



COLOMBO PLAN

Since 1951...

ANNUAL REPORT

2013 / 2014



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2013 / 2014

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INTRODUCTION

The Colombo Plan, born for the furtherance of economic and social development of the Asia and Pacific and fostered by our founding family back in 1951, continues with its efforts, collaboration, expertise and experience as an integral part of its vision for future orientation.

This vision is the basis for the Colombo Plan's strategy that enables the social and economic advancement of the people in the region and channels their knowledge and skills into providing answers to the challenges and needs of our time.

Colombo Plan will be housing 2 significant events for the year 2013/2014.

The first being the discussions with the Indonesian authorities, post Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting in October 2012, for a plan of action for the revitalisation of the Colombo Plan. The 44th Consultative Committee Meeting will be held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in September 2014.

The other is the formulating of the initial plan for an International Journal of Prevention and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme in collaboration with the National Rehabilitation Centre

in Abu Dhabi. The services of leading professionals in the respective fields have been sought for the journal. This will be an ongoing project, considering all the concerns relating to SUDs. The first edition of the journal is to be launched at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

In addition, the Colombo Plan, in the current year has endeavoured to explore more opportunities to further strengthen the relations between the donors, member countries and beneficiaries in its programme of activities.

In this year's Annual Report, we would like to present the 4 projects that showcase our pioneering efforts in addressing contemporary challenges in SUDs.

The Colombo Plan will pursue its unrelenting vision through new strategic plans and actions for the future with the continued support and guidance of the Member Governments. This Annual Report will not be complete if we do not convey our thanks to all donors who collaborate with the Colombo Plan for the meaningful progress of its programmes and make them a reality.

CHAPTER 1

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Consultative Committee, as the principal review, deliberative and policy making body of the Colombo Plan plays a crucial role in enunciating policies, strategies and programmes relevant to the needs of the member countries.

The 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) was hosted by the Republic of Indonesia in Manado in 2012. During the 43rd CCM, it was decided to host the next Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) in Kathmandu, Nepal in 2014. Preliminary negotiations have already commenced

for the 44th CCM with the National Focal Point of the Colombo Plan in Nepal. The CCM draws participants from all Member Governments, Non-Member Governments, regional and international Organisations.

Several important issues pertaining to the sustenance of the Colombo Plan and its future strategy will be discussed at this high-level meeting.

CHAPTER 2

THE COUNCIL

The responsibility of the Council is to assist in the economic and social development of Asia and the Pacific region by way of technical co-operation and dissemination of information on the concept and operation of the Colombo Plan in general. The Council also discusses all matters relating to technical co-operation and activities, while it ensures the smooth implementation of the decisions made at the Consultative Committee Meeting.

The Council President is elected from among the member countries on an alphabetical rotational basis for a period of one year. At the 281st Council Session of the Colombo Plan, held on 28 November 2013, the Indonesian Ambassador HE Mr Harimawan Suyitno was appointed as the Council President.

CHAPTER 3

THE SECRETARIAT

During the year under review, the Colombo Plan Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General assisted the Colombo Plan Council in the discharging of its functions and responsibilities in an efficient manner. The Secretariat also implemented numerous projects under its different programmes and circulated relevant information relating to the Colombo Plan to all stakeholders.

The programmes of the Secretariat are mainly funded by voluntary contributions from Member

Governments. The principle Member Government contributor for the FY 2013/14 was the United States of America, while other Member Governments also made generous contributions towards selected programmes under the Secretariat, details of which are given in the relevant chapters dealing with each programme.

Staff of the Colombo Plan Secretariat

Listed below are the members of the staff who served the Secretariat during 2013/2014

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS	
Secretary-General	Mr. Adam Maniku (Maldives) Till Nov '13 Mr. Tay Bian How (Acting) Till April '14 Mr. Kinley Dorji (Bhutan) From May '14
Director, DAP	Mr. Antonius Riva Setiawan (Indonesia)
Project Director, ICCE	Mr. Tay Bian How (Malaysia)
Programme Officers, DAP	Ms. Dichen Choden (Bhutan) Mr. Ibrahim Salim (Singapore) Mr. Narendra Narotama (Indonesia) Ms. Shella Ruiz Marquez (Philippines) Mr. Thomas Scaria (India)
Trainers, ICCE	Dr. Choong Lean Keow (Malaysia) Ms. Susmita Banerjee (India) Ms. Winona Pandan (Philippines)
Programme Officers, ICCE	Ms Anna Blyum (Kazakhstan) Ms. Gulmira Suleymanova (Uzbekistan) Ms. Saira Sultana (Pakistan)
NATIONAL OFFICERS	
Programme Officers, DAP	Ms. Gayathri Gamage Mr. Diyan Markandaraja (Jnr Prog Off)
Programme Assistants, DAP	Ms. Aleta Nizam Ms. Heshanthi Bandarage

Certification Coordinator - ICCE	Dr. Nathalie Panabokke
Programme Officer, ICCE	Ms. Kanchana Sanahari (M & E)
Programme Assistant, ICCE	Ms. Yasodara Hiripitiya
Programme Officer, PPSD	Ms. Devika Karunaratne
Programme Officer, PPA/E/GAP	Ms. Savini Sirikumara
Senior Graphic Designer, ICCE	Mr. Nuwan Wickramasinghe
Graphic Designer, DAP	Mr. Sajeewa Suresh Perera
Accounts Assistant, DAP	Ms. Shamila Sathiyaseelan Ms. Kumudha Thiyagarajah
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	
Chief Administration Officer	Mr. Eranda Kotelawala
Head of Finance	Mr. Sundararajah Sivakumar
Executive Assistant to SG	Ms. Arundathy Gunawardena
Senior HR Officer	Ms. Shereen Fernando
Admin Officer	Ms. Roshni Fernando
Assistant Accountant	Mr. Mahinda Gunaratne
Senior Network Systems Administrator	Mr. Nadarajah Kuganesha
SUPPORTING STAFF	
Drivers	Mr. Ravindra Rupasinghe Mr. Rohitha Lakmal
Messenger	Mr. H A Premasiri
Janitor	Ms. Sindivel Malar

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ENVIRONMENT (PPA / ENV.)

Overview

The Programme for Public Administration (PPA) was established in 1995, following the revitalisation of the Colombo Plan's structure and areas of focus. The primary objective of this programme is to develop human capital in the public sector of the Colombo Plan's developing member countries, through short-term training programmes in prioritised areas such as Public Governance, Strategic Management, International Relations, Empowering Women, Urban Planning, Economic Planning & Management, Teacher Training, Health Management and Research in Biotechnology and Bio-Medical Waste Management.

The Programme for Environment was established in October 2005 with funding from the Royal Thai Government for a 3-year period, from 2005 - 2007. The programme offered short-term training courses which covers a wide variety of subjects such as Climate Change, Environment Planning, Air

Pollution Management and Industrial Ecology. Subsequently, this programme was merged with PPA in 2007 and this programme was renamed as the Programme for Public Administration and Environment (PPA/ Env.).

The PPA/ Env. has established good partnerships with centres of excellence and agencies in member countries as well as intergovernmental organisations to deliver relevant and up-to-date training programmes on relevant critical issues of development and management. The targeted participants for PPA/ Env. are middle level to senior level public officials, many of whom hold key positions in both public and private sectors in their respective countries. Since 1995, PPA/Env. has trained more than 2,094 beneficiaries from developing the Colombo Plan member countries.

Activities & Events

For the fiscal year 2013/2014, 7 training programmes were successfully implemented in collaboration with India (3), Thailand (1), Indonesia (1), Malaysia (1) and Vietnam (1).

Training Course on Climate Change Adaptation, 19-28 August 2013 in Thailand

The Training Course on Climate Change Adaptation was organised in collaboration with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thailand and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. It was held from 19 – 28 August 2013.

Fifteen participants from ten member countries, namely Afghanistan (2), Bangladesh, Bhutan (2), Fiji (2), Indonesia (1), Maldives (1), Nepal (2), Lao PDR (2), Pakistan (1) and Sri Lanka (2) attended the 10 day programme in Thailand.

Undoubtedly, the Training Course on Climate Change Adaptation had opened a new dimension into the issues surrounding climate change and emphasised the importance of collective mitigation actions at the global scale. This training programme facilitated an understanding on the policy framework adopted by the Thailand Government towards institutionalising sound practices. The training programme was well received by the participants and they were expected to be able to use their acquired knowledge to formulate and implement policies and strategies that better address the climate change issues in their respective countries.

Training Course on Empowering Women through Social Economic and Cultural Intervention, 15-22 September 2013 in Indonesia

This training programme was conducted for the fourth year with the Government of Indonesia. It was an outcome of the MoU between Indonesian Government and the Colombo Plan, which was signed in May 2009.

The one-week programme provided a good understanding of the Indonesian perspective on Gender Empowerment, Population and Family Planning, Family and Child Care and Income-Generating programmes for women. The implementing agency for this programme was the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN).

The programme was attended by thirteen participants, out of whom eleven were women, from six Colombo Plan member countries namely, Bangladesh (1), Fiji (3), Iran (3), Maldives (3), Pakistan (1) and Lao PDR (2). Several senior officials of BKKBN lectured on the Economics of Population, Family Planning, Women Empowerment programmes and Mother Friendly Movement in Indonesia. Participants were taken to the study visits to observe how income generating activities were implemented. They also visited early child development groups.

Training of Trainers, Professional Programme for Secondary Science and Mathematics Education, 7 Oct – 1 Nov 2013 in Malaysia

The Colombo Plan and the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) has implemented the 6th executive training programme for Science and Mathematics teachers from 7 October to 1 November 2013 in Malaysia. The Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (SEAMEO RECSAM) is the implementing partner of this sixth programme for 23 participants from 11 Colombo Plan developing member countries. The Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka were represented by three educators each, Bhutan, Fiji, Lao PDR and Malaysia had two participants each, while Iran and Thailand had one participant each.

This 3-week training programme was implemented to upgrade the skills of Master teachers in the teaching of Science and Mathematics to be in line with the needs of industrialisation and technologically advanced countries. The course contents were designed to develop the capacity of educators in the learning and teaching of Science and Mathematics, covering various relevant aspects such as current trends and issues, innovative teaching and learning approaches, designing and developing teachers' guide and lesson plans, basic/intermediate ICT skills and problem-solving skills.

Training Course on Bio Medical Waste Management, 17-31 October 2013 in India

The Colombo Plan jointly with the India Millennium Fund organised the fourth training course on Bio-Medical Waste Management for the Colombo Plan member countries. The course was conducted by the Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) in Hyderabad, India from 17-31 October 2013. There were 13 participants from eight (8) member countries namely, Afghanistan (2), Bhutan (2), Fiji (1), Iran (2), Maldives (1), Myanmar (2), Sri Lanka (2) and Thailand (1).

The broad objective was to provide participants with knowledge and skills in segregation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment technologies and disposal of bio-medical waste. The participants were provided with India's bio-medical waste management experience, particularly on the establishment and maintenance of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility. In addition, they were introduced to a framework for regional bio-medical waste management planning was and given an opportunity for 'hands-on' practical laboratory exercises. Most participants reported that although there were adequate policies and guidelines in their home countries, there was no mechanism to implement and monitor the system.

The training provided the participants with enhanced awareness and skills that were beneficial for their countries.

Training Course on Fresh Water Aquaculture, 14-28 September 2014 in India

This training course was implemented for the first time in collaboration with the Government of Vietnam. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was involved in organising the programme and it was implemented by the Research Institute for Aquaculture No.1 (RIA1). The institute is a multifunctional unit focused on research-technology transferring education in aquaculture and resource protection. The attention and support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has provided the motivation for RIA 1 to overcome the challenges during a period of mechanism transition and to play an important role in driving the aquaculture production of farmers, and business sectors that are recognised both locally and internationally.

The Course consisted 8 modules. The participants were taken on study tours to visit National Broodstock Center for Freshwater Aquaculture, Thail Nguyen Fisheries Center and Auto-fertilised pond system at Tu Ky-Hai Duong. 11 participants from 11 developing member countries participated in this programme.

Training on Audit for Social Sector, 13 Jan – 7 Feb 2014 in India

Training course on Audit for Social Sector was been conducted for the first time in collaborations with India Millennium Fund, under the Ministry of External Affairs of India. This fully funded programme by the Government

of India was implemented by the International Centre for Information Systems and Audit (ICISA). The programme was designed to address the following areas Flagship Social Programmes – Identifying Delivery Risks, How to Plan an Audit? – Criticality Assessments, Methodology Innovations, Designing Surveys, Issues in Audit of Social Sector Schemes, Identification of Beneficiaries/Targets, Social Audit Procedures, Engaging Civil Society & NGOs, Reporting on Social Sector Audit, Developing Criteria, Recommendations that are Feasible, Assessing Audit Impacts and Emerging Areas – Social Scheme Delivery by NGOs & Audit Issues. Five participants from four developing member countries (Bangladesh 2, Fiji 1, Lao PDR 1 and Maldives 1) have participated in this programme.

Training Course on Gene Based Techniques for Research in Biotechnology, 11 February – 11 March 2014 in India

The Colombo Plan and the Government of India, through the Indian Millennium Fund, jointly organized the sixth training course on Gene Based Techniques for Research in Biotechnology, in India from 7-28 March 2014. The programme was conducted by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, one of the oldest premier research institution in the region, established in 1889, for livestock research and development.

There was a tremendous demand for this training from the Colombo Plan member countries. 13 Scientists and Senior Researchers from Afghanistan,

Bangladesh (2), Indonesia, Lao PDR (2), Maldives, Nepal (3), Sri Lanka (2) and Thailand participated. These participants were highly qualified professionals who wanted to further their knowledge in this field. Among the modules covered by the course were Techniques and Tools of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in Animal Research, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of extracted DNA, Molecular Disease Diagnosis, Cloning and Expression in Prokaryotic System, DNA/ Genetic Vaccines. The participants were provided with opportunities to explore their knowledge on gene-based techniques through practical laboratory exercises.

Funding

The major obstacle PPA/E continued to encounter for the fiscal year 2013/2014 was the lack of funding for its programmes. However, we are happy to state here that the Government of India continuously assists the programmes of the PPA/ Env. by fully funding the programmes in India. However, the continuation of the programmes depended largely in utilising the savings of the CPS. Nevertheless, the CPS is endeavoring its search to find new funding sources for the continuation of the PPA/Env. programmes.

No	Training Programme	Period	Partner Member Country	No of Participants
1	Training Course on Climate Change Adaptation	19-28 August 2013	Thailand	15
2	Training Course on Empowering Women through Social Economic and Cultural Intervention	15-22 September 2013	Indonesia	13
3	Training of Trainers, Professional Programme for Secondary Science and Mathematics Education	7 Oct – 1 Nov 2013	Malaysia	23
4	Training Course on Bio Medical Waste Management	17-31 Oct 2013	India	13
5	Training Course on Fresh Water Aquaculture	14-28 Sep 2014	Vietnam	11
6	Training on Audit for Social Sector	13 Jan – 7 Feb 2014	India	5
7	Training Course on Gene Based Techniques for Research in Biotechnology	11 Feb – 11 Mar 2014	India	13
	Total			93

Afghanistan Women Shelter Fund Programme:

This project was transferred from CPDAP to PPA/E in February 2013. The project provides assistance to implement transit shelters for women and young girl victims of Gender-Based Violence in Afghanistan. With the financial support of the Bureau for International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of States, the project accelerated intensively. These transit shelters provide a safe haven for women and girls who are at a risk. They are also provided shelter facilities, psychosocial assistance, Legal assistance, Counseling facilities, skill training, mediation and medical facilities. It was decided to establish a project named "Gender Affairs Programme" during the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting to cover the Afghanistan Women Shelter Fund Programme.

Acknowledgement

During the fiscal year 2013/2014 foreseeing the decrease in the funding to promote its programmes and to respond to the training needs of member countries, the PPA/E stepped up its endeavours to explore the possibilities and opportunities to get voluntarily contributions from the member countries. The PPA continued the programmes under the existing MOUs with the partner agencies in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and India.

CHAPTER 5

LONG-TERM SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

Overview

The Long-Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) was a hallmark of the Colombo Plan during its early years until 1989. On the recommendations of the 38th Consultative Committee Meeting held in Colombo in 2001, the LTSP was re-established in 2004 as an important contribution of the Colombo Plan for the benefit of The member countries.

Post-graduate scholarships are offered by the Government of Malaysia at the Institute of Diplomacy & Foreign

Relations (IDFR) and the University of Science in Malaysia (USM), Republic of Korea offers scholarships to study at the KDI School of Public Policy and Management in Korea. Areas of study cover a wide range of subjects from Social Sciences, Diplomacy and International Relations and Public Policy. In total, Colombo Plan offered 6 scholarships during the fiscal year 2013/2014 to the member countries. From 2005 until June 2014, the Colombo Plan had sponsored more than 100 scholars in various fields under the LTSP.

Activities & Events

During the fiscal year 2013/ 2014, the Colombo Plan had collaborated on Long Term Scholarships only with Korean Development Institute (KDI), School of Public Policy and Management.

During the financial year, the Colombo Plan awarded 6 scholarships under the two academic intakes. During the spring in-take in 2013 there were 4 scholars from Afghanistan, Iran, Maldives and Sri Lanka who started their Master Degrees on Public Policy and Economic Policy. During the January intake in 2014, two scholars from Maldives received the opportunity to follow the Master Degree programme at the KDI school.

Funding / Cost-Sharing

The Colombo Plan Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons Meeting (EPG) from 28 to 30 October 2009 proposed to terminate the LTSP by the end of 2010. The issue of the continuation of LTSP was discussed at the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting held in February 2010. However, the Council after several meetings did not agree to this decision. On 23 September 2011, a cost sharing compromise was made by the Secretariat and sending countries. Currently, the Colombo Plan only bears the cost of air fare while other incurred costs, such as monthly stipend and book allowance will be borne by the participating countries. The local fee charges continue to be provided by the host country.

CHAPTER 6

PROGRAMME FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (PPSD)

Overview

The Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD) established in 1995, aims at promoting economic growth of a country while reducing poverty and improving the quality of lives of people. Since the establishment of PPSD in 1995 it has been playing a catalytic role by promoting a business friendly environment through capacity building amongst relevant Government Officers responsible who support institutions, laws and policies as well as regulations which affect the private sector. As an integrated approach, PPSD encouraged involvement of the private sector and the Chambers of Commerce in its training programmes.

The implementation of short-term training continued with contributions by the Government of India, who supported the programme by providing fully funded scholarship slots. These scholarships made possible the the implementation of three short-term training programmes. The Government of Korea contributed by offering partial fellowship for one training programme which was implemented in the year under review. The PPSD also implemented one short-term training programme in collaboration with the Asian Productivity Organisation. The implemented short-term training programmes are as follows.

Activities and Events

Training of Trainers in Enhancing Women's Participation in Rural Enterprise Development, 22 to 30 September 2013, Indonesia

The Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Asian Productivity Organisation organised the programme on Training of Trainers in Enhancing Women's Participation in Rural Enterprise Development from 22 to 30 September 2013 in Indonesia. The aim of the training programme was to support the enhancement of women's participation in rural enterprise development.

Topics covered in the training programme are global and regional development in women entrepreneurship and prevailing gender based issues affecting women's entrepreneurship development. The training course also included topics on business development and enterprise planning and management and role of women in capacity development of women in rural areas.

Twelve Colombo Plan sponsored participants from Bangladesh, Fiji, Iran, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand joined the training programme.

Training Programme on International Trade and WTO, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), 26 September to 12 October 2013, Republic of Korea

Recognising the need for skilled personnel in international trade, the

Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) organised the training programme on International Trade and World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Seoul, Korea from 26 September to 12 October 2013. The programme was implemented by the Korea Global Development Consulting Centre. The aim of this training programme is capacity development for developing and operating international trade policy and strategy under the WTO system. The focus of the programme was placed on finding solutions for promoting international trade both by utilising rule and regulations of the developing countries could benefit from and providing the trade-generating industries with appropriate support for enhancing export competitiveness.

The contents of the training programme included Korea's Economic Development Strategy and Foreign Trade Policy, World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Trade Development of Developing Countries, Trends in International Trade, WTO special and differential treatment for developing countries, WTO rules on agriculture and agro-trade promotion of developing countries and experience of the Republic of Korea in WTO. In addition to class room lectures, participants were taken on study visits to Korea International Trade Association, Incheon Free Economic Zone and to Korea Agro-fisheries and Food Trade Corporation.

Training Programme on Small Business Planning and Promotion, India, 3 to 30 October 2013, India

Training Programme on Small Business Planning and Promotion was implemented from 3 to 30 October 2013 in collaboration with the Government of India. The programme was implemented by the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), India. The objective of the training programme was to apprise participants on motivating potential entrepreneurs for a small business design and conduct training for prospective small business entrepreneurs.

The training programme was designed to develop insights and skills for planning and promoting small businesses. Practical training provided were on how to sense small business opportunities through environmental scanning and techniques for idea generation. The training also included how to use various tools, techniques and approaches for starting a small business.

In addition to the lectures the participants were taken on study tours to various small enterprises and institutions promoting small business.

Training Programme on Regional Perspective of Developed and Developing Countries Co-operation on SMEs Competitiveness, Marketing and Partnership, 11 to 21 November 2013, India

The application of suitable methodologies for cooperation amongst countries in marketing,

production, managerial and finance would yield higher impact and benefit. In order to assess opportunities and even threats to adjust internal processes and operations, countries need to understand the external environment. This would warrant a total understanding of the prevailing competition and to draw up long-term perspectives and build products portfolio. This would necessitate strategic planning for cost effective production and marketing strategies. Large enterprises need the support of small and medium enterprise through vendor development, joint venture, and acquisition and merger.

The Colombo Plan in collaboration with the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), India, organised the Training Course on Regional Perspective of Developing and Developed Countries Cooperation for SMEs Competitiveness, Marketing and Partnership from 11 to 21 November 2013. There were 11 participants from eight member countries of the Colombo Plan, Bhutan, Fiji, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

The objective of this training programme was to provide participants with both regional concept of partnership and analytical and practical know-how. In addition to foster business-to-business contact at regional level, to review existing legal framework from the point of view of encouraging foreign co-operation with domestic SMEs, develop skills for development of international networking and to develop cross-border partnership and business matching.

The training course included SMEs development perspectives in India,

Enterprise Development Programmes and Experiences, Framework for Global Competitiveness and Sustaining Demand and Growth. In addition, the course included lectures on financial perspectives, Entrepreneurial perspective, infrastructure and technology, new business opportunities and corporate social responsibility. Overall, the training programme was well evaluated by the participants.

Training of Trainers on Entrepreneurship Development for Women Trainers and Motivators, 24 February to 14 March 2014, India

Training potential entrepreneurs is a crucial intervention in the process of promoting entrepreneurship development of women. While the need for training is ever increasing, the paucity for effective women motivators in entrepreneurship development is widely evident in many of the developing countries.

The Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Government of India jointly organised the Training of Trainers on Entrepreneurship Development for Women Trainers and Motivators from 24 February to 14 March 2014. The implementing partner was the National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) in Hyderabad, India.

This three weeks training programme included the total spectrum of entrepreneurship development and its processes. The training course covered topics on development of skills to

organize Entrepreneurial Motivation Training Laboratory, financial institutional support provided by the government of India and such issues and challenges faced in promoting women entrepreneurship. In addition to these, the participants learnt the dynamics of entrepreneurship development, promotional and skills in counselling required to train potential entrepreneurs and skills and technique for project report preparation. Other areas of importance covered in the training programme were types of enterprises for women, strategies for marketing and financial management and standardisation and quality management.

Economic Recovery of Drug Rehabilitated Persons

The pilot project on Economic Recovery of Drug Rehabilitated Persons was initiated with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board of Sri Lanka for marginalised communities, especially those who are recovering from drug addiction. During the period under review, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board was familiarised with the project, where the interventions feature an effective implementation principle such as demands driven and result and target orientation. The project considers the bottom-up applications mobilising local potentials to support such initiatives as a very cost effective economic development approach. The project involves beneficiary participation and their willingness to move forward with mediatory assistance

available. There were three one day programmes held in cooperation with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for potential beneficiaries of the project. The project envisage to select 25 beneficiaries for livelihood activities and economic recovery.

Economic Recovery of Single Women Headed Family

The pilot project on Economic Recovery of Single Women Headed Family was initiated with the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs, Women's Bureau. During the period under review, the Women's Bureau of the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs was familiarized with the project, where the interventions feature an effective implementation principle such as demands driven and result and target orientation. The project considers the bottom-up applications mobilising local potentials to support such initiatives as a very cost effective rural economic development approach. The project involves beneficiary participation and their willingness to move forward with mediatory assistance available

Funding

PPSD received full scholarships for three training programmes from the Indian Millennium Fund, Government of India. Partial scholarships were received from the Asian Productivity Organisation and Korea International Co-operation Agency.

Acknowledgment

The PPSD is appreciative of the contributions received from the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea for implementation of training programmes in the period under review.

Table of projects/ and activities

No	Project/Training Programme	Duration	Country	Estimated no of Beneficiaries/Participants
1	Training of Trainers in Enhancing Women's Participation in Rural Enterprise Development	22 to 30 Sept. 2013	Indonesia	12
2	Training Programme on International Trade and WTO	26 Sept. to 12 Oct.2013	Republic of Korea	13
3	Training Programme on Small Business Planning and Promotion	3 to 30 Oct. 2013	India	9
4	Training Programme on Regional Perspective of Developed and Developing Countries Co-operation on SMEs Competitiveness, Marketing and Partnership	11 to 21 Nov. 2013	India	11
5	Training of Trainers on Entrepreneurship Development for Women Trainers/Motivators	24 Feb. to 14 March 2014	India	9
6	Economic Recovery of Drug Rehabilitated Persons	1 year	Sri Lanka	25
7	Economic Recovery of Single Women Headed Family	1 year	Sri Lanka	25

CHAPTER 7

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

Overview of the Drug Demand Reduction Programmes:

Completing 40 years the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) has the distinct position of being the oldest regional intergovernmental programme for Drug Demand Reduction in Asia and Pacific Region. Since its inception, DAP has focused on responding to the changing needs of member countries that face multi-faceted problems in regard to illicit drug production, trafficking, abuse, addiction and treatment. During the past one year, DAP has embarked on several innovative strategies such as developing, Treatment and Rehabilitation Network, Prevention Network, Youth Network, Publications,

Training and Education, and Advisory/Expert Network. The services in these networks are also extended to non-member countries, keeping up with Colombo Plan mandate of self-help and mutual-help in development.

In 2013-14 CPDAP has reached out to over 10 countries with its Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) programmes, which involved establishment and maintenance of Community Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODICs), Drug Treatment Facilities in residential, home-based and out-patient modalities, Preventive Drug Education (PDE), Life Skills Enhancement Programmes for Youth, Asian and Global Youth Congresses and several other prevention initiatives.

The major projects and programmes for the period 2013-14 are briefed below:

1. Outreach Drop-in Centre Programme:

1.1: Asia-Pacific Region (India, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Maldives) 2013-16.

During 2013-14 CPDAP continued the ODIC programmes with selected organisations and partners. This programme was initiated in 2012. Five countries were selected to continue this programme with six centres, namely: APON from Bangladesh, Open Hand from Maldives, SPYM-Delhi and Kashmir from India, Thanyarak Pattani from Thailand and CHDXI from Philippines. Two of the mentioned organisations had focused on drug addiction among children (APON and SPYM). Monitoring visits were carried out in Bangladesh, Maldives, India, and Thailand to ensure proper implementation of the ODIC programme.

Total Outreach Contacts and Referral

services:

A total of 5,703 clients were served by the 6 ODICs through outreach and brief intervention services out of which 1,459 cases were referred to other services based on client's needs.

Among 5,703 cases they were served with counselling and awareness interventions, 1,459 clients were administered professional intervention through detoxification, medication, hospitalisation, legal aid, job placement, schooling or vocational training, and other support programmes.

Capacity Building programmes in Asia-Pacific:

a. Advanced Training on Community Based Recovery Support System:

11 ODIC partners attended the 4 day advance training programme conducted by the International Centre for Certification and Education of addiction professionals (ICCE), in Colombo, Sri Lanka on "Specialised Community-Based Recovery Support System".

Outreach Coverage		Referral services					
Name of NGO	Outreach contacts	Detox/res/ OP	Medical	Self help	Legal Aid	Job / School	Others
SPYM, India (Delhi)	478	117	0	0	325	148	0
SPYM, India (Kashmir)	143	31	0	0	0	30	0
APON, Nepal	496	36	31	0	0	38	14
Open Hand, Maldives	186	40	6	189	1	6	65
CHDXI, Philippines	3685	117	104	0	27	89	27
Pattani, Thailand	715	4	11	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	5703	345	152	192	353	311	106
TOTAL NO. OF OUTREACH CONTACTS: 5,703				TOTAL OF REFERRAL SERVICES: 1,459			

This was aimed at supporting ODIC partners to enhance the community-based recovery knowledge and skills in intervention, treatment, recovery and tapping recovery resources.

b. Expert Working Group on Effective Drug Demand Reduction Interventions for Children:

CPDAP also invited two representatives each from ODIC Children centres (SPYM, India and APON, Bangladesh) to attend the Expert Working Group on Effective Drug Demand Reduction Interventions for children, adolescents and families initiated by UNODC in United Nations Office Vienna, Austria in early 2014. The two day meeting presented Drug Demand Reduction activities, results and challenges in relation to children, adolescents and families.

c. Training on Universal Treatment Curriculums:

In June 2014, CPDAP also provided an opportunity to all ODIC stakeholders to attend "Training on Universal Treatment Curriculums" conducted by CP ICCE in Johor Bahru – Malaysia. 11 participants from 6 ODIC centres were divided into four separate classes to attend the curriculum for Physiological and Pharmacological for Addiction Professional, Common Co-occurring Mental and Medical Disorders, Crisis Ethics for Addiction Professionals and Recovery Coach.

d. Closing and evaluation:

The ODIC project was closed down in June 2014, excluding the Children ODIC programme. An annual

evaluation and closing ceremony of ODICs were organised at Johor Bahru, Malaysia, evaluating the performance and discussing the future sustainability of the projects. It was observed that the ODICs had already developed networks with medical hospitals, job placement agencies, vocational training and residential treatment facilities for referral purposes. CHDXI, Philippines was specially appreciated for reaching out to highest number of outreach contacts by tapping community resources and referral systems.

1.2: ODIC in Liberia (2012-27A):

In 2013-14, CPDAP has expanded the support on ODIC programme to Liberia in Africa with the assistance of INL, US Department of State. The 14 years of civil war had already depopulated the rural areas, severely disrupted traditional social systems and resulted in substance use related problems among a large number of its population. CPDAP began supporting ODIC programmes in Liberia in April 2013 to address and reduce addiction and other related problems in Liberia.

By the start of this reporting period, this programme has already entered the second year of its implementation. A total of 2,382 contacts of clients were served by the 2 ODICs through outreach and brief intervention services out of which 282 cases were referred to other services based on client's needs.

Outreach Contacts and Referrals:

Outreach Coverage		Referral services						
Name of Org	Outreach contacts	Medical	Detox Res/ OP	Self help	Legal Aid	Social Welfare	Job/ School	Others
LUADA, Monrovia	344	3	0	0	0	153	0	0
TCL, Monrovia	2,038	27	16	26	10	9	3	35
TOTAL	2,382	30	16	26	10	162	3	35
TOTAL NO. OF OUTREACH CONTACTS: 2382				TOTAL OF REFERRAL SERVICES: 282				

The main challenge in Monrovia, Liberia was the imbalance and wide gaps between the available services for Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) and the estimated number of Substance Use Disorders. The total estimation of SUDs collected by TCL is 15,416 people against 6 available treatment services with maximum capacity of around 160 clients.

Capacity Building in Liberia

On November 2013, both ODIC partners were invited to attend a 10 day training on Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) for Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals (Curriculum 1) and Treatment for Substance Use Disorders - The Continuum of Care (Curriculum 2) conducted by CP ICCE. This training was part of enhancing the capacity for both ODIC partners for the betterment of ODIC programme.

In May 2014, both partners had opportunities along with other participants from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Drug Enforcement Agency, Mental Health Hospital and various Non-Government Organisations, to attend the

Universal Treatment Curriculum 3 and 4 conducted by CP ICCE. This also included practical sessions set in the work environment of the participants. These trainings helped the ODICs develop expertise in Treatment Intervention and Referral Services.

1.3: ODIC in Iraq (2012-27B):

Following the successful implementation of ODIC programme in Asia-Pacific as well as in Africa, CP DAP expanded the support to the Islamic Republic of Iraq under the Project 2012-27B: 'Outreach and Drop-In Centre Programme for Iraq'. The Inception meeting was held in Dubai from January 19-20, 2014 with the aim of orienting project implementing partners on project strategy, activities and key skills required to successfully deliver project services. The 2 day meeting was attended by 5 representatives from the 2 project implementing partners in Iraq, the representative from INL/US Embassy Baghdad, CP DAP Programme Officer and Treatment Expert. At the end of meeting, the partners developed an action plan, which was executed from January to June 2014.

A total of 439 contacts of clients were served by the 2 ODICs through outreach and brief intervention services out of which 387 cases were referred to other services based on client's needs. Towards end of June 2014, the programme was suspended due to the degrading security situation in Iraq.

Outreach Contacts and Referrals:

Among the 439 clients served 387 have been rehabilitated with appropriate referral services. The ODIC programmes in Asia-Pacific, Africa and Iraq were funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S Department of State.

1.4: Development of ODIC Guidelines:

The CP DAP has also developed an operational manual with treatment guidelines for managing Outreach Drop-in Centers (ODICs) with minimum standards. The document has been finalised after 2 expert meetings and

2. Treatment Project in Afghanistan

2.1: Assistance to Treatment Facilities for Drug Dependants (Project 2013-3)

During 2013-14, Colombo Plan started the process of transiting treatment centres to the Ministry of Public Health, Government of Afghanistan. CP DAP currently manages 33 residential Drug Treatment Centres (DTCs) and 11 Outpatient Treatment Centres (OPTCs) under the Drug Treatment Project in Afghanistan. This project covers residential, home-based, out-patient and community-based treatment modalities. During the year, CP DAP started funding all the UNODC managed centres under their GLOK 42 projects in Afghanistan as part of the Transition Plan. The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State funds this project for CP DAP.

Outreach Coverage		Referral services						
Name of Org.	Outreach contacts	Medical	Detox Res/ OP	Self help	Legal Aid	Social Welfare	Job/ School	Others
CFO, Baghdad	58	46	0	10	0	0	0	0
ZHO, Erbil	381	0	205	71	31	2	22	0
TOTAL	439	46	205	81	31	2	22	0
TOTAL OUTREACH CONTACTS: 439				TOTAL OF REFERRAL SERVICES: 387				

consultations with treatment experts in the field. The guidelines were used as a base for operating Outpatient Treatment Centres (OPTCs) in the Asia-Pacific and African region.

The 33 DTCs are operational in 16 provinces namely: Balkh, Jowzjan, Nangarhar, Khost, Helmand, Wardak, Bamyán, Kabul, Badakhshan, Kandahar, Paktia, Daikundi, Parwan, Farah, Herat and Takhar, mainly targeting opium

and heroin users. The stakeholders in this project are all NGOs, who are mostly existing CP DAP partners. While WADAN operates most centres (14), SHRO operates 11, SSAWO 4, KOR 3 and OSD 1. In addition to these, CP DAP maintained 11 OPTCs.

Treatment Mapping:

All 33 centres carried out residential treatment, out of which 23 centres also carried out home-based treatment programmes. The adult male centres followed a treatment mapping for 90 days of residential treatment whereas the female adults and children followed the 45 day duration. The adolescents' centres followed a 6 month treatment duration which also included Vocational Training, Life-Skills Training and basic education. The DTCs had applied a multi-disciplinary and evidence based model in treatment with a comprehensive approach including elements of Therapeutic Community,

Faith-based Approach, and Medical Model with focus on using Medicines for Withdrawal Management and Psychological Approaches in Motivation Building and Social Integration.

The Treatment service Data:

The residential treatment services have almost achieved the full target by filling 4017 out of 4020 beds allotted in the residential treatment facilities annually.

The residential treatment facilities had a total of 870 beds and an annual treatment capacity for 4,020 clients during the year. The residential DTCs admitted 4,017 clients in the given period, out of whom, 3,611 clients successfully completed treatment and were discharged. 411 clients dropped out at various stages of treatment. However, it is noted that a large number (12,735) have undergone pre-treatment services through awareness programmes and counseling services.

Indicator	Gender/Target group					Total
	Male	Female	Adolescent (M)	Adolescent (F)	Children	
Residential Treatment Center						
Pretreatment	7,700	2,613	224	210	1,988	12,735
Admission (new+re)	2,214	821	209	132	641	4,017
Discharge	2,002	765	168	86	590	3,611
Drop-out	208	65	39	49	50	411
Recovery group members	5,883	535	141	5	168	6,732
Home-based						
Pretreatment	3,615	2,606	0	0	0	4,192
Admission (new+re)	2,749		0	0	0	2,749
Completed	1,023	1,529	0	0	0	2,552
Drop-out	60	8	0	0	0	68
Waiting list	1,774	636	0	0	0	2,410

acknowledging the importance of ongoing after care services and follow up, the DTCs have maintained 6,732 recovering clients in their recovery support groups.

In home based treatment, 2,749 clients were admitted and 2,552 clients of the total admitted, completed treatment. 68 clients dropped out from treatment. Home based services covered a total of 4192 clients in pre-treatment services, out of whom, 2410 are in the waiting list.

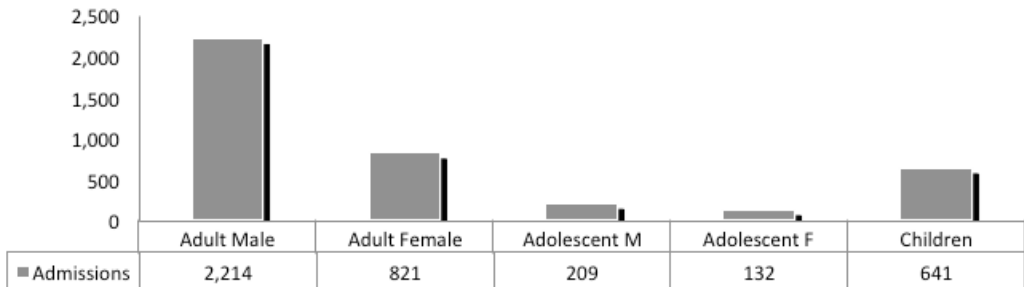


Chart 1: Clients admitted for Residential Treatment during July 2013-June 2014.

2.2: Outpatient Drug Treatment Centres in Afghanistan (Project No: 2013-4)

The OPTCs were established in provinces and locations which were not adequately covered by residential treatment centres of either CP DAP or other service providers. The key feature of OPTC is that an individual does not stay at the facility overnight, but attends meetings, counseling and other programmes during day throughout the duration of the course. In 2013-14, CP DAP managed 11 Outpatient Drug Treatment Centres (OPTCs) in Afghanistan. Working in close collaboration with the MCN and

MoPH, the OPTCs were established in eight provinces: Kabul, Nimroz, Faryab, Logar, Zabul, Laghman, Ghazni, Baghlan and Kandahar. WADAN, SHRO, KOR, SSAWO, Nejat and OHSSS managed the 11 OPTCs.

The 11 OPTCs served to 21,152 people in their awareness programmes in provinces as one of the main activities of the project. The clients who required counseling and professional assistance for their recovery were identified and registered for intervention. The OPTCs

have provided out-patient treatment for 2094 clients during the period, of whom, 1311 clients have completed treatment. One draw-back of the OPTC module had been the comparatively larger number of dropouts, 519 clients, who never return to continue in treatment. The centers registered 3,463 clients in waiting list after they were screened and diagnosed for treatment intervention.

2.3: Monitoring:

With the placement of international treatment experts in Kabul, the CP DAP was able to professionalise the monitoring and mentoring of the

Indicator	Gender/Target group					Total
	Male	female	Adolescent (M)	Adolescent (F)	Children	
Outpatient Treatment Center						
Awareness	21,152	0	0	0	0	21,152
Admission (new+re)	2,094	0	0	0	0	2,094
Completed	1,311	0	0	0	0	1,311
Drop-out	519	0	0	0	0	519
Waiting list	3,463	0	0	0	0	3,463

treatment centres for better results. In addition to joint monitoring visits by Colombo Plan, UNODC, MCN and MoPH, the treatment experts have made separate monitoring visits too. The reports were shared with the respective stakeholders. Service delivery in CP DAP supported DTCs in Afghanistan has shown substantial improvements in both “quality and quantity” in the past year as per the latest monitoring and evaluation reports. The monitoring team learns that most of the centres have substantially improved the quality of service in both admitting the required number of clients, administering quality clinical and psychological service, maintaining proper documentation, and maintaining and managing qualified staff.

2.4: Annual Stakeholders Meetings:

Two Annual Stakeholders Meetings were organised, First in Colombo, Sri Lanka and the second in Dushanbe, Tajikistan to evaluate the progress of the project in the presence of INL, US Department of State, MCN, MoPH and UNODC. These meetings have also laid the foundation for the Treatment Project Transition to the Government of Afghanistan.

Colombo: The Annual Afghanistan Treatment Stakeholders Meeting was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 4-6 November 2013 with the agenda primarily focusing on the Transition Plan. This meeting consisted of the Treatment Stakeholders of both Colombo Plan and UNODC, who were involved in the implementation of the treatment projects in Afghanistan, including residential, outreach, and village-based programmes. The representatives of the donors, INL, US Department of State were also present. During this meeting, the list of DTCs to be transitioned to MoPH after reviewing the sustainability plans of the stakeholders was finalised. 54 delegates attended this meeting.

Dushanbe: The by-annual stakeholders meeting was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan from 19-21 May 2014. Besides the Stakeholders, the Secretary General of Colombo Plan, representatives from the MCN, MoPH, UNODC, Government of Tajikistan and INL, US Department of State were present. The objective of this meeting was to evaluate the progress of the Transition Plan of the treatment project to the Ministry of Public Health. 52 delegates attended this meeting.

2.5: Monthly Stakeholders meetings:

The Kabul Office conducted regular monthly meetings of Stakeholders for regular evaluations and monitoring of the treatment project which were attended by all the Stakeholders including UNODC project holders. The progress and challenges of the treatment projects were discussed and monthly activity reports were reviewed. Statement of accounts and PMP were the main agenda of such meetings which is usually held in the second week of each month.

2.6: Treatment Transition Plan:

The Transition Technical Committee comprised of Colombo Plan Treatment Team of Experts, UNODC, MoPH, MCN and Stakeholders who have worked on the standardisation of the treatment modalities, documentation database, Clinical Master list, Memorandum of Understanding with MoPH, and a revision of budgets to prepare for the transition of the treatment project to the Government of Afghanistan. The first phase of transition will take place from October 1, 2014.

2.7: International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

The stakeholders and DTCs involved in the implementation of Colombo Plan treatment project as well as GLOK projects have observed International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2014 with a variety of awareness building programmes all over the country. The DTCs organised community gatherings, sports events, social media

mobilisation, recovery celebrations and religious programmes to spread the message that Drug Use Disorder is preventable and treatable. Colombo Plan Secretariat also collaborated with the National Dangerous Drug Control Board (NDDCB) in organising awareness programmes in Sri Lanka.

3. Preventive Drug Education in Afghanistan (PROJECT N0: 2013-28A)

After the expansion of the PDE project to 300 schools in the year 2012, CPDAP has enhanced the programme by integrating several activities for teachers, students and youth in 2013-14. The new approach during the year utilised youth friendly activities like sports, cultural arts, awards, and a forum providing avenue for young people to express their talents and potentials, most importantly, motivating them to resist drug use. The project is funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

PDE has incorporated mass media as a strategy to reach out to a wider scope of audience. Afghanistan now, like any other country is showing interest in radio, television, entertainment, and internet. PDE team has taken advantage of this opportunity to spread the message against drug and substance use, while increasing the promotion of healthy living or lifestyle diverting their attention to more productive activities. Another achievement of the past year is the involvement of Colombo Plan in the Kandahar Food Zone project through implementing PDE in the

region in collaboration with the Ministry of Counternarcotics of Afghanistan. The KFZ project basically deals with eradicating poppy cultivation in Kandahar which is the main source of income of the villagers. The project provides a very comprehensive strategy that includes alternative cash crops,

4. After care and rehabilitation Programmes:

In addition to providing evidence based treatment services, CPDAP introduced various after care programmes for recovering addicts, including the introduction of self help programmes,

Below is the list of accomplished PDE activities from June 2013 – July 2014:

Date	Event	Venue	No. of Participants
September 23, 2013	APL School Diary (Video Documentary)	Naderya High School	50 students
September 25, 2013	APL School Clinic	Surya High School	150 students
January 25-29, 2014	Teacher Training	Camp Gibson, Kabul	35 Male
February 22-26, 2014	Teacher Training	Assa II, Kabul	44 Female
March 16-20, 2014	Teacher Training	Camp Gibson	35 Male
January 18-22, 2014	Youth Training	Park Star, Kabul	37 Female
January 25-29, 2014	Youth Training	Camp Gibson, Kabul	33 Male
February 10-14, 2014	Youth participation to GoForth	Abu Dhabi	10 Youth
February 27 – March 3, 2014	Youth training	Kandahar, MoIC Dept	40 Male 40 Female
May 25-29, 2014	Teacher Training	Kabul ASSA II	13 Female 27 Male

infrastructure development, training/ education etc.

PDE was tasked at providing intervention through training of teachers on Life Skills, aimed at imparting Preventive Drug Education among their students that will eventually create change on perspective and behavior. Besides collaborating with the KFZ project, PDE project has continued to impart training to teachers in other parts of the country and assist with the implementation of the PDE. Regular monitoring was also carried out to ensure effective implementation of the project.

support groups, community based linkages with the social and religious leaders, Vocational Training and reference to job placement centers and opportunities. CPDAP carried out reasearches and field studies to substantiate the severity of the drug problem in communities and devise appropriate strategies. Some of the projects carried out during this period are listd below:

4.1: Vocational Training for Recovering Drug Addicts:

In 2013-14, the Vocational Training Project continued providing vocational training services to the recovering drug addicts and their families to reintegrate themselves into society. The VTP centre based in Kabul conducted training in 8 different disciplines for trainees which provided them with an opportunity for income generation, in order to support themselves and their families. The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State has funded this project.

The project was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the Ministry of Labor Social Affairs Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSA), which provided training for 294 trainees during the year. Trainees were referred to the project by Colombo Plan funded Drug Treatment Centers in Kabul. The major beneficiaries of the project have been females who constituted 59 percent. The project has also provided tool kits to the successful trainees, so that they can start their own enterprises.

Financial constraints of trainees continued to be a challenge throughout the implementation of this project since many trainees, especially males complained on the low stipend of USD 3.00 with which was not sufficient to manage their transportation and food expenses during the training period.

4.2 Rural Drug Use Prevalence Study (Project No: 2013-8):

The rural drug use prevalence study project was aimed at formulating a realistic picture of drug use among the population in rural areas of Afghanistan through scientific testing of randomly selected individuals in pre-determined villages, towns and areas. The sample collection and testing was done using hair, oral fluid and urine samples which were used in testing for 10 classifications of drugs including amphetamines, ecstasy, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, methadone, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), oxycodone, propoxyphene, cannabinoids and ethanol.

This project was carried out in 50 rural villages in Afghanistan over the course of 12 months, beginning in January 2013, with sample collection and testing done for approximately 100 individuals in each village. The field work was carried out by the selected service provider Spectre Group International, LLC with the necessary approval and guidelines from the Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, Institutional Review Board (AIRB). One significant finding has been the high prevalence of drugs among children and teenagers.

6: The 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control:

The 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers was held on 24 February – 3 March, 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand in collaboration with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Thailand. It was aimed at equipping Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers with the basic information of Precursor Chemical Control and the necessary skills to identify and take appropriate follow up action in this regard. The training was attended by 23 participants from 10 Colombo Plan member countries which included sessions on policies and measures on Precursor Chemical Control, Global Illicit Drug Trends, Drug Intelligence Related to Precursor Chemical Control and Investigation and Suppression of Precursor Chemical Trafficking.

Participants had the opportunity to learn from the experience of experts in Thailand representing ONCB, as well as Experts from the Narcotics Control Bureau of India, the Drug Enforcement Agency, UNODC and other International experts. This training created a platform for sharing of regional experiences and country presentations by the participants on precursor control measures of their respective countries.

7. Regional Drug Prevention Initiatives:

Promotion of youth initiatives in drug prevention in member countries has been one of the top priorities of the CP DAP which initiated various regional programmes among particularly the youth. The Global Youth Forum and the Asian Youth Congresses have been the major initiatives under this programme.

7.1: Global Forum for Youth Leaders on Drug Use Prevention (GoFORTH):

The 1st Global Forum for Youth Leaders – on Drug Use Prevention (GoFORTH) was held from 10 – 14 February 2014 in Abu Dhabi. 259 delegates of 53 nationalities countries attended the forum including 11 International Youth Leaders and 17 National Youth Leaders. Among the 259 delegates, 130 international participants represented 45 countries, while local participants from UAE also represented 24 internationals (residents of UAE). The main focus of this forum was to build Leadership among Youth in Drug Use Prevention. The four main component of the forum are: Drug Use Prevention, Leadership, Social Entrepreneurship and Recognition of Youth Leadership in the Drug Demand Reduction field.

H.E. Ahmed Mohammed Al Humairi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Presidential Affairs attended the opening ceremony on 10 February 2014 at the Emirates Palace, Abu Dhabi. The 400 guests at the ceremony included the Acting Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, H.E. Mr. Tay Bian

How; the Director-General of NRC, H.E. Dr Hamad Al Ghafri; the Director of CP DAP, Mr Antonius Riva Setiawan; INL representative, Ms Sadie Lee Thimsen; members of the International CP DAP Journal community, NRC staff, UAE government representatives and youth from 46 countries.

7.2: The 10th Asian Youth Congress:

The 10th Asian Youth Congress was held from 15 – 18 December 2013 in Pearl Continental Hotel in Lahore in collaboration with the Drug Free Pakistan Foundation. The congress was merged with the 5th Pakistan Youth Congress. Youth representatives from Afghanistan, Maldives, UAE and 13 provinces in Pakistan attended the congress.

The opening ceremony was graced by Mr. Tahir Khaleel Sindhu, Minister of Human Rights and Minority, Government of the Punjab. There were several plenary sessions which addressed drug use prevention among youth and motivational talk to encourage the youth participants to take lead in their communities. The congress followed the Asian Youth Congress modality which includes pre-congress training for Youth Leaders/Facilitators, Plenary Sessions, Life Skills Training, Basic Project Management Skills and submission of SMART projects.

8. Anti-drug Community Coalition in Iraq (Project 2012-30A)

In 2013, with funding from INL, US Department of State, the CP DAP collaborated with CADCA to form anti-drug coalition in Iraq, after successful implementation of such coalitions in Tajikistan and the Philippines. CADCA conducted the second tailoring visit to Iraq in July 2013 to identify communities in Iraq to implement the project. After the assessment, CADCA selected two organisations, viz., 'Zhian Health Organisation' (ZHO,) and 'Together to Protect Human and the Environment' (Together) as partners to form anti-drug coalition in Erbil. ZHO was designated the community of Swrchi as their area of intervention while Together offered to working in the Christian district of Ankawa. The CADCA team conducted series of trainings with the 2 organisations to form community coalitions in Erbil.

9. DAP Network:

The Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) works towards curbing the drug use problem in the world through concentrated efforts in drug use, abuse prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and after care services by empowering youth and community leaders through faith based approaches, and training & certification of professionals in the field. During 2013-14, CPDAP has laid a foundation for developing networks and collaborations in Drug Demand Reduction activities in the member states.

Its activities were conducted under 6 main networks

- i. Treatment and Rehabilitation Network
- ii. Prevention Network
- iii. Youth Network
- iv. Publications Network
- v. Training and Education
- vi. Expert/Advisory Group

In line with the motto of Colombo Plan, DAP hopes to continue the partnership concept of self help and mutual co-operation. DAP will empower each member country to identify their priority needs and seek the assistance that is best suited to the situation in the respective nations. Activities utilising evidence based practices have been adapted by Colombo Plan in close consultation with several International Anti Narcotic agencies and experts in the field. These activities of the network will also include the opportunity to contribute and collaborate amongst partners. Networks in treatment and prevention also have developed an international directory of recognised treatment and prevention centres in each member country. A global youth network and database of youth leaders involved in drug prevention from various countries was another initiative of CPDAP.

10. DAP Publications:

With the launching of DAP website, CP DAP has published several articles, news reports and youth activities through the GoFORTH and CP website. In addition to it, DAP has also published a youth magazine by the name "Frontline", with youth friendly articles in drug prevention and youth promotion. Frontline was designed to educate, inspire and engage youth in creative and innovative projects, and provide an opportunity and platform for sharing their ideas and success stories.

11. Conclusion:

Having completed 40 years in the year 2013, the CPDAP has much to be proud of in the previous fiscal year which saw several new innovative programmes and projects. The foundation for developing global networks in DDR related field was one of the most accomplished effort. The extension of DAP activities to non member countries like Africa and some central Asian countries has been another milestone in the history of DAP. CP DAP has also taken the initiative in transiting the well established treatment project to the Government of Afghanistan as a sustainability step.

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme acknowledges and thanks the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State for funding most of our projects and all the member countries who have supported the regional programmes in Drug Demand and supply Reduction.

CHAPTER 8

ASIAN CENTRE FOR CERTIFICATION AND EDUCATION OF ADDICTION PROFESSIONALS (ACCE)

Introduction

The Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) was established on 16 February 2009 as the training and credentialing arm of the Drug Advisory Programme. ACCE is a part of the global initiative, funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State, to train, certify and professionalise the global addiction treatment and prevention workforce in the region.

The INL - funded ACCE curricula is designed to ensure that drug demand reduction practitioners develop and acquire a balanced perspective of knowledge of the principles of the science and art of addiction treatment and prevention as well as the skills to assist individuals with Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and their families. The Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders and the Universal Prevention Curricula for Substance Use are endorsed and disseminated globally not only by the Colombo Plan but other international

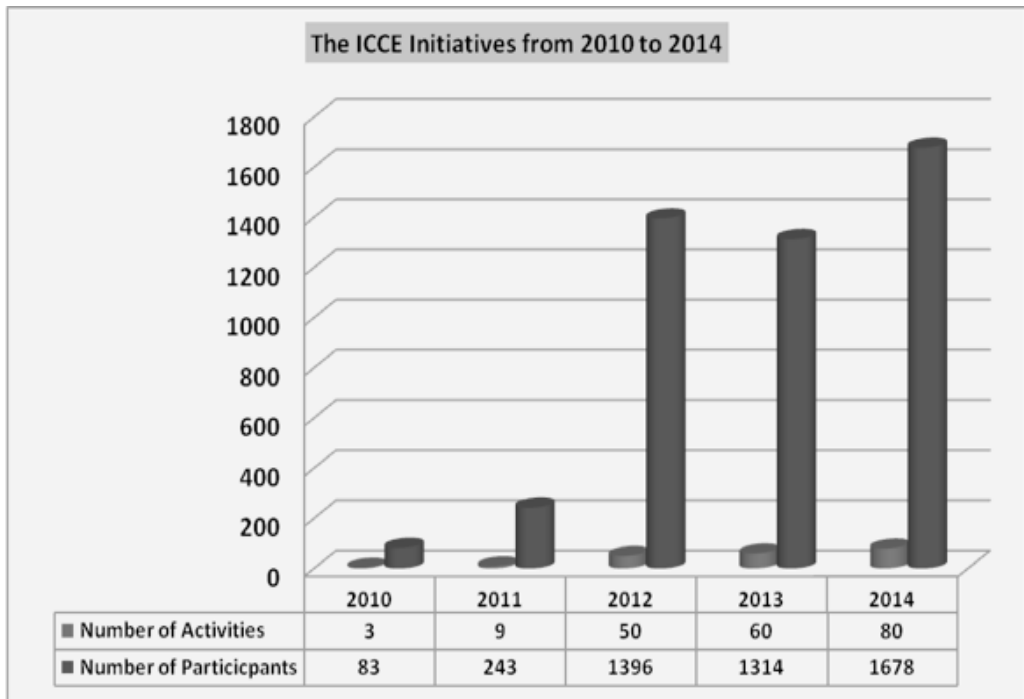
organisations working in drug demand reduction, namely, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organisation of American States (OAS).

To date, ACCE has trained a cadre of international trainers who support ACCE staff in numerous training programmes conducted around Asia. The programme has grown from strength to strength with increased numbers of credentialed addiction treatment professionals each year. The expansion of ACCE initiatives beyond CP member countries has led to the requirement of a change in its name. In order for the programme to truly reflect its worldwide capacity, the Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professional changed the name to the International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE) with effect from 1 June 2014.

The ICCE credentialing training initiative for addiction professionals is the only initiative offered by an international organisation to professionalise the drug demand reduction workforce in the

world. In the last two years, increased funding from INL and demand for the implementation of the ICCE credentialing training programmes in other countries has led to the transformation of ICCE into a very specialised and technical programme in curriculum development, training and credentialing of addiction professionals.

organisation in the field of addiction credentialing, having over 75,000 addiction counselors, educators, and other healthcare professionals around the globe. In 2013 ICCE implemented 60 initiatives globally. There is a significant increase in the number of implemented ICCE initiatives from 2010 to 2014. From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 ICCE



Apart from the member countries of the Colombo Plan, ICCE has initiatives beyond the Colombo Plan member countries to Central Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

ICCE has the status of an International Certification Education Provider of the National Association of Alcohol and Drugs Abuse Counsellors (NAADAC) in the USA. ICCE collaborates with NAADAC as it is the most distinguished

implemented a total of 80 initiatives as illustrated in the figure below.

To date ICCE has trained nearly 200 national trainers as well as 1,000 treatment practitioners in Afghanistan and 350 treatment practitioners in Pakistan. Moreover, ICCE is currently implementing credentialing training initiatives in 32 countries as shown on page 45.

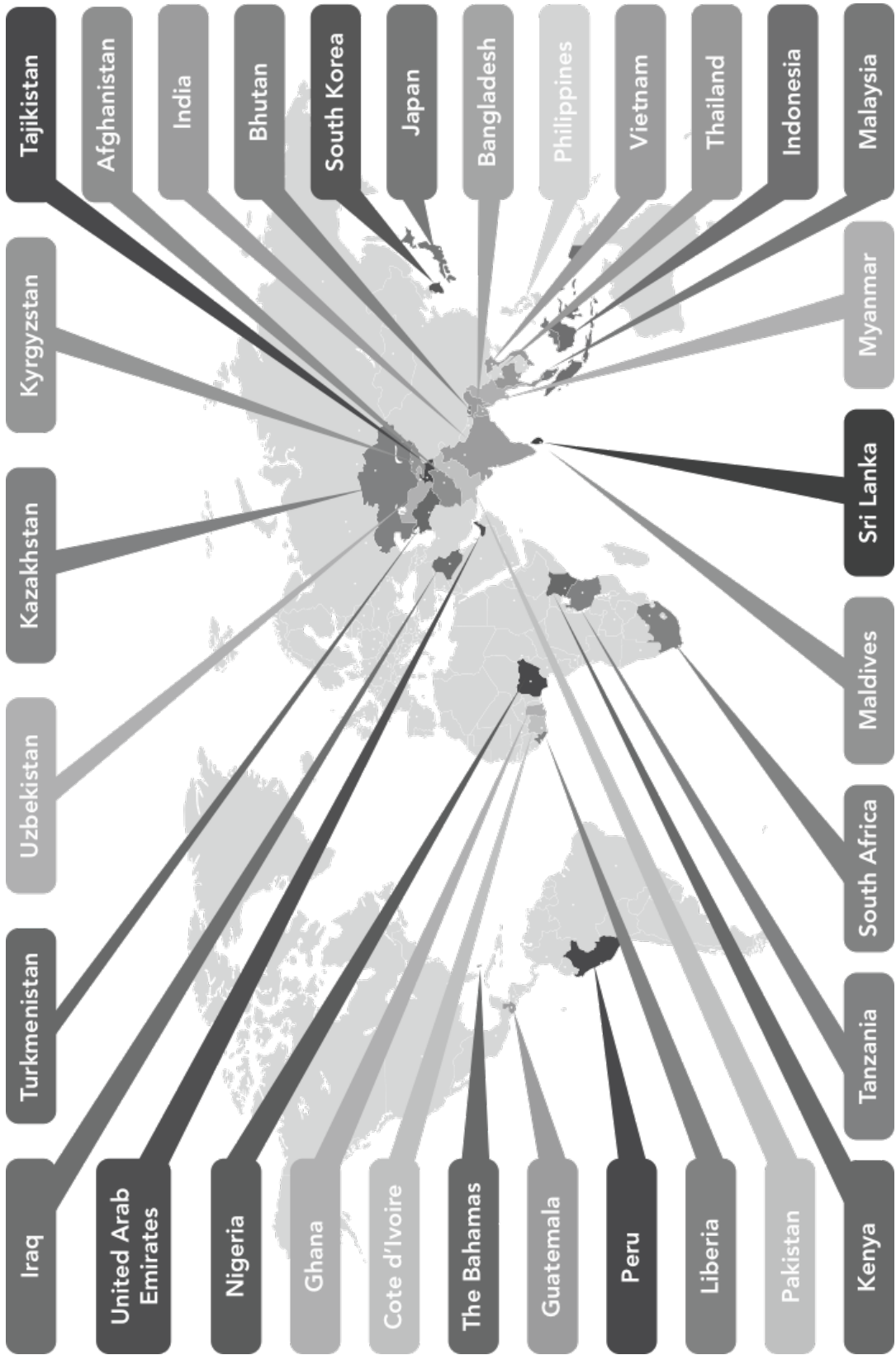


Figure 2: Countries implementing UPC, UTC Grow

1.2 ICCE Goals

ICCE aims to achieve the following goals

- To create a cadre of drug demand reduction professionals by enhancing their knowledge, skills and competence thereby enabling them to provide quality services for their beneficiaries;
- To provide a global standard that encourages drug demand reduction professionals to continue learning for the purpose of providing quality services to their beneficiaries;
- To focus on the development of the individual counsellor or specialist and provide a formal indicator of the current knowledge and competence; and
- To promote professional and ethical practice by enforcing adherence to a Code of Ethics.

1.3. ICCE Commission

The ICCE Commission was formed in 2012 to oversee and ensure the highest quality and standard of ICCE initiatives. More importantly, the ICCE Commission provides a mechanism to participating countries to enhance the quality of addiction treatment and prevention in the region. Furthermore, the presence of the Commission ensures that the Universal Treatment and Prevention Curricula remain globally applicable and are backed by the most current evidence-based research and findings.

The First ICCE Commission meeting was held in Jakarta in June, 2012 and

was attended by ten representatives from nine participating countries. During the meeting, the Commission reviewed, finalised and adopted the ICCE Commission policies and procedures, the Code of Ethics for the Commissioners and also the Code of Ethics for the treatment professionals who would be credentialed through ICCE. The eligibility criteria for the three levels of credentials offered by ICCE were also finalised.

In order to assure transparency and delivery of the highest standard of quality at all times, the ICCE Commission will always consist of at least two members who are professionals in the field of addiction treatment and two members who have been elected from ICCE Approved Education Providers. All commissioners are elected based on their merit, skills, and virtue of their position in the relevant government departments nominated by the drug focal points of the participating country. Commission members, including the Chair, will serve a maximum of 2 terms, each consisting of 2 years. The ICCE Commission also works in collaboration with National Certification Boards to prepare and professionalise addiction professionals and drug demand reduction programme. Currently, the ICCE Commission has 12 members.

1.4. ICCE Functions

ICCE has three primary functions: Curriculum Development, Training, and Credentialing. Each function is intended to enhance and professionalise the field of addiction treatment and prevention. Figure 3 illustrates the major functions of ICCE.

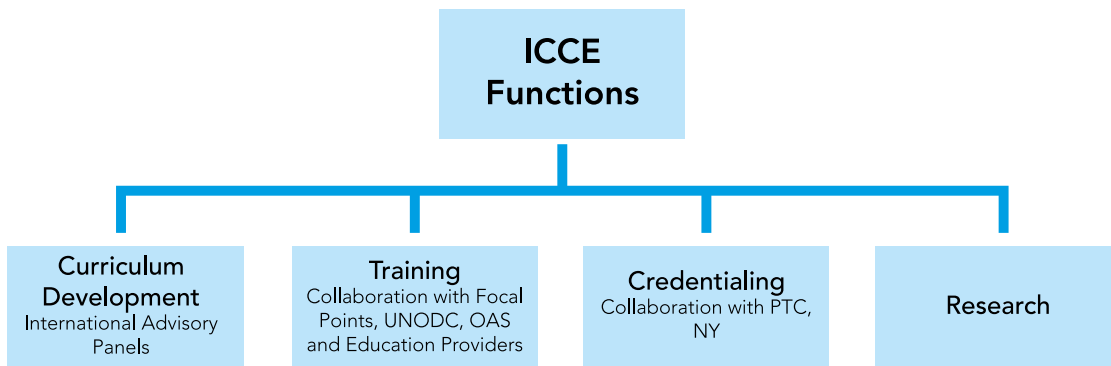


Figure 3: ICCE Functions

1.4.1 Curriculum Development

ICCE collaborates with the International Advisory Panel of Experts to develop training curricula in the areas of substance use disorder treatment and prevention of substance use. The overall goal of the curriculum development training series is to build international treatment capacity by providing training and education that will equip addiction professionals with knowledge, skills and competencies to efficiently deliver drug demand reduction services to individuals with substance use disorders and their families. Likewise, this initiative presents evidence-based prevention and treatment practices and interventions that are responsive to the ever-changing needs of the targeted beneficiaries.

Both the Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders (UTC) and Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use (UPC) are developed by a team of experts in the field and approved by three international organisations, namely UNODC, OAS and Colombo Plan. Each curriculum has

to be piloted, adapted and adopted by the region or country implementing the initiative.

The purpose of the adaptation is to ensure that it is appropriately adapted to the various cultural norms and geographical areas where it will be implemented. The list of UTC Curricula is as attached on page 60 and UPC Curricula on page 63.

Besides UTC and UPC, ICCE also offers Specialised Curricula, that is, Guiding the Recovery of Women and Developing Community - based Recovery Support System.

The Guiding the Recovery of Women (GROW) Curriculum has been designed to train substance abuse treatment professionals on gender-responsive methods and modalities. It aims to do so through provision of the latest research on evidence- based gender-responsive treatments for women, and introduction of key principles by experts in the field. The curriculum has been reviewed and examined internationally and has provided insight and direction to organisations that work with women in recovery from substance

use disorders. This training is part of the global treatment credentialing initiative funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State to enhance technical capacities of addiction professionals worldwide.

The GROW Training Series has ten curricula, namely, Basic GROW, Adolescents, Co-occurring Disorders, Trauma, Aftercare, Domestic Violence, Pregnant Addicted Women, Relapse Prevention, Women and Children, and Family Therapy. Similar to the UTC, the GROW training is also skill-based and highly interactive.

Developing Community-based Recovery Support System

ICCE, in collaboration with the Chicago-based Center for Health and Justice (CHJ), has developed a training curriculum on community-based recovery support systems for Asia and Africa. CHJ is a division of TASC (Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities), a non-profit organisation in the state of Illinois (USA) with nearly four decades of experience in facilitating recovery for people with chronic substance use disorders.

This curriculum is implemented through a 5-day training workshop and covers a number of key issues related to community-based recovery including The Science of Addiction, Recovery as a Process, Strength-based Approach to Recovery Support, The Section of Population We Serve, Women in Recovery and Youth in Recovery.

1.4.2 Training

ICCE has embarked on a series of basic level trainings on UTC and UPC in the region, through the funding support of INL, US Department of State.

ICCE trainings are categorised into Three areas, namely, Regional and National Training of Trainers, National Trainings Practitioners and Cost - Sharing Initiatives.

I. Regional and National Training of Trainers

ICCE utilises regional and national trainers from across the globe to carry out its objectives in providing the highest quality of training to SUD professionals. Regional trainers conduct trainings not only in their home states, but also in various regions across the globe where ICCE initiatives are conducted. National trainers however, are trainers who solely facilitate trainings in their home countries. Regional trainers are generally more senior who train national trainers, known as 'Training of Trainers' (TOT).

II. National Trainings

National trainings are training where national trainers facilitate the training of addiction professionals. These national trainings provide opportunities to strengthen the technical competence of other addiction practitioners in the region and has a positive impact on the affected community. These training initiatives are not funded through ICCE, but by ICCE external trainers utilising their personal resources or

with small financial assistance from local organisations and governments. However, with funding support from INL, ICCE is also able to implement national trainings for Pakistan and Afghanistan.

III. Cost - Sharing Initiatives (CSIs)

With an increasing number of addiction professionals demonstrating an interest in completing the UTC training, ICCE recently implemented cost-sharing initiatives with funding support of INL, US Department of State. CSI takes place when addiction professionals from across Southeast and South Asia, keen to be trained and credentialed by ICCE, share the expenses incurred for the training. To this end, ICCE will provide participants with training manuals and cover trainers' expenses, while participants will cover their own travel and accommodation expenses as well as registration fees for the training materials. Apart from the regular implementation of Training of Trainers (TOTs) in member countries, demand - driven CSIs have been implemented in Cebu City, Philippines, Bangkok, Thailand and Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

1.4.3 Credentialing of Addiction Professionals

ICCE continues to collaborate with NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals to ensure that the quality and standards of its credentialing programmes are reflective of global standards. Through the assistance of NAADAC, it has developed three levels of credentials and examinations for

Treatment Professionals: ICAC I, ICAC II, ICAC III.

ICCE has contracted the services of the Professional Testing Cooperation (PTC), New York, USA to manage the credentialing examinations for the three levels of credentials as discussed above. ICCE and its team of external trainers collaborated with PTC to review and finalise the questions for the examinations.

During the reporting period, three cycles of examination for addiction treatment practitioners were conducted with a total of 126 candidates registering for these examinations. This included the first online examination which was held in Chennai India. The online examination was a significant step in ICCE's efforts to professionalise the field of addiction treatment. It provided a great opportunity for participants who would not have been able to travel to another country to write the exam.

2. Summary of ICCE initiatives

ICCE initiatives have now expanded beyond Asia to Africa, Central and South America. During the reporting period, ICCE conducted and collaborated in a total of 80 initiatives covering 1,678 beneficiaries.

The training on Basic Level UTC has been implemented in a number of countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Liberia, Indonesia, Iraq, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, UAE, South Africa and Republic of Korea.

In addition, 15 national Training of Trainers (TOTs) courses were conducted to empower a group of national trainers from 11 countries on implementing UTC training in their respective countries. Training programmes were also conducted for treatment practitioners of Afghanistan, Liberia and Pakistan. Moreover, nine cost sharing training initiatives were organised for addiction treatment practitioners from 12 countries through which a total of 262 individuals were trained.

Basic Level UTC manuals have been translated for Bangladesh, Indonesia,

Iraq and Malaysia, as the English manuals were not effective in these countries. Curricula developers were commissioned to develop the Intermediate Level UTC which has eight curricula.

Training programmes have also implemented on ICCE specialised curricula; Developing Recovery based Community Support System and The Guiding the Recovery of Women (GROW).

Summary of ICCE initiatives implemented from July 2013 to June 2014.

No	Functions	Activities Implemented and Status
01	Curricula Development	
	Universal Treatment Curricula for Substance Use Disorders (UTC) Basic Level	<p>Engaged the services of SME, LLP, and Consulting to revise UTC 1 4. SME has already completed UTC 1 and 2 while UTC 3 and 4 are undergoing final editing/revision after the review of ICCE.</p> <p>The revision for UTC 6, 7 and 8 has been completed by the ICCE staff together with three of its consulting trainers.</p> <p>Review of revised draft of UTC 5 on 22-30 July 2014 in Bangkok Thailand with ICCE staff, consulting trainers and Ms. Shirley Mickell of SME, LLP Consulting. Attached as is the list of Title for UTC Basic Level.</p>
	UTC Intermediate Level	<p>Conducted one curriculum development meeting with SME, LLP and INL, US Department of State to identify the Curricula for the Intermediate Level. Attached as is the list of Titles for the UTC Intermediate Level that would be developed by SME, LLP.</p> <p>The Curricula on Working with the Families has been commissioned to TT Ranganathan Foundation in India.</p>
	Universal Prevention Curricula	<p>State for the development of the Universal Prevention Curriculum.</p> <p>The first UPC Experts' Advisory Panel meeting was held on 30 May 2014 with 20 participants.</p>
	1. GROW	<p>Review of the GROW Family System Therapy Manual on 22-30 July 2013 held in Bangkok, Thailand with ICCE staff, consulting trainers and Ms. Shirley Mickell of SME, LLP Consulting.</p> <p>Revision of the 10 GROW Curricula Manuals to update enhance the contents by making it a series of foundational and skills-based training that covers gender-specific interventions.</p> <p>The translation of GROW Curricula in Spanish is being undertaken in preparation for the GROW training of national trainers in Peru.</p>
	2. Recovery Coach	<p>Curriculum development meeting with TASC was held on 31 May 2014 to discuss the revision of the Manuals into the UTC format as well as the inclusion of two modules.</p>
Translation and Adaptation		
	1. UTC	<p>6 Experts present in the Group Meetings that were organised in Melaka, Malaysia, Colombo, Sri Lanka, UAE, Dubai to review the adaptation and translation of the Basic Level UTC 1,2, 3, 4, 4A, 6, 7 and 8 in the national languages.</p>

03 Training	
Regional ToT	Pilot testing and the training of trainers for 15 ICCE consulting trainers on UTC 5 from 22 to 25 November 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A revised draft of the curriculum was completed after the training.
National ToT	Implemented 15 Regional ToTs on Basic level Universal Treatment Curricula 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7 & 8. The trainings were attended by 300 participants from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, UAE, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Liberia, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Maldives and South Korea. (The details of the National ToTs attached as an).
National Training	Afghanistan Conducted 13 National Trainings for Afghan Addiction Practitioners. These Training programmes were facilitated by the Afghan National level trainers trained by the ICCE. Out Of the 13 trainings, 10 were on Basic level UTC 1 & 2, and 3 trainings were on UTC 4 & 6. A total of 307 addiction practitioners from the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Public Health, United Nation Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) and seven NGO stakeholders namely, WADAN, KOR, SHRO, SSAWO, NEJAT, OHSS and ASP were in attendance.
	Pakistan Six training programmes on the basic level UTC 1 & 2 were conducted by the Pakistan National level trainers for 147 addiction treatment practitioners from governmental and non-governmental organisations.
Cost Sharing Initiative (CSI)	A total of nine cost-sharing initiatives were conducted with the support of the INL, US Department of State. There were 262 participants who attended the training courses on UTC 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7 & 8. CSIs were implemented in Cebu City, Philippines, Cape Town, South Africa and in Bangkok, Thailand and Baguio City, Philippines. (The details of initiative attached as an).
04 Credentialing	
Examinations	Tree cycles of examination ICAC Certification Examination for addiction treatment practitioners were conducted in Bangkok, Chennai and Johor Bahru with a total of 126 candidates. 48 wrote the exam in Bangkok and 54 wrote the exam in Johor Bahru. This also included the first online examination which was held in Chennai, India with 24 participants.
	The first Recovery Coach Certification Exam was held in Johor Bahru with 26 examinees. This is the first time that this credential is being offered all over the world.
Preparatory Afghan Certification Board Meeting	A Preparatory Meeting was organised to setup the Afghan Certification Board for Addiction Treatment Practitioners. It was envisaged that this Board would function under the aegis of ICCE and support ICCE in the implementation of its UTC training and Certification initiative in Afghanistan. The meeting was attended by 11 representatives from the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Public Health and UNODC office in Afghanistan and the ICCE officer. An initial committee was identified to take the necessary actions to set up the Certification Board in Afghanistan.

05	ICCE Commission	<p>ICCE Commission Meeting</p> <p>The Commission at present is composed of 11 members representing 10 countries in the region. The Second ICCE Commission was held from 27-28 July 2013 in Bangkok and was attended by 10 Commissioners from 9 countries. The Third ICCE Commission Meeting was held in Abu Dhabi, 8-9 February, 2014. The meeting was hosted by the National Rehabilitation Centre, Abu Dhabi and was attended by Commissioners from Afghanistan, India, Maldives, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, UAE and South Korea.</p>								
06	Other	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="189 472 422 605">Paris Pact Working Group on Child Addiction</td> <td data-bbox="422 472 1228 605">The working group meeting was held in Vienna, Austria on 22 – 23 October 2013. The DAP and ICCE officials were represented the meeting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="189 605 422 744">Asian Recovery Symposium</td> <td data-bbox="422 605 1228 744">The 9th ARS was held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 12 – 14 April 2014, with the participation of 126 recovering addicts. This initiative was conducted in collaboration with Young Blood DASKA and Drug Free Pakistan.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="189 744 422 852">ICCE Round Table Conference</td> <td data-bbox="422 744 1228 852">The round table conference was attended by 12 professionals from UNODC, INL Officers, ICCE Officers, in Astana, Kazakhstan on 19, May 2014.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="189 852 422 1125">CND</td> <td data-bbox="422 852 1228 1125"> <p>The Colombo Plan delegation attended the 57th Session of the Commission of Narcotics Drugs (CND) held in Vienna from 13 – 21 March 2014.</p> <p>The delegation attended several side meetings on various issues of interest ranging from New Psychoactive Substances, A Global Challenge, A Global Response to a presentation on the Drug Situation in Tajikistan and Drug Use Treatment and Prevention for Children, Adolescents and their Families .</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Paris Pact Working Group on Child Addiction	The working group meeting was held in Vienna, Austria on 22 – 23 October 2013. The DAP and ICCE officials were represented the meeting.	Asian Recovery Symposium	The 9th ARS was held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 12 – 14 April 2014, with the participation of 126 recovering addicts. This initiative was conducted in collaboration with Young Blood DASKA and Drug Free Pakistan.	ICCE Round Table Conference	The round table conference was attended by 12 professionals from UNODC, INL Officers, ICCE Officers, in Astana, Kazakhstan on 19, May 2014.	CND	<p>The Colombo Plan delegation attended the 57th Session of the Commission of Narcotics Drugs (CND) held in Vienna from 13 – 21 March 2014.</p> <p>The delegation attended several side meetings on various issues of interest ranging from New Psychoactive Substances, A Global Challenge, A Global Response to a presentation on the Drug Situation in Tajikistan and Drug Use Treatment and Prevention for Children, Adolescents and their Families .</p>
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3. Funding

Project No.	Project Title	Total Budget
2012 – 12 ICCE	Training and Technical Assistance	723,494.00
2012 – 17 ICCE	ACCE Regional ToT's, Translation/Printing, International Curriculum Development Meeting and Administration	1,210,000.00
2012 – 18 ICCE	Global Training of Master Trainers Curriculum Development (SME) (ACCE)	750,000.00
2012 – 19 ICCE	GROW Curriculum Development and Training (SME) (ACCE)	342,000.00
2012 – 39 ICCE	Training and Certification of Addiction Treatment Providers (Pakistan)	524,115.00
2012 – 45 ICCE	Training for Treatment Practitioners (Turkmenistan)	140,000.00
2012 – 43 ICCE	Training of Addiction Treatment Providers (Liberia)	114,000.00
2013-12 ICCE	Training for Treatment Providers	660,600.00
2013-17 ICCE	ACCE Regional ToT's, Translation/Printing, International Curriculum Development Meeting and Administration	700,000.00
2013-18 ICCE	Development and Pilot Testing of Drug Prevention Curricula	804,650.00
2013-19 ICCE	Specialised Women Addiction Practitioners Training	450,000.00
2013-22 ICCE	Specialised Community-based Recovery Support Programme	485,350.00
2013-24 ICCE	Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals West Africa	300,000.00
2012 – 26 ICCE	ACCE ToT for New Trainers, Curriculum 1 - 9 (ACCE)	350,000.00

Total Amount - USD. 7,554,209.00

4. Acknowledgements

ICCE would like to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcements Affairs (INL), US Department of State for their continuing funding support to expand and professionalise the global demand reduction workforce through ICCE. In addition, ICCE would also like to thank

the following for their contributions:

- NAADAC and NCC AP of USA, for the development of the credentialing programme; and
- Member countries, organisations and education providers for the implementation of ICCE initiatives in respective countries.

No	Programme Description	Tentative Date	Tentative Venue	No of Participants
July to December 2013				
01	4 th National Training for Afghans Addiction Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - NEJAT	22 nd June to 1 st July 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	25 pax
02	3 rd National Training for Pakistani Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	28 th June to 8 th July 2013	Karachi, Pakistan	27 pax
03	5 th National Training for Afghans Addiction Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - KOR	22 nd June to 1 st July 2013	Herat Afghanistan	20 pax
04	Cost-Sharing Initiative 2 on INL funded Universal Treatment Curricula 4, 6 and 7	22 nd to 30 th July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	31 pax
05	Cost-Sharing Initiative 3 on INL funded Universal Treatment Curricula 4 A and Refresher Training	22 nd to 28 th July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	48 pax
06	ACCE Examinations (All Levels)	29 th July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	48 pax
07	ACCE Commission Meeting	27 th to 28 th July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	17 pax
08	Review of Prevention Credential Test Questions	30 th July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	10 pax
09	6 th National Training for Afghans Addiction Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1, 2 & 4 - MoPH	27 th July 4 th August 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	20 pax
10	7 th National Training for Afghans Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - SHRO	17 th to 26 th August 2013	Herat Afghanistan	22 pax
11	4 th National Training for Pakistani Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	18 th to 26 th August 2013	Lahore Pakistan	25 pax
12	5 th National Training for Pakistani Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	18 th to 26 th August 2013	Karachi Pakistan	26 pax
13	Universal Prevention Curriculum Development Meeting	23 rd to 30 th August 2013	Washington D.C. USA	09 pax
14	8 th National Training for Afghans Addiction Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - WADAN	18 th to 27 th August 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	22 pax
15	Sri Lankan Experts Group Meeting on Translation and Adaptation on UTC 3	30 th August to 1 st September 2013	Colombo Sri Lanka	07 pax
16	Iraqi Experts Group Meeting Group on Translation and Adaptation UTC 2, 4 & 4A	7 th to 13 th September 2013	Dubai UAE	08 pax
17	Sri Lankan Experts Group Meeting on Translation and Adaptation on UTC 4	13 th to 15 th September 2013	Colombo Sri Lanka	07 pax
18	National Training of Trainers for Bangladeshi Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	7 th to 17 th September 2013	Dhaka Bangladesh	17 pax
19	National Training of Trainers for Afghans National Trainers on UTC 4 & 6	17 th to 26 th September 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	29 pax
20	9 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - NEJAT	28 th September to 07 th October 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	25 pax

21	National Training of Trainers for NRC Senior Managers on UTC 8	29 th September to 3 rd October 2013	Abu Dhabi Dubai	18 pax
25	National Training of Trainers for Kyrgyz and Tajik Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	07 th to 15 th October 2013	Bishkek,	17 pax
26	10 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - SSAWO	21 st to 30 th October 2013	Kabul Afghanistan	25 pax
27	Paris Pact Working Group on Child Addiction	22 nd to 23 rd October 2013	Vienna Austria	N/A
28	Preparatory Afghan Certification Board Meeting	2 nd to 3 rd November 2013	Colombo Sri Lanka	11 pax
29	Developing Community Based Recovery Systems Training	6 th to 8 th November 2013	Colombo Sri Lanka	100 pax
30	Cost Sharing Initiative on UTC 8	6 th to 8 th November 2013	Colombo Sri Lanka	22 pax
31	National Training of Trainers for Afghans National Trainers on UTC 7 & 8	7 th to 14 th November 2013	Dubai UAE	47 pax
32	Entry Exam for the next ToT level for Afghans National Trainers	14 th November 2013	Dubai UAE	47 pax
33	GROW Training of Trainers for Women Counsellors	11 th to 19 th November 2013	KL Malaysia	23 pax
34	National Training of Trainers for Indonesian and Malaysian National Trainers on UTC 3 & 8	11 th to 18 th November 2013	KL Malaysia	21 pax
35	National Training of Trainers for Liberian Treatment practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	18 th to 27 th November 2013	Monrovia Liberia	18 pax
36	Regional Training of Trainers on UTC 5 (Pilot Testing and Training)	20 th to 25 th November 2013	KL Malaysia	15 pax
37	National Training of Trainers for Korean Treatment Practitioners on UTC 4 & 4a – (CSI)	16 th to 24 th November 2013	Seoul Korea	16 pax
38	National Training of Trainers for Iraqi National Trainers on UTC 2, 4 & 4A	8 th to 22 nd December 2013	Dubai UAE	12 pax
39	The 6 th National Training for Pakistani Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	2 nd to 10 th December 2013	Islamabad Pakistan	25 pax
40	National Training of Trainers for Sri Lankan and Maldivian National Trainers on UTC 7 & 8	8 th to 17 th December 2013	Male Maldives	21 pax
41	ACCE Expert Group Meeting to Review ACCE Pre and Post Test Questions and Examination Questions	26 th to 30 th December 2013	KL Malaysia	06 pax
42	Malaysian Experts Group Meeting to Review UTC Curricula 1, 2 & 4 & 4A	26 th to 30 th December 2013	KL Malaysia	03 pax
43	Indonesian Experts Group Meeting to Review UTC Curricula 4A	26 th to 30 th December 2013	KL Malaysia	05 pax
January to June 2014				
44	ACCE Cost Sharing Initiative on UTC 1 & 2 for Philippines Addiction Professionals	13 th to 10 th January 2014	Baguio City Philippines	29 pax
45	ACCE Cost-Sharing Initiative on UTC 6, 7 & 8 for Philippines Addiction Professionals	13 th to 20 th January 2014	Baguio City Philippines	23 pax

46	Afghan Experts Working Group Meeting on Adaptation and Translation of UTCs into Two Afghan Languages, Dari and Pashto	13 th to 18 th January 2014	Colombo Sri Lanka	09 pax
47	ICCE Examination	12 January 2014	Chennai India	24 pax
48	Bangladeshi Experts Working Group Meeting on Adaptation and Translation of UTC 1 & 2	26 th to 30 th January 2014	Dhaka Bangladesh	08 pax
49	3 rd ACCE Commission Meeting	8 th to 10 th February 2014	Abu Dhabi UAE	13 pax
50	National Training of Trainers for Afghans National Trainers on UTC 3 & 4A	4 th to 11 th March 2014	Dubai UAE	29 pax
51	National Training of Trainers for NRC Managers on UTC 1	2 nd to 6 th March 2014	Abu Dhabi UAE	09 pax
52	11 th National Training for Afghans Male Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - ICCE	25 th March to 3 rd April 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	25 pax
53	12 th National Training for Afghans Female Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - ICCE	25 th March to 3 rd April 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	20 pax
54	ACCE Cost Sharing Initiative for South African Addiction Professionals on UTC 1 & 2	27 th March to 4 th April 2014	Cape Town South Africa	39 pax
55	GROW Training	23 rd March to 3 rd April 2014	Johannes Burg Cape Town	27 pax
56	Training of Trainers on Specialised Community Based Recovery Training	7 th to 11 th April 2014	Manila Philippines	22 pax
57	UPC 1 Pilot Testing and ToT	7 th to 11 th April 2014	Manila Philippines	22 pax
58	Asian Recovery Symposium	12 th to 14 th April 2014	Islamabad Pakistan	126 pax
59	7 th National Training on UTC 1 & 2 for Pakistani Treatment Practitioners	12 th to 20 th April 2014	Islamabad Pakistan	19 pax
60	13 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2 - ICCE	26 th April to 6 th May 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	30 pax
61	14 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 4 & 6 - ICCE	26 th April to 6 th May 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	26 pax
62	15 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 4 & 6 - ICCE	7 th to 15 th May 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	30 pax
63	16 th National Training for Afghans Treatment Practitioners on UTC 4 & 6 - ICCE	7 th to 15 th May 2014	Kabul Afghanistan	17 pax
64	The ACCE Round Table Conference	16 th May 2014	Astana Kazakhstan	12 px
65	National Training of Trainers for Liberian Treatment Practitioners on UTC 3 and 4	19 th to 31 st May 2014	Monrovia Liberia	16 pax
66	National Training of Trainers for NRC Managers on UTC 2	26 th to 29 th May 2014	Abu Dhabi UAE	09 pax

67	Afghan Experts Working Group Meeting on Revision of UTC 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8 into Afghan Languages, Dari and Pashto	26 th to 31 st May 2014	Colombo Sri Lanka	02 pax
68	Meeting with INL on ACCE Initiatives	27 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
69	Meeting with SME on UTC Intermediate Series	28 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
70	Review ICAC and Recovery Coach Examination Questions with PTC	29 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
71	Meeting with TASC on the Recovery Curriculum Development	30 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
72	Prevention Advisory and Expert Group Meeting	29 th to 30 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
73	Meeting with TASC on the Recovery Curriculum Development	30 th May 2014	Washington DC USA	N/A
74	National Training of Trainers for Sri Lankan and Maldivian National Trainers on UTC 5	9 th to 13 th June 2014	Colombo Sri Lanka	21 pax
75	International Training Workshop on UTC 1 & 3 for SUDs (CSI)	16 th to 20 th June 2014	Johor Bahru Malaysia	24 pax
76	International Training Workshop on UTC 5 for SUDs (CSI)	16 th to 20 th June 2014	Johor Bahru Malaysia	26 pax
77	International Training Workshop on UTC 8 for SUDs (CSI)	16 th to 20 th June 2014	Johor Bahru Malaysia	20 pax
78	International Training Workshop on Developing Community based Support System for SUDs (CSI)	16 th to 20 th June 2014	Johor Bahru Malaysia	26 pax
79	ICCE Exam	20 th June 2014	Johor Bahru Malaysia	54 pax
80	8 th National Training for Pakistani Addiction Practitioners on UTC 1 & 2	16 th to 24 th June 2014	Lahore Pakistan	26 pax
Total				1678 pax

Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders (UTCS)

UTC BASIC LEVEL CURRICULA

The Colombo Plan International Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals series of training curricula is developed for the training and credentialing of addiction professionals in the region. The overall goal of training series is to reduce the significant health, social and economic problems associated with SUDs by building international treatment capacity through training, professionalising, and expanding the global treatment workforce.

The UTC basic level curricula is a set of nine training curriculum that covers the broad spectrum of substance use disorder treatment. It aims to enhance the knowledge, skills and competency level of addiction professionals by providing them with a solid foundational understanding of the science of addiction, latest information on evidence-based practices in treatment and interventions for clients and families and hands-on activities to develop their skills and confidence in the delivery of quality care and services to their clientele that could help improve treatment outcomes.

The training on the UTC likewise prepares the counsellors for basic level professional certification. The credentialing programme aims to raise the standards of the quality of care and provide a benchmark for practitioners in the field.

Curriculum 1: Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals (24 hours)

The curriculum presents a comprehensive overview of addiction; provides an understanding of the physiology of addiction as a brain disease; and describes the pharmacology of psychoactive substances.

Curriculum 2: Treatment for Substance Use Disorders–The Continuum of Care for Addiction Professionals (40 hours)

The curriculum provides a necessary foundation, or basis, for learning about SUD counselling. It gives an overview of recovery, recovery management, stages of change, principles of effective treatment, components of treatment, factors affecting treatment outcomes, and evidence-based practices, including couples and family counselling.

Curriculum 2A: Community Outreach (30 hours)

The curriculum outlines the knowledge and process of setting up and operating a community-based outreach programme. It provides a comprehensive overview of core outreach services pertaining to substance use related problems in the community with an understanding of other additional services. It provides an understanding of implementing SBIRT (screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment) and ethics for outreach staff.

Curriculum 2B: Village-based Treatment (30 hours)

This curriculum presents a comprehensive overview of village-based treatment programme, a low-

cost, community-based approach for treatment of SUDs in areas where facilities are not available.

Curriculum 3: Common Co-Occurring Mental and Medical Disorders- An Overview for Addiction Professionals (24 hours)

This is a foundational course and provides an overview of the relationship of co-occurring disorders to one another and to related treatment issues, as well as outlines brief descriptions of the most commonly co-occurring mental and medical disorders.

Curriculum 4: Basic Counselling Skills for Addiction Professionals (40 hours)

The curriculum provides an overview of the helping relationship and intentionality, or focus, in counselling. It provides an opportunity to practice cross-cutting counselling skills. It also teaches basic motivational interviewing skills and provides practice in teaching clients recovery skills, an important aspect of treatment. Basic group (for clients and family members) counselling and psychoeducational group skills are also covered.

Curriculum 4A: Psychoeducation for Clients and their Families (30 hours)

The manual is meant to complement Curriculum 4: Basic Counselling for Addiction Professionals and aims to enhance counsellors' competence in conducting psychoeducation groups. It provides counsellors with appropriate materials and guidelines to conduct psychoeducational activities for clients and families in all phases of treatment.

Curriculum 5: Intake, Screening, Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation for Addiction Professionals (30 hours)

This curriculum is a skills-based course that teaches effective and integrated Screening, Intake, Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation to Addiction Professionals.

Curriculum 6: Case Management for Addiction Professionals (16 hours)

The curriculum is a foundational and skill-based course that provides an overview of case management in SUD treatment and provides skills practice case management functions such as planning, linkage, monitoring, advocacy, consultation and collaboration.

Curriculum 7: Crisis Intervention for Addiction Professionals (16 hours)

The curriculum addresses the concept of crisis as a part of life and provides guidelines for and practice in crisis management, including managing suicide risk. It also addresses ways counsellors can avoid personal crisis situations by providing information and exercises about counsellor self-care.

Curriculum 8: Ethics for Addiction Professionals (32 hours)

The curriculum addresses professional conduct and ethical behaviour, confidentiality, ethical principles and professional codes of ethics, and ethical decision-making. It also covers the importance of supervision as part of ethical practice. The participants are likewise given the opportunity to learn and practice the use an ethical decision making model through case study analyses as well as develop their own code of ethics.

UTC INTERMEDIATE LEVEL CURRICULA

The UTC intermediate level is a set of 8 curricula, which is currently being developed to provide a more comprehensive and theoretical foundation in the clinical practice of substance use disorder treatment. It is a specialised training that aims to provide an in-depth continuing education with the latest information and skills-based activities to further enhance the capacity of the treatment workforce and standardise the quality of care and services they provide for their clients.

Curriculum 1: Pharmacology and Substance Abuse Disorders (30 Hours)

Curriculum 2: Co-occurring Mental and Medical Disorders and Crisis Management (30 Hours)

Curriculum 3: Counselling Theories and its Application in SUD Treatment (20 Hours)

Curriculum 4: Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (20 Hours)

Curriculum 5: Working with Families (30 Hours)

Curriculum 6: Clinical Supervision (30 Hours)

Curriculum 7: Enhancing Motivational Interviewing Skills (20 Hours)

Curriculum 8: Reinforcement Based Treatment and Contingency Management (30 Hours)

UTC SPECIALISED CURRICULA

Guiding Recovery of Women (Grow) 10 Curricula

The basic components of the GROW Curriculum espouses among others the United Nations' resolution on the recognition of women's rights and the promotion of gender equality. It attempts to provide a responsive and evidence-based treatment model that promotes whole person recovery of women substance abusers by identifying and building personal strengths, teaching coping skills, addressing children's need and addressing trauma and abuse. One of GROW's salient features is in addressing trauma and abuse among women with SUD problems which can complicate treatment and recovery.

Community Based Recovery Support System

Community-based support is pivotal to the enhancement of the recovery capital of the addicted persons, as well as in their reintegration back into the society. The Curriculum is designed to provide knowledge and skills for people, organisations and service systems in giving peer and community-based support to individuals and families with substance abuse problems.

Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders (UPCS)

School-Based Prevention Track (140 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: Schools as Prime Sites for Prevention

Curriculum 3: Child Development and Prevention

Curriculum 4: Needs Assessment and Planning

Curriculum 5: Review of Evidence-Based Prevention Interventions and Policies

Curriculum 6: Selecting, Adapting Implementation of Prevention Programming

Curriculum 7: Monitoring and Evaluation in School Prevention Programming

Family-Based Prevention Track (140 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: Introduction to the Family

Curriculum 3: Family-based Interventions: Types and Evidence

Curriculum 4: Examples of High-quality, Family-based Preventive Interventions

Curriculum 5: Implementing Family-based Prevention Programs: Barriers and Solutions (4 days)

Curriculum 6: Monitoring and Evaluation in Family Prevention Programming

Environmental Prevention Interventions and Policies Track (110 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: Role of Environmental Interventions within the Socialization and Prevention Framework

Curriculum 3: Reviews Policies and Other Environmental Interventions in the Micro-level Environments of Schools and the Workplace

Curriculum 4: Principles of Effective Community-Wide Policies, Regulations, and Laws with Examples of Evidence-based Environmental Strategies

Curriculum 5: Barriers and Enhancers of Effective Implementation of Environmental Interventions

Curriculum 6: Monitoring and Evaluation as Applied to Environmental Interventions

Media Track (115 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: Introduction to Media and Their Use in Prevention

Curriculum 3: The Nature of Media and Theories of Media Effects

Curriculum 4: Overcoming Resistance

Curriculum 5: Types of Persuasive Media: Advantages, Shortcomings, Peculiarities

Curriculum 6: Monitoring and Evaluation As Applied to Media

The Workplace and Prevention Track (130 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: The Role of the Workplace in Prevention

Curriculum 3: Why the Workplace is an Important Setting for Drug Use Prevention Programs

Curriculum 4: Key Components of Workplace Drug Use Prevention Programs and Policies

Curriculum 5: Overview of UNODC International Standards Evidence Based Prevention Programs

Curriculum 6: Implementing and

Adapting Workplace-Based Programs Curriculum 7: Monitoring and Evaluation As Applied to the Workplace

Prevention Delivery Systems (150 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Prevention Science

Curriculum 2: Evidence-based Intervention Delivery Systems: Overview and Background

Curriculum 3: Adopting a Multiple-level, Problem-Solving Prevention Approach

Curriculum 4: Organising a Community Team

Curriculum 5: Selecting, Adopting, and Implementing Evidence-based Intervention

Curriculum 6: Sustaining Quality Implementation of Evidence-based Intervention

Curriculum 7: Networking with Other Communities and National-level Support Systems

Curriculum 8: Monitoring and Evaluation As Applied to Prevention Systems

Monitoring and Evaluation (100 hours)

Curriculum 1: Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation—Data Collection Methodologies

Curriculum 2: Monitoring and Evaluation—What is it?

Curriculum 3: Building and Using Logic Models

Curriculum 4: Monitoring and Evaluating Evidence-Based Prevention Interventions and Policies

Curriculum 5: Working with Evaluation Research Consultants Effectively

The Basic GROW

The goal of this workshop is to provide you with the current information that addiction specialists around the world are seeking to realise effective interventions with addicted women and to start your study tour with an overview of treatment services for women. Introducing the ABC's of Addiction. We know that addiction affects every aspect of a person's life; health, work, relationships, family, and negatively impacts how a person views themselves and others. There are distinct emotional, behavioural and cognitive elements evident when substance abuse reaches the level of addiction. The ABC's of Addiction characterises all aspects of substance abuse and highlights areas needing attention during recovery. Treatment is most effective when core activities focus on the following:

- **Affect/Emotions:** depression, anger, fear, shame, guilt, isolation, loneliness, etc.
- **Behaviour:** Drug taking, criminal behaviour, dishonesty, risky behaviours, etc.
- **Cognition/Thinking:** Distorted thinking, beliefs about the self and others, etc.
- **"s"—The spiritual component:** Search for meaning and purpose in life.

CHAPTER 9

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Introduction

The Annual Report on the financial statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat covers 1 July 2012 -30 June 2013. The administrative costs of the Secretariat are met by the core budget, which is shared by the member countries. Hence the unique feature is that the mandatory membership contribution is equal to all member governments, and by keeping the overheads at a low level the Secretariat has been able to maintain a modest mandatory contribution for the financial year 2012/13 at US\$17,400 per member state. As a control measure, the actual expenses are well monitored on a monthly basis by the Secretariat in order not to deviate from the budget approved by the Council.

The programme activities of the Colombo Plan are funded by voluntary contributions from member governments. In order to monitor utilization of voluntary contributions effectively and efficiently, the programme divisions maintain separate bank accounts and financial records.

As stipulated in the Constitution of the Colombo Plan, all accounts of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and programme divisions are audited by the Auditor General of Sri Lanka.

Budget

According to the provision under Article 1, Chapter VIII of the Constitution of the Colombo Plan, the Secretary-General has to submit for consideration and approval by the Council a budget showing estimated expenses for the Council and the Secretariat for a period covering two financial years.

The budget for the Council and the Secretariat is drawn up biennially and the biennium budget for the financial years 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 which were approved by the Council on 31 March 2011, maintained the member contribution at US\$ 17,400 for each year of the biennium.

The guiding principles in the formulation of the budget for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 were transparency,

accountability, and rationalization of expenditure.

It has been observed by the Secretariat that while the Council approves the volume of annual contributions, the inflow of revenue has not been regularized due to late payments by member governments. The delayed payment or the non-payment of mandatory contribution affects the operations of the organization. Therefore, it is very important that payment of mandatory contributions of supporting governments be made on time.

The budget approved by the Council for the biennium 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 is US\$ 433,502 and US\$ 397,590, respectively.

Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 30 June 2013

The audit of financial statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and Pacific for the year ended 30 June 2013 comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flow for the year then ended a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Rule No. 10 of the Rules and Regulations 1997 of the Colombo Plan Council and the Colombo Plan Secretariat. My comments and observations on the above financial statements appear in this report.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Statements of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000 – 1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments; the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific's internal control. An audit also includes

evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and Pacific as at 30 June 2013 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations.

Sgd. H.A.S. Samaraweera
Auditor General
Auditor General's Department
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

14 October 2014

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013

As at 30 June	NOTE	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5,625,079	8,461,334
Total non-current assets		5,625,079	8,461,334
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	15,433	146,168
Contributions receivable	5	37,096,794	31,100,256
Other accounts receivables	6	33,948,098	8,944,316
Prepayments	7		828,981
Stamp float		59,257	5,067
Cash and cash equivalents	8	459,845,138	490,001,209
Total current assets		530,998,820	531,025,996
TOTAL ASSETS		536,623,899	539,487,330
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted funds	9	391,320,216	514,849,645
Designated funds	10	130,511,830	1,110,000
General reserve		500,000	500,000
Revaluation reserve		10,150,000	10,150,000
Capital reserve	11	31	55
		532,482,077	526,609,701
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit liabilities	12	141,791	136,240
Current Liabilities			
Contributions received in advance		-	2,296,800
Other accounts payable	13	-	6,623,060
Accrued expenses	14	4,000,031	628,954
Bank overdraft	15	-	3,192,575
		4,000,031	12,741,389
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		536,623,899	539,487,330

S. Sivakumar
Head of Finance

Tay Bian How
Acting Secretary General

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013

Year ended 30 June	NOTE	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
Operating Income			
Contributions by Member Governments	16	58,026,819	53,290,982
Government of Sri Lanka - Rent		3,000,000	3,000,000
Interest income	17	14,215,892	12,303,708
Administrative fund - INL	18	36,512,313	143,409,809
Foreign exchange gains	19	-	66,985,399
		111,755,023	278,989,898
Operating Expenditure			
Colombo Plan Council			
Working expenditure	20	3,553,597	1,869,071
Colombo Plan Secretariat			
Salaries and allowances	21	26,873,133	27,687,460
Subsistence, travel, and transport	22	1,511,878	2,002,779
Maintenance of the Secretariat	23	273,175	392,792
Production of publications		202,778	300,408
Rent & Rates		6,000,000	6,000,000
Office expenditure	24	10,906,432	10,551,357
Community development		1,110,000	1,110,000
		46,877,396	48,044,796
Other Expenditure			
Foreign exchange losses		14,199,749	380,000
Loss on disposal of assets		36,041	41,753
Administrative fund expenses - INL		13,312,137	-
		27,547,927	421,753
Total expenditure		77,978,920	50,335,620
Surplus for the year		33,776,104	228,654,278

S. Sivakumar
Head of Finance

Tay Bian How
Acting Secretary General

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT
Statement of Changes in Reserves for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Revaluation Reserve Rs.	General Reserve Rs.	Designated Funds Rs.	Results for the year Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 July 2011	10,150,000.00	500,000.00	-	313,715,103.32	324,365,103.32
Transfer to Community Development	-	-	1,110,000.00	-	1,110,000.00
Transfer to Programme for Public Administration	-	-	-	(10,899,999.00)	(10,899,999.00)
Transfer to Programme for Private Sector Development	-	-	-	(15,271,841.00)	(15,271,841.00)
Adjustment for Fund	-	-	-	(549,315.00)	(549,315.00)
Loss on deposit for new office premises	-	-	-	(872,000.00)	(872,000.00)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	73,419.00	73,419.00
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	228,654,277.98	228,654,277.98
Balance as at 30 June 2012	10,150,000.00	500,000.00	1,110,000.00	514,849,645.30	526,609,645.30
Transfer to Programme for Public Administration	-	-	-	(17,180,550.00)	(17,180,550.00)
Transfer to Programme for Private Sector Development	-	-	-	(11,624,982.50)	(11,624,982.50)
Transfer of funds for Community Development	-	-	1,110,000.00	-	1,110,000.00
Allocation of results to Community Development	-	-	(208,170.00)	-	(208,170.00)
Transfer of funds to Building Fund	-	-	128,500,000.00	(128,500,000.00)	-
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	33,776,103.63	33,776,103.63
Balance as at 30 June 2013	10,150,000.00	500,000.00	130,511,830.00	391,320,216.43	532,482,046.43

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT
Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 June	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	33,776,104	228,654,278
Adjustments to reconcile surplus / (deficit) to net cash flows		
Provision for depreciation	3,609,927	3,307,698
Loss on disposal of assets	36,016	41,753
Receipt from receivables	-	(549,315)
Interest income	(14,378,841)	(11,235,562)
Prior year adjustment	-	(798,581)
	23,043,205	219,420,271
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease in inventories	130,735	56,015
(Increase) in contributions receivable	(5,996,538)	(3,598,286)
(Increase) in other receivables	(25,003,782)	(2,486,077)
Decrease in prepayments	794,880	296,311
(Increase) / decrease in stamp float	(54,190)	65,093
(Decrease) / increase in other payables	(3,251,983)	6,772,740
(Decrease) / increase in contributions received in advance	(2,296,800)	395,850
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(12,634,472)	220,921,917
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	14,378,841	11,235,562
Interest income from employee benefit liabilities	5,550	5,349
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(810,963)	(943,575)
Proceeds from sale of equipment and furniture	1,250	-
Net cash from investing activities	13,574,679	10,297,336
Cash flows from financing activities		
Programme activities - PPA and PPSD	(28,805,533)	(26,171,840)
Community development	901,830	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(27,903,703)	(26,171,840)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalent	(26,963,496)	205,047,413
Net cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	486,808,634	281,761,221
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year (Note 1)	459,845,138	486,808,634
Note I		
Cash at Bank - Fixed deposits	226,335,307	255,528,075
Cash at Bank - US\$ Account	229,058,955	233,002,643
Cash at Bank - Rupee Account	4,279,085	(1,888,325)
Retirement Fund Savings A/c - 1641414 - BOC	141,791	136,240
Petty cash	30,000	30,000
	459,845,138	486,808,634

Notes to the Accounts

1.

Basis of Preparation

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows together with the Accounting Policies and Notes to the financial statements as at 30 June 2013 and for the year then ended comply with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations.

1.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Sri Lanka Rupees which is the presentation currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded to the nearest Rupee, except otherwise indicated.

1.3 Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated, and are consistent with those used in previous years.

2.

Summary of significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than Sri Lanka Rupees are converted into Sri Lanka Rupees at rates which approximate the actual rates at the transaction date. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into Sri Lanka Rupees at the rate of exchange at that date. Realized and unrealized exchange differences are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

Currency	Closing Rate	
	30/06/2013	30/06/2012
US Dollar	128.50	132.00

2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

The Secretariat considers cash on hand, amounts due from banks and term deposits to be cash and cash equivalents

2.3 Receivables

The Secretariat recognises receivables on the date that they are originated and stated at their cost.

2.4 Inventories

Inventories consists of stationery stocks and are valued at cost.

Notes to the Accounts

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

a) Cost and valuation

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Where an item of property plant and equipment subsequently revalued, the entire class of such asset is revalued. Subsequent to the initial recognition of an asset, property plant and equipment are carried at historical cost or, if revalued, at the revalued amounts less any subsequent depreciation. Additions subsequent to the last revaluation is carried at cost less any subsequent depreciation.

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as an expense as incurred.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all assets on the straight-line basis and is calculated on the cost or revalued amount of all property plant and equipment in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives of such assets.

Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis. Depreciation is provided from the month of purchase and no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

The rates of depreciation currently being used are:

Assets	Rate per annum
Furniture	25%
Equipment	33%
Motor vehicles	20%

d) Donated assets

Donated assets are valued at cost and brought in to the financial statements under property plant and equipment through a Capital Reserve. Depreciation provided on such assets will be charged against the reserve.

2.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Secretariat has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

2.7 Income recognition

a) Contributions

Member Country contributions are accounted for the respective financial year to which they relate.

b) Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis

Revenue earned on administrative charges are recognised in the accounting period in which project funds are received and implemented.

Net gains and losses on the disposal of property plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income after deducting from the proceeds on disposal, the carrying value of the item disposed of.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.8 Expenditure recognition

Expenses of the Secretariat are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

3. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Furniture Rs.	Equipment Rs.	Vehicles Rs.	Donations		Utensils, Library Books Rs.	Total Rs.
				Furniture Rs.	Equipment Rs.		
Balance as at 01/07/2012	2,329,262.65	4,605,503.33	10,466,528.99	126,275.00	1,920,832.81	550,976.50	19,999,379.28
Additions during the year	151,912.77	659,050.00	-	-	-	-	810,962.77
Disposals during the year	(517,180.25)	(621,445.74)	-	-	-	-	(1,138,625.99)
Balance as at 30/06/2013	1,963,995.17	4,643,107.59	10,466,528.99	126,275.00	1,920,832.81	550,976.50	19,671,716.06
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01/07/2012	1,935,108.52	3,114,138.65	4,186,611.60	126,257.00	1,920,819.54	255,109.55	11,538,044.86
Disposals during the year	(517,166.25)	(584,169.12)	-	-	-	-	(1,101,335.37)
Charge for the year	324,482.10	1,027,010.13	2,093,305.80	-	-	165,129.20	3,609,927.22
Balance as at 30/06/2013	1,742,424.37	3,556,979.66	6,279,917.40	126,257.00	1,920,819.54	420,238.75	14,046,636.71

Written down value

As at 30/06/2013	221,570.80	1,086,127.93	4,186,611.59	18.00	13.27	130,737.76	5,625,079.35
As at 30/06/2012	394,154.13	1,491,364.68	6,279,917.39	18.00	13.27	295,866.95	8,461,334.42

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
4.		
Inventories		
Consumables	15,433.00	146,168.00
5.		
Contributions receivable		
Afghanistan	4,471,800.00	2,296,800.00
Bhutan	-	2,296,800.00
Iran	2,235,900.00	-
Japan	2,235,900.00	2,296,800.00
Mongolia	16,860,228.00	15,022,656.00
Nepal	2,235,900.00	-
Pakistan	113,465.50	-
Papua New Guinea	6,707,700.00	9,187,200.00
United States of America	2,235,900.00	-
	37,096,793.50	31,100,256.00
6.		
Other accounts receivable		
Refundable deposits	172,202.00	172,202.00
Advance payments	2,820,711.00	2,829,071.00
Govt. of Sri Lanka - Office rent	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Drug Advisory Programme	585,932.19	2,832,487
Programme for Public Administration	-	34,545
Programme for Private Sector Development	42,320.00	7,865
Interest receivable	905,196.57	1,068,145.78
Mr. Adam Maniku	4,023,299.48	-
Drug Advisory Programme - Administrative charges	23,398,436.50	-
	33,948,097.74	8,944,315.78
7.		
Prepayments		
Kingslake Engineering Systems	-	136,345.02
News papers	4,049.75	2,875.00
Consultative Committee Meeting	-	278,249.48
Insurance	11,300.67	104,786.11
Anniversary celebration	18,750.00	114,844.00
Gestetner of Ceylon PLC	-	31,000.00
Computer expenses	-	160,881.08
	34,100.42	828,980.69

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
8.		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Fixed Deposits	226,335,306.97	255,528,074.81
Resident Non-National Foreign Currency Accounts (US\$)	229,058,955.24	233,002,643.43
Rupee Current Accounts	4,279,084.57	1,304,250.00
Retirement Fund Savings Account	141,791.07	136,240.49
Cash in hand	30,000.00	30,000.00
	459,845,137.85	490,001,208.73
9.		
Unrestricted funds		
Balance at the beginning of the year	514,849,645.16	313,715,103.32
Loss on deposit for the new office premises	-	(872,000.00)
Adjustment for fund received/(not received) from prior year	-	(549,315.00)
Prior year adjustment	-	73,419.00
Transfer to Programme for Public Administration	(17,180,550.00)	(10,899,999.00)
Transfer to Programme for Private Sector Development	(11,624,982.50)	(15,271,841.00)
Transfer to Building Fund	(128,500,000.00)	-
Surplus for the year	33,776,103.63	228,654,277.84
Balance at the end of the year	391,320,216.29	514,849,645.16
10.		
Designated funds		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,110,000.00	-
Transfer of funds during the year - Community Development	1,110,000.00	1,110,000.00
Transfer of funds during the year - Building Fund	128,500,000.00	-
Allocation of results - Community Development	(208,170.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	130,511,830.00	1,110,000.00
11.		
Capital reserves		
Balance at the beginning of the year	55.27	55.27
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	(24.00)	-
Amortisation for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	31.27	55.27
12.		
Employee benefit liabilities - Retirement Fund		
Balance as at 1 July	136,240.49	130,892.91
Benefits paid during the year	-	-
Interest income	5,550.58	5,347.58
Balance as at 30 June	141,791.07	136,240.49

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
13.		
Other accounts payable		
Drug Advisory Programme	-	6,513,060.07
Anniversary celebrations	-	110,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,623,060.07</u>
14.		
Accrued expenses		
Audit fee	243,309.00	195,309.00
Electricity	101,358.75	115,890.01
Security service	58,200.00	-
Internet/Email	115,175.00	-
IDD, fax	65,533.19	45,000.00
Fuel charges	15,718.00	33,952.00
EPF payable	46,593.75	38,803.10
Newspapers & periodicals	7,830.00	-
Gratuity	200,000.00	200,000.00
Leave encashment	920,454.55	-
Staff allowance	2,225,859.00	-
	<u>4,000,031.24</u>	<u>628,954.11</u>
15.		
Bank overdraft		
Rupee Current Accounts	-	3,192,575.19
16.		
Contributions by Member Governments		
Contributions received during the year	42,262,053.25	41,806,982.24
Contributions receivable for the year	15,764,765.50	11,484,000.00
	<u>58,026,818.75</u>	<u>53,290,982.24</u>
17.		
Interest income		
Interest income from Rupee fixed deposits	104,882.99	75,994.78
Interest income from US\$ fixed deposits	7,486,023.46	9,945,220.29
Interest income from US\$ savings accounts	2,436,173.46	2,282,492.50
Interest income from US\$ savings account for 6% admin	4,188,812.30	-
	<u>14,215,892.21</u>	<u>12,303,707.57</u>
18.		
Administrative fund		
Admin contribution from Drug Advisory Program	36,512,312.50	143,409,808.92
	<u>36,512,312.50</u>	<u>143,409,808.92</u>

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2013 Rs.	2012 Rs.
19.		
Foreign exchange gains		
Contributions outstanding from prior years	-	3,568,527.32
US\$ savings accounts	-	20,015,906.58
US\$ fixed deposits	-	43,391,215.10
Contribution from Iran	-	9,750.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>66,985,399.00</u>
20.		
Council working expenditure		
CCM expenditure	2,310,483	-
Council sessions	72,938	57,606
Travel expenses	558,270	-
Representation / Entertainment	611,906	1,811,465
	<u>3,553,597</u>	<u>1,869,071</u>
21.		
Salaries and allowances		
Salaries - International Officers	8,650,375	7,900,405
Salaries - Local Staff	10,831,364	8,034,377
Provident Fund @15%	1,550,896	1,286,859
Rent - SG & Directors	4,618,781	4,834,814
Leave encashment	920,455	4,219,304
Gratuity	200,000	200,000
Human resources development	20,500	484,914
Overtime & allowances	57,726	275,910
Medical expenses : Director	6,953	117,691
Medical expenses : Local Staff	16,083	333,186
	<u>26,873,133</u>	<u>27,687,460</u>
22.		
Subsistence, travel and transport		
Passage & transfer cost	-	1,321,638
Travel and subsistence	1,511,878	681,141
	<u>1,511,878</u>	<u>2,002,779</u>
23.		
Maintenance of the Secretariat		
Maintenance of the Secretariat	126,756	117,225
Repair & Maintenance	146,419	275,567
	<u>273,175</u>	<u>392,792</u>

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2,013	2,013
	Rs.	Rs.
24.		
Office expenditure		
Audit fee	48,000	48,000
Advertisement	192,307	35,038
Bank charges	111,225	130,787
Computer expenses	329,197	265,561
Complementary expenses	55,240	23,640
Consultancy fee	36,000	100,000
Depreciation	3,609,927	3,307,698
Electricity	1,294,464	1,223,004
Insurance	149,668	142,427
Internet & Email	1,506,870	1,458,985
Library expenses	-	155,968
Newspapers / periodicals	25,195	68,405
Postage / courier	68,965	97,163
Printing & stationery	556,308	601,682
Photocopier	31,000	30,000
Photographs	-	19,848
Representation / entertainment	27,895	121,800
Transport / Fuel	519,789	527,224
Security	621,988	541,696
Sundries	41,518	99,068
Tea / coffee expenses	58,575	161,119
Telephone / fax	900,386	806,775
Toiletries expenses	116,228	84,722
Uniform for staff	31,050	50,160
Vehicle repairs	271,892	303,889
Water	53,865	51,198
Welfare	248,880	95,500
	10,906,432	10,551,357
25.		
Foreign exchange losses		
Contributions outstanding from prior years	989,785.50	-
US\$ savings accounts	5,771,785.09	-
US\$ fixed deposits	6,233,708.43	-
PPA funds	-	380,000.00
DAP payable balances	1,204,469.93	-
	14,199,748.96	380,000.00



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