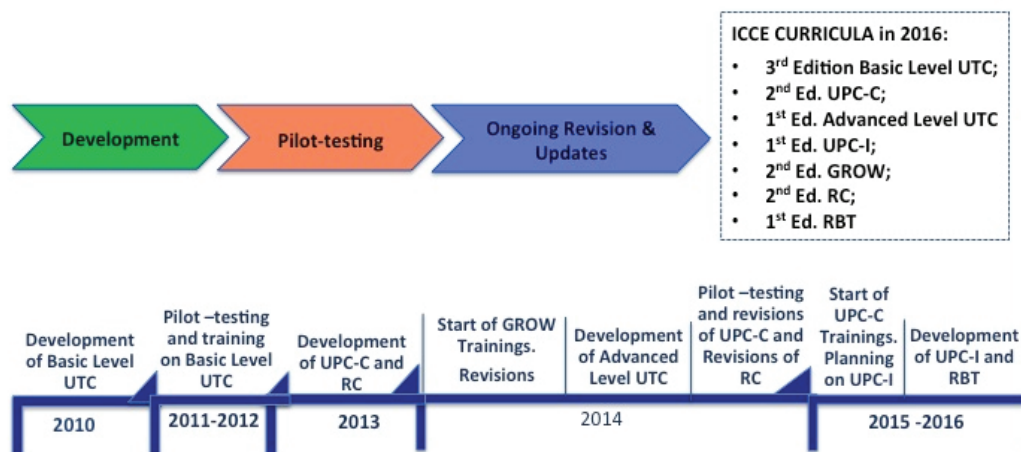
- Step 1: Review of the first draft by the Expert Working Group composed of the curriculum developer/ writers and global master trainers.
- Step 2: Pilot-testing of second draft by curriculum developer/writers with global master trainers.
- Step 3: Peer Review of the third draft led by UNODC.
- Step 4: Approval of the final copy by the Expert Advisory Group composed of CP-ICCE, CICAD/OAS, UNODC, INL and experts in the field.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



- Step 5: Adaptation and translation into the local language of the participating country.
- Step 6: Implementation of the training of trainers at the regional and national levels that include echo training, mentoring and coaching.
- Step 7: Revision of the curriculum every 2-3 years to ensure that it stays relevant and current with practice in the field.

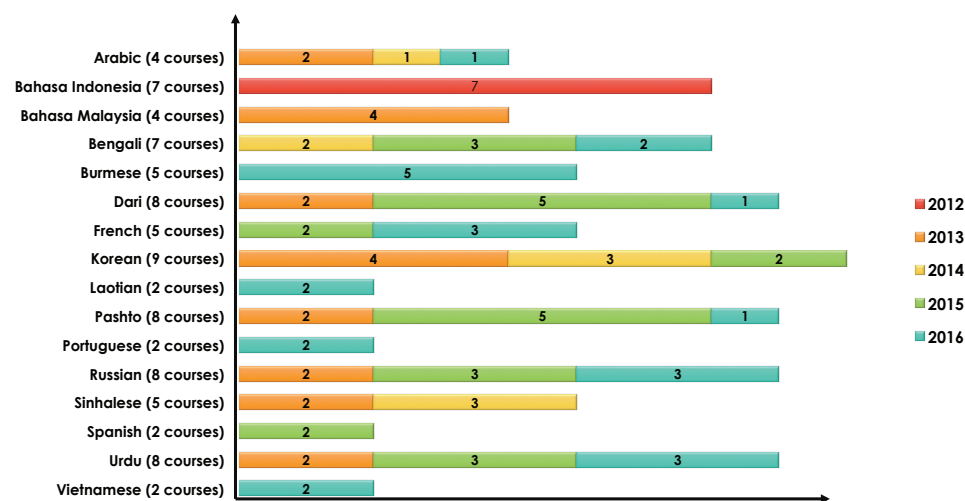
DEVELOPMENT OF ICCE CURRICULA

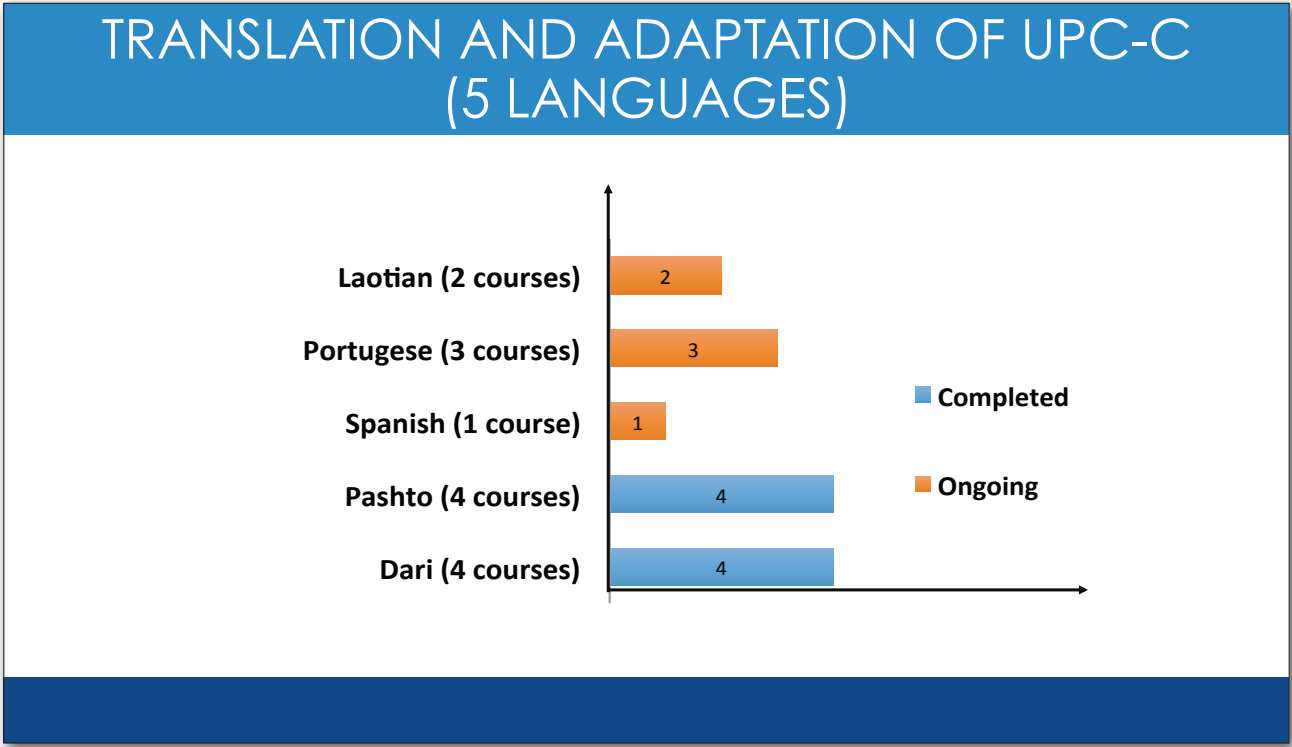


TRANSLATION OF BASIC LEVEL UTC

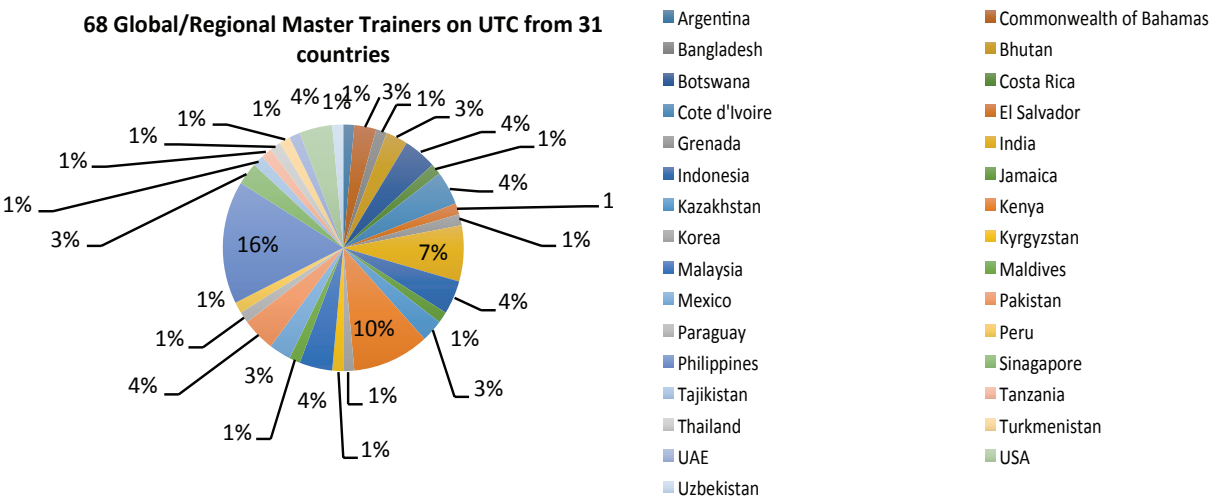


TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION OF UTC (16 LANGUAGES)



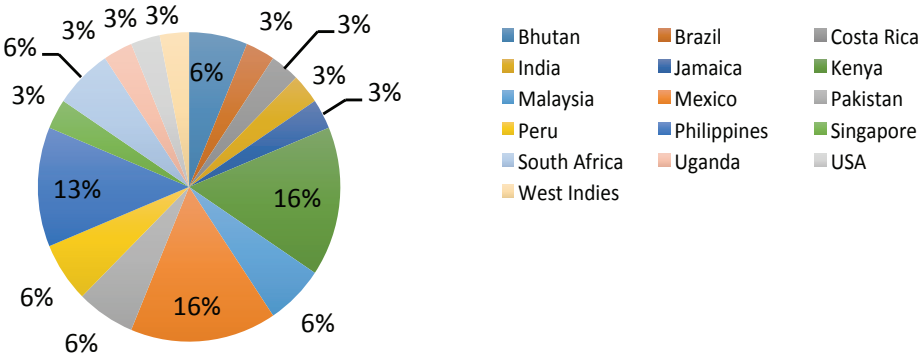


UTC GLOBAL/ REGIONAL MASTER TRAINERS

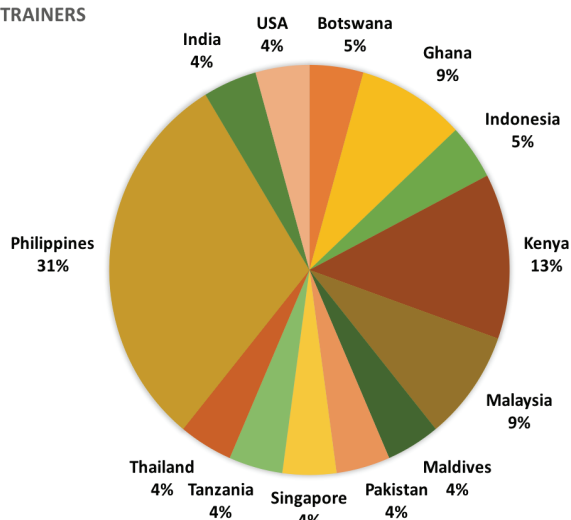


UPC GLOBAL MASTER TRAINERS

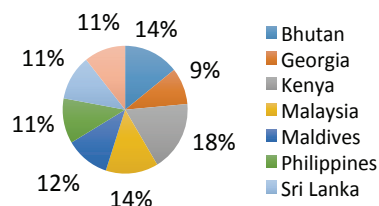
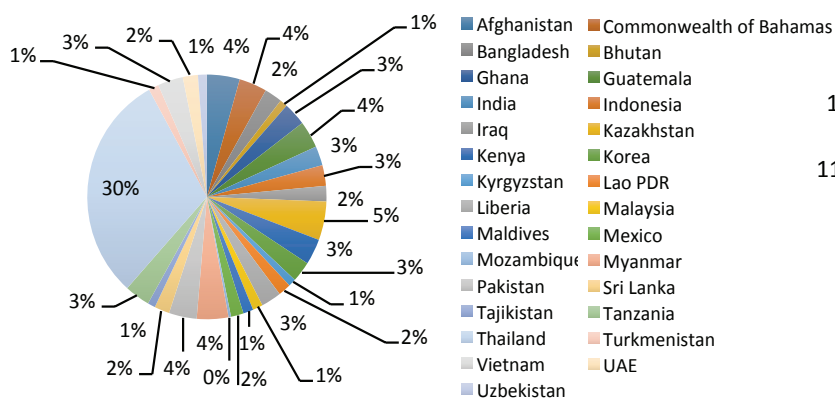
32 Global/Regional Master Trainers on UPC from 16 countries



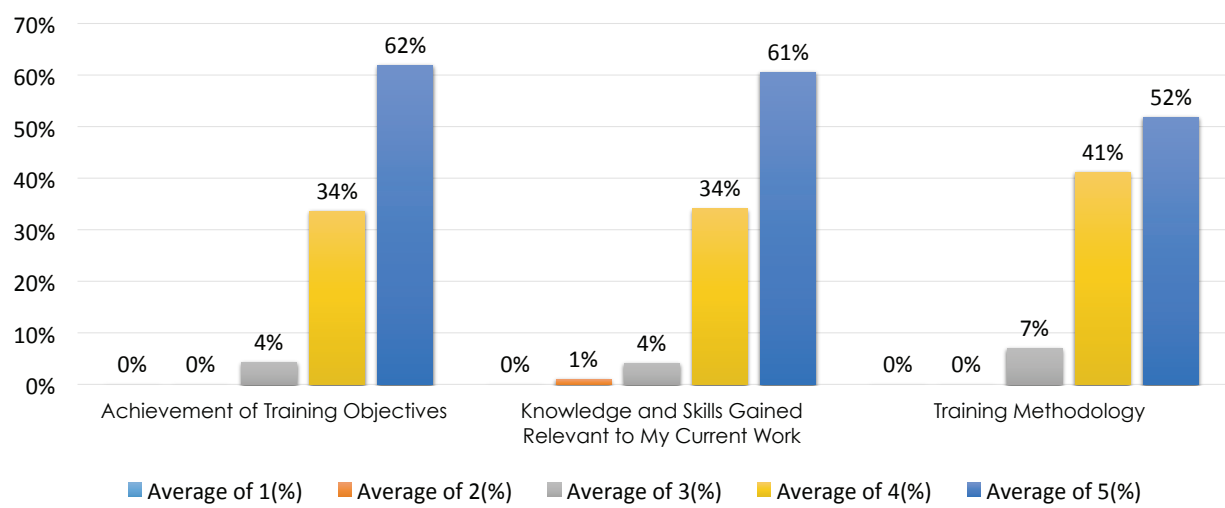
ANNEXURES



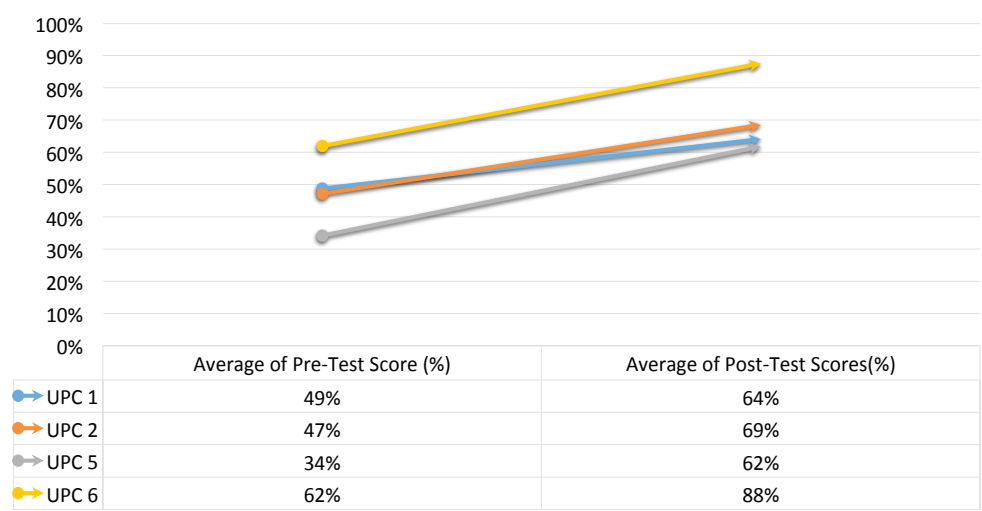
586 National Trainers on UTC in 29 countries



LEVEL I ASSESSMENT (REACTION) – UPC NATIONAL TRAINERS’ REACTION TO THE TRAININGS



LEVEL II ASSESSMENT (LEARNING): PRE- AND POST-TEST RESULTS OF UPC TRAININGS



ORGANISATION EDUCATION PROVIDERS

Rationale: Dissemination of ICCE curricula

Approved Providers: 14 NGOs in Asia, Africa and Middle East:

- India (1)
- Indonesia (1)
- Japan (1)
- Kenya (1)
- Pakistan (3)
- Philippines (4)
- South Korea (1)
- UAE (1)



UNIVERSITY EDUCATION PROVIDERS

- Kenya (1)
- Korea (8)
- Malaysia (1)
- Prague (1)
- Thailand (1)

Upcoming:

- Korea (4)
- Philippines (1)
- Botswana (1)
- UAE (1)

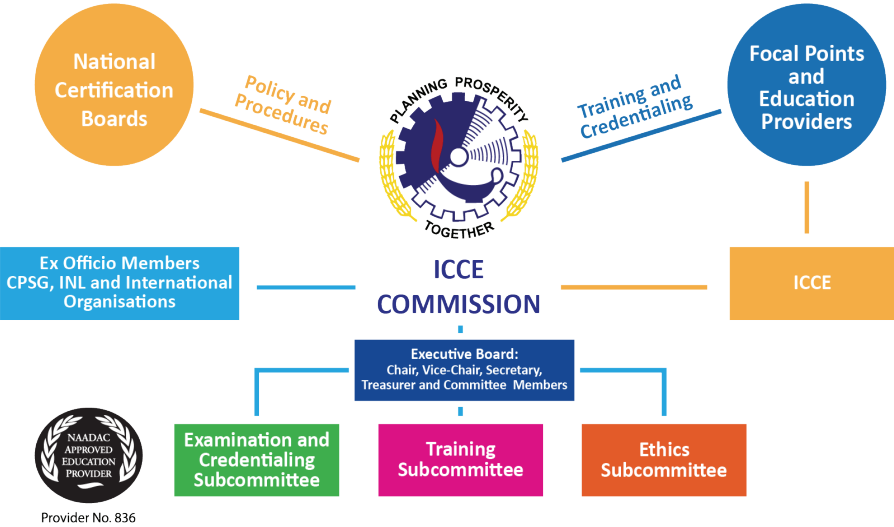


ICCUDR

- Established on 29 March 2016 in Honolulu, Hawaii
- Provides members with access to:
 - Research opportunities
 - Exchange programme (students and faculty)
 - ISSUP membership
 - Database of experts
 - Credentialing opportunities



ICCE COMMISSION



CREDENTIALING

The validation of skills, knowledge and competence through application and testing of addiction professionals

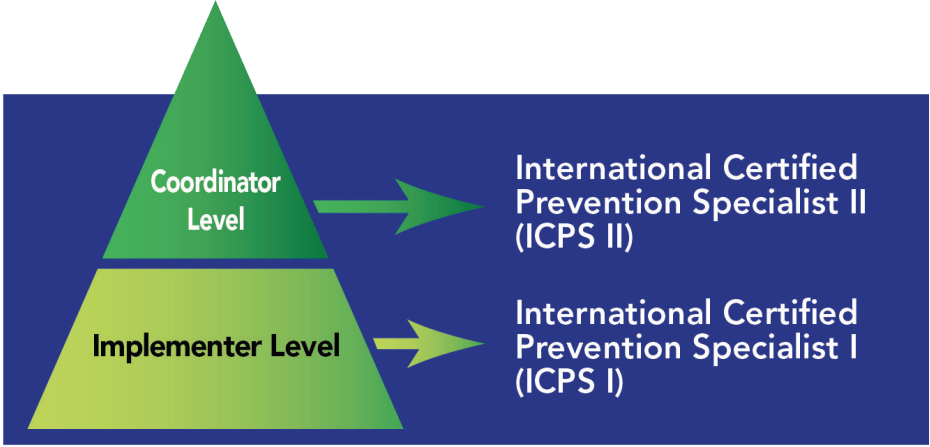


Training and education are the basis for credentialing

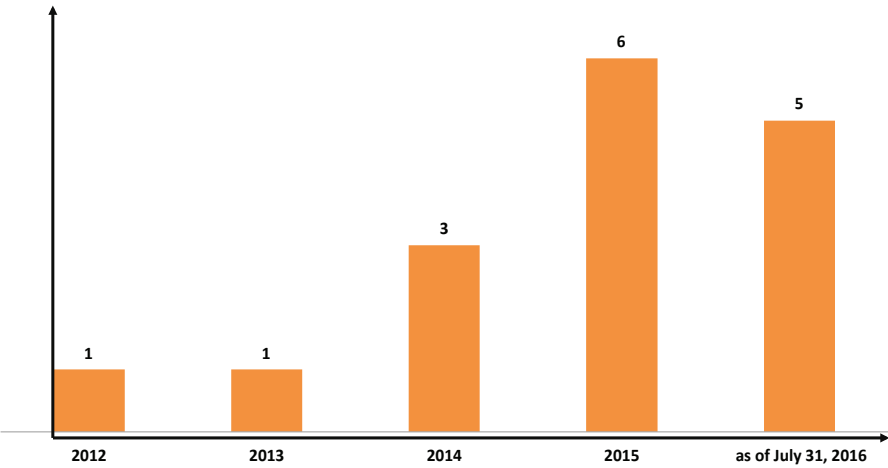
ICCE CREDENTIALS FOR TREATMENT ADDICTION PROFESSIONALS



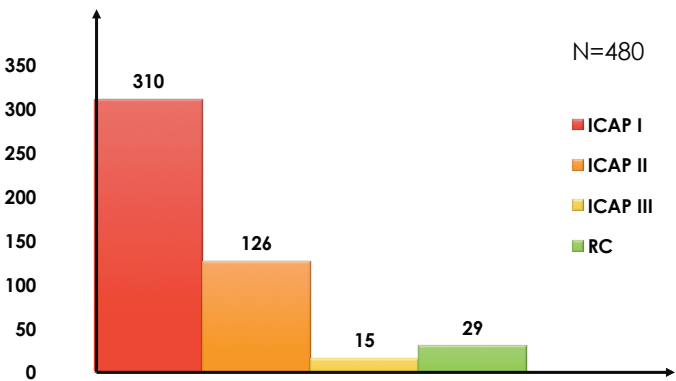
ICCE CREDENTIALS FOR PREVENTION SPECIALISTS



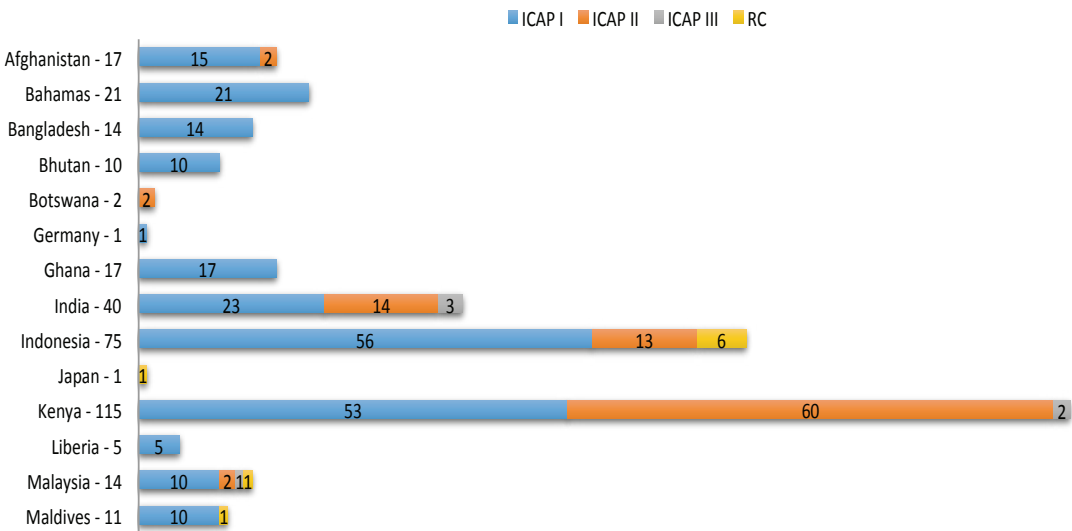
CREDENTIALING EXAMINATIONS BY YEAR

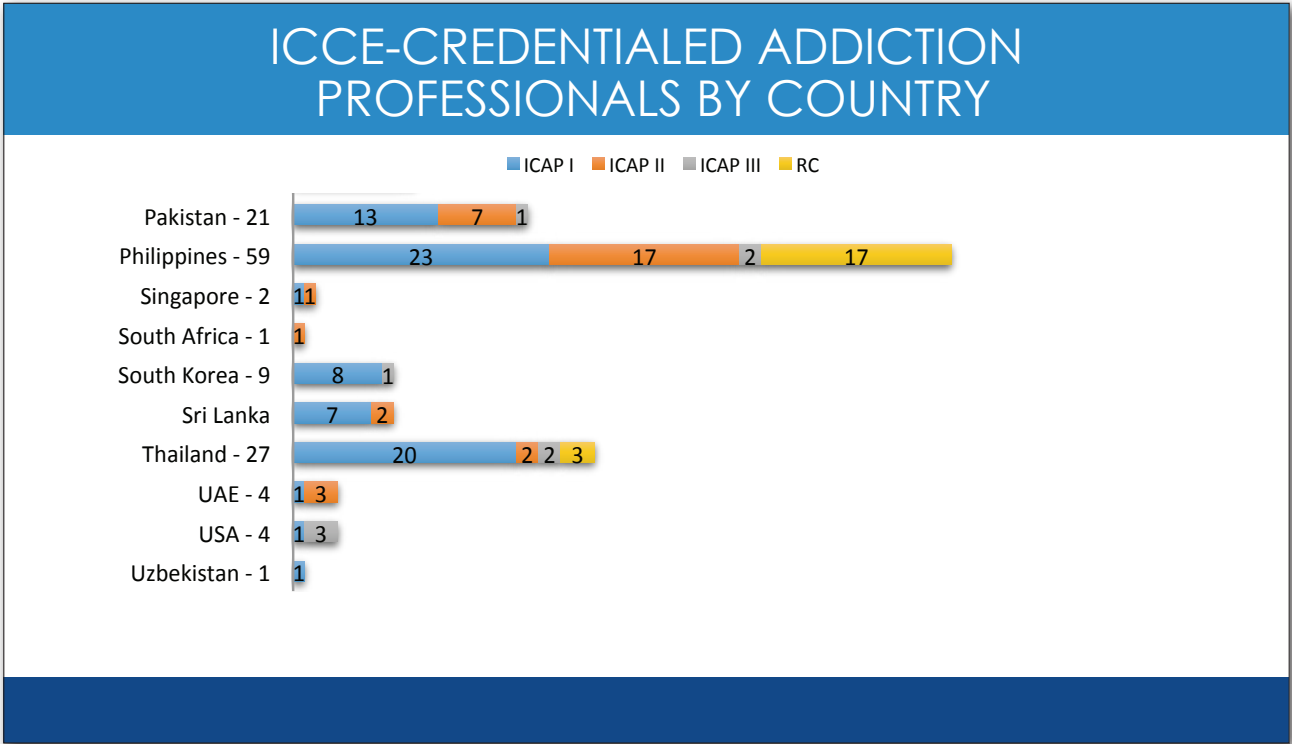


ICCE-CREDENTIALAED ADDICTION PROFESSIONALS



ICCE-CREDENTIALAED ADDICTION PROFESSIONALS BY COUNTRY



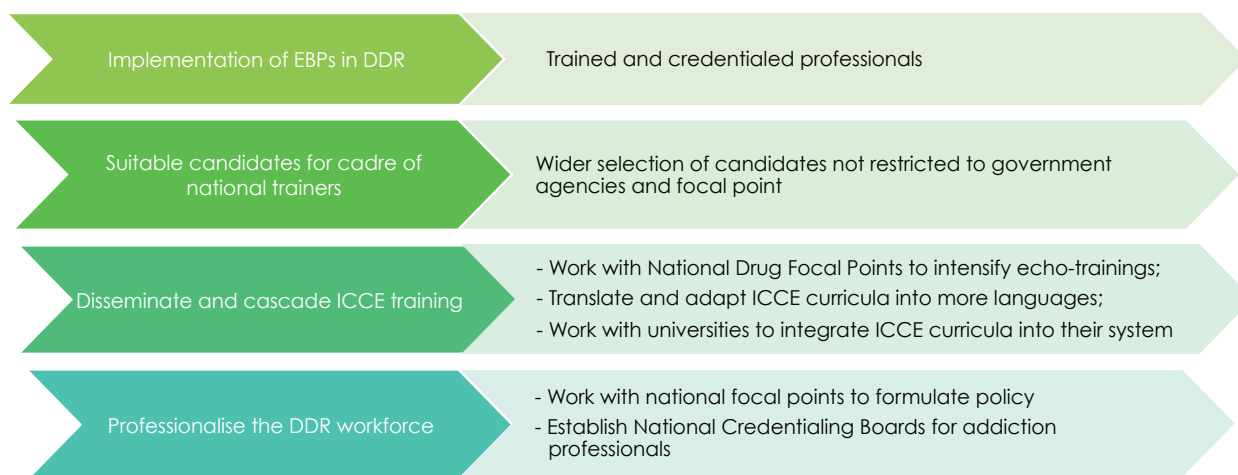


COLOMBO PLAN ICCE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME 2016/2017

Integration of UTC or UPC into the university system

Opportunity for mid-career practitioners to undergo a professional Post Graduate Diploma in Addiction Science

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD



Observations/comments made by the delegates ;

1. The delegate from USA commended and congratulated the ICCE Team for its accomplishments in the past 2 years and stated that US provided funding of \$40 Mil USD for DAP & ICCE initiatives so far. He proposed that new areas for Programme improvement be explored in the current CCM, but also to look at the various programmes and reflect on how effectively member countries have interacted with CP programmes. He noted that CP implements advanced programmes and training and encouraged member countries to take advantage of the ICCE Programmes.
2. The delegate from Fiji echoed USA's commendation of the ICCE presentation also further agreeing with US's comments noting the new challenges that drugs hold for Fiji and other developing countries and recognizing that each country has different drug problems. Fiji also indicated their willingness to work more closely with ICCE Programmes through the CP.
3. Secretary General of CP made an intervention, supporting USA's comments and highlighting that it was easier for CP to work with countries that had clearly identified its counter-parts or focal points. SG invited non-member countries to join the CP and benefit from the DAP.



Participants during classroom sessions

Colombo Plan




Programme for Public Administration (PPA) Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD) Long Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) Programme for Environment (ENV)

1

HISTORY

- Programme for Public Administration (PPA) & Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD) were established in 1995 based on recommendations by the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on 4 October 1994.
- Long Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) was the oldest and most popular programme under Colombo Plan, which continued till 1989, and re-established again in 2004.
- Environment programme was established in 2005 and merged with PPA in 2007.
- Currently, the Programme for Environment is an independent programme (2015)



2

BACKGROUND

The objectives:

- PPA to facilitate the development of human capital and good governance in the public sector in the developing member countries.
- PPSD to provide capacity building for private sector development in the fields of Small and Medium enterprises, entrepreneurship, and industrial development.
- LTSP was established to provide post graduate studies at Masters level on professional courses at foreign countries.
- Programme for Environment is primarily intended for Education and Awareness on environment and Climate Change and thereby promote community based volunteerism in the field.

3

COLLABORATIONS

Mainly supported by member countries by voluntary and in-kind contributions, technical assistance and collaborations.

PPA/ PPSD/ LTSP and ENV are currently collaborating with:

- Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of India (TCS)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- KDI School of Public Policy and Management (KDI-KOREA)
- Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)
- OPEC Funds for International Development (OFID)
- State Secretariat of Republic of Indonesia
- Technical Cooperation Programme of the Government of Sri Lanka
- Pakistan Technical Cooperation Programme (PTCP)
- Malaysia Technical Co-operation Programme (MTCP)

FOCUS AREAS

- Current focus of the programmes:
 - Short term training programmes offered by different countries
 - Public Administration, Good Governness, Strategic Management
 - Youth training for entrepreneurship
 - Promotion of Rural enterprises
 - Agricultural development
 - Environmental Audit
 - SME Development
 - Disaster Management
 - Bio-Medical Waste Management
 - Gene-Based Techniques
 - Agricultural Project Management
 - Women Empowerment
 - Waste Management and Renewable Energy
 - Agriculture and Biomedical Sciences
 - Sustainable Environmental Management
 - Collaborative programmes like Diplomatic training by Sri Lanka
 - Education and awareness on Environment and Climate Change
- 5

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMES 2013-14 & 2014-15

Programme	2013-14		2014-15	
	No. of Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Activities	No. of Beneficiaries
PPA	7	93	6	92
PPSD	7	104	1	15
LTSP	1	6	1	6
Total	15	203	8	113

6

CURRENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **INDIA:** 90 slots per year on short term training programmes on private sector development by India for Colombo Plan member countries, under six fully sponsored residential trainings in India for 30-45 days.
- **INDONESIA:** Workshop on Public Administration and Good Governance, Training on SME development, training on “Empowering Women” and Cost sharing programmes on agriculture, tourism, disaster mitigation, poverty alleviation, etc for Colombo Plan member Countries.
- **MALAYSIA:** Training of trainers, professional programme for secondary science and Mathematics Education.
- **KOREA:** Annual Training programmes on “Waste management and Renewable energy” for CP member Countries by KOICA . KDI School of Public Policy and Management offers 7 scholarships in Masters level for CP member countries.

7

CURRENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS- Contd

- **NEPAL:** Scholarship for two-year Master's Program in Social Sciences/ International through the universities in Nepal. (Starting from 2016)
- **SRI LANKA:** Diplomatic trainings for CP member countries & Scholarship programmes. One year programme of economic recovery for Drug rehabilitated persons & economic recovery of single women headed families.
- **THAILAND:** Two cost sharing training courses on “Microfinance for Small & medium Size Enterprise” with Colombo Plan collaboration. Supported the Environment programme with courses on Climate Change adaptation & sustainable development.
- **VIETNAM:** Training course on Fresh Water Aquaculture
- **Most member countries** responded to one or the other programmes and nominated their candidates for various programmes.

8

IMMEDIATE FUTURE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

No.	Title	Collaborating Country	Date of the Training
1.	Training on Rural Enterprise Planning and Promotion	TCS-Colombo, India	12th Dec. 2016 - 27th January 2017
2.	Training on Waste Management and Renewable Energy	KOICA, Korea	20 Oct- 9 Nov, 2016
3.	Capacity building program on Enhancing the development of Small and Medium Industry	Indonesia	24-28 October, 2016
4.	One Year Masters Programme on Public Policy and Management (LTSP)	KDI School, Korea	Feb- December, 2016

9

OBSERVATIONS/ CHALLENGES

Observations:

- **Limited Funding Sources, mostly only collaborative initiatives**
- **Limited resource with the Secretariat to support country initiatives.**
- **Member countries tend to look for very short programmes (like 4-5 days), instead of more in-depth programme like what India offers.**

Recommendations:

- 1. Convert the TCS Colombo Programmes by India as a Diploma programme, if possible.**
- 2. Conduct an Outcome evaluation on the impact of various short term courses offered by various countries.**
- 3. Allot few slots for Long Term Scholarship by India under TCS**
- 4. Developed countries to support the developing countries.**
- 5. More Direct funding required to develop the Programme for Environment & other programmes.**

10



WAY FORWARD

1. Continue the existing programmes in PPA/PPSD/LTSP

2. Programme for Environment and Climate Change:

Broad Objectives:

- To spread education and awareness on Environment and Climate Change
- To develop a curriculum on Environment for schools
- To assist member countries with capacity building programmes
- Develop CP-Green Network among Colombo Plan member countries.
- To promote volunteerism and community participation in the environment and climate change adaptation.



WAY FORWARD

Programme for Environment:

Activities Ahead (subjected to availability of funds):

- **Formation of Environmental Focal Points** (Ministry of Environment in each member country to be involved)
- **Inter-Governmental Conference on Climate Change Adaptation** (expected to come out with a declaration and action plan on regional and in-country initiatives)
- **National/ regional/ Community level Conference on Climate Change** (to be supported by the national funds allocated by each country)
- **Capacity Building Programmes** (CP to undertake this task for member countries)
- **Education and awareness on Environment and Climate Change**
 - **Developing a School Curriculum on Environment and Climate Change**
(to nurture love for protecting environment right from elementary education)
 - **Promotion of community based initiatives** (such as Plant a tree campaign, Gift a plant campaign, art camps, exhibitions, international painting/ photography competitions, Observing World Environment Day, etc.)
- * **Developing an interactive Website** (to showcase in-country initiatives at international level on climate change adaptation programmes)

12

Thank you.



13

Observations/comments made by the delegates ;

1. The delegate from Thailand indicated willingness to share knowledge in PPA Programmes and stressed the need to promote community-based initiatives to help implement PPA initiatives. In accordance with the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy.
2. Delegate from Sri Lanka made a special request to the Chair and Secretariat for the inclusion of landslides and flood awareness programme into the existing programs of CP.
3. Delegate from Fiji stressed the need for an analysis on current CP programmes to identify areas that may need more attention based on its effectiveness and relevance to members of CP and also in comparison to the work of other IOs so as to minimize any duplication of efforts regarding different CP Programmes.
4. India clarified that in fact, it sponsors 500 scholarships per year that are available to the Colombo Plan member states, and not 90 as reflected in the Colombo Plan reports. Out of these 500 scholarships, Colombo Plan directly invites participants for 90 slots for selected courses from its member states and for rest, Indian Missions in respective member states collaborate with host governments for implementation of them. It also commented on the CP Secretariat recommendation of converting the programmes under Indian TCS-CP programme to Diploma/Degree programme. It conveyed to the forum that being the founding member of CP, India has long running technical cooperation programme under CP which, along with Indian flagship programme of ITEC, has become a brand in itself and is very much sought after scholarships. Unlike one week programmes, it is content driven and provides value as it enhances the core capacities of participants. Although, courses with university diploma and post graduate degrees are added in the list, but still it was emphasized that it is not the piece of paper (Diploma or certificates) but the knowledge gained during the programme that matters. Being a TC/CP Scholar in itself adds value to the participants' knowledge and resume, India said.
5. Delegate from USA echoed Fiji's comments regarding the need for an analysis of CP programs to identify areas in which the CP can provide a unique and distinctive contribution in comparison to the work of other international organisations. He stressed the importance for CP to look at activities already being undertaken by Regional/International Organizations and the need to compare these activities to CP Programs. In doing this analysis the CP can therefore ensure that it can contribute effectively, uniquely and more distinctively to current efforts on the global level.



Gender Affairs Programme

ADVANCING WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme Objectives

- To increase awareness on gender equality and development, women and child rights among member countries through workshops and trainings
- To support member countries through government and non governmental agencies to implement global standards on women and children
- To conduct research on emerging issues impacting gender, women and child development
- To share technical skills, resources, capacity and experiences on gender, women and child development among the member countries
- To raise funds on gender capacity building and support direct empowerment projects on women and child protection, economic development, education and health
- To represent the Colombo Plan in international forums to upgrade knowledge and to share our collective experiences

GAP projects

Main areas of GAP work till date

- ▶ Programme Delivery: Afghanistan- covering 17 Provinces
- ▶ Strategic partnership in gender development in member countries
- ▶ Capacity building of women and men on gender development with member countries

Afghanistan June 2014- October 2018

Afghan Women Shelter Fund (AWSF) Goal

Increase access to justice for Afghan women and girls who are at risk of or have survived gender-based violence

Afghan Women Shelter Fund (AWSF), Supported by INL

LOA Signed : 16th of May 2014. September 21st 2016 - Duration 2014- 2018. USD 27million

Supporting 15 projects – Women Protection Center, Family Guidance Center, Legal Advice Bureaus, Legal Advice Centres, Boys shelter (15 shelters, 6000 women, girls and boys supported, 30000 women have been trained on women's rights)

- Provided with safe and secure living environment; nutritious food; non-food items (clothing, hygiene materials); education; vocational training, medical services; psychosocial support; reintegration programmes; mediation; awareness on women and legal counseling.

Strategic expansion of AWSF upto 2018: 2 shelters and 2 legal service institutions to provide access to justice for women, girls and boys of SGBV

Afghanistan continued.....

Afghanistan Children Support Center Fund (ACSCF)

Project Result: Improve the living conditions, access to education, and the physical and mental wellbeing of the children of incarcerated women.

Afghanistan Children Support Center Fund (ACSCF), Supported by INL

- ▶ LOA Signed: June 2 2014. Duration 2014-17. USD 6 million
- ▶ Currently, physical centres in 3 provinces that serve as Regional Centers covering 17 provinces
- ▶ Beneficiaries are children whose mothers (and fathers) incarcerated (safe environment, education, health, reintegration, psychosocial support)
- ▶ Supporting children under five living with mothers (and fathers) in prisons (kindergarten, health, ECD)
- ▶ Supporting incarcerated women on livelihood, vocational training, literacy and numeracy training, child development and rearing, among others.
- ▶ Strategic expansion to establish more provinces – planning phase.

GAP Achievements in Afghanistan: FY 2014-16

Afghan Women Shelter Fund (AWSF) & Afghan Children's Support Center Fund (ACSCF)

- More than 6000 women who are victims or at risk of being exposed to violence are supported in Afghanistan through 15 shelters.
- More than 500 children whose parents are incarcerated supported. This project provide a safe and secure living environment for children from 17 Provinces.
- Project supported 30,000 women to increase their awareness on women's rights.
- 9434 people received psychosocial support within the last two years
- 9605 Women received legal counselling
- 3773 of Gender violence cases have been resolved or settled within the last two years
- 2314 of women have reintegrated with their families.

ACSCF and AWSF



Strategic Partnership and capacity building in member countries

Objectives

1. Strengthening Institutions in member countries through sharing best practices, training and capacity building and institutionalise gender mainstreaming (gender governance)
2. Enhancing accountability in the policy, planning and implementation of Violence against Women and Children national plans, laws and global framework
3. Forging stronger partnerships, coordination amongst the member countries/sub regional collaboration on women and child development

Strategic partnership in gender development in & with member countries: FY 2015

Completed in FY 2014 & 2016

1. Training on Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Intervention, 13-19 September 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
2. Sharing of Best Practices on Violence Against Women for Afghan Stakeholders (AWSF) 4-9 October 2015
3. First Gender Focal Point Conference 2015 (26-27 November 2015), Colombo - Set up National Gender Focal Points in 23 out of 27 member countries
4. Training on Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Intervention, 23-27 May 2016
5. Sharing Best Practices on Women and Leadership, 19th- 23 September 2016

Consolidated Gender Strategy in 2016 that will address how to support countries to close gender gaps and achieve optimal development outcomes for women and children.

Training sessions May 2016



23-27 May 2016, Gender Focal Point training Indonesia.



Training sessions May 2016



Live radio programme with Genre Radio



Prof. Dr. Irwan Prayitno, Governor of West Sumatra.

Best Practices on women & Leadership 19 to 23 September 2016



Challenges:

Wider level

Coordination and timely communication is slow

Finding working partners with different ministries can be challenging at times

Women participation is prioritized at policy level, however implementation is lacking

Women issues are seen solely as only relevant to women

Communication & information sharing

Unable to share our work with a wider audience due to confidentiality and safety of beneficiaries in shelters and centers – makes it difficult to raise funds and expand

1) Afghanistan

Administrative/ Legal/ Political

- Lack of coordination and support to monitor the courts' proper application of the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) Law.
- Lack of qualified staff and adequate resources to fully support the Commissions in Provincial Prosecution Offices.
- Lack of sensitization programmes for law enforcement officers on responding to victims needs in accordance with

Stakeholder:

- Lack of coordination, support and mutual understanding among stakeholders.
- Further awareness and commitment is needed among stakeholders on EVAW Law

Socio-cultural:

Traditional and cultural practices prevail over legal and or mediation decisions in rural communities.

• .

Strategic Directions

Bridging the gaps to address the inequalities between men and women effectively by

- Addressing gender based violence, vulnerability and protection of women and children
- Enhancing economic participation and empowerment
- Enhancing political empowerment and women's leadership
- Educational attainment of women and children
- Health and well-being of women and children

Organizationally within Colombo Plan

Sensitizing/Training on: Gender, Gender Mainstreaming, Institutionalising Gender Policies and build synergies between different CP departments

Way Forward

Training and Awareness Raising

- Awareness on Sustainable Development Goals 2015: Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
- Gender and Disaster Management
- Women and Leadership
- Gender Impact Assessment

Way forward continued...

Advocacy and Policy

- ▶ Family friendly policies and working women (Men and Boys)
- ▶ Working with men and boys (men and boys role in promoting gender equality, awareness and protection from VAW)
- ▶ Policy on women and youth migrant workers

Way forward continued...

Research

- ▶ Theme : Foster Care: right to live in a family environment (in post conflict countries)
- ▶ Theme: Women and youth migrant workers



Thank you!

**GENDER AFFAIRS PROGRAMME
ADVANCING WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

Observations/comments made by the delegates ;

1. The delegate from Sri Lanka sought clarification on how to address gender issues in regions where there are imbalances amongst regions with regards to gender issues. she also stated that according to the presentation made, one of GAP's objectives were to conduct researches on woman and children and that she is in the view that the CPS should give the opportunity to member countries to involve in such research activities to improve their analytical knowledge. In response GAP responded that the intention is to conduct research with Member countries through Gender Focal Points and see whether there is an interest there.
2. The delegate from Indonesia informed the meeting that there were numerous programs already in place that accommodated gender-related programs including women empowerment and child protection and is committed to assist other areas of GAP under cost-sharing schemes. Indonesia also informed the meeting that in relation to the Way Forward proposed by CP on gender and disaster management, Indonesia supports that initiative since Indonesia is experienced in that expertise. Indonesia also would like to support CP-proposed initiatives on gender impact assessment by proposing Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting. On the other note, Indonesia seeks clarification on how CP integrate gender issues with other programs i.e. PPSD and Environment due to cross-cutting nature if gender issues.
3. The Secretariat responded that GAP tries to find synergies with other existing Programmes within CP, to ensure cost-cutting & mainstreaming everyone's work. SG added that, GAP aims to stress importance of Women empowerment and promote economic opportunities for women. GAP aims to hold a 2nd Gender Focal Point Conference before the end of the year whereby delegations can go through all the new proposals on GAP and suggest the way forward.
4. The delegate from India echoed the sentiments of Indonesia and expressed concern on overlapping programmes between PPSD & GAP.

5. The delegate from Thailand informed the meeting that the correction of the attitude of the society towards gender equality is pre-requisite. Raising gender equality awareness is very important. The empowerment of women is a measure to increase women’s capacity which will make their society give trust and more role to the women. He acknowledged the work of GAP in enhancing gender equality. He also requested the training course on gender responsive budgeting in order to support the empowerment programme for woman.

6. The delegate from Sri Lanka encouraged member states to be more involved in research activities.

7. The delegate from Indonesia informed the meeting that there are MOUs already in place that accommodate Gender related programmes

including child protection and is committed to assist in gender affairs programmes under cost-sharing schemes. Indonesia seeks clarification on how can Colombo plan address women empowerment when focusing on cross-cutting women empowerment programmes with climate change and SME development.

8. viii. GAP Responded that it will leave the aspect of MOUs to be facilitated through government and or ministerial level working to mainstream gender programmes to align to climate change activities and SME development. Plans are in the pipeline for GAP to work with PPSD on mainstreaming these gender programmes.
- ANNEXURES
- RECORD OF CONCLUSIONS | 103
- RECORD OF CONCLUSIONS - Final.indd 103
- 11/27/16 2:19 AM



Colombo Plan Staff College



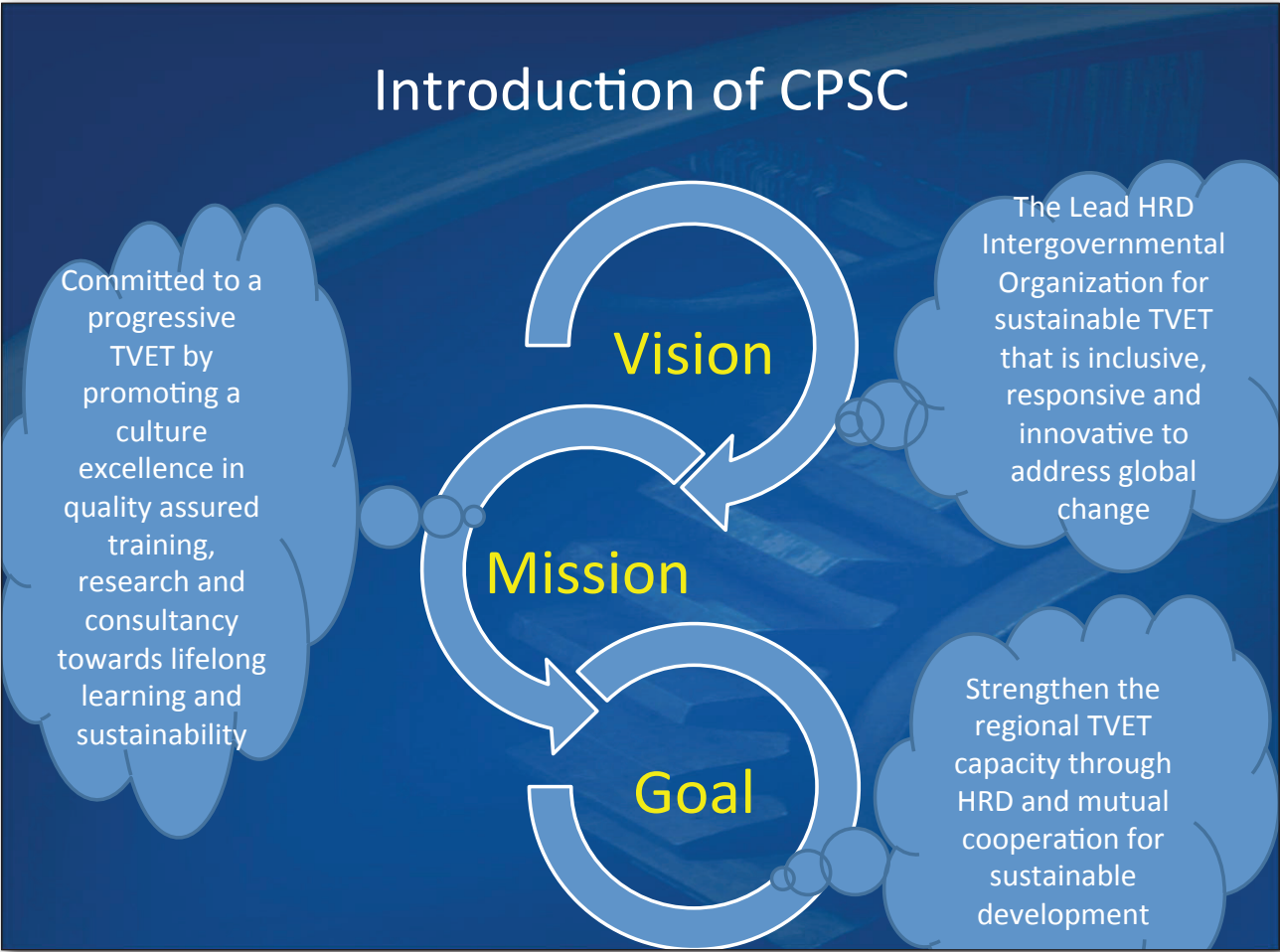
Planning Prosperity Together



Dr. Ram Hari Lamichhane
Director General,
Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education
Manila, Philippines

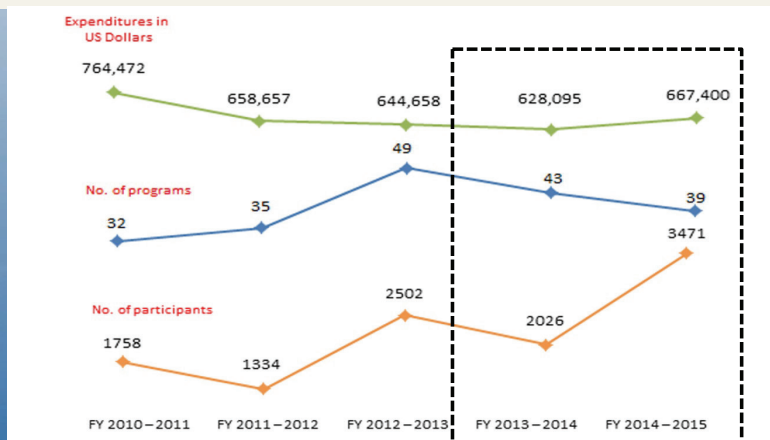
FY 2013-2014/2014-2015

BIENNIAL REPORT



Operational Highlights

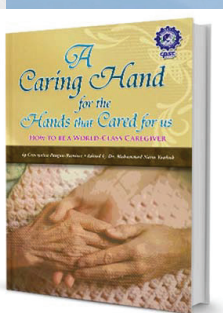
- Delivered record-breaking accomplishments: **82 programs**
- Benefited **5,497 participants**; Programs increased by 7.13%, participation increased by 30.14%
- Institutes of Diploma Engineers Bangladesh (**IDEB**) and Technical Vocational Schools and Association of the Philippines (**TEVSAPHIL**) as honorary member-institutions of CPSC
- Re-establishing ties with potential member countries including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Laos and Cambodia
- Conceptualization of CPSC Centers in Member Countries called CPSC Asia Pacific Technical and Vocational Education Centers (**CAPTVEC**)



Operational Highlights



APACC Special Meeting to Set-Up AAA



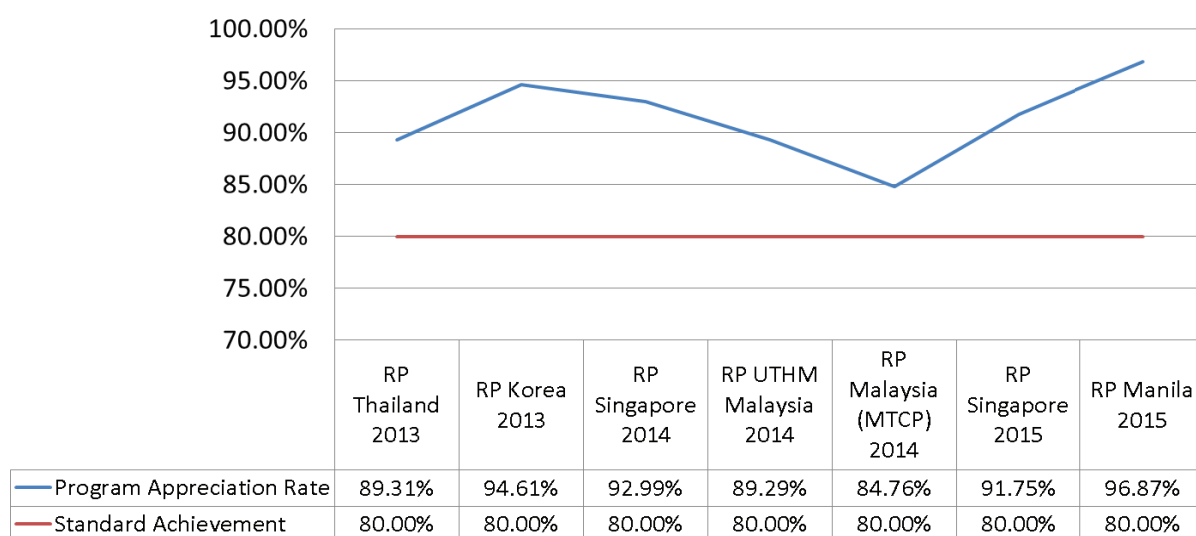
- The Asia Pacific Accreditation and Certification Commission (**APACC**) started to accredit the first batch of applicant **polytechnics in Malaysia** and received the **Gold awards**; **Thailand** gave its commitment to submit for accreditation under APACC
- **The Association of APACC Accreditees (AAA)** was formed with the main goal of establishing cooperation and strengthen regional ties among APACC accredited institutions by expanding cross-border education services
- Released book publication titled **"A Caring Hands for the Hands that Cared for Us"**
- Launched the **Online Course Ubiquitous Real Time System of Education (On COURSE)** and **STEPS Online Journal System**

Training and Development

Summary of Programs Conducted

Types of Program	FY 2013 – 2014		FY 2014 - 2015		TOTAL	
	No. of Programs	No. of Participants	No. of Programs	No. of Participants	No. of Programs	No. of Participants
Regional	4	75	4	72	8	147
In-Country	7	204	11	320	18	524
SDPA	5	167	0	0	5	167
Customized/Study Visits	6	80	7	108	13	188
Seminars/International Conferences	14	1,025	12	1,944	26	2,969
Special	6	472	4	1,025	10	1,497
PIPIE	1	3	1	2	2	5
Total	43	2,026	39	3,471	82	5,497

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

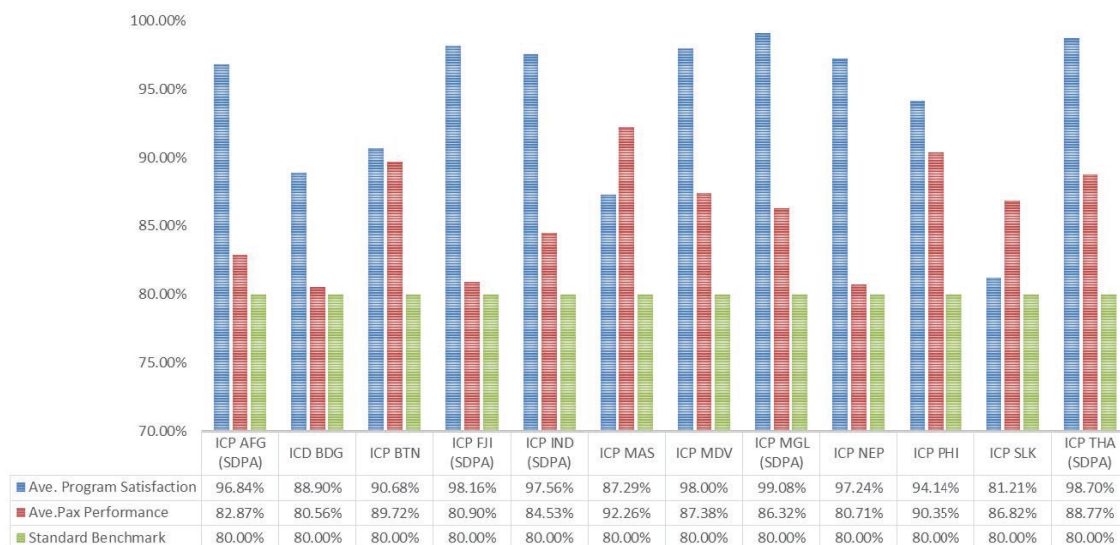


Average Participant Appreciation Rate of CPSC Regional Programs.

Total Programs Organized: 8 (an increase of 12%)

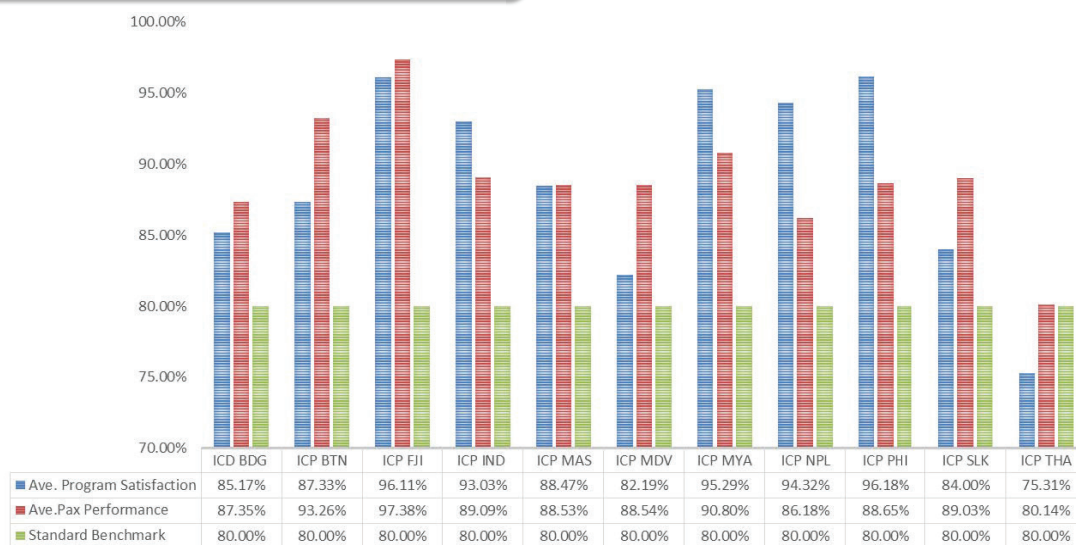
Total Participants: 151 (an increase of 14%)

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS (In-Country Programs) FY 2013-2014



Program satisfaction vs Program Appreciation for In-Country Programs, FY 2013-2014.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS (In-Country Programs) FY 2014-2015



Program satisfaction vs Program Appreciation for In-Country Programs, FY 2014-2015.

Total Programs organized for the two-year period: 23 (a decrease of 9%)
Total Participants for the two-year period : 691 (a decrease of 14%)

CPSC-Government of India Project on Skills Development for Poverty Alleviation (SDPA)

Started in August 2010, concluded in June 2015. In the course of five years, the project achieved the following milestones:

1. SDPA programs were implemented in 13 countries with the population of 1.8 Billion people, representing 24% of the world's total population
2. Trained 390 Champion Leaders
3. Directly expanded the benefits to 1235 individuals
4. Invited 52 experts in the field of poverty alleviation strategies, microfinance, green TVET growth, ICT and Skills Development and social entrepreneurship
5. Four (4) Regional Workshops and twelve (12) International Seminars Organized
6. Approximately 80 Action Plans proposed
7. Total cost of the project is USD 383,583.58 with 23.28% of the budget out of the USD 500,000.00 grant given by the Government of India saved for future projects, particularly the planned launch of SDPA Phase II.



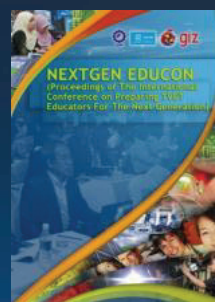
International Conference on Skills Development for Poverty Alleviation, Entrepreneurship and Employability (SDPAEE)



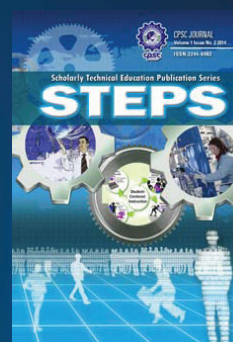
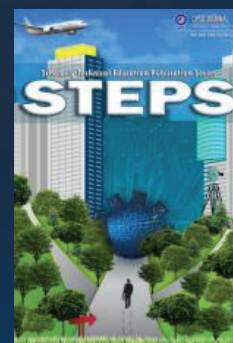
- Organized the culminating activity of the 5-year SDPA Project: Skills Development for Poverty Alleviation for Entrepreneurship and Employability (SDPAEE) Conference, held in Manila on June 22-23, 2015
- Attended by 167 participants from 20 Asia-Pacific countries
- Composed of two major components: 1st component focused on the efforts made by the development partners in alleviating poverty through skills development. 2nd component focused on showcasing the SDPA efforts of CPSC member countries
- Adopted a resolution entitled 'The Marco Polo Pact: Journey to Zero Poverty', synthesizing the findings of the conference as well as the recommendations from the paper presentations

Research & Knowledge Building

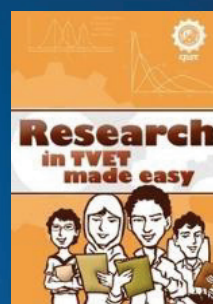
- Facilitated the publication of two (2) annual reports, two (2) midyear reports and eight (8) editions of CPSC Quarterly
- Produced EDUCON Proceedings
- Published two (2) editions of CPSC Journal –STEPS with the third edition in progress
- Released Bestseller Research in TVET Made Easy on its Third Printing



EDUCON Proceedings



STEPS



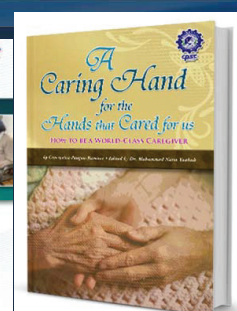
Third Printing of Research book

Research & Knowledge Building

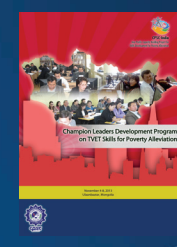
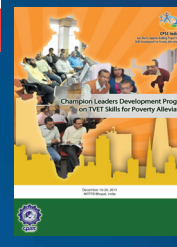
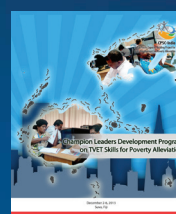
- Facilitated the publishing of “A Caring Hand for the Hands that Cared for us, How to be a World Class Caregiver”
- Published six SDPA Post-Program reports (Maldives, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Thailand, Fiji and India)
- 272 academic papers and presentations developed by the CPSC faculty and staff for various engagements



Internal Reports



Caregiver Book



SDPA Reports

APACC

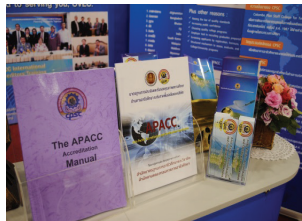
			Institutions visited (FY 2013-2014)	Accreditation Status
Country	No. of Applicant Institutions	Accredited	Dumalag Vocational-Technical School, Dumalag, Capiz Philippines. July 22 – 23, 2013	Bronze
Bangladesh	8	4	Institute of Technology, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. November 11 – 12, 2013	Silver
Bhutan	3	-	Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abul Aziz Shah, Shah Alam, Selangor Malaysia. February 20 – 21, 2014	Gold
India	1	-	Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, Pasir Gudang, Johor Malaysia. February 24 – 25, 2014	Gold
Malaysia	7	7	Puerto Princesa School of Arts and Trades, Puerto Princesa, Palawan Philippines. February 26 – 27, 2014	Silver
Maldives	1	-	Politeknik Ungku Omar, Ipoh, Perak Malaysia. February 27 – 28, 2014	Gold
Mongolia	6	4	Institutions visited (FY 2014-2015)	
Nepal	5	-	Dipolog School of Fisheries, Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte Philippines. November 12 – 13, 2014	Bronze
Pakistan	10	1	Politeknik Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Kuantan, Pahang Malaysia. March 17 – 19, 2015	Gold
Philippines	56	26	Politeknik Sultan Azlan Shah, Behreng Stesen, Perak Malaysia. March 17 – 19, 2015	Gold
Sri Lanka	2	-	Politeknik Seberang Perai, Permatang Pauh, Penang Malaysia. March 24 – 26, 2015	Gold
Total	99	42	Politeknik Kota Bharu, Kota Bharu, Kelantan Malaysia. March 30 – April 1, 2015	Gold

Other APACC activities



Thailand to be the newest APACC subscriber:

Activities are now underway to subject selected Thai institutions to APACC accreditation



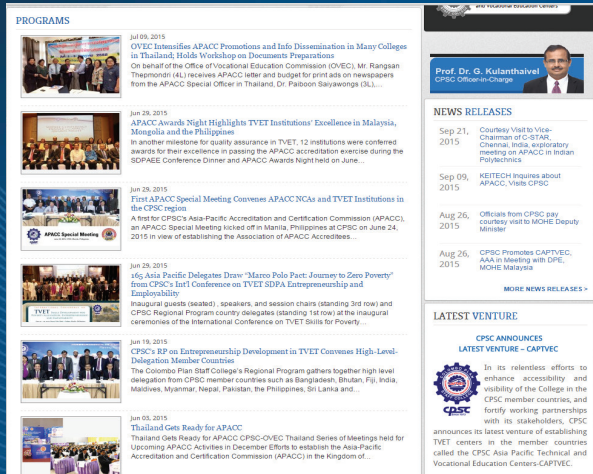
India expresses interest in subscribing to APACC:

The Nachimuthu Polytechnic College in Tamil Nadu, India expressed its interest in subjecting their institution to APACC accreditation



ICT & Media Services

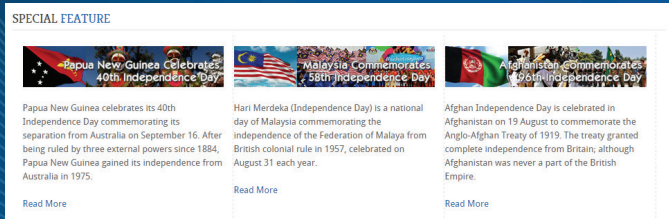
New Interface of the CPSC Website



SDPA Website

ICT & Media Services

SDPAEE Website



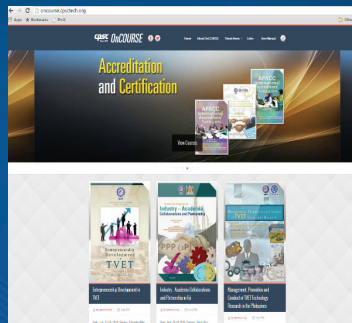
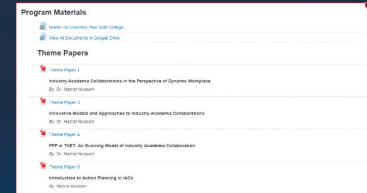
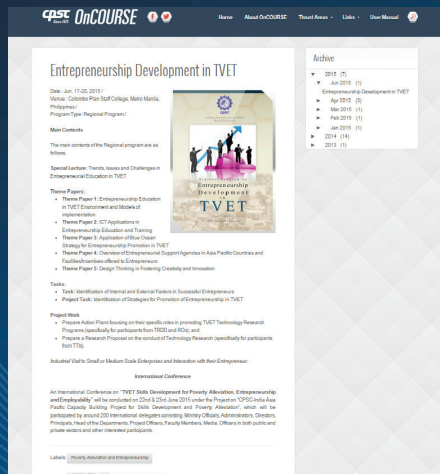
National Day Feature Stories on Website



STEPS Online Journal System

ICT & Media Services

CPSC OnCOURSE



Improved interface

Easier accessibility

Introduces new features such as chat and live interaction

Easier gathering of reports and results

Membership Management

Courtesy Visits & Meetings



UTHM, Malaysia



IDEB, Bangladesh



ASEAN Federation of Accountants, Philippines



ADB, Philippines



Makkah College of Excellence, Saudi Arabia



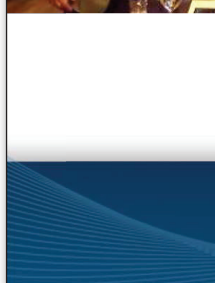
Membership Management

Membership Expansion

Courtesy call to Ambassador of Laos in Manila, H.E. Malayvieng Sakonhnhom with the Chairman of the CPSC Board, Atty. Teodoro Pascua of TESDA Philippines



Meeting with Engr. Ibrahim Al Rasheed, General Director of Technical and Vocational Training Corporation (TVTC) on possible membership of Saudi Arabia to CPSC



External Relations & Partnerships



UNESCO – UNEVOC Global Forum
"Skills for Work and Life Post – 2015"



World Congress on Technical
Vocational Education and Training
(WocTVET) 2014



ADB International Forum on Skills
Development in Asia and the Pacific



UNESCO World Conference on Education
for Sustainable Development (ESD)



5th International Accounting
Conference, 2nd Accounting
Students Research Forum



Meeting at National Qualifications
Authority (NQA), United Arab Emirates

MOUs/MOAs

Signed MOUs/MOAs with the following Institutions:



Rajamangala Institute of Technology
Lanna (RMUTL), Thailand



Pusat Pengembangan Dan
Pemberdayaan Pendidik Dan Tenaga
Kependidikan (CDETEP), Medan,
Indonesia



Mindanao TVET Association
(MinTVET)



Asian Centre for Certification and
Education of Addiction Professionals
(ACCE) – Colombo Plan Secretariat



Technical Vocational Schools and Associations
of the Philippines (TEVSAPHIL)

Finance

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances

ASSETS	2015	2014
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 904,921	\$ 975,823
Receivables, net	853,012	780,465
Inventories, net	23,091	23,074
Prepayments and other current assets	18,911	26,748
Total Current Assets	1,799,935	1,806,110
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment, net	14,208	16,116
Other non-current assets	1,125,368	1,215,082
Total Non-current Assets	1,139,576	1,231,198
Total Assets	2,939,511	3,037,308

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances



LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	2015	2014
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 60,753	\$ 131,772
Fund Balances		
Operating Fund	1,443,455	1,421,501
Endowment Fund	1,040,586	1,130,264
APACC Fund	124,838	-
SDPA Fund	117,906	202,268
Income-generated Fund	92,115	89,603
Provident Fund	55,546	56,558
Salary loan Fund	4,094	5,124
Graduate Fellowship Program Fund	218	218
Total Fund Balances	2,878,758	2,905,536
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	2,939,511	3,037,308

Statements of Incomes and Expenses

	2015	2014
Operating Revenues		
Contributions from member countries	\$ 681,152	\$ 681,152
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Allowances	390,899	379,527
General and administrative	116,109	118,905
Regional courses	58,790	78,715
Conference, symposium, seminar and research and instruction materials	49,870	21,451
In-Country Courses	42,798	28,003
Research and Development	3,239	1,178
Special Courses	3,186	-
Regional information center	1,360	218
Consultancy and marketing	1,149	98
Total Operating Expenses	667,400	628,095
Excess of Revenues over Expenses	13,752	53,057
Other Income, net	18,760	29,807
Net Income	\$32,512	\$82,864

Way Forward

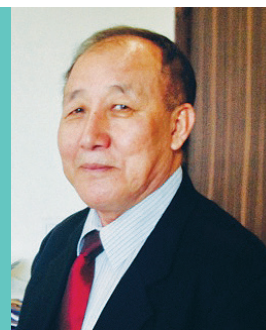
- Need all MCs of Colombo Plan to be a member of CPSC
- Develop synergetic collaboration with CPS
- Prove as a catalyst Agency to strengthen TVET system in MCs

Observations/comments made by the delegates ;

1. The delegate from Philippines highlighted the importance of Technical Vocational Education Training TVET. He illustrated on the comparative analysis between Philippines and Bangladesh with relatively same number of overseas workers but that Philippines tends to draw in a higher level of remittance. This is attributed to the level of skilled expertise which are highly demanded and therefore equally remunerated.
2. On the Director General of CPSC's observations that CPSC is an independent organization and not a branch of CP, the delegate from India sought for a clarification that if it is so, why CPSC annual reports are required to be presented in CCM. To this Secretary General of CP clarified that the CPSC is being invited as per the tradition so that family feeling with the CP and CPSC continues. He also quoted from the CP Constitution, which requires the performance of CPSC to be reviewed in CCM
3. Delegate from Pakistan raised her concern on the disparity in accreditation of programs and CPS clarified that there is a process in place that scrutinizes all applications that resulted in the evaluation of 42 applications from a total of 92

Annexure 13

Closing Remarks by the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan, H.E. Kinley Dorji



Honorable Chairperson, H.E. Robin Nair,

Honorable Deputy Chair Person Ms. Phan Kieu Thu

Respected delegates from member states,

Heads of Observer Countries and International Organizations,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The 45th Consultative Committee meeting has come to an end with a positive note and right directions for the Colombo Plan. I take this opportunity to thank Chairperson, deputy Chair person and the respected delegates from the member states who contributed substantially to the success of this meeting.

With a deep gratitude and respect, I would like to thank the Honorable Prime Minister, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama of the host country of Fiji for kindly gracing the inaugural ceremony. I must also acknowledge the extensive preparation and hard work put in by the staff of the Foreign Ministry, Government of Fiji for the CCM. On behalf of the Colombo plan Secretariat, I would sincerely like to thank all the staff and the Government of Fiji for making this CCM a great success.

I must also acknowledge the hard work put in by the members of each regional group members from South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific regions who came out with excellent practical recommendations and which contributed to the Outcome Document. which was presented, discussed and approved by this meeting. A special appreciation and thanks goes to the Deputy Chair person and the team of Rapporteurs who worked for this document.

My very special thanks and appreciation to the member states who have pledged various commitments in kind and cash to support the existing and new programmes of the Colombo Plan. Colombo Plan belongs to each one of you and your pledges and support will go a long way to cherish our way forward.

We specially hope to develop the Programme for Environment in line with the recommendations of this Forum, as we get back to our Secretariat. The theme paper stressed the need for promoting Education and awareness on Environment and Climate Change adaptation through capacity building to enhance community participation. We have an approved Programme for Environment and, certainly, we are committed to this cause.

I take this opportunity to also thank the Government of Sri Lanka for allotting a beautiful land for building our Secretariat, and the countries who have pledged to support us in the construction of the dream project. If everything works out positively, we hope to complete the construction before the next CCM in 2018.

We look forward for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to host the 46th CCM and they are positively working on it. I expect a favorable response from Vietnam and hopefully, we will meet up again in Vietnam.

Finally, I wish to thank all our member countries for extending their full support to me during my tenure as the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan. I could also visit most of our member countries officially and build up our bond, friendship and cooperation. For the next CCM, I will be actively involved in doing the ground work, but probably the actual CCM will held during the tenure of the new Secretary General.

I wish Colombo Plan all the best and success in the future undertakings. Wish you all a very happy journey back!

Thank you.

Concluding Statement by Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Inaugural Session of the 45th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting

President of the Colombo Plan Council,

Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Please allow me to first of all thank the esteemed Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan for his closing statement of appreciation and the distinguished Deputy Chairperson for her remarks on the approved record of conclusions.

I also take this time to convey my utmost appreciation for the trust, and subsequently the support rendered to me in the course of our exchanges and deliberation. I have been greatly privileged to be given the honourable task of being your chairman.

Our three days of discussion has indeed been a rich time of sharing good practices, cultural insights and friendship and it's rather sad to realise that it again time to bid farewell.

The issue of Climate Change adaptation and resilience cannot be stressed further and our Honourable Prime Minister, had set the tone for the meeting when he advocated the greatest challenge of our time – climate change and the task of adapting and being resilient to it.

Honorable members, the magnitude and diversity of issues exchanged speaks great volume of the wealth of knowledge present within this bloc and their positive perception towards it.

The respective proposals and recommended way forward echoed by members, illustrates the commitment that member countries place on this inter-government body.

Honorable members, on the issue of the Paris Agreement, I reiterate our PM's call for members of the Colombo Plan who have yet to ratify this

Agreement, to do so as soon as possible.

Fellow members, the opportunity placed before us is to ensure that programs facilitated under our Colombo Plan remains effective and relevant, considering how these issues are also being addressed by other international organisations.

Some of you have travelled far to get here and being host, this reflects the growing importance of this Plan and its function.

An issue that came out strongly during our discussion is the need to grow. In doing so, we need to do it smart, focusing on what makes us different, or adding-value, as some of you said.

Climate change, for example, should not be looked at in isolation, noting that this is a cross-cutting issue.

Honorable members, it is at this juncture that I wish to congratulate you all on the conclusion of a successful 45th Colombo Plan meeting, and I look forward to the implementation of the outcomes derived from this forum.

On behalf of your host country, the Republic of Fiji, I wish you well on your journeys back home.

Vinaka vakalevu



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