



The Colombo Plan

For Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific

**Proceedings and Conclusions of
the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting**

**New Delhi, India
10 - 11 February 2010**



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The Colombo Plan Member Countries



Afghanistan
(1963)



Australia
(1950)



Bangladesh
(1972)



Bhutan
(1962)



Brunei Darussalam
(2008)



Fiji
(1972)



India
(1950)



Indonesia
(1953)



Iran
(1967)



Japan
(1954)



Korea
(1962)



Lao PDR
(1951)



Malaysia
(1957)



Maldives
(1963)



Mongolia
(2004)



Myanmar
(1952)



Nepal
(1952)



New Zealand
(1950)



Pakistan
(1950)



Papua New Guinea
(1973)



Philippines
(1954)



Singapore
(1966)



Sri Lanka
(1950)



Thailand
(1954)



U. S. A.
(1951)



Vietnam
(2004)



Canada
(1951-1991)



United Kingdom
(1951-1991)

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Record of Conclusions

A. Formalities and Procedural Matters

1. The 42nd Meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee was held in New Delhi, India beginning with a Pre-conference Meeting on 9 February and the Meeting on 10 and 11 February 2010. It was inaugurated by Honourable Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister of India on 10 February 2010.

2. The Secretary-General of the 42nd Consultative Committee was Dr. Alok Sheel, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, India.

3. The Meeting was attended by 94 delegates from 24 member countries, 11 observers from 7 countries and 4 international and regional organisations. The President of the Colombo Plan Council, the Secretary-General and staff of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the Director-General of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education also participated at the Meeting. The list of participants is attached as **Annex I**.

4. In his inaugural address, welcoming the dignitaries and delegates, Hon. Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister of India emphasized that as a founder member, India had always taken a lead to promote the cause of collective self-reliance among the Colombo Plan member countries and would continue to extend its whole-hearted support to the organisation. He recalled that his association with the Colombo Plan dates back to 1975 when he participated in the Colombo Plan Finance Ministers' Meeting representing India. Highlighting the theme of the 42nd CCM, he

said that public-private partnership, in addition to freeing Government resources, would expand investment in core areas where returns are low but are nevertheless necessary from the viewpoint of public policy. PPPs are expected to bring in private sector capital, expertise and efficiency in operation and maintenance of the infrastructure, thereby also improving both the quantity and quality of public service delivery. He further added that India is looking forward to working constructively towards making the Colombo Plan vital, vibrant, self-reliant and effective in addressing the economic and social challenges faced by the region. The complete text of the speech of Honourable Finance Minister of India is attached as **Annex II**.

5. To mark the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Year of the conceptualisation of the Colombo Plan, Honourable Finance Minister of India launched the Colombo Plan Coffee Table Book titled 'A Legacy of Excellence: The Story of the Colombo Plan'. He commended the efforts of Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chua, Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, for the excellent work done by her and her team for bringing out this excellent reference document. The Consultative Committee commended the efforts of the Colombo Plan Secretariat for producing a book of this nature for the first time. This book documented how the Colombo Plan has assisted the development of member countries, while paying tribute to all who have contributed to the Colombo Plan to become what it is today.

6. The welcome address was made by Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM which is attached as **Annex III**. While welcoming the delegates and other participants,

he requested all delegates to take this opportunity to give their valuable advice with a view to drawing up an action plan. It should reflect more intense commitments, specific identified training areas and associated modules as well as a more realistic implementation within the broad mandate of the Colombo Plan.

7. The Secretary-General of Colombo Plan expressed on behalf of all delegations and the Colombo Plan, her gratitude to the Chief Guest for his gracious presence and for formally inaugurating the 42nd CCM. The vote of thanks is attached as **Annex IV**.

8. H.E. Mr. Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary of India and Ms. L. M. Vas, Additional Secretary of Department of Economic Affairs were proposed as Chairperson and Alternate Chairperson respectively, by the USA and seconded by Bhutan. The Head of the delegation from Indonesia, Mr. Ronald Y. P. Manik was proposed as the Deputy Chairperson by Australia and seconded by Malaysia.

9. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Chawla dwelt upon the changing role of the Colombo Plan. The main objective of the Plan now is capacity development of the technical personnel, managers and policy makers in member countries so that highly qualified and trained human resources are available to them for managing the economic activities. He further said that best practices in member countries should be identified and disseminated among stakeholders for the utilization of in-house capabilities. He reaffirmed India's commitment to continue its cooperation in the Colombo Plan activities and highlighted that India has committed funds for strengthening vocational training needs aimed at issues relating to poverty alleviation, SMEs and IT. He stressed on the qualitative aspects of the training and called for collective efforts for cooperation

on the part of member countries. He further added that the international financial crisis has conclusively demonstrated the need for a sensitive handling of the financial market and its regulatory framework and anchoring these firmly to the needs of the real economy. He said that India is prepared to work with the Colombo Plan Secretariat and financial regulators and institutions in India to design suitable modules for capacity building in specific areas related to financial market management and regulation. The copy of the speech of the Finance Secretary as the Chairperson of the 42nd CCM is attached as **Annex V**.

10. The Ambassador of the United States to Sri Lanka and the Maldives, H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, President of the Colombo Plan Council, in her response, expressed the hope that the Colombo Plan would continue to work with consensus to meet the objectives of the Plan in order to build a strong and prosperous region. The response of H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, is attached as **Annex VI**.

11. The meeting agreed that the Drafting Committee be chaired by Brunei Darussalam with members from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea.

B. Colombo Plan Activities

Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

12. The Consultative Committee expressed its sincere appreciation to the Colombo Plan Secretariat for its contributions towards the socioeconomic development of the Asia-Pacific region through its many training programmes and activities. The Committee considered and unanimously approved the Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009.

Annual Work Plan of the Colombo Plan 2010

13. The Chairperson invited the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan to brief the Meeting on the Annual Work Plan 2010 for its consideration. He added that this Plan was discussed and endorsed in the Colombo Plan Council Meeting on 20 January 2010. The presentation made by the Secretary-General is attached as **Annex VII**.

14. The Consultative Committee noted with thanks the new initiatives of the Colombo Plan Secretariat for 2010. The Committee was also highly encouraged by the efforts made by the Colombo Plan Secretariat in addressing the emerging needs of member countries. The Consultative Committee approved the Annual Work Plan of the Colombo Plan 2010 and looked forward for the successful implementation of the proposed activities.

Report and Recommendations of the First Meeting of the Colombo Plan Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons

15. The Chairperson informed that the Advisory Committee's Report was discussed in detail in the Colombo Plan Council Meeting on 20 January 2010. Apart from the comments made at the Council Meeting, 11 Member Countries submitted their written comments which were annexed to the report. The minutes of the 267th Council Meeting also would be annexed to this report. In her briefing, the Secretary-General highlighted that the recommendations aimed at increasing the efficacy, efficiency and funding capacity of the Colombo Plan. She requested the CCM to give a broad approval which would allow the Colombo Plan Secretariat to begin planning for 2011. However, those recommendations that had not been adopted by consensus would be further studied and discussed.

16. The Meeting approved the Report in principle along with the comments communicated by various members and desired further studies on specific recommendations.

Annual Reports of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

17. The Chairperson invited Dr. Shyamal Majumdar, Director-General of Colombo Plan Staff College in Manila to present its Annual Reports. His presentation is attached as **Annex VIII**.

18. The Consultative Committee considered and adopted the reports with appreciation for the contribution of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009.

Pledges of Voluntary Funds/Technical Cooperation Programmes

19. During this session the following pledges were made:

(a) India highlighted the need for assimilating various initiatives both at bilateral and multilateral levels under one umbrella. India would increase the number of training slots from 60 to 90 under the India Millennium Development Scheme, bringing the total to 500 for the Colombo Plan member countries. For Bhutan, India informed that Colombo Plan lecturers on deputation to various institutes in Bhutan would be increased from 13 to 30 for the next financial year. India also offered to work with the Colombo Plan Secretariat in the field of financial market management and regulation.

(b) The United States pledged a total of USD 12 million for the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory

Programme to strengthen institutional capacities of the member states in the area of drug demand reduction, prevention and treatment.

C. Special Issue

Public-Private Partnership – Indian Experience in Structuring, Implementation and Financing

20. On the theme of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting a detailed presentation was made by Mr. Govind Mohan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The copy of the presentation is attached as **Annex IX**. The Consultative Committee appreciated the efforts of the delegation of India in presenting a comprehensive and informative background paper on Public-Private Partnership-Indian Experience in Structuring, Implementation and Financing. The Committee conveyed its special thanks to Mr. Govind Mohan for his comprehensive presentation.

D. Statements by Observers

21. Mr. Mohammed Yahya Maroofi, the Secretary-General of Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), elaborated on the cooperation between the ECO and the Colombo Plan. He expressed his delight at the success of the Colombo Plan in its 60 years of operation. The ECO had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Colombo Plan in May 2003. He welcomed the efforts made by the Colombo Plan in the socioeconomic development of the member countries. He also stated that ECO would like to have closer integration with the Colombo Plan. He referred to the drug menace in the area and requested for the undertaking of joint activities to curb the drug menace. He made particular reference to certain areas such as human resource development and small and medium enterprises

where partnerships with the Colombo Plan could be forged. The copy of the statement is attached as **Annex X**.

E. Country Presentations of Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Programme

22. Country Presentations from 23 member countries, Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the USA and Vietnam, are attached as **Annex XI**. A number of countries including Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the USA and Vietnam used their country presentation to communicate their on-going voluntary contributions that support the Colombo Plan programme activities.

F. Date And Venue Of The Next Consultative Committee Meeting

23. The Consultative Committee accepted with appreciation the gracious offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting in 2012. The date and venue would be communicated at a later date.

G. Any Other Business

24. No other business items were raised.

H. Concluding Session

25. The Alternate Chairperson, Ms. L. M. Vas, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in her closing statement expressed her thanks to the distinguished delegates and observers for the excellent contributions made by them for the successful

conclusion of the deliberations. She also thanked the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM and their respective staff for all the arrangements made in connection with the Meeting. The copy of the statement is attached as **Annex XII**.

26. The Deputy Chairperson on behalf of all delegates and observers thanked the Government of India for its gracious hospitality. He thanked the Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM, Chairpersons and the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and their staff for their dedication and professionalism in conducting the activities of the Colombo Plan and the excellent arrangements made for the

Meeting. In conclusion, he invited all delegates and observers to Indonesia for the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting to be held in 2012. The copy of his statement is attached as **Annex XIII**.

27. The Consultative Committee expressed its deep appreciation for the excellent arrangements and for the generous hospitality extended by the Government of India. It also appreciated the outstanding services provided by the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting Secretariat under the direction of Dr. Alok Sheel and the invaluable support provided by the Colombo Plan Secretariat under the able leadership of the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

Highlights



Lighting the oil lamp by: H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, President, Colombo Plan Council and the US Ambassador to SL and the Maldives; Hon. Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister of India; Shri Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary, India; Dato' Patricia Y. M. Chia, Secretary-General and Ms. L. M. Vas, Additional Finance Secretary of India



From left: Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM; Dato' Patricia Y. M. Chia; Shri Ashok Chawla; Hon. Pranab Mukherjee; H.E. Patricia A. Butenis and Ms. L. M. Vas



*Inaugural address by the Chief Guest,
Honourable Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee*



Vote of Thanks by Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia



The Colombo Plan 42nd CCM in progress



Delegates from observing countries and international organisations



Delegates of member countries and observers of the 42nd CCM



The Colombo Plan Cooperating Partners in India

Agenda

9 February 2010

- 1800 – 2130 Pre-Conference Meeting of Heads of Delegations followed by Dinner hosted by the Secretary-General, the Colombo Plan Secretariat

10 February 2010

- 0900 Registration of delegates
- 1030 – 1035 Lighting of the lamp by the Chief Guest, Honourable Finance Minister of India, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee
- 1035 – 1040 Welcome address by Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM
- 1040 – 1055 Inaugural address by the Chief Guest, Honourable Pranab Mukherjee
- 1055 – 1100 Release of Compendium titled : "A Legacy of Excellence: The Story of the Colombo Plan", by the Finance Minister
- 1100 – 1110 Vote of Thanks by Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Secretary-General, the Colombo Plan Secretariat
- 1110 – 1130 Tea Break
- 1130 – 1135 Election of Chairman
- 1135 – 1145 Chairman's acceptance speech by Mr. Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary, Government of India
- 1145 – 1155 Response from H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, US Ambassador to Sri Lanka and Maldives and President, Colombo Plan Council
- 1155- 1205 Election of Deputy Chairman
Appointment of Drafting Committee
Recognition of Observers
Adoption of the Agenda
Announcement and Working Arrangements
- 1205 – 1215 Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009
- 1215- 1225 Annual Work Plan of the Colombo Plan 2010
- 1225 – 1235 Reports & Recommendations of the First Meeting of the Colombo Plan Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons

1235 – 1245	Annual Reports of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009
1245 – 1315	Pledges of Voluntary Funds/Technical Cooperation Scheme
1315 – 1415	Lunch
1415 – 1430	Presentation by Mr. Govind Mohan, Joint Secretary, DEA on the Special Theme Paper on Public- Private Partnership – Indian Experience in Structuring, Implementation and Financing
1430 – 1445	Question & Answers and Supplementary Observations on the Theme Paper
1445- 1600	Statement by Observers
1600 – 1620	Tea Break
1620 – 1800	Country Presentations
1800	Conclusion of the First Day Proceedings
2000	Dinner hosted by Mr. Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary and Chairman of the 42nd CCM

11 February 2010

0930 – 1130	Country Presentations (Continue)
1130 – 1230	Approval of the Record of Conclusions
1230 – 1250	Other Business: Date and Venue of next CCM
1250 – 1300	Closing Remarks by Ms. L. M. Vas, Additional Secretary and Alternate Chairperson of the 42nd CCM
1300	Conclusion and Lunch
1430	Delhi Tour organised by the Government of India

List of Delegates

Member Countries

Afghanistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. H.E. Dr. Nazir Ahmad Shahidi Deputy Minister Ministry of Economy Kabul Islamic Republic of Afghanistan2. Mr. Mohammad Asef Hormat Director-General Foreign Relations Department Ministry of Economy Kabul Islamic Republic of Afghanistan3. Mr. Shahabuddin Saqib Counsellor Embassy of Afghanistan New Delhi, India
Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Mr. Mark Bailey AusAid Regional Counsellor High Commission for Australia 21, Gregory's Road Colombo 7, Sri Lanka5. Dr. Lachlan Starhan High Commission for Australia New Delhi, India
Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Mr. Ruhul Alam Siddique Minister (Political) High Commission for the People's Republic of Bangladesh EP-39, Dr. Radhakrishanan Marg Chanakypuri New Delhi-110021



	7.	Ms. Shanchita Haque First Secretary (Political) High Commission for the People's Republic of Bangladesh EP-39, Dr. Radhakrishnan Marg Chanakyapuri New Delhi-110021
Bhutan	8.	H.E. Mr. Daw Penjo Foreign Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thimphu Bhutan
	9.	Mr. Kinzang Head International Organisation Division Multilateral Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thimphu Bhutan
	10.	H.E. V. Namgyel Ambassador Royal Bhutanese Embassy Chanakyapuri New Delhi
Brunei Darussalam	11.	Ms. Hajah Pengiran Masnah Pengiran Haji Damit Assistant Director /Research Division Narcotics Control Bureau Prime Minister's Office Brunei Darussalam
	12.	Ms. Audrey Lo Siew Yung Chief Narcotics Officer II Narcotics Control Bureau Prime Minister's Office Brunei Darussalam

	13.	Mr. Sidek Ali Embassy of Brunei Darussalam New Delhi
Fiji	14.	H.E. Mr. Savenaca Kaunisela High Commissioner High Commission of Fiji New Delhi
India	15.	Mr. Ashok Chawla Finance Secretary Ministry of Finance India
	16.	Ms. L. M. Vas Additional Secretary Ministry of Finance India
	17.	Dr. Alok Sheel Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance India
	18.	Mr. Govind Mohan Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance India
	19.	Mr. J. S. Mukul Joint Secretary Ministry of External Affairs India
	20.	Mr. Sudhaker Shukla Director Ministry of Finance India
	21.	Mr. Chaitanya Prasad Director Ministry of Finance India

Indonesia

22. Mr. Ronald Y. P. Manik
Head of International Organisation for
Developing Countries
II Division of the Directorate of the
Social Culture and International
Organisation for Developing Countries
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Indonesia
23. Mrs. Rika Kiswardani,
Acting of Head of Bureau for
Technical Cooperation, State
Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia
24. Mr. Mukhammad Fahrurazi
Head of Technical Cooperation Among
Developing Countries Division
State Secretariat of the Republic of
Indonesia
25. Mrs. Numaik B. Karo,
Head of Co-operation Division
National Narcotic Board (BNN)
Indonesia
26. Mr. Rudy Kurniady
First Secretary for Economic Affairs
Embassy of Indonesia
Colombo
Sri Lanka

Islamic Republic of Iran

27. Mr. Ahmad Jamali
Director-General for Loans,
International Organisations and
Institutions
Ministry of Economic Affairs and
Finance Organisation for Investment
Economic and Technical
Assistance of Iran (OIETAI)
15th Khordad Sq.,
Davar Avenue, Tehran
Islamic Republic of Iran

	<p>28. Mr. Hossein Badami Expert Office of Loans, International Organisations and Institutions Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Organisation for Investment Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI) 15th Khordad Sq., Davar Avenue, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran</p> <p>29. Mr. Seyed Molemi Embassy of Islamic Republic of New Delhi India</p>
Japan	<p>30. H.E. Mr. Hideaki Doumichi Ambassador of Japan Embassy of Japan New Delhi</p> <p>31. Mr. Keizo Takewaka Minister Embassy of Japan New Delhi</p> <p>32. Mr. Yukihiro Fukuda Counsellor Embassy of Japan New Delhi</p> <p>33. Mr. Daiki Seumitsu First Secretary Embassy of Japan New Delhi</p> <p>34. Ms. Ayako Kosegaki Official International Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan</p>

Korea	<p>35. Mr. Han Gwang-Sup Charge d' Affaires Embassy of Korea New Delhi</p> <p>36. Mr. Chun Sung Hwan First Secretary Embassy of Korea New Delhi</p> <p>37. Ms. Park Mi-Seol Second Secretary Embassy of Korea Colombo, Sri Lanka</p>
Lao PDR	<p>38. H.E. Ly Bounkham Ambassador Embassy of Lao PDR New Delhi</p>
Malaysia	<p>39. Ms. Norani Ibrahim Director, Corporate Services and International Section Economic Planning Unit Prime Minister's Department Putrajaya, Malaysia</p>
Maldives	<p>40. H.E. Ali Hussain Didi High Commissioner High Commission of the Republic of Maldives 25, Melbourne Avenue Colombo 4, Sri Lanka</p>
Myanmar	<p>41. H.E. Kyi Thein Ambassador Embassy of Myanmar New Delhi</p> <p>42. Mr. Ba Hla Aye Deputy Chief of Mission Embassy of Myanmar New Delhi</p>

	43.	Mr. Ye Minn Thein First Secretary Embassy of Myanmar New Delhi
Nepal	44.	Mr. Yuba Raj Pandey Secretary National Planning Commission Secretariat Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
	45.	Mr. Pushpa Lal Shakya Joint Secretary National Planning Commission Secretariat Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
	46.	Mr. Kedar Bahadur Adhikari Minister (Economics) Embassy of Nepal New Delhi, India
Pakistan	47.	Mr. Naeem Anwar Minister (Trade) High Commission of Pakistan New Delhi, India
	48.	Mr. Syed Mohammad Fawad Sher First Secretary High Commission of Pakistan New Delhi, India
Papua New Guinea	49.	H.E. Tarcisus A. Eri High Commissioner High Commission of PNG New Delhi, India
Philippines	50.	H.E. Zenaida Tacorda-Rabago Ambassador Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines House No.17, Road 7, Baridhara, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh



	51.	Ms. Maria Jocelyn Tirol-Ignacio Director Office for United Nations and Other International Organisations Department of Foreign Affairs Manila, Philippines
Singapore	52.	Mr. Gabriel Liow Assistant Director Technical Co-operation Directorate Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore
	53.	Ms. Mindy Low Officer Technical Co-operation Directorate Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore
Sri Lanka	54.	Mr. Ariyasena Sooriyagoda Director/Technical Assistance Division Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance and Planning Colombo, Sri Lanka
	55.	Ms. Yasoja Gunasekara Director Economic Affairs Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Colombo, Sri Lanka
Thailand	56.	H.E. Mr. Thinakorn Kanasuta Ambassador Royal Thai Embassy Colombo, Sri Lanka
	57.	H.E. Mr. Krit Krsichitti Ambassador Royal Thai Embassy New Delhi, India

	<p>58. Ms. Suchada Thaibuntha Deputy Director-General Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>59. Mr. Tirath Viputikulvart Development Cooperation Officer International Organisations and Partnership Branch Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>60. Ms. Pornthip Jaisan Development Cooperation Officer International Organisations and Partnership Branch Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>61. Mr. Parinthorn Apiyanunt First Secretary Royal Thai Embassy New Delhi, India</p>
<p>United States of America</p>	<p>62. Mr. Thomas Browne, Jr. Director Criminal Justice Programs Division Bureau for International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs (INL/C/CJ) 1800 G Street, N.W. Suite 2107 U.S. Department of State Washington, D.C. 20223, U.S.A.</p> <p>63. Mr. Kenneth A. Kero-Mentz Commercial Attache* and Economic Officer Embassy of the United States of America 210, Galle Road, Colombo 3 Sri Lanka</p>

Vietnam

64. H.E. Mr. Vu Quang Diem
Ambassador
Embassy of Vietnam
New Delhi
65. Mr. Phung Trong Tuan
Counsellor
Embassy of Vietnam
New Delhi

The Colombo Plan Council

66. H.E. Ms. Patricia A. Butenis
President
Colombo Plan Council
Ambassador of the USA to Sri Lanka & Maldives

The Colombo Plan Secretariat

67. Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia
Secretary-General
68. Mr. Nguyen Cui Duc
Director
Drug Advisory Programme
69. Mr. Ibrahim bin Abdullah
Director
Programme for Private Sector Development
70. Mr. Tay Bian How
Consultant
Drug Advisory Programme
71. Ms. Chamari Priyangika Welivita
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education

72. Prof. Shyamal Majumdar
Director-General
Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education
Manila, Philippines

73. Ms. Kenneth Barientos
Executive Secretary
Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education
Manila, Philippines

Observers

Cambodia	74. H.E. Mr. Yous Makana Ambassador Royal Embassy of Cambodia New Delhi, India
European Union	75. Ms. Anne Narchal Counsellor Embassy of the European Union Golf Links New Delhi, India
France	76. Mr. Jean Leviol Minister Counsellor (Economic and Financial) Embassy of France New Delhi, India 77. Mr. Felix Amisi Mwenetomrwe Deputy Financial Attache Embassy of France New Delhi, India
Germany	78. Mr. Bernd Dünzlaff Head Economic Cooperation & Development Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany New Delhi, India

	79.	Mr. Christian Matthias Schläger Minister Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany New Delhi, India
Italy	80.	H.E. Roberto Toscano Ambassador Embassy of Italy New Delhi, India
	81.	Mr. Ugo Astuto Deputy Chief of Mission Embassy of Italy New Delhi, India
	82.	Ms. Marica Cicconi First Secretary Embassy of Italy New Delhi, India
Kuwait	83.	H.E. Sami Mohamed Al-Sulaiman Ambassador Embassy of Kuwait New Delhi, India
	84.	Mr. Khalid Al-Yassin Second Secretary Embassy of Kuwait New Delhi, India
Russia	85.	H.E. Kvgeny A.Korshunov Deputy Trade Commissioner Embassy of Russia New Delhi, India
Saudi Arabia	86.	H.E. Faisal Hassan Trad Ambassador Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia New Delhi, India

	87.	Mr. Bader A.A. Al-Qarn Administrative Officer Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia New Delhi, India
	88.	Mr. Jaji Al-Amro Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia New Delhi, India
Economic Cooperation Organisation	89.	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Yahya Maroofi Secretary-General Economic Cooperation Organisation Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Islamic Development Bank	90.	Mr. Kunrat Wirasubrata Country Manager East and Central Africa Division Islamic Development Bank Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes	91.	Ms. Cristina Albertin UNODC New Delhi, India
	92.	Ms. Neile Bansal Project Associate UNODC New Delhi

Inaugural address of the Honourable Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan

ambassador of the United States to Sri Lanka and Maldives, Ms. Patricia A. Butenis, Secretary-General of Colombo Plan Secretariat, Ms. Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Finance Secretary of India, Mr. Ashok Chawla, and other distinguished delegates and guests:

On behalf of the Government and people of India it is my proud privilege to inaugurate the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan. At the outset, I would like to welcome all the illustrious dignitaries representing member countries, observer countries and International Organisations to India to commemorate the momentous occasion of the Diamond Jubilee year of the Colombo Plan that coincides with the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting.

As a founder member, India has always been a strong supporter of the Colombo Plan initiative and an active participant. It is pertinent to mention that the second ministerial meeting of the plan was organised in India in 1953. Opening the ministerial, then Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru endorsed the need for an imaginative approach towards addressing the problems of the underdeveloped countries of South and South-East Asia. He suggested that while effective steps should be taken for economic development and for promoting social justice in the region, both donor and recipient countries should adopt a flexible approach, and I [quote] 'we are approaching this problem practically and not dogmatically always taking into account that we have to go ahead and we have to render social justice'. [unquote] Social justice as a guiding philosophy has been deeply embedded

in India's developmental strategy of inclusive growth that India has pursued ever since it attained independence.

As a founder member, India has always taken a lead in promoting the cause of collective self-reliance among Colombo Plan member countries. Spelling out the strategic vision of the Colombo Plan initiative, the then Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi in her inaugural address to the 22nd CCM in 1972 stated, and I [quote] 'The Colombo Plan represents a joint attempt of countries with differing systems to help one another in the fight against economic backwardness. That is why we have valued our membership of the Colombo Plan and have actively participated in its work. We have benefited. But it is gratifying that we have also been able to contribute significantly to the programmes of the Plan and to share our experience and skills with other countries of the region'. [unquote] Keeping in mind this underlying spirit of the Colombo Plan, India has up-scaled its commitment under the 'Technical Cooperation Scheme' even in the face of economic problems, such as recent global financial crisis. We have been actively engaged with the initiative from the beginning, and our endeavour would be to continue in the role of an effective partner of the Colombo Plan.

The Consultative Committee Meeting is being hosted in India again after a gap of 38 years. India last hosted the 22nd CCM way back in 1972. Since then India's economic and social environment has undergone a major transformation that has brought about a major change in our attitudes to growth and development. From a growth rate of around 3%

in the first three decades after Independence, India's growth rate accelerated to 5% in the 80s and 6% in the 90s, and attained a trend rate of nearly 9% in the 5 year period preceding the global financial crisis.

With growing success comes rising expectation, responsibilities and new risks. The growing integration of the Indian economy with the rest of the world has created new opportunities. It has however also brought new challenges and made the task of sustaining high growth more challenging. The recent global financial crisis is a good case in point. Along with all other economies, India too was forced to downgrade its growth projections. Despite the stresses, India has been able to withstand the recessionary trend better than most other economies and is a front runner in leading the global recovery process. The Economic Survey 2008-09 had indicated that the upper bound of growth in real GDP for the year 2009-10 could be around 7.75 per cent. With the latest GDP data on 2009-10 indicating 7.9 per cent growth in the second quarter, the growth outlook for the next two quarters and for the whole year is expected to be in the upper bound range of most predictions for the Indian economy. The Advance Estimates released by CSO on 8/02/2010, for 2009-10, have placed growth in real GDP at 7.2 percent as compared to 6.7 percent in 2008-09.

The performance of the Indian economy in the current global economic scenario indicates its basic resilience based on a virtuous cycle of rising domestic demand and growth. It also vindicates the timely policy measures taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse impact of the financial crisis on India and the positive response of all stakeholders and partners in development. We need to keep this momentum going by infusing and sustaining large investments in infrastructure, both physical and

social, in an environmentally sustainable manner. This, in turn, requires continuous flow of capital and institution building. Side by side, to reach the objectives of inclusive growth, we have to continuously work towards strengthening the social welfare net and upgrading the skills of our workforce.

Rising domestic savings and investment and a nationwide emphasis on skill up gradation and skill development gives us the confidence that we can push growth rates even higher as to fully leverage our demographic dividend. We are, however, also aware that adequate quality infrastructure has a critical role to play in sustaining high growth rates. It is estimated that investment required in the infrastructure sector would be of the order of US dollars 200 billion during the 5 year period between 2010-12. It is very clear that such huge funds can be mobilized without effective public private partnerships. In addition to freeing Government resources to expand investment in core areas where returns are low but are nevertheless necessary from the viewpoint of public policy, PPPs are expected to bring in private sector capital, expertise and efficiency in operation and maintenance of the infrastructure, thereby also improving both the quantity and quality of public service delivery. I am glad that Public Private Partnerships has been chosen as the theme of the 42nd CCM.

For the public private partnership initiative to succeed, it is a necessary to remove prevalent constraints in the form of policy and regulatory gaps, inadequate availability of long term finance, management capacity and inadequate shelf of bankable infrastructure projects. We are making our best efforts to create an environment congenial for fostering public private partnerships and though much work needs to be done our endeavours are beginning to bear fruit. There are currently about 450

jects being implemented in various parts of country with an estimated project cost of US\$ 47.7 billion. India is prepared to share its experience and best practices with, and learn from the experiences of, our other Colombo Plan partners.

I am pleased to announce that following the inaugural address I would be releasing a compilation prepared by the Colombo Plan Secretariat titled, "A Legacy of Excellence: The Story of the Colombo Plan". I have glanced through the contents of this excellent document and compliment the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan Dato' Patricia and her team for their unstinted effort in giving shape to this important document that I am sure would be regarded as a key reference document on the Colombo Plan initiative and various activities associated with it. While the document traces the history of the role of the Colombo Plan in the socioeconomic development of the region over six decades of existence, I am sure with every passing year this valuable document would need updating as it would be our collective endeavour

to keep the Colombo Plan vibrant and relevant so that it continues to contribute meaningfully to the future development of the region as well.

India views the Colombo Plan as one of the oldest effective regional inter-governmental organisations for cooperative economic and social development in the Asia and the Pacific. The year 2010 heralds the beginning of the Diamond Jubilee year of an idea which has grown from strength to strength over a period of time and developed into a major South – South cooperation initiative. As a founder member of the Colombo Plan initiative, India stands committed to offering its continued support for the initiative. We look forward to constructively working towards making this prestigious and vital organisation vibrant, self reliant and effective in addressing the economic and social challenges faced by the region.

I once again extend a very warm welcome to each one of you and wish the deliberations to follow a great success.
Thank you!

Welcome address of Dr. Alok Sheel, Joint Secretary, Ministry Finance, Government of India as Secretary General of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan

Honourable Dignitaries,

At the outset I wish to place on record my deep appreciation and gratitude to all Heads of delegation of Member Countries for electing me as Secretary General of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan in the preconference meeting held last evening.

On behalf of the National Organisation Committee and Government of India, it is my proud privilege to extend a warm welcome to this august gathering representing, as it does, Member countries, observer countries and other International organisations.

India has earlier hosted two Consultative Committee Meetings, in 1953 and 1972. We are grateful to the previous host, Malaysia, and the Colombo Plan Secretariat for giving India the opportunity to host this prestigious event for the third time in the Diamond Jubilee Year of the Colombo Plan that was launched in 1950. The philosophy underlying this initiative was to promote collective self reliance, strongly advocated, inter alia, by the then Prime Minister of India, the late Jawaharlal Nehru.

I am deeply indebted to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for taking time out of his hectic Union Budget preparation schedule to inaugurate the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting. His presence here is indicative of his long standing and unequivocal support for the Colombo Plan. His association with the Colombo Plan initiative is very old indeed. I wonder how many present here are in a position to recall that he led Indian delegations to Colombo Plan

Finance Ministers' meetings way back in 1964 and 1976. It is also befitting to mention here that it was on account of his wholehearted support that we have been able to substantially enhance Colombo Plan activities sponsored by India in the recent past, including, inter alia, a special grant to the Colombo Plan Staff College Maldives for activating vocational training with a view to addressing poverty related issues. I welcome you Sir with earnest gratitude to the Meeting.

A special gratitude and warm welcome is due to Your Excellency Patricia A. Butcher, Ambassador of the United States to Sri Lanka and Maldives. Your Excellency is well acquainted with the region as she has served in various important capacities in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh since joining the Foreign Service in 1980. We are confident that your presence would provide the professional touch needed to steer the Colombo Plan to scale new heights in the near future. Thank you very much Your Excellency for being in our midst.

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome the Finance Secretary, Mr. Ashok Chawla, who has been the driving force behind the whole show, and whose words of encouragement continuously inspired us in taking up this daunting but prestigious task of hosting the 42nd CCM in right earnest. I also welcome Mr. Kaushik Basu, Chief Economic Adviser, and Mrs. Loreta Vas, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, to this meeting.

I also wish to take this opportunity to extend special thanks and a hearty welcome

to Dato' Patricia Yoon Moi Chia, Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, with whom my team and I interacted very closely, on almost daily basis, during last couple of months to chalk out organisational details of this meeting. Under her stewardship the Colombo Plan has achieved enhanced visibility and vitality.

We have always enjoyed a very close relationship with the Colombo Plan Staff College, Manila, and have effectively collaborated in all its endeavours. The dynamic leadership provided by Dr. Shyamal Majumdar has provided innovative solutions in programme design and management of resources. It is my pleasure to welcome Dr. Majumdar to this meeting.

A number of Institutes of Excellence that have been partnering the Colombo Plan in India by organizing quality training programmes are also attending this meeting, I extend to them a hearty welcome.

I also welcome my colleagues at various levels from Ministry of Finance and other Ministries of Government of India for their valuable presence and support in organising

this event. I specifically wish to make special mention of the unqualified support received from the Ministry of External Affairs without which it would have been difficult to put this show together with the desired international ambience.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the media fraternity and to thank them for turning up in large numbers to cover this extremely important event.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of this august gathering to the theme that we have very carefully chosen for this meeting: Public Private Partnerships. We would have the opportunity to discuss the theme in depth later in the day.

We welcome all delegation members and request them to take this opportunity to give us their valuable advice with a view to drawing up an action plan, more intense in terms of commitments, more specific in terms of identified training areas and associated modules and more realistic in terms of implementation within the contours of the broad mandate of the Colombo Plan.

Vote of Thanks by Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Secretary General, the Colombo Plan Secretariat

Honourable Mr. Pranab Mukharjee, Finance Minister of India, Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel greatly privileged to represent the Colombo Plan Secretariat at this 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting and to give a vote of thanks which I am sure is shared by all, to the Honourable Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the Chief Guest, for his brilliant Opening remarks and launching of our Colombo Plan Book, "A Legacy of excellence: The Story of the Colombo Plan"

I am delighted to be here and hope that this meeting will further strengthen the bilateral and multilateral relations among our Colombo Plan member countries, bringing together a cohesive regional network that has existed for the past 6 decades.

The Honourable Finance Minister has highlighted the fine achievements of India since it last hosted the 22nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting in 1972. That India has progressed and transformed into a major economic powerhouse that it is today is a tribute to its leadership and far-sighted development strategies. The Colombo Plan is happy that it had assisted in this huge advancement through its infrastructure, education and industrial projects which were implemented in those early years.

The fine contributions of the Colombo Plan in the development of the Asia-Pacific has long been recognised. It could be said that the Colombo Plan was given a reincarnation in 1995, when it came back from the verge of extinction, with a revitalised new structure. This

"rebirth" was not forced upon member countries, neither was it an act of random occurrence. It happened with the full agreement and support of all member countries which recognised that the Colombo Plan could and should do more.

The increasing participation in various programmes the Colombo Plan has implemented during the past 15 years since restructured bears testimony to the continuing relevance of the Colombo Plan. Last year, the Colombo Plan trained 1,736 individuals from both public, parastatal, private sectors and civil society. While all developing member countries benefited from these Colombo Plan training activities, the highest number of beneficiaries came from the Philippines, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia.

The South-south Cooperation approach of the Colombo Plan has also garnered support from emerging donor member countries. The Colombo Plan has a unique feature that there is no longer a traditional separation between donors and recipients in the Colombo Plan since all member countries voluntarily contribute to the programming according to their capacities. We see emerging countries providing voluntary contributions through both lump-sum payments and also through in-kind contributions in local currency as well as resource persons for the hosting of technical cooperation activities within the Colombo Plan.

Quite obviously the financial turnaround of the nations of the Asia-Pacific region today is one of their greatest challenges and consequently, financial resources are particularly scarce for multinational international technical cooperation. The Colombo Plan is no different

from others international organisations in facing this funding constraint. However, while having money is important, it is even more important to have good ideas. Only when there are creative ideas, will there be an opportunity to find the financial backing.

Therefore, with this in mind, the Colombo Plan has sought the advice of a group of Eminent Persons who put their heads together to come up with the Report and Recommendations of the Advisory Committee. I hope that this august assembly of our member countries will allow the Colombo Plan to explore these new ideas and move towards a strategic future. It has always been true that in life the only constant is change. In the years ahead, I believe that the Colombo Plan will always need to change to continuously make itself an organisation that is needed to perform a relevant role in the Asia-Pacific region. I suspect that such changes will need to be faster and more furious than ever before.

While developed countries have poured billions of dollars of aid and loans into certain developing countries in a single-minded attempt to help these countries, this has not worked out. It is necessary to put a human face to this aid. That is what the Colombo Plan is focusing on – the capacity-building of those individuals at the forefront of their own development. With the training provided, they can take ownership of their countries' development. So the Colombo Plan which started as an "experiment in development cooperation" is as relevant today as it was 60 years ago.

The Colombo Plan exists for a number of unique reasons. It is one of the few international

organisations which is transcends several subregion in scope, from the East to SEA, SAARC, West Asia and the Pacific countries. Amongst its members are some of the most dynamic member countries in the world. Member countries can choose either to make use of the potential of the Colombo Plan or let it go to waste.

In many countries of the South, we are talking of Smart Partnerships. For want of a better term, the Colombo Plan would like to promote this term. Smart Partnership simply means a partnership which benefits both or all partners as the case may be. Obviously, some partnerships do not benefit partners fairly. The partnership between developing and developed member countries do not result in a fair distribution of benefits. But it is not a zero sum game. This is where regional cooperation and goodwill, better relations and regional stability are values which are difficult to monetize to justify member countries' assistance and support to other member countries. Smart partnership is smart also because it helps hasten the development of the poorer partner, which in turn contributes towards the continued well-being of the other partner. This is what the Colombo Plan aims to do more of in the future. Smart partnerships for the 21st century.

May I convey the appreciation of the Colombo Plan Secretariat to Honourable Minister and your officials in the Ministry of Finance for the excellent organisation of this meeting and for the warm and gracious hospitality and kindness of the Government of India.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary-General.

Acceptance Speech of the Finance Secretary, H.E. Shri Ashu Chawla on his election as Chairperson of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to accept the honour of presiding over the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan. India shares warm and cordial relations with all the countries assembled here.

Let me at the outset extend my congratulations to the Colombo Plan President, H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, for her effective leadership of the Colombo Plan at a critical stage when the organisation is looking to purposefully reorient its activities. I am confident that, through her dedicated efforts, the Colombo Plan would grow from strength to strength and continue to work towards realising its cherished goal of collective development, appropriately captured in its motto "**Planning Prosperity Together**".

The Colombo Plan has witnessed a major shift in its mandate over time. The founding fathers of the initiative had envisaged that the Plan would deal with issues related to the systemic and orderly economic development of the member countries by way of aid flow from six identified industrialised partner countries namely, Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the USA. The assistance was to be negotiated bilaterally on a government-to-government basis, in accordance with the agreed policy framework. However, over the years the inter-se priority among the agreed objectives has changed considerably. The primary objective of the Colombo Plan now is to enhance the skill level among technical personnel, managers and policy makers in countries of the Colombo

Plan so that highly qualified and trained human resources are available to administer and manage economic activities in member countries.

Over time, the relative support provided by developed countries has dwindled in terms of both programmes offered and commitment of funds. The Colombo Plan is now increasingly emerging as a key South-South Cooperative initiative and exploiting in-house capabilities in fostering and sustaining capacity building in developing countries. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all Member countries to continuously work towards identifying the best practices available among themselves and to put in place effective mechanisms for disseminating this amongst stakeholders.

This is an opportune time to underscore India's commitment to becoming an international education and training hub. India offers low cost and high quality solutions for human resource development. A recent survey carried out by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in several large cities reported that at the time of the survey over 41,200 international students were enrolled with various Institutes located in these cities. The all India figure is expected to be higher still. We were able to attain this largely due to the efforts put in by participating educational and training institutes in providing training modules of excellence in a cost effective manner. I am happy to note that some of these institutes are present here with us today.

India actively participates in all activities of the Colombo Plan. In the current fiscal year i.e., 2009-2010, India has committed funds for

strengthening the vocational training needs aimed at addressing poverty related issues in the Asia-Pacific region. We have increased the number of Colombo Plan lecturers to be deputed to various institutes located in Bhutan from 13 to 30. We have fully adopted 60 training slots to be placed under four training modules designed to address the problems related to small and medium enterprises and Information Technology. One such course has recently concluded and currently two other courses are in progress. We intend to further increase the number of slots and training modules in the financial year 2010-11.

At present there is perhaps some lack of synergy in the programmes being offered by individual participating countries. I am also given to understand that the feedback mechanism for making the training programme more effective is not being accorded due importance. There is an urgent need to carry out appraisal on the effectiveness of ongoing Colombo Plan training programmes. In order to convert the training modules offered into a serious skill up-gradation exercise, it is imperative to tailor them to suit the requirements of participating individual countries. Apart from the modules themselves, it is also imperative that the institutes of excellence offering such modules are carefully selected. Thus focus should be on the qualitative aspect of the training instead of simply counting and enhancing the numbers.

Keeping in view the multiplier effect associated with 'Training of Trainers Programmes', the countries participating in the Colombo Plan also need to evolve training modules focussed on meeting the training requirement of trainers so that they, in turn, can meet the growing training needs of individual countries as resource persons in subsequent rounds. It must be recognised that technical training and skill up gradation is an ongoing

exercise and our collective effort should evolve a system that ensures equity and quality as key deliverable.

Most countries in the region are struggling to deal with challenges related to widespread poverty, universalisation of education and development of technical manpower so as to reap the advantage of the demographic dividend. To effectively address these issues, we have together evolved a collaborative approach through the illustrious institution of the Colombo Plan and its sister organisation, the Colombo Plan Staff College, Manila. We should continue to support these with utmost sincerity and shared sense of purpose. There are also a number of emerging challenges whose effective redressal calls for the collective wisdom and concrete action from member countries. For instance, in the wake of financial volatility, effective Macro-prudential management has become an essential prerequisite. In this context, Indian best practices may be of relevance to countries in the region. The International financial crisis has conclusively demonstrated the need for a sensitive tackling of the financial market and its regulatory framework, and to anchor these firmly to the needs of the real economy. We offer to work with the Colombo Plan Secretariat, the financial regulators and institutes in designing suitable modules with a view to capacity building in specific areas related to financial market management and regulation.

India is proud to be associated with the 'Plan' as a founder member and as an active development partner. We look forward to continuing our cooperation with the Colombo Plan in the years to come. I once again thank the illustrious dignitaries present for reposing their faith in me by electing me chairperson of the 42nd CCM. I look forward to the deliberations and a successful outcome of the meeting.

Response from Ambassador Patricia A. Butenis, the Colombo Plan Council President, to the Chairman, H.E. Ashok Chawla's Acceptance Speech

Your Excellency, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure to be part of the 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, which is graciously hosted by the Government of India for the third time in the long history of the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation for your words of welcome and for your acceptance of the challenging task to be the Chair of the CCM. Since taking over as President of the Colombo Plan Council in November, 2009, I have been impressed with the range of issues the Colombo Plan tackles and the high degree of interest its members display at each of our Council meetings. With all the diverging interests and abundant needs in the region, achieving consensus is not always easy, but it is always necessary. I'm glad we've got the right person for the job here in New Delhi this week.

I am also pleased to note the value and results of the Colombo Plan. Since its inception, the Colombo Plan has helped change the face of Asia and enhanced the prospects of a better life for citizens across the region. The Colombo Plan started as a development cooperation experiment, and this ongoing "give and take" attitude characterises the Colombo Plan's work today. Indeed, one can characterise the Colombo

Plan as an "expertise transfer" organisation.

The Colombo Plan is now at a crossroad and we need the spirit of understanding and cooperation to continue here in New Delhi and beyond. Donor country financial contributions are decreasing, and the breadth and range of recipient country needs is increasing and changing. We are fortunate that a group of Eminent Persons came together in October to develop ideas for a way forward. Their recommendations merit our careful consideration. It is now up to us to reach consensus on the direction we want to take. The Colombo Plan must continue to play a creative and positive role as a catalyst in the development paradigm, where inter-region and intra-regional ties and friendships will continue to be the bedrock of cooperation. We must—and will—continue to work together through the Colombo Plan, to help build a strong and prosperous region.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your leadership. Your thought-provoking introduction of the tasks at hand gives us a clear direction for our discussion. And as those discussions are time limited, I'm happy to set an example of brevity by concluding my comments. I wish all in attendance a very successful CCM.

Thank you.

42ND COLOMBO PLAN CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

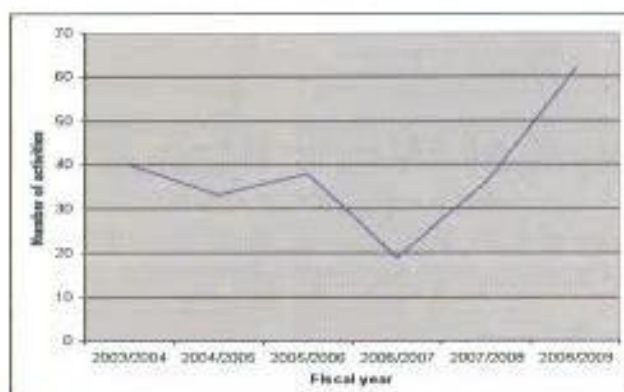


DATO' PATRICIA YOON-MOI CHIA
SECRETARY-GENERAL
THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

Annual Work Plan 2010

- The CPS was highly motivated by the overall success of its programme implementation in 2009.
- Training Needs of member countries were identified in the Needs Assessment Survey in 2007 and Focal Point Desk Officers Meeting in August 2009.
- The Advisory Committee while discussing future strategies, highlighted that CP programmes have to be adjusted to meet the newly identified areas of relevance. More emphasis should be given to address social issues identified in the MDGs eg primary education, gender empowerment, child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS, human security, malaria and other diseases, etc.

The following chart shows the significant increase in the programme activities of the Secretariat.



Number of activities and participants in the CP Programmes

Programme	2008		2009		2010 (tentative)	
	Activities	No. of participants	Activities	No. of participants	Activities	No. of participants
PPA & Env	15	135	16	160	16	215
PPSD	9	127	9	122	15	221
LTSP	4	13	6	17	6	46
DAP	23	1164	26	1437	43	1680
Total	51	1439	57	1736	80	2162

Important areas covered :

PPA & Env

- Public Governance
- IT Management
- Strategic Management
- Science and Mathematics Educators Training
- Banking
- Gene-based Technology for Research in Biotechnology
- Poverty Reduction

LTSP

- IT Management
- Agriculture
- Social Sciences
- Environment (ceased in 2007)
- Diplomacy and International Relations
- Public Policy

PPSD

- Development of SMEs
- Trade facilitation
- Renewable Energy
- Women Empowerment

DAP

- Drug Prevention and Education
- Treatment, Rehabilitation and Aftercare
- Professional Certification in the Asia-Pacific region
- Drug Supply Reduction

- The CPS will continue to collaborate with its existing as well as new partners in organizing all the above mentioned activities.
- The CPS looks forward to more member countries becoming donors and implementing partners and also continue their strong commitment to achieve the objectives under different programmes.

**Report of the First Meeting of
the Colombo Plan Advisory
Committee of Eminent Persons,
28-30 October 2009**

Recommendations made by the Advisory Committee are aimed at increasing the efficacy, efficiency and funding capacity of the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

The Consultative Committee is therefore, requested to reach a consensus for a broad approval of the Report.

The approval of the Report does not indicate approval of all the individual recommendations.

- Recommendations will be adopted where there is consensus. The remaining recommendations will be subject to further study.

This will allow the Colombo Plan Secretariat to begin implementation of future strategies.

- New strategic areas aim to increase voluntary contributions from member countries and outside organizations - without continued reliance on the savings accrued from the US contributions to the Drug Advisory Programme.

The Colombo Plan Council at its 267th Session discussed the Report and 11 member countries submitted their written comments.

A summary on those written comments as well as comments given at the 267th Session is as follows:

No.	Recommendation	Comments
1.	Engagement of Developed Member Countries in South-South Cooperation & Identification of Potential New Membership & Partners	Generally agreed. Indonesia said that the agenda or any field of cooperation should be determined by the Colombo Plan. Pakistan wishes the principle of South-South Cooperation to continue while engaging developed member countries and new potential partners.
2.	Expansion of Membership	Generally agreed. Recommendation to increase to membership from Pacific island nations that would abide by the current Constitution.

No.	Recommendation	Comments
3.	Identification, Designing and Development of the Colombo Plan in niche areas	<p>While niche areas are critical, it should not lead to an expansion of programmes due to limited financial resources.</p> <p>The shift from economic issues to social issues was not agreed by Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka that economic issues be continued. Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Maldives requested to continue the Long-Term Scholarship Programme.</p>

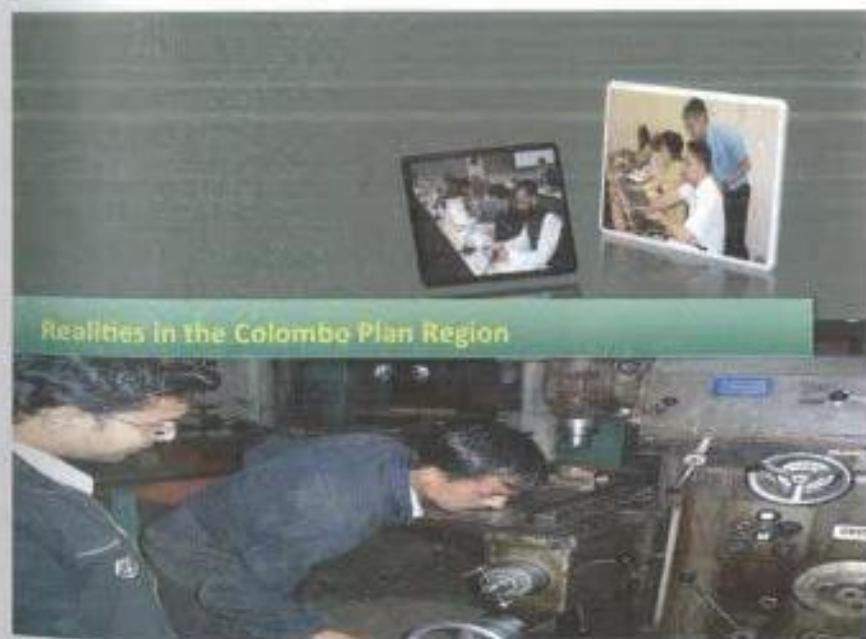
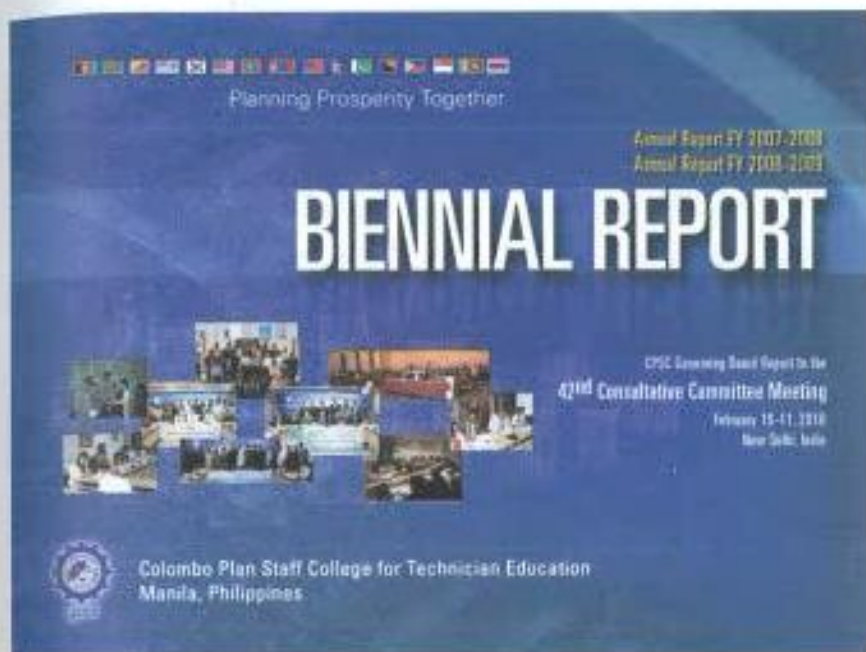
No.	Recommendation	Comments
3.	Identification, Designing and Development of the Colombo Plan in niche areas	<p>New areas recommended: agriculture and rural development, food security, human security, health and nutrition, environmental protection, trans-boundary issues and disaster management.</p> <p>Fiji and Korea recommended an impact evaluation on the programmes to identify areas of concentration, overlapping and duplication.</p> <p>Korea agreed that there should be flexibility to combine the PPA and PPSD.</p>

No.	Recommendation	Comments
4.	Fund Mobilization/New Funding Resources and How to Maximize the Existing Resources	<p>Generally agreed. Engagement of private companies should be through MoUs and not through constitutional amendments.</p> <p>Agreed that project proposals to consider the interest of partners and funding countries and also the UN Charter and UN principles, international law and relevant international conventions.</p>

No.	Recommendation	Comments
4.		<p>Agreed: A prudent level of savings of US \$ 500,000 be maintained and the balance to be used for project implementation.</p> <p>Agreed: Open recruitment or get secondments of highly qualified Advisors and International Officers from member countries.</p>

No.	Recommendation	Comments
5.	Enhancing the Visibility of the Colombo Plan	<p>All recommendations are generally agreed.</p> <p>Establishment of DAP field offices in the region to be undertaken on a need basis and with prior approval of the host countries.</p>

No.	Recommendation	Comments
6.	Administrative Changes for Internal Efficiency of the Secretariat	<p>The option to extend the term of the Secretary-General for one year on a case-by-case basis is generally agreed.</p> <p>Proposed 15% increase of the salary scale is generally accepted, with the exception of Pakistan. The USA is willing to work with the CPS to develop a competitive pay scale. Japan requested more details.</p>



Realities in the COLOMBO PLAN Region



Labor and Development patterns present that:

- ✓ TVET is in different stages of development in the CP region.
- ✓ Quality & Access to TVET are some of the primary concerns.
- ✓ Low technical competency a major obstacle in technological society.
- ✓ CP countries give high priority to TVET Agenda for competitiveness.
- ✓ Massive capacity building programs in TVET a top priority.

TVET across the COLOMBO PLAN Region



The Current TVET Landscape

- Challenged by the global financial crisis
- Needing re-orientation of agenda
- Calls for continually providing scientific & technical skills
- Needs to be dynamic rather than traditional and static

Global TVET Agenda as espoused in the UNESCO Bonn Declaration:

“Education is considered the key to effective development strategies, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) must be the master key that can alleviate poverty, promote peace, conserve the environment, improve the quality of life for all and help achieve sustainable development.” agreed among 122 experts from UNESCO member states, international and non-governmental organizations and industries in 2004 in Germany.

TVET IN FINANCIAL MELTDOWN

Overcoming Financial Meltdown through TVET

Short & long-term strategies

- Augment IED budget
- Intensification of guidance & counselling
- Turnover Technical Enterprise/mentorship programs and self-employment
- Changing mindset & values education
- Effective management & Development of TVET systems
- Multi-skills development TVET program
- Preparing for future skills demand

Mapping CPSC's Response



Major Innovations and Highlights of Operational Activities



Major Operational Highlights and Achievements

■ ■ ■ (FY 2007-2008 & 2008-2009)

- Conducted a total of **64 programs**, 36% increase from last biennium's 47 programs;
- **Benefited a total of 2,468 trainees/stakeholders** for two fiscal years, **118% increase** from last biennium's 1,076 beneficiaries;
- Generated an average percentage rating of **90.25** in regional program evaluation, consistent with positive rating in last biennium's;
- Organized a total of **15 international, national conferences, symposia, seminars, & workshop towards setting the agenda in TVET sector**; 65% increase
- Membership renewal of the Royal Thai Government, with continuous efforts to re-activate the membership of Iran, Indonesia and invite Brunei Darussalam & Vietnam
- CPSC received milestone **International Partnership Award** from UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre in TVET in Bonn, institutionalizing annual joint programs in TVET;
- Improved revenue stream and pursuit of **Five-Pronged Strategies for Financial Sustainability**.

Major Operational Highlights and Achievements (Cont'd)

■ ■ ■ (FY 2007-2008 & 2008-2009)

- Conducted the first **Joint Regional Program with Colombo Plan Secretariat on 'Entrepreneurship Development using Blue Ocean Strategy in July 2008'**
- Formulation and operationalization of the CPSC Corporate Plan 2008-2013
- Setting up of the **CPSC Innovative Blended Learning Centre**
- Developed a total of **27 Online Courses in TVET**
- Confirmed certification to ISO of CPSC's Quality Management System with zero non-conformity

Summary of Programs Conducted (FYs 2007-2008 / 2008-2009)

Types of Program	Total Number of Programs Conducted	Number of Participants
Regional Program	11	238
In-Country	21	851
Customized Program	11	158
Corporate Planning	3	58
Special Program	3	92
International Conference/Seminar/Workshop/Symposia	15	1,371
Total	64	2,468

Comparative Figure on Participation to CPSC Programs



CPSC Participants Meeting - 2008 (Regional Conference/Workshop)
Singapore, Republic of Singapore, 2008



CPSC Participants Meeting - 2007 (Regional Conference/Workshop)
Singapore, Republic of Singapore, 2007

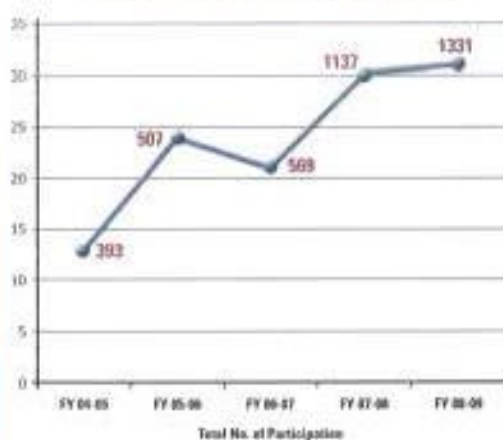


CPSC Participants Meeting - 2006 (Regional Conference/Workshop)
Singapore, Republic of Singapore, 2006



CPSC Participants Meeting - 2005 (Regional Conference/Workshop)
Singapore, Republic of Singapore, 2005

CPSC Program Participation per Annum



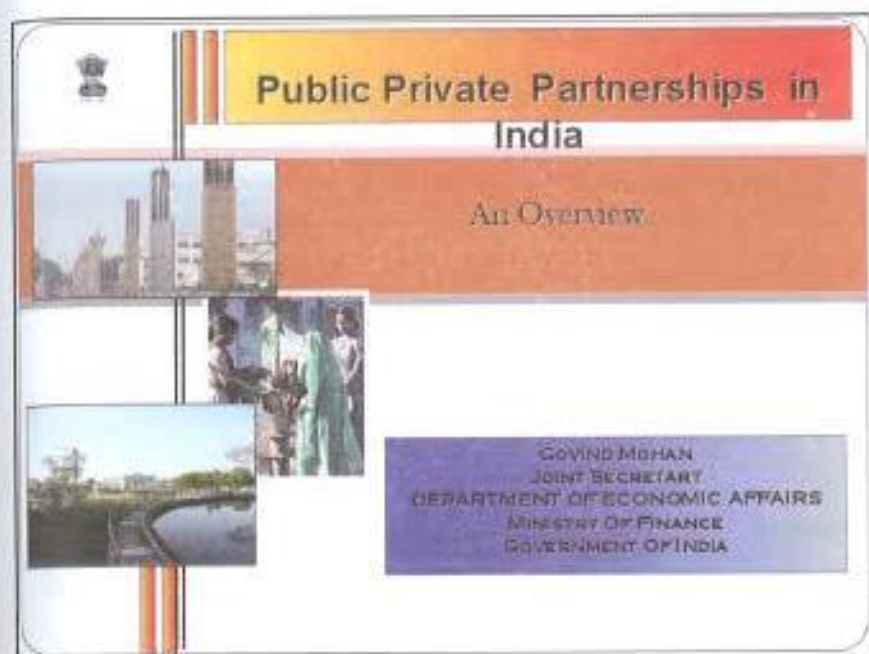
The Colombo Plan
Library

The Way Forward

- ■ ■
- Technical & Financial support for TVET **Capacity Building Program**
- Support for Secondment of Faculty in the area of TVET
- Re-orienting TVET for Sustainable Development
- Re-activating inactive members & expanding membership & south-south cooperation in TVET
- Increased synergy with the Colombo Plan Council and the Secretariat

Presented by
Prof. Shyamal Majumdar
Director-General
Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education
Manila
Philippines

Overview of Public-Private Partnerships in India

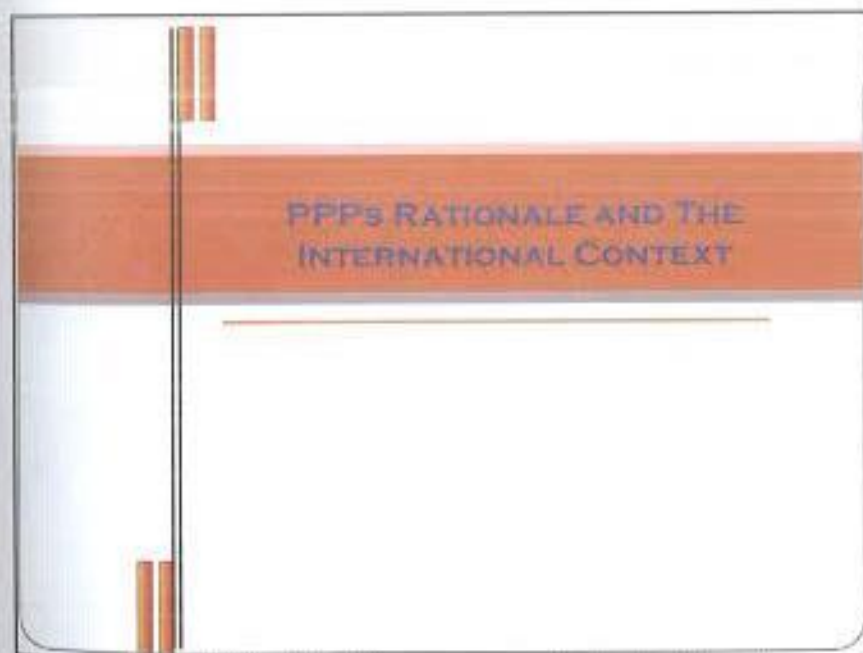


The cover features the Indian national emblem in the top left corner. The title 'Public Private Partnerships in India' is displayed in a red-to-orange gradient bar. Below it, 'An Overview' is written in a smaller font. The cover is decorated with three photographs: an industrial facility with tall chimneys, a group of people in traditional Indian attire, and a scenic view of a river with a bridge. A purple box at the bottom right contains the author's name and affiliation.

Public Private Partnerships in India

An Overview

GOVIND MOHAN
JOINT SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



The cover has a minimalist design with a white background and a vertical orange bar on the left side. The title 'PPPs Rationale and The International Context' is centered in a blue font.

PPPs RATIONALE AND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

The PPP Rationale

- Infrastructure is the backbone of an economy

- Inclusive growth
- Equitable service provision
- Sustainable growth

• How then can infrastructure and related services be developed that ensure **COVERAGE** and **ACCESSIBILITY** to the greatest number of users while fulfilling all necessary public service obligations?

• How can a limited number of **FUNDS** be best deployed to deliver maximum infrastructure?

• How can **RISK** be best managed – construction, operations, management and other risks?

• How can one ensure that assets once constructed are **SUSTAINED** over their lifetime and best managed with proper and adequate maintenance?

• How can one ensure **ACCOUNTABILITY** such that providers of services can be benchmarked for service delivery standards by the end-users?

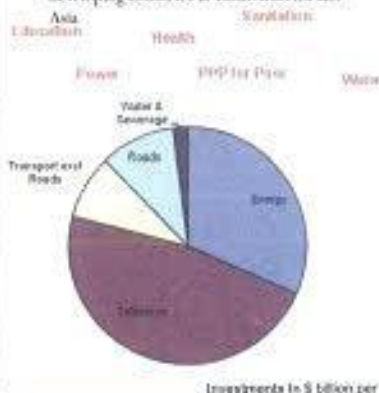
PPPs are seen as a solution for the above

International Experience

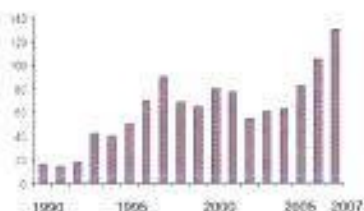
- Long experience in most of the world now with PPPs

- France and UK one of the earliest proponents
- Being utilised in most of Europe and developing countries in Latin America and Asia

France granted a concession to a private sector company in 1564 for the construction of a Canal II



Private Participation in Infrastructure Investments (billion)



Source: World Bank, 2008
Developing Countries Data

International Experience – the PPP Advantage

- **CATALYSING INVESTMENT FLOWS**
 - Leveraging public funds and resources for private investment policies into infrastructure
- **FASTER IMPLEMENTATION**
- **LIFECYCLE COST POOLIE & REDUCTION**
 - Durability of assets
- **BETTER RISK ALLOCATION**
 - Higher liability to manage the risk
- **BETTER FOCUS ON SERVICE DELIVERY & PERFORMANCE**
 - Competition and benchmarks and quality and incentives to maintain
- **BETTER ALTERNATIVE REVENUE GENERATION**
 - Usage of open markets for revenue generation to fund the private investment and pay investments
- **BETTER TECHNOLOGICAL & MANAGERIAL PRACTICES**
- **IMPROVED PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**
 - Of funds – through spending updates and/or capital expenditure into a flow of revenue payments
 - Of risks through the planning, monitoring and regulating
- **IMPROVED EFFICIENCY IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**
 - Whether funds, costs or natural resources

UK Surveys:

- Savings of 17% on the completed projects due to avoidance of cost overruns in construction phase
- 80% of PPP projects met their initial delivery times VS 20% for comparable public sector projects
- Risks of delays and overruns had effectively been transferred to the private sector

PPPs – THE INDIAN RATIONALE

Infrastructure Investments

Rapid economic growth outpaced infrastructure development and accentuated the infrastructure deficit.

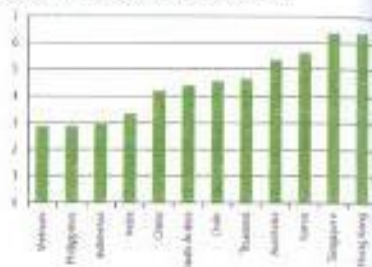
- Impacting efficiencies
- Binding constraint to growth and development

Infrastructure deficiencies cost approximately 1.5 – 2 percent GDP growth per year. Infrastructure Gap has the severest impact on the poor.

Gross Capital Formation in Infrastructure has remained at around 4% of GDP from 1997-98 to 2003-04. During 10th Plan, estimated at around 4.6% of GDP.

The 11th Plan aims to increase infrastructure investments to 9 % of GDP

Overall Infrastructure Quality Ranking



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2004-05

The 11th plan represents a point of inflection as the government aims to increase infrastructure spend as a percent of GDP from 4-5%.



Investment Needs

Sectors	US \$ billion	Sectoral Shares (%)	Sector-wise Public (%)	Sector-wise Private (%)
ELECTRICITY	150.37	30.2	73.6	26.4
ROADS	81.24	16.3	66.2	33.8
TELECOMS	65.12	13.1	73.6	26.4
RAILWAYS	62.20	12.5	83	17
PORTS	18.03	3.6	26.3	73.7
AIRPORTS	8.46	1.7	25.8	74.2
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	48.57	9.8	97.3	2.7
IRRIGATION	52.98	10.7	100	--
OTHER – Storage / Gas	10.46	2.1	50/52.4	50/17.6
TOTAL	497.55	100.0	70.8	29.2

The Key Driver for PPPs

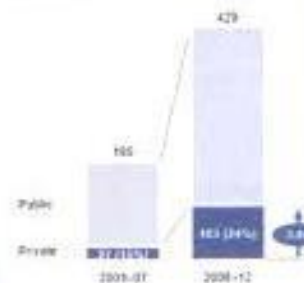
Scale of the Challenge

The private sector is expected to contribute more than 3 times as much as in the past

(Percent of total)

Planned public and private investment in core infrastructure

USD Billion



Source: Planning Commission

Ratio per sector

Percent



Private sector involvement is necessary for finance.. and for other equally important reasons

Private Finance

The USD 500 bn challenge.

Limitations of public finance are recognised.

Momentum triggered in sectors that have a large demand (Highways and Power generation)

Scaling up

Irrespective of the need for private finance, the need for scaling up makes a compelling argument.

Highways
Urban transport
Power equipment
Mining
Housing for poor

Service focus

Private sector accountability is necessary to improve service levels.

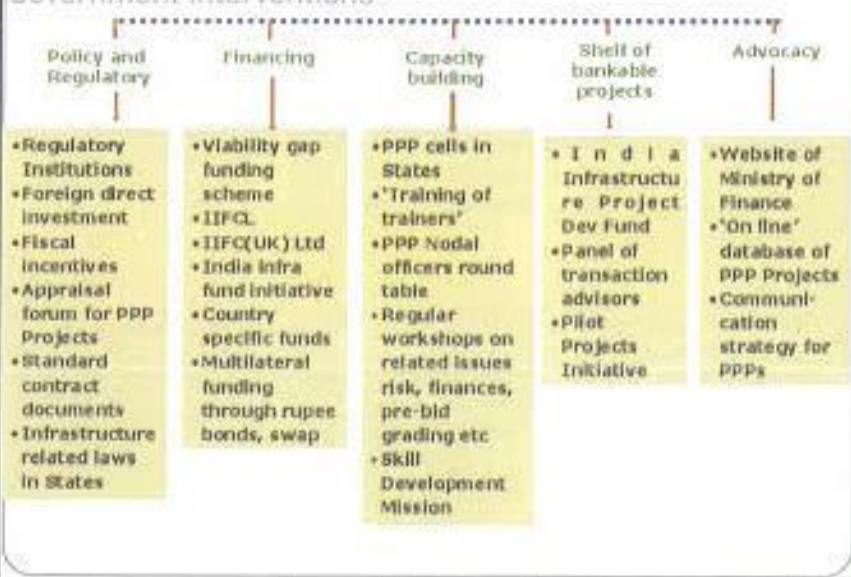
Power distribution
Water supply
Health
Education

Public Private Partnerships

Government commitment to PPP mode- Why?

- ◆ Maximizing investment and addressing budgetary constraints
- ◆ Mobilization of private capital by leveraging public investments
- ◆ Introducing cost reducing technologies
- ◆ Improved time & cost management in construction
- ◆ Targeted service provision for the poor
- ◆ Risks allocated to parties best able to manage them
- ◆ Focus on efficiencies- better operations and provision of efficient services
- ◆ Focus on lifecycle costs
- ◆ Improved maintenance and management of assets
- ◆ Affordable prices through regulation and greater competition

Government interventions



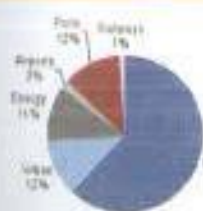
PPPs Across India



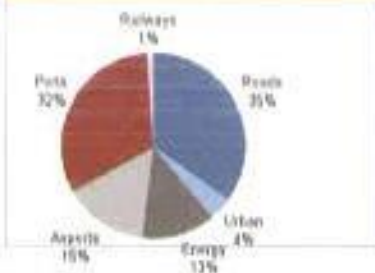
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Development Enabling Act, 2001
- ❖ Assam Policy on Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure Development
- ❖ Bihar Infrastructure Development Enabling Act, 2006
- ❖ Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act, 1999 and Gujarat Infrastructure Development (Amendment) Act, 2006
- ❖ Karnataka State Infrastructure Development Enabling Act, 2001
- ❖ Orissa Public Private Partnership Policy 2007
- ❖ Punjab Infrastructure (Development & Regulation) Act 2002
- ❖ Goa Policy on Public Private Partnership
- ❖ Guidelines for Public Private Partnership Projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme

PPP momentum so far

Private Participation – Number of Projects



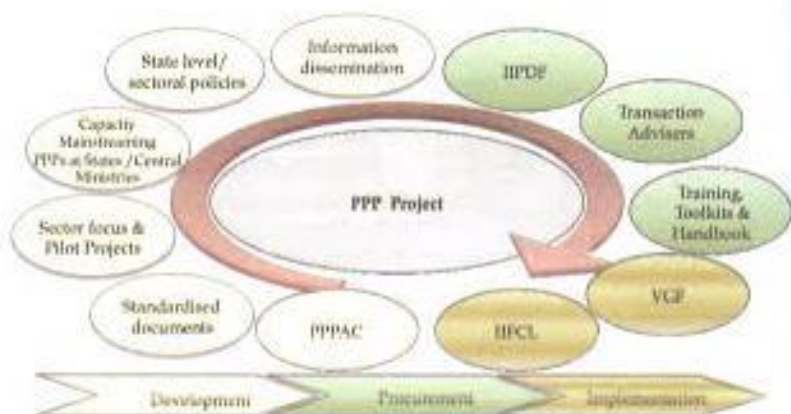
Private Participation – Quantity of Investment



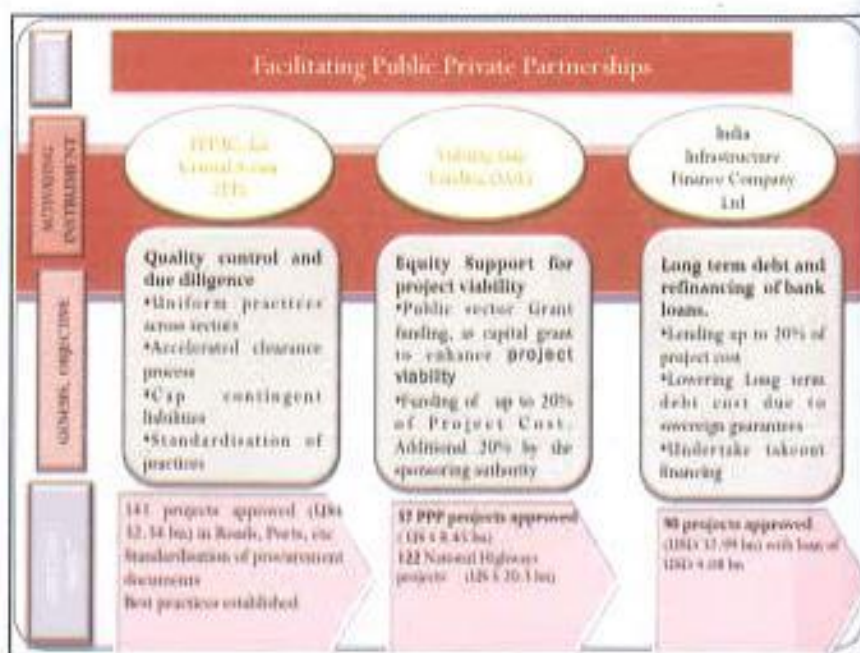
Data for all PPP projects up to December 2008. Excludes infrastructure services, rail and gas, and power generation projects

- Ports and roads have shown momentum in spread as well as size
- Relative to potential, the impact on airports is high

Impact : Specific Interventions



Facilitating Public Private Partnerships



Facilitating Public Private Partnerships

Public
Commitment
(PC)Supporting Project
development costs

- Up to 75% of project development cost supported under IPDF
- Encourage transparent procurements
- Ensure well structured projects

25 project proposals granted in-principle/final approval with total project development cost of Rs.27.18 crore and IPDF assistance of Rs. 20.38 crore

Need of transparent
procurementEnsure transparency &
accountability

- Streamline procurement, enable fast access, provision of quality transaction management services from qualified firms having skills and experience to provide commercial/ financial and legal services

Encouraged wide spread development of PPPs in diverse sectors by state and local level governments

Pilot Project
InitiativeEncouraging PPPs in
challenging Sectors

- ADB Government of India Initiative
- Support entire cost of project development
- Encourage administrative push for projects in challenging sectors
- Hand hold and advise public entity in structuring projects
- Success in first few projects will trigger demand pull

Over 10 projects
Initial projects across key sectors
Water Supply & Sanitation,
Primary Education,
Healthcare rural dev,
tourism

Building Capacity to engage in PPPs

◆ Establishing and **Strengthening PPP Cells** at States and Central Ministries

- ✓ Building capacity at State / CLM level
- ✓ Supporting pilot projects
- ✓ Building enabling frameworks: Advocacy, Policy development, developing templates for urban sector, infrastructure need gap studies
 - ✓ Development of websites and project databases
 - ✓ Framework of MIS
 - ✓ Capacity building initiatives – policy makers, departments and municipalities
 - ✓ Sectoral studies and status papers

◆ **National Programme** on Capacity Building for PPPs

- ◆ Developing Online sector specific toolkits, Standard templates, risk frameworks, contingent liability framework
- ◆ Framework for monitoring and contract management
- ◆ Communications and advocacy
- ◆ Training programmes, sector specific workshops and experience sharing

Information Dissemination

www.pppinindia.com exclusively devoted to PPP policies/ programmes/ initiatives in the States and Central Ministries.

An online database www.pppindia.com provides information on over 450 PPP projects in the country.



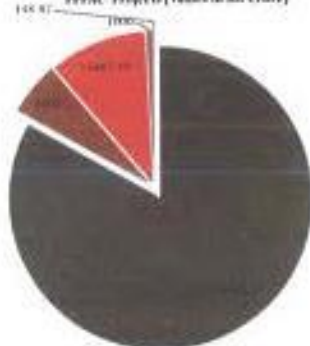
Key messages

- PPPs are necessary for finance, to achieve scale and to improve service efficiency
- The momentum in India is confined to sectors where there is clarity, a clear revenue model and a project pipeline
- The Govt initiatives are expanding the impact in difficult sectors
- Achieving the scale is the next relevant challenge

PPPAC : Clearance of central sector projects

- 141 projects granted approval
- Quality of projects
- Generic decisions /best practices established.

PPPAC Projects (Values in Rs. Crore)



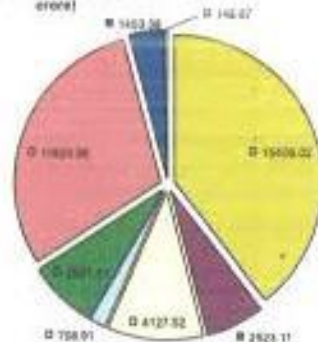
Highways (129 ; 81.32%)	Railways (4 ; 5.71%)
Ports (14 ; 10.99%)	Coal Activities (2 ; 0.67%)
Tourism (1 ; 0.10%)	

Back

VGF : Capital grant for enhancing project viability

- 57 PPP projects granted approval with a total project cost of Rs. 38,914.2 crore with VGF support of Rs. 7357.39 crore
- The bidding process has been completed for 20 PPP projects.
- 9 projects received negative grant/revenue share (2 are expected to come back)
- Rs. 94.47 crore VGF disbursed

Viability Gap Funding Projects (Values in Rs. crore)



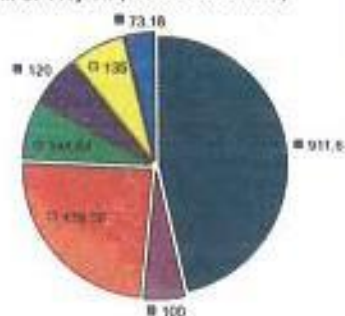
Andhra Pradesh (8 ; 39.09%)	Bihar (3 ; 5.485%)
Odisha (7 ; 10.67%)	Karnataka (3 ; 1.82%)
West Bengal (9 ; 7.31)	Maharashtra (19 ; 29.87)
Rajasthan (9 ; 3.79%)	West Bengal (5 ; 0.38%)

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IIPDF : Project development support

- 27 project proposals granted in-principle/final approval with total project development cost of Rs.27.18 crore and IIPDF assistance of Rs. 20.38 crore.
- Rs.3.43 crore had been disbursed under the Scheme.

IIPDF Projects (Values in Rs. Lakhs)



Andhra Pradesh (4 : 46.5%)	Bihar (1 : 5.10%)
Karnataka (10 : 24.28%)	Madhya Pradesh (4 : 7.38)
Maharashtra (1.5 : 5.12)	Rajasthan (1 : 0.88%)
Uttarakhand (1 : 3.37%)	

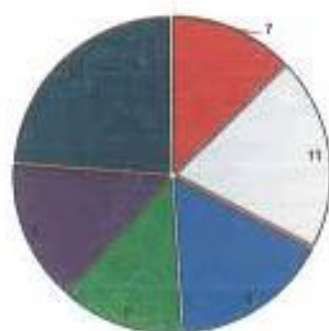
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Panel of Transaction Advisers

Facilitating Selection of consultant through transparent bidding process

Sector Wise Breakup of Request

- A panel of eleven Transaction Advisers notified
- Since its notification in July 2008, the panel members received 200 requests for proposals.

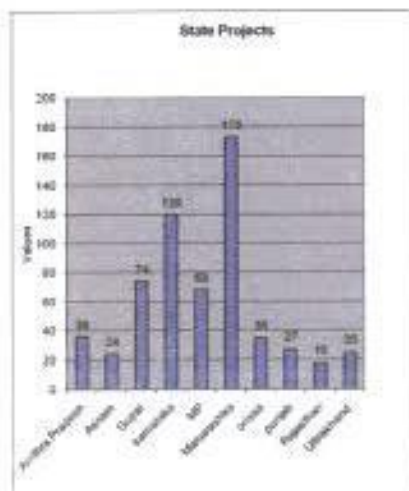


Real Estate	Health	Ports
Roads	Tourism	Urban

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Mainstreaming PPPs at states and CLMs

- DEA initiative supported through ADB TAa (4993,4890) for strengthening PPP Cells in the Centre and States
- PPP Cells in 16 states, 8 central ministries and DEA
 - 21 PPP specialists
 - 18 MIS experts
 - Legal Panel of 10 law firms
- Activities and emerging outcomes:
 - ✓ Due diligence for projects
 - ✓ Development of websites and project databases
 - ✓ Framework of MIS
 - ✓ Capacity building initiatives - policy makers, departments and municipalities
 - ✓ Advocacy - Maharashtra, Orissa, TN + Kerala, Uttarakhand
 - ✓ Policy - Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, MP, Maharashtra
 - ✓ Other studies - developing templates for urban sector, infrastructure need gap studies
 - ✓ Sectoral studies and status papers



STATE SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Andhra Pradesh

- PPP Policy
- Guidelines
- Incorporation of PPP cell as a society
- Infrastructure Vision Document 2030

Assam

- One of the five states to have both the PPP policy and guidelines in place, notified through the official Gazette
- Planning & Development Department has provided an initial fund of Rs. 20 Crores for project development activities. A Department of Government seeking to develop a project on PPP mode will be entitled to seek sanction from this fund for project development

Chhattisgarh

- Draft PPP policy prepared and put forth to government for consideration

Gujarat

- Review of Gujarat Infrastructure Agenda 2010 and preparation of Infrastructure Action Agenda, resetting of goals if required, based on the review
- Assessment of new opportunities and funding options, augmentation of existing shelf of projects
- Separate guidelines document for each sector approved by the respective Principal Secretaries
- Approved by Chief Secretary and awaiting Cabinet approval
- Roadmap and action plan for implementation of the Vision being developed
- Evolving an integrated approach among various infrastructure facilities
- Proposing a regulatory body for Transport sector - Urban Transport Management Authority
- Proposing single licensing system for multi-modal transport (UK model)
- Drafted industrial mechanism in GIDB Act
- Constitution of the Board
- Developed a methodology and format for collecting and tracking data and information on a project basis
- Developed/collated benchmarking standards and helped apply them to particular PPP projects
- Assisted in conducting baseline surveys relevant to particular PPP projects so as to best capture relevant information
- Developed and maintained an information system that can be used to track project management

Haryana

- Draft PPP policy prepared and put forth to government for consideration
- Other economic policies to streamline and promote PPPs also under consideration
- Concept paper for an Action Plan for PPP in Education and Health

Madhya Pradesh

- Model Documents for appointment of transaction advisors and RFP for projects up to 50 cr have been approved by the committee at chief secretary level and are being used for PPP projects by various departments
- Detailed guidelines and road map for PPP projects in the state have been issued along with a hand book of PPP projects in the state

Maharashtra

- Draft prepared, currently being processed for decision making process
- Guidelines for urban transport, water supply, sewerage, health, education, SWM and city roads sectors under development
- Development of a PPP tool kit to identify and map sectoral strengths and constraints, suggest appropriate PPP structure and guidelines to implement a relevant PPP structure. This includes a risk assessment framework for the sectors, PPP term sheets and template structures that would guide implementing agencies through all sources of doing a project under PPP
- Developed a methodology and format for collecting and tracking data and information on a project basis
- PPP in O&M of Chandigarh water supply project documented
- Concept paper for PPP Regulator with the help of PPAJ
- Update Sector policies, Model Concession Agreements in the website
- Concept paper for engagement of technical advisors and technical consultants
- Bus Operation, Street lights, SWM, Automation of Development Control Rights, E-tendering in Aurangabad
- Engagement of transaction advisors for Maharashtra on the lines of GOI engagement
- Facilitation in financing through a \$125 mn line of credit for project financing in MUDCL through AIB

Orissa

- One of the few states to have both the PPP policy and guidelines in place, notified through the official Gazette
- PPP Nodal Officers have been appointed in major departments to coordinate with the State PPP Nodal Office
- Formation of the Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) & High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA)
- Formation of the Orissa PPP Technical Society (OPPTS)
- Facilitation of lease of Govt. land by private party and the sub-lease rights/ clause
- Planning Commission's Model Concession Agreements on Ports, Airports, Highways, Railways
- Guidelines for using the list of Transaction Advisors, gazetted by Govt. of India
- Guidelines for availing financial support for infrastructure projects from IIPDF/ VGF scheme of Govt. of India

Rajasthan

- Draft PPP policy prepared and put forth to government for consideration
- PPP Policy Framework 'Next and the Way Forward' has been furnished to the PPP State Nodal Officer emphasizing the need and urgency for a formal framework for PPPs
- 34 MOUs signed under Rajasthan Education Initiative
- Draft Position Paper on Roads prepared
- On the anvil
 - Finalization of the PPP Policy
 - Implementation of MIS
 - Taking forward projects in pipeline
 - Development of more concepts
 - Assistance and on-the-job training to staff to understand and structure PPP project proposals including RFPs, concession agreements/contracts, IIPDF applications, etc.

Uttarakhand

- Registered PPP cell as a society, framed its rules, Memorandum of Association.
- Draft PPP policy prepared and put forth to government for consideration
- Prepared a Handbook of PPP
- State has issued PPP procurement process guidelines in Uttarakhand Procurement Rules 2008

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PPP Cell – a Risk Management Unit

- A need-gap analysis to identify the existing constraints that exist at PPP Cell and suggest roadmap for acquiring the relevant skill-sets.
- A sample of 15 PPP projects would be examined to study the allocation of risks, risks faced, and approach adopted to address these risks.
- Develop framework for risk analysis

- ✓ Developing a risk framework with a legal and financial firm
- ✓ Online toolkits: efm.psc.riskframework

Due diligence in project appraisal most critical role of the PPP Cell:

- ✓ Clearance of central sector projects
- ✓ Grant of VGF
- ✓ Grant of IIPDF assistance (providing inputs for development of model PPP documents)
- ✓ Handholding/advising other entities for formulating and implementing PPP projects.

Back

Strengthen capacities of institutions to manage PPPs

- Making PPPs part of the annual training calendar / curriculum at State & Central Training Institutes and LBSNAA
- Developing capacity and ownership at State/municipal level
- Developing one centre of excellence

Building capacities of public functionaries at Sectoral, State, para-statal and local levels to structure and implement PPP projects

National Training Programme on PPPs

- Training Needs' Assessment,
 ✓ Development of course content,
 ✓ Training of Trainers (ToT) and
 ✓ Roll-out.

Two levels (basic and advanced)

4 functional modules

- financial and economic analysis;
- bid process structuring and contract management;
- legal due diligence; and
- Strategic planning and policy formulation for programmatic development of PPPs

Back

Strengthen capacities to develop efficient PPP projects

- Developing Toolkits for structuring projects and due diligence framework
- MIS framework for contract management and monitoring
- PPP Manual

Building capacities of public functionaries at Sectoral, State, para-statal and local levels to structure and implement PPP projects

Web based Online Toolkits available through www.pppinindia.com

- ✓ Cover the life cycle of PPP projects: identification, assessment, development, procurement and monitoring of PPP projects
- ✓ Focus on five infrastructure sectors: State highways, ports, urban water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, and urban transport.
- ✓ 4 major components : step by step process guide, excel templates for key decision making tools, templates of key documents and resource link
- ✓ Study of 15 projects/case studies.

Back

Presented by
 Mr. Govind Mohan
 Joint Secretary
 Department of Economic Affairs
 Ministry of Finance
 India

The ECO Secretary-General's Statement

Honourable Chairman, Her Excellency, the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan, Distinguished delegates and Colleagues,

It is a great privilege for me to participate in the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) of the Colombo Plan being held in this timeless city of New Delhi. I express my profound gratitude to the organisers especially to the Government of India for inviting me to this august assembly. I would also like to express my heartfelt facilitations to the membership and the Secretariat of the Colombo Plan on the completion of 60 years on their successful regional cooperation. The sixty years of its history are marked by landmark achievements in diverse fields. During this time, the organisation has achieved commendable progress and has established itself as a successful regional platform with a capacity to advance common interests, and devise collective approach to attain common goals and objectives.

Excellencies,

This meeting is a welcome opportunity to share with you the perspective of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) on the socioeconomic development in the region and to outline some proposals to enhance our cooperation with the Colombo Plan under the MoU which was signed between the two organisations in May 2003.

ECO is a regional organisation of ten countries with a population of 400 million people spread over an area of 8 million square kilometres. The over arching goal of our organisation is to achieve sustainable

socioeconomic development in the region. Towards this end, we are enhancing regional cooperation in different areas. Trade, Investment, Transport & Communications, Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Human Resources Development, Drugs control, Environment and Tourism constitute our priorities.

Excellencies,

Growth in intra-regional trade is essential for achieving socioeconomic development in this region. ECO region has tremendous prospects for enhanced intra-regional trade as well as increased share in global trade. The broad contours of the ECO's strategy to enhance intra and inter-regional trade and investment include the following:

- Removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the region, thus providing regulatory and enabling environment for trade.
- Provide and develop a favourable regulatory investment framework for optimum utilisation of economic resources.
- Providing assistance and support to the Member States in their accession process to WTO
- Increasing the interaction of private sector.
- ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) stands out as a major landmark achievement towards expanding trade and investment cooperation in the region. ECOTA targets serious tariff reductions to facilitate trade. This indeed is a step towards establishing

ECO Free Trade Area by 2015. In the field of investment, ECO has finalised a Framework Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment (APPI). With the implementation of APPI, the Foreign Direct Investment inflow into the region which stood at US\$ 35.8 billion during 2008 is likely to increase considerably. ECO has chalked out plans to increase its focus on investment related activities. Similarly to increase the involvement of the private sector in ECO's initiatives, platforms like ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECO-CCI), Women entrepreneur Council (WEC), Forum of ECO Trade Promotion Organisations (TPOs) have been established.

With an objective to make better financial services available for trade and development projects in the ECO region, we have established ECO Trade and Development Bank, which is headquartered in Turkey. The Bank is offering financing opportunities and related services especially for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector to facilitate growth of regional trade.

Excellencies,

Efficient Transport linkages are vital for socioeconomic development. Establishment of efficient transport infrastructure serves as an anchor for regional integration. It contributes to expansion of trade; to making it more competitive. The geostrategy location of the ECO region with its borders with India, China, Russian, Europe and the Middle-East; its proximity to the Persian Gulf region, gives it an added significance especially as a natural transport corridor between different regions.

ECO is rigorously pursuing a range of measures for closer integration of national

transport networks, harmonisation of transport regulations and facilitation of transit operations to lower transport costs, help reduce transit times and help increase and diversify trade, both at regional and international levels. Infrastructure development has to be a high priority in our region. The ECO's basic document to enhance transport cooperation is the Transit Transport Framework Agreement (TTFA). It is a comprehensive intra-regional, regulatory framework. A number of projects are underway to lay down an extensive network of rail and road network to provide efficient means of transport corridors besides improving upgrading existing facilities/infrastructure. Our efforts have yielded positive and encouraging results. Last Year, we successfully launched a demonstration container train from Islamabad to Istanbul. The container train would soon be launched on return route with better facilities. Efforts are underway to connect the ECO container train from Istanbul in Turkey to Almaty in Kazakhstan to Urumchi in China. The Urumchi-Istanbul Train would be launched together with Bandar Abbas to Almaty training which connects China and the Central Asian counties to International markets. I can also refer to the ECO Truck Caravans from Pakistan and Turkey to Central Asia to be launched in 2010 under the TTFA. A number of other projects are in the pipeline to interconnect different parts of the region and also to establish linkages with outside the region.

Excellencies,

Agriculture has a significant share in GDP of ECO countries and it employs nearly 40 percent of the economically active population. We have a broad ECO Regional Programme for Food Security (RPFS) prepared with the technical assistance of FAO. Under this programme, we have advanced cooperation especially in enhancing seed supply in the region and some projects are also in processing

like wheat productivity improvement, rangeland management, gene bank also.

In view of the important role of Industrial Sector in Socioeconomic development and its share in national GDP's of the ECO Member States, the organisation considers it as one of the important areas of cooperation in the ECO region. We are giving special attention to Entrepreneurship and Development of Small & Medium Sized Enterprises (SME), privatisation and private sector Development, Industrial Property Rights, Technology Transfer and Management, Standardisation, New Technologies and Nanotechnology Network etc.

Excellencies,

Energy is among three main priority areas of economic cooperation within the framework of ECO activities. Efforts are underway to pursue energy cooperation in ECO region, develop and promote ways and means to expand sustainable development and efficient use of indigenous energy resources for fuel and power generation and the priority fields of common interest are: transportation and trade of oil, gas, electrify and other forms of energy within and across ECO region, environmental impacts of energy exploration and use, human resource development, research and development, energy policy and planning, institutional development and effective coordination and cooperation. The ten countries that together from the ECO have significant energy endowments and some fast growing demand centres. Cooperation on energy trade both within the ECO region and with its neighbours could lead to high value economic gains and provide impetus to further regional integration. In addition, region owing to its geographically location has a huge potential of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar as well as hydropower generation.

Excellencies,

ECO is unfortunately the most drug affected region of the world. This challenge cannot be addressed effectively by any individual country. Therefore, we are working at the regional level to effectively combat this canker. ECO is in process of implementing a joint project to the tune of 9.5 million Euro in collaboration with the European Commission (EC) to eradicate illicit trafficking of drugs and address associated issues in the ECO region.

Excellencies,

In our endeavours in different areas, we have built partnerships with UN and its Specialised Agencies, international/regional organisations, financial institutions and Non-ECO States. In collaboration with our partners like UNIDO, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCAP, UNECE, UNEP and IDB etc. We have been implementing joint projects in different areas like Trade, Transport, Agriculture, Industry, Energy, Environment, and Drug Control and prevention etc. Over the period of time, the successful implementation of these projects has enriched our own experience and has made significant contribution to regional integration.

Excellencies,

We in the ECO high value our relationship with the Colombo Plan. We can benefit from each other's experience and best practices especially in the areas of cooperation identified in the MoU. The recent visit of H.E. Ms. Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, the Secretary General, to the ECO Secretariat has revitalised the relationship and has added momentum to the pace of ongoing cooperation. We have identified some joint activities in the field of Drug control prevention and Development of Small and

Medium Enterprises, etc. The focal persons in the two Secretariats are working out the details of these joint activities.

Having said this, I believe that there is a need to intensify engagement by taking practical steps in all areas of cooperation to fully realise the potential for cooperation. With this in mind, I would like to share some of my ideas like:

- Mutual exchange of web-generated links between CP and ECO to facilitate free exchange of relevant data, information, documentation and initiatives.
- Conducting joint training programs on new methodologies and assessment techniques for economic analyses.
- Exchange relevant experience on the implementation, coordination and monitoring of projects in SME development, trade and investment promotion; drug abuse prevention and control.

- IN the areas of Human Resource Development (HRD), possibility of organising short and long-term training courses/joint workshops with technical assistance from the Colombo Plan could be worked out.
- The two organisations can take benefit of each other experiences for the development of private sector cooperation e.g small and medium size enterprises, chambers of commerce and industry (CCI), trade promotion organisations (TPO's) and women entrepreneurs.

There exists the potential and these exists the willingness on both sides to benefit from each others expertise in areas of mutual interest. With small efforts we can make significant contributions towards realisation of our common objectives. On behalf of the ECO Secretariat, I assure you of our fullest cooperation, I wish Colombo Plan every success in their future activities. I thank you all.

Country Papers on Bilateral Technical Cooperation Programme

Afghanistan

Excellencies; Respected Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen;

First of all on behalf of Afghanistan Government, please allow me to thank and extend my appreciation to the Secretariat of the Colombo Plan for inviting us to such a great and important event, and wished successes of the session, and also to the Government of India for extremely warm hospitality and better facilitation for the session.

Afghanistan is a land locked and dried climate country. So due to this point is less developed, also this factor became as a point of no growth and development of the economy in the different sectors, this process made the development of economic and social difficult and also the expenses made high which is one of the reason of our backwardness.

From the other side our country is situated in the four populated regions such as South Central Asia, North and Central Asia, Medial East, and Far East. So this strategic and central location of Afghanistan became the point of attraction of cooperation and expansion of commerce in the region.

As above mentioned, Afghanistan has a connected bridge in the region so in the future it can utilize in the economic and commerce development. The prolong three decades of war caused the whole, or some part of the economic, social, cultural, infrastructure, increased poverty and made out capital from the country and as a result it became one of the backward and poorest country in the world. So the system needs to get rehabilitated again, still the activity of sector is required.

For the last 8 years, Afghanistan was a destroyed country, victim of extended wars, intervention and invasion where the people's voices were muted with no respect of democratic values and human rights, especially women didn't have a place in human development. The magnitude of destruction was so great that it can not measured in monetary terms.

Fortunately today, our country having membership of UNO and agreed and accepted with the all conventions of UNO. Afghanistan received kind cooperation of friend countries, international and regional financial organisations for financial and technical in reconstruction. Economic and social development, so it should be mentioned that economic and social development rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan needs in all sectors more financial and human resources expected time, better administrative and effective disciplines.

Within last eight years in spite of security and economic and administrative corruption there was some progress in the different sector of economy such as roads, rehabilitation of electric production, network, extend of electric transformation line from outside country, 20% of population get advantage of communication service, beginning of utilizing mines, improvement of trade and investment in private sector amendment of monetary and financial system, social, health, education, justice and judicial government system, freedom of information and expressed gender equality and human rights.

As a result of above mentioned point in the level of life of people changes seen. So the whole of this progress and success is as a result

of technical and financial cooperation of friends countries, and international organisation due to that the people and government of Afghanistan in future will try its best to get good result from international cooperations.

As a result of past performances in future we will not face difficulty and challenges and in future hoped to get good results. In Bonn conference transitional state established so in this based a democratic state by different Afghan representative and International Community and UNO came in to existence.

Within eight years of democratic constitution, presidential elections for the Members of Parliament and separation of the three powers of state, freedom of speech and information, different channels of private radio, establishment of political parties. And other social and socialised gender equalities and human right for the success of democracy implemented. So in due point Afghanistan again became part of the world community and UNO organisation and other international community. More than five million refugees abroad (mainly Pakistan and Iran) have returned but with tremendous needs.

Mr. President,

I would like to mention some of the major achievements in human development in the country:

- In Education Sector, presently, Afghanistan has 11,812 schools of which more than 3,500 are newly built, in which 6.7 million students are studying, where more than 38% are female. Eight years before the women had no right to study.
- 22 Universities and some private Institutions are active in Afghanistan.
- More than 1,667 health centres and more than 106 hospital are available, 85% of people are under health care. There are reduction in child fertility and also the women.
- More than 5,000 km roads are asphalted and constructed, the circle road, within a year in future will be constructed, the ring road play its role as a bridge between central Asia South Asia and the western, this has the key role to improve the regional economic cooperation.
- In International conferences which were held in, Tokyo, Berlin, London, Roam and Paris, totally US\$ 62 billion assistance on technical and economic cooperation approved by international communities. Out of that US\$ 36 billion in different sector invested, and the other 78% expended by the donors, and international financial institutions, only 22% used by the Government itself.
- In the last 8 years, as result of foreign assistance and the investment of government administrations, and private sector in the economic, there is a positive dynamism move and caused the increase in the output and gross domestic product (GDP), so as the gross domestic output in the year 2002 was US\$ 4 billion. In 2009 it increased to US\$ 11.7 billion, as result the per-capita income in this period was US\$ 180 and in 2009 it grew to US\$ 460.
- The growth GDP in the year of 2009 it was estimated 9%, but the national income growth utilized a limited individual, and still in the country 36% people live under poverty line.
- In the sector of electric power, there is a prominent increased; in 2009 supply electricity including imported electric was about 630 MW. In 2010 it will to 1000 MW,

it should be mentioned that Afghanistan has a good and sufficient potential for electricity to make hydro-power dam in the country.

- In the sector of Communication and Information Technology (IT) more than US\$ 2 billion invested by the private sector, and now 4.5 million people, which is 20% of the total population came to utilize the communication services.

In the sector of Agriculture and social economic development, the country has key role and from the one side 70% people directly or indirectly are busy in agriculture and husbandry and also from the other side huge parts of exports is agriculture and husbandry material.

On the other hand, the agriculture and husbandry output was as a part of imports; now as part of food product get it inside. So by better regulation of agriculture and husbandry we can prevent the deficit balance of trade. Attention to agriculture is now faced with the increase price in food material. This is too difficult for those people that they are under poverty line.

Unfortunately, due to severe drought and un-modern irrigation system agriculture badly affected. The main motive in the agricultural development is existence of water. Fortunately in this process the donors paid much attention in the development of agriculture.

In the Paris Conference the agriculture and energy was first priority to the world communities and international organisations, for agriculture development, which was affected much.

The Government of Afghanistan tries by the kind cooperation of donors to take good performances to establish infrastructure especially in rehabilitation of dam water, supply

water, canal and irrigation systems. We should not deny that economic development having direct relation with growth of agriculture and husbandry.

Afghanistan fortunately has sufficient natural resources for investment to the internal and external investor. We have much storage of natural resources such as coal, copper, iron, gold, natural gas and other mineral. Extraction of Ainnak copper Lugar Province bidding took place last year with Chinese Company.

The existence of sufficient natural resources and geographical location in our country its as a related bridge between East, West, North and South so it is a good desire for the social and economic in the country.

Mr. President, Ladies & gentlemen,

As I mentioned, whatsoever, my country with kind cooperation of bilateral and multilateral (organisations and international communities) made an effective infrastructure progresses in economic growth good governing, and also relationship of cooperation established with world communities and regional. But in spite of all these achievement, still we have difficulty and challenges, so we will not be able to solve and overcome it without kind cooperation of world communities, their comprehensive assistance will help us to challenges and make better strategy.

Mr. President,

The difficulty and challenges are as follows:

- Security: One of the most important challenges is security and our National Armed Force and Police should improve and progress on the base of quality and quantity. Fortunately, world communities,

in this regards paid much attention.

- On 28 June 2010, the London Conference was held with the participation of 70 countries' heads and the foreign ministers. The Afghan President H.E. Hamid Karzai made comprehensive statement, participants made most attention in the following points: To strengthen National armed force and Police, and on the base of time stage the responsibility transfer to Afghan security.
- In Afghanistan alone the security cannot secured, we should try totally our best by the aid of the world communities.
- The biggest tread for security in the country and to the region is terrorist activities supported by various elements crossing the border of Afghanistan. Anti-terrorist efforts in Afghanistan will not be very effective until the terrorist net and training camps are totally eliminated and supportive activities to the terrorists are completely stopped.
- Therefore, efforts are needed to fulfil this regional commitment to fight against terrorist activities.
- Narcotic trafficking is another major challenge related to security and corruption causing instability and preventing peace in Afghanistan and yet in the region. Although the poppy cultivation is done by Afghan farmers, the narcotic production, process, distribution and trafficking is carried mostly by foreigners making another tread

to the stability of the region as well as to the world. Once again a coordinated and honest effort is needed by both the region and international community.

In the 41st CCM to overcome the drug control in Afghanistan US\$ 7 million was promised and I hoped that was performed, and expected to cooperate again in this area.

Corruption is another challenge confronted by the government of Afghanistan making it an undesirable scar in the region as well as to the eyes of international community. While it was identified as a major challenge to growth of economic and social development to the government of Afghanistan in the London conference, the international support is needed to help Afghanistan in its anti-corruption campaign, especially in the area of law enforcement as well as in the training efforts in transparency and accountability.

Colombo Plan on the base of its technical cooperation especially in the area of Fellowship and Scholarship have a good relationship. During 2008 and 2009, 45 persons nominated and 36 persons participated in different programmes, and also one person did his Master. Afghanistan paid its membership contribution for year of 2008-2009 and hoped to contribute the next contribution urgently.

At the end, I once again thank the Colombo Plan Secretariat, and the Government of India especially MoF, for the warm hospitality. With best regards.

Presented by
Mr. Mohammad Asef Hormat
Director-General
Foreign Relations Department
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



Australia Government
AusAID

Australia's engagement with the Colombo Plan

42nd Consultative Committee Meeting
10-11 February 2010, New Delhi

www.austaid.gov.au

Founding member

- > Australia pleased to have a historic relationship with the Colombo Plan that extends over almost 60 years
- > The Colombo Plan made a valuable contribution to development in region in which Australia is located

10-11 February 2010/Colombo Plan 11th

Regional cooperation

- > The Colombo Plan supported access to skills and capacity building through its technical cooperation program
- > Invaluable legacy of networks and people-to-people links that have promoted intra-regional cooperation

10-22 February 2010/Colombo Plan CCM

Engagement with Asia and the Pacific

- > Australia's aid objectives consistent with the original vision for the Colombo Plan
- > Over the past 60 years Australian aid has increasingly focused on bilateral programs in Asia and the Pacific
- > Australia remains committed to development in Asia and the Pacific
 - *Australian ODA is scaling-up to 0.5% of GNI in 2015*
 - *Much of these increased aid flows will be to Asia and the Pacific*

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10-11 February 2010/Colombo Plan-CCM

Focus on MDGs and human development

- > Committed to working with countries in Asia and the Pacific in accelerating progress to the MDGs
- > Education and health are priorities for Australian assistance
 - *Education will become the largest sector for Australian assistance*
 - *Support extending from basic education to technical and vocational skills training and improving tertiary level qualifications*

30-11 February 2010/Columbo Plan CEM

Scholarships program

- > The Australia Awards announced by the Australian Prime Minister on 13 November 2009
- > This new program will encompass all the scholarships currently offered by the Australian Government
- > Will ensure that Australian scholarships continue to make a vital contribution to development and to building people-to-people links

30-11 February 2010/Columbo Plan CEM

Continued engagement with Colombo Plan

- > Australia continues to provide a core funding contribution to support the Secretariat's activities
- > In addition we support the implementation of the Drug Advisory Program
 - *This is a key example of the Colombo Plan supporting South-South cooperation on an important social issue*
 - *We anticipate continuing our support over the medium-term*

10-11 February 2010/Colombo Plan COM

Upcoming Australian Presidency

- > Australia looks forward to assuming the Presidency commencing in late-2010
- > Examining potential contribution to the 60th Anniversary of establishment of the Colombo Plan
- > Options currently include support for:
 - *Migration Museum's (Adelaide, South Australia) planned touring exhibition on the Colombo Plan*
 - *Facilitating tertiary institution linkages in Asia and the Pacific through the Colombo Plan*

10-11 February 2010/Colombo Plan COM

Evolution of the Colombo Plan

- > Focusing on areas such as facilitating regional tertiary linkages could be part of the Colombo Plan's continuing evolution
- > Hope the Colombo Plan's activities remain highly relevant to social and economic challenges in the region
- > Benefit of intra-regional cooperation in addressing pressing issues: the Colombo Plan has a long history of supporting this approach

35 February 2018/Colombo Plan CCM

Presented by
Mr. Mark Bailey
AusAid Regional Counsellor
High Commission for Australia
Sri Lanka

Bangladesh

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon to you all!

First of all, I would like to thank the Government of India for hosting the 42nd CCM of the Colombo Plan and making excellent arrangements for the meeting. I would also like to thank the Secretary General, Colombo Plan Secretariat for providing seamless support for successful holding of this meeting.

Colombo Plan has been a trusted development partner of Bangladesh since the early days of her independence in 1971. From 1972, Bangladesh has been greatly benefited from the programmes such as Drug Advisory Programmes, Long-Term Scholarship Programmes and Short-term Training programmes of the Plan. In Bangladesh we strongly feel that these programmes should be widened and increased in order to help the Developing and the Least Developed countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Mr. Chairman,

Human resources development is of critical importance to a country like Bangladesh. Colombo Plan Short-Term Training programmes and Workshops in priority areas such as public governance, IT management, strategic management, project management, economic planning, teacher training, sustainable environmental development etc. have been playing an important role in the development of human capital in the public sector. While more training programmes in these areas are considered, it is also suggested that capacity building projects/programmes in new areas like health and nutrition, agriculture, rural development, ICT, disaster management,

public-private partnership are also included in the future work plans. Given the critical need of human resources development, countries like Bangladesh may be given special preference in the selection of trainees/participants in these programmes.

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programmes has also been highly beneficial for Bangladesh from its inception. The DAP has contributed to a great extent through enhancing human resources development and demand reduction activities in the fight of Bangladesh against the menace of drug trafficking and abuse. The Long-Term Scholarship Programme has been the flagship of the Colombo Plan. While it is heartening that the DAP has attracted the highest amount of funds/projects in 2008-09, it is equally painful that there has been hardly any funds for the LTSP this year. It would be indeed unfortunate if the LTSP is closed due to lack of funds. The member countries, particularly the Developed ones, may come forward to pledge voluntary contributions for raising funds for this Programme.

Mr. Chairman,

As a member of the Colombo Plan, Bangladesh is obliged to pay not only the annual contribution but also to clear up its arrear dues. I would like inform to you that recently, the Government of Bangladesh has decided to pay all its outstanding dues and the payment is under process. I thank you Mr. Chairman.

Presented by

Ms. Shanchita Haque
High Commission for the People's
Republic of Bangladesh
New Delhi, India

Bhutan

Mr. Chairman, Secretary General of Colombo Plan, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to congratulate you on your election to the chair of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan. We are confident that under your able guidance, our meeting will break new grounds. My delegation would like to wish you every success in discharging your responsibilities and I assure you of our full support and cooperation.

Let me also extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of India for hosting this Meeting and also for the excellent arrangements made for this important meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

The Colombo Plan was the first multilateral organization which Bhutan joined in 1962 and therefore it is a matter of great pleasure and honour for my delegation to attend the 42nd CCM of the Colombo Plan which also marks the beginning of the Diamond Jubilee year of the idea of South-South Cooperation. We are happy to note that the success of the Colombo Plan has been due to the extraordinary spirit of solidarity and cooperation amongst the member states. In this regard, we note with appreciation the lead role and contributions being made by those with greater capacity, such as the Government of India.

Mr. Chairman,

Bhutan has always maintained a close and cooperative relationship with the Colombo Plan and this partnership has made substantive

contributions to building our human resource capacity. Bhutan continues to utilize opportunities in various regional and international training courses such as on leadership, management, hazardous waste management and as well as long-term courses such as master's degrees in different prestigious institutes in the region. In particular, Bhutan is also benefitting from the grant being given to the Youth Development Fund (YDF) of Bhutan for providing opportunities to students from poor and disadvantaged families to pursue basic education.

Mr. Chairman,

A small, landlocked least developed country faces many challenges in today's world of multifaceted crises. The adverse impact of climate change is one of our greatest concerns. In the past year alone, Bhutan suffered floods and earthquakes causing unprecedented damage to infrastructure and loss of lives. But, despite our own vulnerabilities, resource and capacity constraints, we regard environmental protection as one of the four guiding principles under the concept of Gross National Happiness-our development philosophy. Against this backdrop, we find reassurance with the support in the form of various programmes on environment provided to my country under the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Chairman,

The theme of our meeting - "Public-Private Partnership" (PPP) resonates with relevance in the context of Bhutan. Public Private Partnership is being intensified in my country in the ongoing Tenth Plan to improve public service delivery, procurement procedures and lessen the burden on government funds. My

government has already identified challenges and constraints and also some possible areas of PPP. Some of the challenges include lack of expertise, limited capacity of the private sector, weak monitoring system, lack of supporting infrastructure and economy of scale. Possible areas for PPP include ICT service operations and management, industrial estate development and management, dry port management, infrastructure projects like hydropower, renewable energy, highways, roadside amenities housing, airports, airlines, water supply, rural electrification, education, sports facilities and agro products. In this regard, Bhutan has already put in place pro-private sector policy, accelerated hydropower development policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) policy and fiscal incentives.

My delegation would like to thank the Government of India for the excellent presentation made on the PPP and we look

forward to furthering co-operation in the area under the Colombo Plan.

Mr Chairman,

Before I conclude, I would like to inform the distinguished gathering that the political transformation of my country is being accorded the highest priority. The first popularly elected Government is committed to build on the legacy of our enlightened Monarchs and ensure that our quest for a democratic system of governance is both vibrant and irreversible.

Finally, I would like to say that this meeting is not only an opportunity for us to evaluate our efforts thus far but also to explore innovative ways to further our common interests in a spirit of camaraderie, mutual trust and understanding.

Thank you and Tashi Delek!

Presented by
H.E. Mr. Daw Penjo
Foreign Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bhutan

Brunei Darussalam

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the kind hospitality and excellent facilities provided by the Government of India.

I am honoured to be here today. Please also accept my personal congratulations on your recent election as Chair to this distinctive Meeting.

This is the first Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) that Brunei Darussalam has attended since becoming a (provisional) member to the Colombo Plan on 20 November 2008. We are indeed privileged to be part of this historic occasion.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to the previous host of the Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) chairman, Malaysia for the outstanding leadership and unstinting dedication to his duties.

Mr. Chairman,

Brunei Darussalam has been an observer to the Colombo Plan since 1987 through the involvement of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) particularly in the area of Drug Advisory Services. The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) had provided opportunities in the past for Brunei Darussalam to attend its programmes.

As one of the founding members of the International Federation of Non-Governmental Organisation (IFNGO), the Colombo Plan

has been supporting IFNGO activities since its inception in 1981, in which BASMIDA, Brunei Darussalam's anti national NGO is also a member. The CPDAP has been involved in the 17th IFNGO ASEAN NGO's Conference, which was held on 3-5 December 2007 in Brunei Darussalam under the theme of "Overcome the Incidence of Recidivism to ensure ASEAN Drug Free 2015" with the support of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, US Department of State. In addition to that, Brunei Darussalam also hosted the 23rd IFNGO from 29 June-1 July last year.

In December 2007, Dato' Patricia, Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan met with the then Director of International Organisations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. In the meeting, Dato' introduced the Colombo Plan and invited Brunei Darussalam to become a member.

Only in April 2009, in a courtesy call to Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade by Mr. Tay Bian How, the Consultant for the Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan Secretariat, the Permanent Secretary agreed for the Department of International Organisations to act as an interim national focal point until suitable agency has been identified.

Mr. Chairman,

Since being a provisional member, Brunei Darussalam has actively participated in quite a few programmes such as the Professional Development Programme for Science and Mathematics Teacher in Malaysia, Training Programme on Small and Medium Enterprise

Promotion Policy in Korea, Regional Training on Development of Outreach/Drop-In Centres in Maldives, Regional Training on Drug Abuse Prevention in Thailand, Regional Training of Women Counsellors on Family Therapy in Treatment and Rehabilitation in India, Training Course on Project Management recently in Colombo, Sri Lanka and currently the Certificate Course in IT Management and Implementation here in New Delhi, India. On top of these, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the collaboration of the CPDAP side of Colombo Plan has recently conducted a training from the 25 January – 4 February in Brunei Darussalam. The Training Package for Addiction Treatment Professionals was designed and tailored for the locals staffs of Brunei Darussalam's sole Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre known as Pusat Al-Islah. Brunei Darussalam has funded the

experts provided by the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Chairman,

Not with standing how short Brunei Darussalam has joined the Colombo Plan, we believe that the Colombo Plan has consistently proven itself to be a programme that delivers with the rich history of successful and deliverable programmes.

With that, I hope that our Meeting will result in some practical initiatives that will be of immediate benefit to each members of the Colombo Plan. On our part, you have my assurance that Brunei Darussalam will continue to support the Colombo Plan initiatives in this area.

Thank you.

Presented by

Hajah Pengiran Masnah Pengiran Haji Damit
Assistant Director /Research Division
Narcotics Control Bureau
Prime Minister's Office
Brunei Darussalam

Fiji

Madam, Chairperson, Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf on the Government of the Republic of the Fiji Islands, I extend our warm greetings to you all. I must sincerely thank the Colombo Plan and the Government of India for hosting the 42nd Consultative Meeting of the Colombo Plan and the opportunity to attend representing my government.

Madam, Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates,

First, please allow me to briefly enlighten this forum on the current focus of the Government of Republic of Fiji Islands.

The Political changes that took place in Fiji in 2006, is now a fact of history. Fiji has come a long way and is genuinely taking steps and necessary efforts in rebuilding the country, and is committed to it.

The current caretaker Government continued with the reform initiatives that the former Interim Government had embarked on and is guided by the vision espoused through the widely endorsed Peoples Charter for Change, Peace and Progress. To spearhead this reform process the Government has undertaken to focus its development plans on improving the socioeconomic and infrastructure conditions throughout the country and encouraging private sector partnership in its reform initiatives.

The Government of Fiji believes that its internal political challenges would be better resolved within, and reiterates its commitment to holding a free, fair and transparent democratic election under a reformed electoral system. It has

already embarked on this with genuine efforts towards conducting the General Election in 2014.

Madam, Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates,

This Consultative meeting brings forth new ideas, provides the opportunity to sharing experiences and creating a platform to further strengthen and broaden the activities of the Colombo Plan and collaboration between member countries in various areas of cooperation and development including new strategic areas identified and possibly the engagement of new potential partners.

Fiji as a developing island nation is proud to be a member of the Colombo Plan and the Government of Fiji wishes to express its appreciation to the Colombo Plan for its continued support and assistance since joining in 1972. Fiji also appreciates the goodwill of developed countries within the Colombo Plan that have willingly offered assistance including institutions and donor countries for their kindness in mounting the various programs.

Over the years Fiji has been participating in short and long-term training programs in various fields and institutions organised by the Colombo Plan. In 2009 alone, Fiji was invited to participate in 20, training programs, 13 of which we participated in. Our continuous participation has no doubt enhanced Fiji's capacity building efforts and human resource development that in the longer term contributes to its overall national development.

Indeed, Fiji will continue to rely upon the various programs and activities mounted by the Colombo Plan and needs member countries

assistance especially in relation to capacity building in the area of:

- civil service reforms
- public governance and administration
- micro finance
- financial management
- project planning
- development of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- environmental / economic planning and management
- drugs abuse / eradication
- HIV & Aids

- poverty reduction

Fiji being well placed geographically in the Pacific, could through collaboration with the Colombo Plan share its experiences, contribute and support capacity building programs for developing island states in the South Pacific Region and of course other member countries as and when required.

The Government of Fiji will continue to lend its unreserved support to the Colombo Plan, contribute positively to achieve its mandate and working closely with member countries.

Thank you.

Presented by
H.E. Mr. Savenaca Kaunisela
High Commissioner
High Commission of Fiji
New Delhi

Islamic Republic of Iran



Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

Islamic Republic of Iran

In the Name of Allah

The compassionate

The merciful

First of all, we would like to thank Indian Government for hosting such an important meeting and good arrangements,

Also appreciate Dato^Ö Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Secretary General of Colombo Plan for her visit to Iran and invitation for 42th

CCM.



Introduction

Every country has its own unique feature: The history, geography, trade patterns and level of development. No matter how diversified these features are, there is one thing in common in all nations: The hope and the urge to develop their potentialities as fast as possible. We believe that human resources are the key feature for realizing this hope.

History of Iran

Unlike the majority of world's countries, Iran has no independence day; because the formation of Iran- formerly called Persia- dates back to the very early days of civilisation.

In the 6th century B.C, the territory of present-day Iran was the center of the Persian Empire, the world's preeminent power at that time. For more than 2000 years, the regions inhabitants have referred to it by the name Iran derived from the Aryan tribes who settled the area long ago. However, until 1935, when an Iranian ruler demanded that the name Iran be used, the English- Speaking world knew the country as Persia, a legacy of the Greeks who named the region after its most important province, Pars. (Present Day Fars).

Iran was a monarchy ruled by a shah, or king, from 1501 until 1979, when a yearlong popular revolution led by the Shia clergy culminated in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of an Islamic Republic.

Basic Facts

- Location: Middle East, Between Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea
- Iran borders: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan to the North, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the East, Turkey and Iraq to the West. In the south, the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea provide Iran with accessibility to the international waters.
- Area: 1, 648,000 square kilometers.
- Land: 1,636, 000 square kilometers.
- Water: 12000 square kilometers.
- Climate: Mostly arid of semi-arid.
- Natural resources: petroleum, gas, coal, copper, iron E
- Language: Persian.
- Capital: Tehran.
- Unemployment Rate: 11 Percent.
- Literacy Rate (6-29 years): 96.3 percent

Iran @ a Glance



- *Urban population: 67 Percent*
- *Population: Iran is a Country with a population of about 70 million and GNP per capita of \$ 4000.*
- *Population: annual growth is about 1.4 Percent.*
- *Two- thirds of the population is under 30 years old.*
- *The urban areas: accommodate over 65% of the population.*
- *Iran has the third largest oil reserves and second highest gas reserves in the world.*
- *Industry accounts: 35 Percent of GDP.*

The Structure of Government

- *Blending of democracy and theocracy with authority derived from the constitution enacted in 1979 and revised in 1989 .*
- *Three branches of authority under the chief of state, as the Supreme leader.*

Iran's Economic System

Iran's economic system has been portrayed by Article 44 of the constitution as follows:

- *Public sector.*
- *Cooperative sector.*
- *Private sector.*



Organisation for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran

(OIETAI)

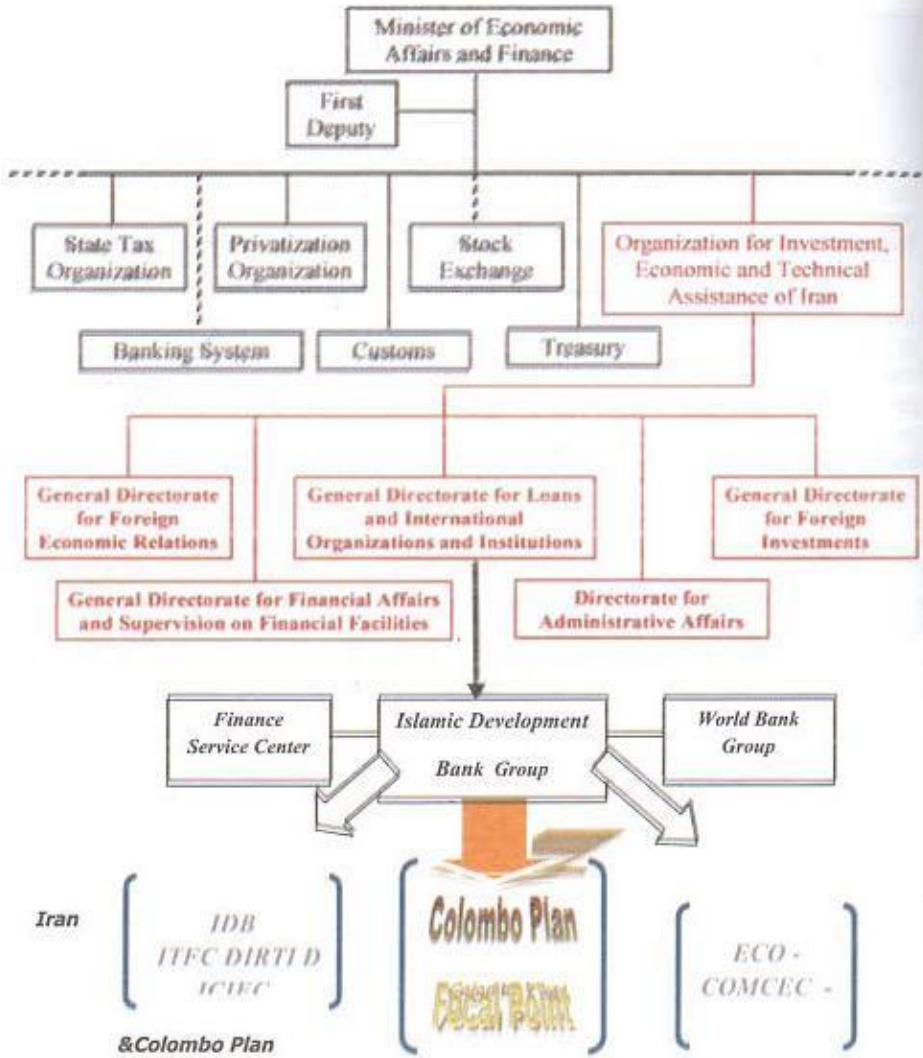
The OIETAI was founded in June 1975 to conduct and perform a host of activities which had before its establishment, were delegated to different government agencies. The activities mandated to the OIETAI have all an external nature with global international affairs. It ranges from investment to financing as well as from bilateral to regional and international relations.

The president of the Organisation is ex-officio the Deputy Minister for Investments and International Affairs of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. The Organisation performs its duties in accordance with its statutes and such other legislation governing foreign investment in Iran, Iranian investments abroad, external financing whether extending loans and credits to other countries as well as borrowings from international sources, coordinating and expanding relations with other countries and regional, as well as international economic and financial institutions and agencies.

Main Area of Activities

- Promotion, attraction and protection of foreign investment.
- Managing the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank portfolio in the country.
- Assist the executing agencies of the externally financed projects.
- Negotiate and finalise the financing agreements and arrangements with the lender

The Colombo Plan
Library



The Colombo Plan
Library



Islamic Republic of Iran has been an active member of Colombo Plan since 1967. In case of revision in title and form of courses arranged by Colombo Plan, member countries would be encouraged for more attendance.

**Comparing Participants Table
of 7 Selected Country
1995-2009**

Country	DAP	ENV	LTSP	PPA	PPSD	TOTAL
Malaysia	762	17	1	58	75	913
Pakistan	439	6	5	100	86	636
India	272	4	0	86	82	444
Singapore	236	0	0	3	8	247
I.R. Iran	28	13	2	93	88	224
S. Korea	111	0	0	0	9	120
Australia	30	0	0	0	0	30
Total	8292	139	89	1403	1254	11177
Percentage*	0/003	9	2	6	7	2
Rate*	22	4	7	3	3	16

*Percentage of participation and rate of participation between member countries are compared with 26 member countries.

Results of Comparing Table

1. Drug Advisory Program:

It has the most attraction for member countries and most attendance that shows the acceptable actions of this field. Iran's participation in this program is inadequate. Although it refers to different internal courses and activities of Drug Advisory in Iran, we, as the focal point of Colombo Plan in Iran, take necessary encourage measures to the Drug Administration to more



attendance. Also the number of participation on this program is a good mark for Colombo plan and shows the Importance of this programme.

2. Environmet:

Iran's participation in this field is high and has been the 4th country. In this respect, it indicates that we are concerned about our Environmental issues and would like to know the world experiences. In addition, it shows that participation of other countries is not high. We suppose it refers to their negligence about importance of environmental activities, specially in under developing countries, and also to weakness of focal points for making more enthusiasm on the related organisations. Holding more courses and exchanging more useful experiences specially from developed countries and also incite other countries to attend in these important programs will help Colombo Plan to conduct such course more successfully.

3. Long Term Scholarship:

Average and total of participation in member countries in this programme is the lowest. For our case, employees in public sector have determination for long term abroad courses and so; Iran's participation is not good. Not only we are doing some internal efforts to solve the problem, but also we ask Colombo Plan to increase the number of participations and also make more observation and better conditions for the best quality and advantages for member countries. We would like to thank South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia for their active role in this program.

4: Programme for Public Administration:

We have used 5 percent of total participation that shows our eagerness to this area. But we suggest the courses to be hold in developed countries to have more efficiency and make the inspiration against bureaucracy in under developed countries.

5. Program for Private Sector Development:

This program has one of the best levels of participation and we are sure that these programs are very useful for the improvement of the economy and Doing Business in member countries. More diversity and more allowance of participation would make the program as the most attractive one. Although up to now it has a good mark on Colombo Plan activities, we ask to make it more available with increasing the number of participations.

Iran's Total Participation:

Totally, more than 11000 people through the last 14 years have attended Colombo Plan Courses that is a very important indication of Colombo Plan potential. Unfortunately Iran's share is not so high and we hope to strengthen it with future policies and measurements.

Other:

Trough the travel of Dato¹ Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, the Secretary General of Colombo Plan to Iran in November 2009, some MOU between Colombo plan and Iranian related organizations as follow had been made:



1. Iranian Research Organisation for Science and Technology (IROST) of Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. Organisation for Investment, Economic & Technical Assistance of Iran.(OIETAI).
3. Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation.

Also CP had some efficacious meetings with Drug Office, Ministry of foreign affairs, Chamber of Commerce of Iran and ECO Secretariat in Tehran.

Suggestions

A: General

1: starting new subtitled programs as follows:

1-1: Finding the Mechanism of Financial Credit in Export Process

1-2: Analysis of Business Atmosphere and Identifying Target Markets (with a view of Doing Business Studies, by World bank)

1-3: Transferring the Know-How.

1-4: Brand Making in International Market.

1-5: Venture Management.

1-6: Experiences of Indian in Public Private Partnership as a course for Private & Public sectors of member countries.

2: regarding the long and time consuming procedure of internal permissions, it would be appreciated if CP send the announcement for programs at least 2 months before the closing date of program.

B: I.R.Iran & Colombo Plan

1. Technical and Vocational Training Organisation (TVTO) affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the I.R.Iran, has proposed to establish a Centre for Entrepreneurs and Training the Trainers of TVT. The Colombo Plan is encouraged to mount the interested students of member countries to this Centre. The affiliated costs will be equally covered by Islamic Republic of Iran and Colombo plan 1-Holding a youth Congress in Iran regarding "drug reduction demand."

2. Regarding the joint membership of seven countries in both Colombo Plan and Islamic Development Bank (IDB), it is suggested to benefit the capacities of IDB such as holding joint training courses (especially with the cooperation of Islamic Research and Training Institute), exchanging views and benefiting the experiences of IDB on holding workshops and training courses or financing the courses. Islamic Republic of Iran as the fourth shareholder of IDB will strongly support the issue.

3. Holding a Youth Congress in Iran regarding "Drug Reduction Demand"

4: Iranian Research Organisation for Science and Technology (IROST) will co-ordinate joint training program with the CPS in 2010 regarding the signed MOU.

5. Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) in co-operation with national focal point and CP will facilitate training courses either in I.R.Iran or any other member states or Dialogue Partners

Japan

Chairperson, Secretary General, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. (1) I first would like to send my gratitude to the Ministry of Finance of India and the Colombo Plan Secretariat for preparing and hosting this well organised meeting. I am indeed honoured to be given this opportunity to address the distinguished audience today on the occasion of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan.

(2) Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954. This is a commemorable year for all Japanese as it was the turning point for Japanese diplomacy, in other words, it was the year in which Japan's proactive engagement to international cooperation as a donor began.

It is gratifying that partnership between Japan and the Colombo Plan has continued uninterruptedly for more than a half century since then. During the years, environment surrounding international community has substantially changed, and so too, that of the Colombo Plan and Japan. We appreciate Secretary General Madame Chia's strong initiative to revitalise the Colombo Plan and reform it to be more adaptable to the new development demands in the region. Japan, on the other hand, also has been reviewing its ODA policy continually so that it would effectively address the challenges the region faces. We are sure that our sincere efforts bear fruit in prosperous future of the whole region.

2. Now, at the request of Secretary-General Madam Chia, I am pleased to make a presentation on Japan's assistance to Afghanistan, on behalf of the Government of Japan.

(1) The issue of Afghanistan has become one of the most challenging issues for the entire international community and the community has been pro-actively engaged to support Afghan endeavours to reconstruct its homeland.

In 2002, Japan took initiative of hosting the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance of Afghanistan, or Tokyo Conference, which marked the very beginning of reconstruction process of Afghanistan. So far, Japan pledged assistance of 6.5 billion US dollars in total.

Until the end of 2009, Japan implemented 1.8 billion US dollars in such various fields as humanitarian assistance, democratic process, security improvement, infrastructure, agriculture etc. And currently around 130 Japanese civilians are engaged on the ground.

(2) Japan's strong commitment to reconstruction of Afghanistan continues, regardless of the change of power in Japan last September. The new administration led by Prime Minister Hatoyama has placed the assistance to Afghanistan at one of its top diplomatic agendas.

In this regard, the Government of Japan announced, last November, a new assistance package in which Japan would provide assistance of approximately 80 billion yen urgently needed in Afghanistan. Shifting up from the existing pledge of a total of approximately 2 billion US dollars, Japan will provide assistance up to an amount in the region of 5 billion US dollars in about 5 years from 2009, based on the future situation of Afghanistan.

Three main areas of Japan's assistance are:

- 1) enhancement of Afghanistan's capability to maintain security,
- 2) reintegration of grass root level soldiers, and
- 3) advancement of sustainable and self-reliant development.

First, containment of insurgencies is essential towards ensuring security in Afghanistan and enabling Afghans to attain rebuilding the nation by their own hands. To that end, Japan will exert utmost support in enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security. Japan will pave the way for the Afghans to take their own security responsibilities by such assistance as supporting the National Police.

Secondly, for reintegration and long-term reconciliation with the insurgents, it is important to begin with working on reintegration of grass root level soldiers. Construction of effective measures that would allow them to sustain their own lives and resettle into the society in the long-term is essential. The Afghans themselves need to build such measure. Japan, by utilising our experience and expertise from DDR, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, and DIAG, or Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups, will involve ourselves from the planning stage and provide financial assistance to programmes such as vocational training and small scale rural development programmes for job creation.

In this respect, Japan welcomes that President Karzai of Afghanistan announced a program on Peace and Reintegration. To support the effort, at the London Conference on Afghanistan in January, the Government of Japan stated that

upon the establishment of a "reintegration fund" which is under preparation, Japan would like to consider contributing approximately 50 million dollars to that fund promptly on condition of the approval of Japan's budget for the fiscal year 2010. Furthermore, it is our recognition that this fund needs to be continued for long, and as we stated at the London Conference, Japan would like to consider additional contribution based on the progress of the fund. Japan expects other countries to substantially contribute to the fund too.

Finally, Japan will support advancing nation-building efforts that attract the Afghan people. For Afghanistan's sustainable and self-reliant development, Japan will provide assistance in areas such as agriculture and rural development, infrastructure development (including energy), education, health and other basic human needs based on the Afghanistan's needs. In addition, Japan will aim to stabilise Afghanistan also by promoting the development of neighbouring Central Asia region which we recognise as one theatre.

3. As a member country of the Colombo Plan, the Government of Japan is grateful that the Colombo Plan puts focus on programs in Afghanistan, with generous contribution mainly from the United States to the Drug Advisory Program. The Government of Japan hopes that Japan's bilateral assistance and the Colombo Plan's activities in Afghanistan generate a synergetic effect on the ground and contributes effectively in realizing peace in Afghanistan in the years to come.

Thank you.

Presented by
H.E. Mr. Hideaki Doumichi
Ambassador of Japan
Embassy of Japan, New Delhi

Republic of Korea

Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

I am honoured to have the opportunity to address you today, and would like to congratulate you for your successful chairmanship of the 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting. Under your able leadership, this meeting has produced constructive results. I would like to express my gratitude to Secretary-General, Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, for her dedication to the enhancement of the Colombo Plan mandate. My gratitude also extends to the Secretariat for its diligence and preparations for this meeting. Finally, I would like to convey my deepest appreciation to the Government of India for hosting this meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

The Republic of Korea joined the ranks of the Colombo Plan in 1962 as a hopeful aid-recipient country determined to pull itself from poverty and the vestiges of war. After the swift yet industrious passing of some 50 years, the Republic of Korea has now become a member of the OECD/DAC (Development Assistance Committee) and plans to systemize and improve its ODA in the years to come. The Republic of Korea is history's first-ever case of an aid-recipient country making a successful and sustainable transition into a net donor country. The Korean government fully recognises the greater responsibilities it must now undertake within the international community.

The Republic of Korea has had many opportunities to engage in the cooperative activities of the Colombo Plan. Since 1991, the Korean government has contributed a total of 2.7 million USD in funds and substantive

training support to the Colombo Plan, focusing on the Program for Private Sector Development (PPSD). The Republic of Korea has administered joint training programmes through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Last year, 13 nationals of 11 different countries participated in the KOICA-Colombo Plan Joint Training Programme on SME Promotion Policy. The Republic of Korea also received 11 women from 8 countries through the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Joint Training Programme, and educated 14 nationals of different country origins on the mechanisms and major actors of international trade. These programmes facilitate specific technical skills and knowledge transfers crucial to a skilled labour force. They are thus conducive to local ownership of economic advancement, as aid-recipients are not viewed as supplicants, but as the generators of growth.

The Korean government will continue to host trainees in programmes planned for 2010. The programmes are valued at 100,000 USD a year and will respectively address the issues of "International Trade and the WTO," "Economic Empowerment of Rural Women," and "Industrial Development and SMEs Policy." This year, the Republic of Korea will invite 15 nationals from the Colombo Plan Member Countries to participate in each programme, hosting a total of 45 men and women.

With regards to long-term joint training programmes, my delegation is delighted to announce that the KDI School of Public Policy and Management will maintain its Long-Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) through the Colombo Plan. The Republic of Korea has since 2006 welcomed 24 scholars of the Colombo

Plan Member Countries to pursue postgraduate degrees in public policy at the KDI School. This year, the KDI School plans to award 24,000 USD scholarships to 5 nationals of the Colombo Plan Member Countries.

In another vein of programmatic support, the Korean government will continue to provide funds to the Colombo Plan's Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), contributing 10,000 USD this year through the Korean Food and Drug Administration (KFDA). The Colombo Plan Member Countries should strengthen their capacities to tackle the issues of drug dependency and rehabilitation.

The Republic of Korea also has a rich history of bilateral cooperation with individual Colombo Plan Member Countries. For 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea plans to deepen development cooperation with Asian countries, including those with membership in the Colombo Plan. The Islamic State of Afghanistan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Mongolia will be among the top 15 priority Korean ODA recipient countries. Drawing from the historical

lessons of its own development experiences, the Korean government has contributed insights and approaches to growth in a multitude of sectors for the aforementioned nations.

In addition to its major ODA contributions, the Republic of Korea is currently providing capacity development for job training in Myanmar, helping to establish a training institute for textile production in Pakistan, and supporting the local programme for the improvement of medical emergency and social security systems in Fiji.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to reiterate the Korean government's commitment to an enduring cooperation with the Member Countries of the Colombo Plan. The Republic of Korea will continue the joint training programmes and promote an informed public engagement as the means to nation-building. We will thus strive to maintain mutual cooperation with the Colombo Plan in the hopes that our support will prove advantageous to its Member Countries.

Thank you.

Presented by
Mr. Ham Gwang-Sup
Charge d' Affairs
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
New Delhi

Lao PDR

Madame Chairperson, Distinguished Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan H.E. Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Distinguished President of the Council of the Colombo Plan H.E. Patricia A. Butenis, Dear participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, on behalf of the Government of the Lao PDR, I would like to express my most gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the Government of India for hosting this big event for the third time and my high appreciation for the hard work of the Secretary General and the Secretariat to make today possible.

On this occasion, may I reaffirm our consistent support to the policy, strategy and goals adopted by the Council of the Colombo Plan for economic development, social justice, technical cooperation, poverty eradication, etc. I would like to convey my best congratulations for the tireless effort and great achievements scored by the Colombo Plan in the last few years.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am happy to note my country still continue to get support and assistance from the Colombo Plan particularly in the field of technical assistance and in combating narcotics problems. We have got a number of scholarships for a long-term and short term training of Business Management, human resources, capacity building and other areas, thus contributing for socioeconomic development of my country.

In this connection, may I suggest if Colombo Plan could consider to continue offer long term training and to focus on both economic and social programmes.

In conclusion, once again, I am very thankful to the host and the Secretariat of the excellent arrangements. My thanks also go to the donor countries and finally, I wish the Meeting a great success.

Thank you.

Presented by
H.E. Mr. Ly Bounkham
Ambassador
Embassy of Lao PDR
New Delhi

**COLOMBO PLAN
42nd CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
10-11 FEBRUARY 2010
NEW DELHI, INDIA**



**MALAYSIA:
COUNTRY PAPER ON
BILATERAL TECHNICAL
COOPERATION PROGRAMME
2009-2010**

Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

- Joined the Colombo Plan in 1960s
- The Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia, is the designated point of contact (POC) for the Colombo Plan Secretariat
- Cooperated with Colombo Plan extensively in receiving and providing capacity building programmes under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) and National Anti Drug Agency (NADA)
- Collaboration with Malaysia's centres of excellence such as the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN), Regional Centre for Science and Mathematics (RECSAM) as well as a number of Universities in Malaysia

Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

COLOMBO PLAN SPONSORED PROGRAMME PARTICIPATED BY MALAYSIANS

In 2008, 9 Malaysians have undergone training in PPA course

- For the year 2009, 5 Malaysians participated in 5 PPA courses

NO.	TRAINING COURSE	DURATION	PLACE	NO. TRAINED
1.	IT Management Programme	9 Feb - 8 March	India	1
2.	International Trade, World Trade Organization and Free Trade Agreement	1-17 July	Korea	1
3.	Small & Medium Enterprise Promotion Policy	15-28 August	Korea	1
4.	Executing the Blue Ocean Strategy	28-29 October	Sri Lanka	1
5.	SME Competitiveness, Marketing & Partnership	7-18 December	India	1

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

COLOMBO PLAN - MTCP JOINT COURSES, 2009

AGENCY	TRAINING COURSE	DURATION	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
National Institute of Public Administration (NIPAM)	Project Planning and Management	2-12 April 2009	8
	Economic Planning and Management	6-20 July 2009	1
	Integrated Environmental Planning and Management	9-21 July 2009	6
Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC)	System Development for Small and Medium Enterprises	14 May - 11 July 2009	9
	Productivity Improvement Programme Through Work-study	14 May 2009 - 11 July 2009	9
Institute for Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)	Crisis Management for International Participants	9-18 June 2009	8
	Strategic Analysis for International Participants	28 July-11 August 2009	9
	Diplomatic Training Course for International participants	13-20 October 2009	1
Regional Centre for Science and Maths (RECSAM)	Professional Development Programme for Secondary Science & Mathematics Educators	29 July - 18 August 2009	15

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Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

COLLABORATION BETWEEN COLOMBO PLAN - MTCP 2010

AGENCY	TRAINING COURSE	DURATION
National Institute of Public Administration (NIPAM)	Human Resource Management in the Public Sector	1-23 June 2010
	Project Planning and Management	7-19 October 2010
	Integrated Environmental Planning and Management	7-19 October 2010
Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	System Development for Small and Medium Enterprises	1 June - 1 July 2010
Institute for Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)	Diplomatic Training Course for International Participants	6-21 April 2010
	Crisis Management for International Participants	16 May - 4 June 2010
	Strategic Analysis for International Participants	6-11 July 2010
Regional Centre for Science and Maths (RCSM)	Professional Development Programme for Secondary Science & Mathematics Educators	11 July - 6 August 2010

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

CUTTING EDGE COOPERATION FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

- Launched in 1973
- Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) was the first programme in Pacific Asia concerning drugs
- Participated by 26 countries including Iran SAARC, ASEAN, East Asia, Pacific Islands of Fiji and Papua New Guinea
- Malaysia's participation in CDAP training for 2001-2009 :

Year	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
No. of Participants	27	122	76	113	68	14	52	112	116

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

CPDAP PROGRAMMES PARTICIPATED BY MALAYSIA IN 2009

- 23rd International Federation on Non-Governmental Organization (IFNGO) World Conference, 29 June – 1 July 2009, Brunei
- Regional Training on Drug Abuse Prevention, 13-24 July 2009, ILEA Bangkok, Thailand
- 1st Focal point Desk Officers Meeting, 12-13 August 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Regional Training of Women Counselors on Family Therapy, 14-18 September 2009, Chennai, India
- 7th Asian Youth Congress, 3-6 November 2009, Palawan, Philippines
- 4th Asian Recovery Symposium, 9-12 November 2009, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 2nd CPDAP National Focal Point Meeting, 2-4 December 2009, Jakarta, Indonesia

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Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

CPDAP-NADA JOINT PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED IN MALAYSIA

2008

- 2nd Symposium of Religion Leaders on Drug Demand Reduction and Advanced Training for Mosque Based Programme Operators From Afghanistan (MULLAH), 21 - 26 April 2008, Hotel Crown Princess, Kuala Lumpur
- 2nd International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS), 9-12 November 2008, The Legend Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

2009

- 4th Asian Recovery Symposium, 9-12 November 2009, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

NADA SUGGESTIONS ON CPDAP FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Training to focus on new threats e.g. HIV/Aids, ATS , misuse of licit medications, control of Precursors
- Address the issue of inhalant abuse particularly among children & adolescents
- Basic training on law enforcement i.e. on Intelligence gathering
- Strengthen research collaboration and promote sharing of findings between agencies and member countries.

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Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

CONTINUE.

- Wider opportunities for internships and training on current 'best practices' in treatment and aftercare
- Enhance efforts to promote and maintain and improve on minimum standards of care in the treatment and aftercare of recovering persons
- Techniques on the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevention programmes

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Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO COLOMBO PLAN

Malaysia will continue to collaborate with the Colombo Plan on existing Programme and new collaboration and support such as:

- Fund local cost for joint training programmes in Malaysia under Programme for Public Administration and Drug Advisory Programme
- Offer Experts/Consultants in related fields for Colombo Plan studies: (eg. Training Programme on Project Management, 14-18 December 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka)
 - Dr. Mohamad Farazi Johari, Head of Project Planning Programme, INTAN
 - Mr. Abdul Rahim Md. Jamil, Programme Coordinator for Project Planning Programme, INTAN

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

CONTINUE.....

- Fund secondment of two officers serving in Colombo Plan Secretariat for one year term (plus another year revisable).
 - Mr. Mohd Haniff Hassan
 - Mr. Khalid Dzaimee Daud **2008/2009**
 - Mr. Ibrahim Abdullah
 - Mr. Mohd Khuzaidi **2009/2010**
- Support to Colombo Plan collaboration with Malaysian universities and training institution in the areas of diplomacy and foreign relations, social science, agriculture, forestry, veterinary, food science, biotechnology and halal food and arts.
- Annual contributions of:
 - USD 10,000 for the Drug Advisory Programme
 - Membership fee of USD 17,400
 - Membership fee of Colombo Plan Staff Collage of USD 82,932

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department, MALAYSIA

Presented by
Ms. Norani Ibrahim
Director, Corporate Services and International Section Economic
Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department
Malaysia

Nepal

Mr. Chairperson, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to congratulate you Mr. Chairperson for your election to the chair in this 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) of the Colombo Plan. On this occasion I would also like to thank the Government of India for hosting the 42nd CCM of the Colombo Plan in this capital city New Delhi of India and express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of India for cordial and warm hospitality extended to us and excellent arrangement made in organising this meeting.

Mr. Chairperson,

It is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for me and to our delegation to attend the 42nd CCM of the Colombo Plan in our neighbouring country India. We all know that the Colombo Plan is making significant contribution in the Asia-Pacific region in the areas of human resource development (HRD) and in other areas. Actually human resource is very important in reducing the poverty and improving the living standard of the general people. Therefore, we need to put a greater effort in the human resource development. In this respect the Colombo Plan has been playing a very important role in this region of Asia and Pacific. The growing youth population needs to be provided with better skills and knowledge about the new technology and emerging issues to make able to get better employment opportunities. The present plan of Nepal has also accorded a high priority to HRD for its future development and attaining high growth

with equity and HRD will also get high priority in the forthcoming periodic plan as well.

Mr. Chairperson,

The Colombo Plan has been playing significant roles in the human resource development of Nepal and of this region. I, in this occasion, would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Colombo Plan and other donor countries for their generous support in the human resource development and other important areas of socioeconomic development. Nepal has been benefiting from the training and Long-Term Scholarship programs organised by the Colombo Plan in collaboration with the host countries. However, it is necessary to focus on the training and scholarship programmes on the special need of the member countries. Therefore, we request to the Colombo Plan to organize trainings and workshops on fiscal federalism, devolution, conflict management, labour management and employment promotion, food security, disaster risk management, poverty reduction, environment management and climate change, and other emerging issues.

Mr. Chairperson,

Nepal has entered into the new phase of political development. We are presently in the phase of drafting a new Constitution for federal democratic Republic of Nepal. Moreover, we are in the process of socioeconomic transformation and restructuring of the state. In a situation of diversities in geographic, socioeconomic, ethnic, linguistic and cultural terms, it is a very challenging task to adopt a suitable model of federal structure for Nepal.

Nepal has been taken various measures for poverty reduction. One of these measures is employment creation through infrastructure development. However, the single effort of the government will not be enough to achieve the desired goal. Therefore, our government has adopted public-private partnership as one of the implementation modalities of the development programs and projects. In this context the experience of the Indian government in this area will be more helpful to us. Moreover, the special paper presented in this meeting will also be useful in designing appropriate policy regarding

public private partnership in Nepal and other countries of this region.

Mr. Chairperson and Distinguished Delegates,

It is indeed a great opportunity for us to share our issues and concerns to other Colombo Plan member countries. Finally, on behalf of my delegation, I would like to express our gratitude to the Colombo Plan Secretariat for inviting us to attend this 42nd meeting of CCM of the Colombo Plan and also wish success of this meeting. Thank you.

Presented by

Mr. Yuba Raj Pandey

Secretary

National Planning Commission Secretariat

Nepal

The Philippines

Mme Chairperson, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Good afternoon to you all.

Allow me Mme. L. M. Vas to congratulate you as Alternate Chairperson of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan. I wish to thank the Government of India for hosting this Meeting in this beautiful city of New Delhi and the CCM Organising Committee for the excellent arrangements and facilities provided for the Meeting. I also wish to express my deep appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Philippine delegation to make our stay comfortable and enjoyable.

The Philippines as Donor and Recipient

The Philippines as a member country of Colombo Plan is both a donor and a recipient. It contributes to the mandatory annual dues of \$ 17,400 for the operation of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and a nominal amount of \$ 5,000 as voluntary contribution to the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program (CPDAP), which is generously and principally funded by the United States of America.

The Philippines is also co-proponent and provides resource persons to some programmes of the Colombo Plan. Let me cite the 3rd Asian Recovery Symposium and the 7th Asian Youth Congress which the Philippines hosted in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The Philippines also shared its expertise in the Workshop on Media Campaign Advocacy & Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention for Youth, the 23rd IFNGO World Conference, and the Meeting on the Development of Trainers' and Trainees Manual

for Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) Campaign in Afghanistan. Philippine DDB personnel Baby Priscilla S. Herrera was seconded as Volunteer Programme Officer for CPDAP from 1 July 2009 - December 2009.

Philippine Hosting of CPSC

Further, the Philippines contributes by hosting the Colombo Plan Staff College (CPSC) for the past 22 years and wish to give credit to CPSC for its admirable and outstanding achievements to enhance technical and vocational training in member countries. CPSC as an autonomous specialised body of Colombo Plan is not financially dependent on the Colombo Plan but raises its own operational and programme funds from voluntary contributions of its member countries. Thus Colombo Plan should take pride and continue to support CPSC as its specialised agency and training centre for human resource development in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Philippines as host country to CPSC, and with CPSC at the helm of organising international fora in Manila, have hosted 4 major international conferences in the last two years. We also hosted joint activities of CPSC with other international organisations like the EU, UNESCO, SEAMEO, InWent, and so on. These spurred ideas and interest into action in timely issues like skills development, ICT integration, public-private partnership in TVET and Qualifications Framework for Quality Assurance in TVET. All being relevant in the TVET sector and aligned with global efforts in human resource development.

CPSC's dynamism has caught the interest

and sealed cooperation of member countries, as well as regional and international organisations, to significantly look after Colombo Plan and promote it as a hub of committed initiatives in technical education and training.

CPSC's APACC (Asia Pacific Accreditation & Certification Commission) for example, created opportunities for raising the bar of TVET institutions' quality and responsiveness. The Philippines is benefitting from this through the accreditation & certification of TESDA TVET institutions, not to mention APACC's positive influence in TVET sector of other CP

countries.

CPSC's recent International Partnership Award received from UNESCO-UNEVOC gives us immense pleasure to have CPSC in the Philippines & in the region to spell out real commitment into high impact action.

The Philippines believes that interagency coordination and cooperation between CPSC and CPS should be promoted to strengthen their complementary roles in areas of common interest in the greater interest of planning prosperity together.

1. Collaborative Activities: Co-Hosting of Activities in Member Countries

Event	Date	Venue	Proponent
3rd Asian Recovery Symposium	4-6 November 2008	Tagaytay City	CPDAP, DDB & AFTC (DDB – Secretariat / Documentation)
Workshop on Media Campaign Advocacy & Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention for Youth	22-25 February 2009	Kabul, Afghanistan	CPDAP (Luningning Gotera & Teresita Pineda – Resource Speakers)
23rd IFNGO World Conference	29 June-1 July 2009	Brunei Darussalam	Colombo Plan (Emma Pastorfide & Pamela Ponce de Leon Garcia – Resource Persons)
7th Asian Youth Congress	8-16 November 2009	Puerto Princesa, Philippines	DDB, Colombo Plan
Meeting on the Development of Trainers' and Trainees Manual for Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) Campaign in Afghanistan	15-22 December 2009	Colombo, Sri Lanka	CPDAP (Teresita Pineda & Luningning Gotera – Resource Speakers)

Participation in Colombo Plan Training Programmes

As a recipient country, the Philippines benefits as participant to trainings and seminars offered by the Colombo Plan, particularly in its Drug Advisory Program (CPDAP). In 2008

and 2009, the Philippines was beneficiary of 15 short term and long-term training programmes of the Colombo Plan, from the Regional Training/Workshop for Drug Abuse Prevention held in May 2008 to the recently concluded 2nd Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program National Drug Focal Point Meeting held last December 2009.

2. Participation in Colombo Plan Training Programmes

Event	Date	Venue	Proponent
Regional Training/Workshop for Drug Abuse Prevention	4-17 May 2008	Bangkok, Thailand	CPDAP
First Meeting of CPDAP Drug Focal Points Needs Assessment & Policy Development	7-10 June 2008	Male, Maldives	CPDAP
6th Asian Youth Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention	4-7 August 2008	Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia	CPDAP
5th Training Course on Precursor & Chemical Control for ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers	25-31 August 2008	Bangkok, Thailand	ONCB, Thailand and CPDAP
Regional Training of Women Counsellors on Family Therapy in Treatment & Rehabilitation	8-12 September 2008	Chennai, India	CPDAP
Regional Training on Development of Outreach/Drop-In Centres	22-25 September 2008	Hanoi, Vietnam	CPDAP
Training/Workshop on Enhancing Life Skills in Preventive Drug Education	13-18 October 2008	Jakarta, Indonesia	CPDAP
7th Asian Federation of Therapeutic Community (AFTC) Conference	10-12 November 2008	Bangkok, Thailand	CPDAP
2nd International Conference for Islamic Scholars (ICIS)	24-27 November 2008	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	CPDAP
The Study Visit on AFS Treatment in Thailand	10-13 February 2009	Bangkok, Thailand	Colombo Plan, ONCB
Regional Training Workshop for Drug Abuse Prevention	13-24 July 2009	Bangkok, Thailand	CPDAP
Focal Point Desk Officers Meeting	12-13 August 2009	Colombo, Sri Lanka	CPDAP

Event	Date	Venue	Proponent
10th Regional Training for Women Counsellors on Family Therapy on Treatment and Rehabilitation	14-18 September 2009	Chennai, India	CPDAP
Asian Recovery Symposium	9-12 November 2009	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	ONCB, Thailand and CPDAP
2nd Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program National Drug Focal Point Meeting	2-4 December 2009	Jakarta, Indonesia	CPDAP

The challenge facing the Colombo Plan is the increase in programme activities without sufficient funding due to sharp decline in voluntary contributions from donor countries. Currently, the USA is mainly funding the DAP and the administrative fee in such voluntary contributions is being used to fund most other programmes. This puts the Colombo Plan in a precarious financial condition by relying or being dependent on one country voluntary contribution. Thus there is a need to source funding from other donors and to prioritize the judicious use and management of the existing

savings of the Colombo Plan.

The Philippines remains committed to South-South assistance cooperation scheme and will continue to actively collaborate and work with the Colombo Plan in its socioeconomic development programmes and endeavours.

In closing I reiterate our sincere appreciation and deep gratitude to India for graciously hosting and providing excellent arrangements for a fruitful meeting.

Thank you all.

Presented by
H.E. Ms. Zenaida Tacorda-Rabago
Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines
Bangladesh

Singapore

Chairman, Excellencies and Friends from the Colombo Plan member countries,

We are happy to be here with all the distinguished delegates at this Meeting. First of all, we would like to express our deep appreciation to India for hosting this 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to us.

We thank the Colombo Plan Secretariat, the Colombo Plan Staff College, and fellow Colombo Plan member countries for the strong support and partnership over the years.

We would also like to commend and thank the Secretary-General, Ms. Patricia Chia, for her able leadership in building up the Colombo Plan. I am confident that under her continued leadership and the support of all member countries, the Colombo Plan will continue to do more for all of us.

Singapore joined the Colombo Plan in 1959. In our early years, we were very fortunate to receive the goodwill and support of the Colombo Plan. In return, Singapore has, as far back as 1961, been doing its share to support and co-operate with fellow Colombo Plan member countries. From 1961 to 2004, Singapore provided technical assistance to Colombo Plan member countries through the Singapore Colombo Plan Training Award Scheme. This framework was then discontinued with the establishment of a new framework, called the Singapore-Colombo Plan Third Country Training Programme (TCTP). With the formalisation of our collaboration in November 1996, our technical assistance is now being implemented under the Singapore Cooperation

Programme coordinated by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

To date, Singapore and the Colombo Plan have jointly trained a total of 465 senior government officials from Colombo Plan member countries in 25 capacity-building programmes. Since 1997 till now, we have been conducting an average of two to four courses per year.

Under the Singapore Cooperation Programme, Colombo Plan member countries have also attended our other technical assistance programmes beyond the umbrella of the Colombo Plan. These include the Singapore Cooperation Programme Training Awards and the various joint programmes that we conduct with over 30 partners from the developed countries and international organisations. Since 1992, the Singapore Cooperation Programme has provided training courses, workshops, seminars and study visits to over 65,000 government officials from 169 countries. Of these, more than 45,000 are government officials from the Colombo Plan member countries, who have benefited from such programmes under the Singapore Cooperation Programme.

As Singapore continues to carry out training programmes under the Singapore Cooperation Programme for all developing countries, including Colombo Plan members, it will also directly support the excellent work of the Colombo Plan by jointly conducting two to four courses each year with the Colombo Plan Secretariat. For Financial Year 2008, we successfully conducted three courses in the fields of public governance, competition law and climate change. In Financial Year 2009,

because of its relevance, we conducted a re-run of the public governance course in September 2009. Next month, we will organise a course which addresses energy efficiency and carbon trading, a key training area identified during the First Colombo Plan Focal Point Desk Officers Meeting last August.

We have also been collaborating with the Colombo Plan Staff College on technical and vocational education and training (TVET). For example, we jointly conducted a course on Innovative Concepts for TVET development in November 2009. The course was well-received and attended by 21 senior and top education government officials from Colombo Plan member countries.

At the 41st CCM in August 2008, Singapore agreed to sponsor two post-graduate Master scholarships each year for government officials of Colombo Plan member countries,

tenable at any of our three local universities. I am pleased to share that our inaugural Colombo Plan post-graduate scholar, Mr Kiran Prasad Acharya from Nepal, has completed his Master of IT in Business (Financial Services) studies at the Singapore Management University in December 2009.

As a young and small country with no natural resources or a natural hinterland, Singapore believes that human resource development is vital for progress. And as a member of the Colombo Plan, we will continue to share our developmental experiences and conduct training programmes with the objective of enhancing the economic and social advancement of the Colombo Plan family. We look forward to continue working closely with all fellow Colombo Plan member countries to achieve this objective.

Thank you.

Presented by
Mr. Gabriel Liow
Assistant Director
Technical Co-operation Directorate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Singapore

Sri Lanka

At the very outset, I would like to thank the officials at the 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting held in India for giving me this splendid opportunity to deliver my presentation on behalf of the delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Unlike other member countries of the Colombo Plan, the name of Sri Lanka is most popular on its role and collaborative activities. For better understanding it is my duty for briefing its history. At the meeting held in 1950 in Colombo, representing the Senior Ministers of Independent Asian Nations, two proposals came out from Sri Lanka and Australia to provide financial and technical Assistance to the Developing Countries of the region. These two proposals were combined into one resolution called Colombo Plan and it was established on the 1st of July, 1951 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, Sri Lanka has been working closely with the Colombo Plan to develop human resources in the Asia and the Pacific region. The Department of External Resources of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in Sri Lanka is the designated National Point of contact (POC) for the Colombo Plan Secretariat as well as the permanent member of the Colombo Plan Council. As the National Focal Point, the Department of External Resources is administering of all Foreign Training Opportunities (FTO) offered by the Multilateral and Bilateral donors for human resource Development under the Technical Cooperation.

At present, the government of Sri Lanka receives about 870 foreign training opportunities annually both Long-Term and Short-Term

Programmes. Out of these programmes, about 8% are Long-Term programmes leading to the Postgraduate Diplomas. Most of these programmes are offered by the Govt. of Japan, Government of Korea, India, Sweden, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, Commonwealth, Singapore, China, The Netherlands, Germany, and other non-member countries and regional international organisations are continuously support to the Govt. of Sri Lanka by providing their Technical Assistance.

Ladies & Gentlemen, on behalf of my delegation, I take this opportunity to thank for these donor countries and donor agencies for Providing Technical Assistance to Sri Lanka and at the same time, I kindly request them to continue their fullest cooperation in the future as well.

Madam Chair, coming to the point in presentation on it's role and collaborative activities in Sri Lanka, I should greatly appreciate the Colombo plan for providing technical assistance mainly in three ways as long-term trainings, short-term trainings and in-country training opportunities to Sri Lanka.

It is noted that from the year 1995 to end of July 2008, Colombo Plan has given 9,490 training placements to 22 member countries. Out of these, Sri Lanka received 907 placements for 145 participants underwent training on the programme for public Administration. 25 out of 907 were on the Environmental Programme. 123 out of 907 on the Public Sector Development and large number of participants which are 605 out of 907 attended the Drug Advisory Programme. During this period, we were able to obtain 11 Long-Term Fellowships out of 62

of total fellowships given by Colombo Plan through 15 programmes.

Madam Chair, I proud to say that in the ranking order, Sri Lanka is in the number one out of 15 countries for the long-term training. In general, Sri Lanka is the 4th place by obtaining 907 placements out of 9,490 total placements given by the Colombo Plan, for 22 countries. At the same time, I must point out that Sri Lanka obtained the 1st place by ranking with other beneficiaries for PPSD, Environmental and PPA Sector Programmes up to the end of July 2008.

Ladies and Gentlemen, at this juncture, I must remind the countries of Korea, India, Thailand, and Malaysia for giving training opportunities with the collaboration of Colombo Plan, especially India for giving the slots under

the Colombo Plan.

In the previous years, we had in-country training funded by the Colombo Plan and in June 2008 we had a training programme on Entrepreneurship Development in Colombo, with participants from 12 foreign countries. Mr. Chairman, we informally discussed among us to promote in-country training in the future, with the guidelines of the Colombo Plan.

Last but not least, on behalf of my delegation I must thank the officials of the Colombo Plan Staff College based in Manila for enhancing the growth and the development of the Technical Education Systems in developing member countries.

Thank you.

Presented by
Mr. Ariyasena Sooriyagoda
Director/Technical Assistance Division
Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Sri Lanka

Thailand

Mr. Chairman,

Thai delegation would like to thank the Colombo Plan Secretariat for including this item in the agenda to provide opportunity for member countries to share experiences with each other on technical cooperation.

As a development partner, Thailand aims to extend support to other developing countries' efforts to achieve sustainable development in the process of their economic and social development. We are aware of the importance of involvement and ownership of her partner countries in the development cooperation, as they are crucial to the success and sustainability of the cooperation. Full participation of partner countries avails Thailand the opportunity to sense their real needs to match the Thai capacity which in the long-term can ensure an effective development cooperation.

The Government of Thailand has utilized the Thai International Cooperation Programme (TICP) as a broad mechanism in extending cooperation to other developing countries. The TICP consists of the following programmes:

1. Bilateral Programme

Based upon Thailand's capacity and resources, as well as the needs of the respective partners, projects are designed after close consultation with our partner countries to ensure mutual benefits to both parties. This programme addresses basic areas of cooperation particularly on education, health, and agriculture. Activities organised under the programme include training, dispatch of Thai experts, and volunteers and provision of equipment. This also includes

tailor-made training programmes which require the identification and design of special courses in response to the need of cooperating partners.

Thailand's bilateral programme are mainly direct to neighbouring countries but it also has been expanded to cover other regions with priority given to Southeast Asia, South Asia and Africa. This bilateral programme in 2008 amounted to US\$ 6.70 million and about 1,166 trainees attended the programmes.

2. Annual International Training Courses (AITC) and Thailand International Post-graduate Programme (TIPP)

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) has developed a wide range of training programmes under the Annual International Training Courses (AITC), one of the main modalities of the Thai International Cooperation Programme (TICP). The AITC is organised annually, with fellowships awarded by the Government of Thailand.

The Thai International Postgraduate Programme (TIPP) is designed for outstanding students to study in Thailand. An important aspect of the programme is its focus on enhancing educational standards in the Asian region while helping to improve cross-cultural understanding and relationships between Thailand and its development partners. Courses included in the programme have been chosen to reflect the needs of Thailand's development counterparts.

The both programmes are fully funded fellowships awarded by the Government of

Thailand for participants more than 50 countries, including applicants from the Colombo Plan Member Countries and other countries in Asian region, Pacific, Africa and etc.

In 2008, the Government of Thailand organised a series of Group Training and Post-graduate courses, which were implemented by Thailand's best academic and technical institutions, in a variety of development fields where Thailand has strengths and capacity. The total amount of such programmes was approximately US\$ 2.93 million for 720 trainees from developing countries.

3. Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)

The objective of this programme is to promote partnership for development among developing countries under the cost-sharing basis between partner countries. Specifically, the participating country is responsible for international travel costs whereas the host country absorbs all local costs. In 2008, Thailand supported local costs in the amount of US\$ 0.15 million for 46 trainees to take up courses in Thailand.

4. Third Country Training Programme (TCTP)

The Government of Thailand organises training programmes or study visits in Thailand for participants from other developing countries who are sponsored by international organisations or donor countries. The Thai agencies concerned play the role of programme arrangements while the sponsoring agencies absorb the programme costs. In the year of 2008, Thailand arranged the programmes for 12 trainees, the cost of which was approximately US\$ 0.022.

5. Trilateral Cooperation Programme

This programme demonstrates the spirit of partnership between Thailand and her development partners to provide development cooperation, such as training courses, study visit, and sub-regional programmes for third countries on a cost-sharing basis. During 2008, Thailand allocated budget in the amount US\$ 0.71 million for 434 trainees undergoing training in Thailand.

Trilateral cooperation programme reflects Thailand's commitment as a development partner and response to real needs of partner countries. Currently, Thailand has cooperated with several development partners, such as Japan, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, Colombo Plan, France and Germany to share resources and experiences under the joint cooperation modality arrangement to assist other developing countries.

Besides the above-mentioned development cooperation, Thailand also initiated Regional and Sub-regional Cooperation Frameworks, such as the ACMECS (Ayeyawadi-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy) BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and IMT-GT (Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle) to promote development and cooperation among Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and most of the partner countries are Colombo Plan member countries. Under such Co-operation, Thailand has been designated as a core agency for the Human Resource Development theme which is aimed to enhance capacity building of the people and institutions in the member countries. In 2008, Thailand supported the

cost in the amount of US\$ 0.88 million for 277 trainees to train in Thailand.

Regarding the joint cooperation programmes between the Thai Government and the Colombo Plan, Thai Government contributed 30 million Bath (US\$ 909 million) to supported short term training programme on Environment and Thai Government also supported Long-Term Scholarships Programme to train selected participants from developing member countries of the Colombo Plan, both programmes were established in October 2005 with the co-funding of the two parties for the period of 2005-2007. In 2008 and 2009, Thailand supported and hosted for short-term training courses on cost-sharing basis with the Colombo Plan Secretariat for participants from member countries of the Colombo Plan to attend training courses in Thailand on Air Pollution Management, Environmental Health with the Emphasis on Food Security and Industrial Ecology and Environment. Thailand also gave fully funded for 25 training courses under Long-Term Scholarships Programme, the programme covers various fields conducted in different universities, and our support also went to the Drug Advisory Programme. Thailand continues to give US\$ 10,000 to support the Drug Advisory

Programme under voluntary contribution basis. To meet the programme's primary objective of Human Resource Development of member countries, Thailand and Colombo Plan Secretariat have jointly trained and organised the conferences to support capacity building for officials from Colombo Plan member countries in Thailand.

Mr. Chairman,

Under the joint cooperation programme between Thailand and Colombo Plan Secretariat on cost-sharing basis in training courses on Environment programme, we would like to inform that, due to the severe budget constraint for the year 2010, Thailand, therefore, has suspended the above programme. We hope that in the year of 2011 the programme on Environment with the Colombo Plan Secretariat will be reactivated. Nevertheless, in 2010, the Colombo Plan member countries could apply scholarships from Thailand through the Bilateral Programme in term of Annual International Training Courses, Thailand International Post-graduate Programme, and other Cooperation Frameworks.

Thank you.

Presented by
Ms. Suchada Thaibuntha
Deputy Director-General
Thailand International Development
Cooperation Agency
Thailand

United States of America

Background

The U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), will contribute US\$ 12,273,814 to the Colombo Plan's Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) for the year 2009-2010. This contribution includes US\$ 11,113,814 for Afghanistan as follows: drug prevention and treatment initiatives (US\$ 8,722,676) and the counter-narcotics public awareness campaign (CNPI) project (US\$ 2,391,138). The U.S. contribution also includes US\$ 1,160,000 for regional drug prevention and treatment initiatives in Southeast and Southwest Asia.

Project Overview: Afghanistan

U.S. Government contributions will enable The Colombo Plan to administer twenty-six substance abuse treatment programmes; school-based prevention programmes in Kabul and selected provinces; facilitate study tours to the U.S. for Afghan women addictions counsellors; manage 15 mosque-based outreach/aftercare centres; and provide project oversight, monitoring, and expert consultants. The Afghan demand reduction programme is designed to produce long-term, outcome measures including reductions in drug use/relapse rates, reductions in criminal activity/recidivism rates, and reductions in high-risk behavioural activities such as intravenous drug use. An on-going science-based outcome evaluation is being funded separately to determine whether or not these objectives are being met. In addition, programme short-term objectives include strengthening the capacity and clinical skills of existing drug treatment centres. Funding also

supports a public awareness campaign on the dangers of drug production, trafficking, and abuse. [Total funding = \$11,113,814]

Individual Projects:

Twelve Combination Residential/Outpatient Drug Treatment Centres operated by NGOs – Twelve centres will provide residential treatment for men and outpatient services for women in the following provinces: Khost (20-bed), Takhar (40-bed), Wardak (20-bed), Bamyan (20-bed), Daykundi (one, 20-bed and one 10-bed center), Kabul (one, 40-bed and one 20-bed center), Badakhshan (20-bed), Kandahar (20-bed), Helmand (20-bed), and Paktia (20-bed).

Six Residential/Outpatient Drug Treatment Centres for Women – Three centres will continue to provide residential treatment and outpatient services for women in the following provinces: Kabul (20-bed), Balkh (20-bed), and Herat (20-bed). Three additional 20-bed facilities for women will be added in Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and Farah provinces.

Six Treatment Add-on Centres for Children – The dedicated 15-bed treatment and rehabilitation add-on facilities that provide services to children of women in the Kabul, Balkh, and Herat residential centres will be continued, in addition to add-on children's facilities for the three new women's centres in Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and Farah.

Two New Residential/Aftercare Drug Treatment Centres for Adolescents – Two new facilities for adolescents ages 7-17 will be

created in Herat and Jowzjan provinces. These 50-bed facilities will provide an intensive six-month treatment regimen, including vocational rehabilitation/job training services, followed-up by six months of aftercare services.

Mentoring Programme for Afghan Women Addictions Counsellors – Due to the complexity of women and children's treatment, Afghan women addictions counsellors will continue to receive off-site mentoring and technical assistance at similar facilities in the United States via three, 1-month study tours. Staff members from the residential women's drug treatment centres in Herat, Kabul, Balkh, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and Farah provinces will be provided this mentoring.

School-based Drug Prevention Programme Development-Colombo Plan will expand their pilot school-based drug prevention programme in Kabul to other provinces, including schools for girls. The Life Skills prevention model will be utilized, having been successfully piloted in Kabul. This is a science-based elementary/middle school programme designed to address a wide range of risk and protective factors by teaching social skills in combination with drug resistance, decision-making, and conflict resolution skills, guiding youth toward healthy choices and a drug and violence-free lifestyle.

Mosque-based Outreach/Aftercare Centres – Colombo Plan will continue support for fifteen (15) mosque-based centres. Funding will also be dedicated for advanced training for mullahs operating these centres. The mosque-based centres provide a myriad of community-based services: shelter and crisis intervention for destitute drug addicts, individual and group counselling for drug addicts, aftercare services

for recovering drug addicts (NA/AA), peer/family support group meeting facilities for recovering persons, relapse prevention services, and basic drug information to schools and community members.

Technical Assistance-On-site Consultations - Providing on-site consultation is the most commonly utilized form of technical assistance (TA). In this case, a TA provider meets with the recipient programme on-site to give focused, in-depth help with a predefined, clearly articulated, site-specific problem. The Colombo Plan will continue to identify substance abuse treatment experts to provide focused, in-depth assistance to selected Afghan treatment programmes and to provide successful solutions or "best practices" to participants attending Colombo Plan national trainings/forums in Kabul.

Treatment/Prevention Coordination Team-Treatment/prevention experts will be based in Afghanistan and funded by the Colombo Plan to monitor the implementation and administration of the 26 drug treatment centres and prevention programmes identified above. Funding will cover staff salaries; a vehicle and related maintenance; furniture (desks); computers; printer; stationary; two progress review meetings in Kabul and one regional stakeholders meeting per year with Colombo Plan staff, Ministries of Counter-Narcotics and Public Health staff, NAS, and INL.

Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) Campaign - The Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) campaign, conducted by Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) of Afghanistan and funded by INL, is a public information and awareness campaign indirectly targeting the

general public as a whole and directly targeting the farmers in Afghanistan. The programme aims to curb narcotics production and trafficking which are the single greatest challenges to the long-term security, development, and effective governance of Afghanistan. The CNPI campaign has three seasons-Pre-planting (June-August), Planting (August-November), and Eradication (November-May). The goal

of the CNPI campaign is to combine these three separate seasonal campaigns into one continuous Public Information effort, with targeted messages during the different seasons. In addition to providing staff in the MCN and in each of the major poppy provinces, Colombo Plan provides mentoring and training to MCN Public Information staff and will be involved in training provincial MCN directorate staff.

Presented by

Mr. Kenneth A. Kero-Mentz
Embassy of the United States of America
Sri Lanka

Vietnam

Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister of India, Hon'ble Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Secretary-General, the Colombo Plan, Hon'ble Mr. Alok Sheel, Secretary General of the 42nd CCM, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends,

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to attend, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government, this important Meeting of the 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, held in New Delhi, the beautiful capital of great India.

As you are aware, Vietnam participated as a provisional member of the Colombo Plan in 2001 and became her official member in November 2003. For the past years, Vietnam has actively participated in various activities of the Colombo Plan, especially the 39th, 40th and 41st meetings of the Consultative Committee as well as other meetings of the Colombo Plan Council, aimed at identifying issues relating to regional economic development and the working of the Plan, and recommending necessary measures to the Consultative Committee.

Vietnam has nominated officials to participate in the training courses in all four programmes of the Colombo Plan, especially in Public administrative management, Crisis management, International negotiation, Strategic analyses, Air pollution, Gene-based techniques, SME development, Drug prevention. Since being a member country, 271 Vietnamese officials have benefited from short-term courses and 7 officials attended Master Degree programmes of the Colombo Plan. The courses have left deep impression on the participants who, being equipped with enriched

professional knowledge and skills, have made active contributions to the national construction and development, as well as social safety in Vietnam.

Vietnam is among the member countries that have made full and on-time annual membership fee to the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

Since June 2009, Vietnam has actively participated in the Executing agency of the Colombo Plan by successfully nominating Mr. Nguyen Cuu Duc to the post of the Director of Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), reflecting our willingness to promote closer cooperation with the Colombo Plan. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that Vietnam is prepared to co-host "The Regional Workshop on Best Practices on Drug Prevention", in July 2010, in Ho Chi Minh City; and is positively considering to co-host "The 2nd Colombo Plan Desk Officers Meeting", in December 2010, in Hanoi. The Standing Office on Drugs and Crime of Vietnam (SODC), the National Drug Focal Point is assigned to collaborate with the CPDAP in organising these 2 events. As a matter of fact, in September 2008, the SODC and the CPDAP successfully organised a regional workshop on the Development of Out-reach/Drop-in Centres in Hanoi.

Vietnam is willing to send experts and lecturers to be resource persons of the Colombo Plan training programmes. Beside the recommendations which have been made during the development of the Colombo Plan's Strategic Vision 2025, particularly in training needs, Vietnam deems it necessary to gradually

increase the number of Long-Term Scholarships to member countries in the year to come.

It is also recommended that the Colombo Plan Secretariat and member states consider the implementation of specific projects in member countries. This though may require a higher expenditure, the outcomes would be large and more effective.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity

to thank the Colombo Plan Secretariat and other relevant agencies for your hard work and contributions, making the Colombo Plan more effective and efficient and the Government of India for the excellent arrangements and generous hospitality.

I wish the Meeting great success and wish you all good health and all the best.

Thank you.

Presented by
H.E. Mr. Vu Quang Diem
Ambassador
Embassy of Vietnam
New Delhi

Closing Statement of Ms. L. M. Vas, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India as Alternate Chairperson of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan

The 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee on 10th February, 2010 at 10.30 a.m. Meeting evoked huge response as record number of delegates from 24 member countries, 8 Non-member countries and 3 Organisations as observers participated in the meeting.

In his welcoming address, the Finance Minister of India emphasized that as a founder member, India had always taken a lead to promote the cause of collective self-reliance among the Colombo Plan member countries and would continue to extend its whole-hearted support to the organisation. To mark the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Year of the conceptualisation of the Colombo Plan, Hon'ble Finance Minister of India also launched the Colombo Plan Coffee Table Book titled 'A Legacy of Excellence: The Story of the Colombo Plan'. He commended the efforts of Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, for the excellent work done by her and her team for bringing out this excellent reference document.

I am grateful to this august gathering for electing H.E. Mr. Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary Government of India and me unanimously as Chairperson and Alternate Chairperson respectively.

The Head of the delegation from Indonesia, Mr. Ronald Y. P. Manik was unanimously elected as the Deputy Chairperson.

The delegates appreciated the role of the Colombo Plan Secretariat for its contributions

towards the socioeconomic development of the Asia-Pacific region through its many training programmes and activities.

The Committee considered and unanimously approved the Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2007/2008 & 2008/2009.

The Secretary General of the Colombo Plan presented a briefing on the Annual Work Plan 2010 for the consideration of the meeting which was earlier discussed in the Colombo Plan Council Meeting on 20th January 2010, was endorsed with consensus.

Report and Recommendations of the First Meeting of the Colombo Plan Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons was approved 'in-principle' by the Consultative Committee along with the comments communicated by various members and desired further studies on specific recommendations.

During the Pledge Session, India highlighted the need for assimilating various initiative both at bilateral and multilateral under one umbrella. India also announced that the number of training slots would be increased from 60 to 90 under the India Millennium Development Scheme taking the total number of slots to 500 for the Colombo Plan member countries. India announced its intention to enhance the number of Colombo Plan lecturers on deputation to various institutes in Bhutan from 13 to 30 from the next financial year. India also offered to work with the Colombo Plan Secretariat and Indian financial regulators and their institutes in designing suitable modules

with a view to capacity building in specific areas related to financial market management and regulation with Member countries.

The United States pledged a total of US\$ 12 million for the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, strengthen institutional capacities of the member states in the area of drug demand reduction, prevention and treatment.

A detailed presentation was made by Mr. Govind Mohan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India on the theme 'Public-Private Partnership – Indian Experience in Structuring, Implementation and Financing'.

On behalf of their respective countries/Organisation, the delegates from the following countries/Organisation made country presentations with regard to their on-going co-operation with the Colombo Plan and their plans for future co-operation with the Colombo Plan:

- Afghanistan
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Brunei Darussalam
- Economic Cooperation Development
- Fiji
- Indonesia

- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Japan
- Republic of Korea
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- USA
- Vietnam

I would, in concluding, like to express my sincere thanks to the distinguished delegates and observers for the excellent contributions made by them for the successful conclusion of the deliberations.

I also thank the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the Secretary-General of the 42nd CCM and their respective staff for facilitating all the arrangements made for the smooth conduct of the Meeting.

I would, now, like to invite the Deputy Chairperson to also make a few concluding remarks.

Vote of Thanks by Mr. Ronald Y. P. Manik, the Deputy Chairman of the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan

Madam Chairperson,
Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to convey, on behalf of distinguished delegates and observers, a vote of thanks to the Ministry of Finance of India, the host of the 42nd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting.

Through you, Madam Chairperson, we would like to express our deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation to the Government and People of India for hosting this meeting. We thank the host for the excellent arrangement made for this meeting and for the gracious hospitality extended to all of us since we arrived here in the beautiful city of New Delhi.

I must say that under your wise guidance and vast experience, our two-day meeting has managed to assess how far we have gone in fulfilling the aims and objectives of our organisation, as well as to seek new ideas and right measures for our cooperation to move forward. The release of Compendium titled: "The Colombo Plan: 60 years of Excellence" reflects the relevance of the Colombo Plan in meeting the needs of member countries and in responding to the changing global challenges.

It is our hope that our continuing efforts, including the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons, could strengthen the Colombo Plan and the Colombo Plan could and should do more. I call on member countries to give their full support to finalize those recommendations that have not been adopted by consensus.

Madam Chairperson,

Let me also take this opportunity to express appreciation to the Secretary General of the 42nd CCM, Dr. Alok Sheel; the President of the Colombo Plan Council, Her Excellency Patricia A. Butenis; and all those who made valuable contribution to the success of this meeting. I recognise that the success of the 42nd CCM could only be possible through their positive contribution and valuable experience.

I highly commend the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan, Dato Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia, and all staff members for their hard work and dedication, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, to make the 42nd CCM a memorable event. I am confident that under her leadership and with the support of member countries, the Colombo Plan will be more effective and efficient in the years to come.

Madam Chairperson,

As it has been stated by my colleague in her presentation, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will host the 43rd CCM in 2012. This meeting will be the third CCM in Indonesia, after the first one in 1959 and the second in 1980. It is indeed an honour for Indonesia to have this opportunity and therefore allow me at this occasion to invite all delegates and observers to attend the 43rd CCM in Indonesia in 2012. As to the date and venue of the meeting, the Government of Indonesia will inform in due course through the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

To conclude, I thank all delegates and observers for their active participation and wish the Colombo Plan success in the future activities. I thank you.

Growth at upper range of most projections: FM

Press Release

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said on Wednesday that the task of sustaining high growth is a challenge. He added confidence that the 7.2 per cent growth estimate by CSO is not over-optimistic in the current scenario.

Mukherjee also reiterated that with the latest GDP data on 2009-10 indicating 7.9 per cent growth in the second quarter, the growth outlook for the next two quarters and for the whole year is expected to be in the upper bound range of most projections for the Indian economy.

"Even 7.2 per cent growth is not discouraging in the context of subdued economic environment globally," Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said on the sidelines of a meeting on the Colombo Plan - a grouping of nations for economic and social improvement in south



Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee addresses the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan, in New Delhi on Wednesday. PTI

and Southeast Asia. The CSO in its advance estimate said the economy would grow by 7.2 per cent in 2009-10, which is less than RBI's projection of 7.5 per cent and Finance ministry's estimate of 7.75 per cent. "When the final figures come, particularly for the third quarter, I think there

may be improvement over Central Statistical Organisation's estimate of 7.2 per cent. Anyway 7.2 per cent in the current situation is not bad," he said. Referring to advance estimates of CSO last fiscal, Mukherjee said it had estimated 6.5 per cent growth for 2008-09 but ultimately it

turned out to be 6.7 per cent. The economy's opening is given by 7.9 per cent in the second quarter of this fiscal.

The Indian economy attained a growth rate of nearly 9 per cent in the 5-year period preceding the global financial crisis.

The performance of the Indian economy in the current global economic scenario, indicates a high resilience based on a virtuous cycle of rising domestic demand and growth, Mukherjee added.

Mukherjee said that adequate and quality infrastructure has a critical role to play in sustaining high growth rates.

"It is estimated that investment required in the infrastructure sector would be of the order of US dollar 534 billion during the 5-year period between 2007-12. It is very clear that such high funds cannot be mobilised without effective public-private partnerships," he said.

Pioneer, 11.02.10

GDP could beat 7.2% estimate: FM

Press Release

New Delhi, Feb 18: The second quarter 2009-10 GDP growth is expected to be 7.9 per cent, Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said on Wednesday.

The Finance Minister said he had confidence that the growth rate of 7.2 per cent in the second quarter is not over-optimistic in the current scenario. He added that the growth rate of 7.2 per cent in the second quarter is not over-optimistic in the current scenario.

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Financial Express, 11.02.10

FM plays back 7.75% rise on strong Q2

Higher Growth Is Building Up A Case For Unwinding Of Stimulus, Reiterate Experts



With the latest GDP figure on 2009-10 indicating 7.0% growth in the second quarter, the outlook for the whole year is expected to be in the upper range of most predictions for the economy

Pranab Mukherjee

The Business
WIRE

FINANCE Minister Pranab Mukherjee on Wednesday reacted coolly to the fact that economy may grow at a faster pace of 7.75% higher than government's growth estimate for the current financial year.

Mr Mukherjee's comments, which come a day after the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) projected growth of 7.2% for 2009-10 fiscal, have kindled speculation that the forthcoming budget may attempt to cut down the stimulus package. Later in the day, the country's economy faces global recession.

The view also endorsed by C Rangarajan, Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

With the latest GDP data on 2009-10 indicating 7.0% rise in the second quarter, the growth index for the

last two quarters and for the whole year is expected to be in the upper range of most predictions for the Indian economy," Mr Mukherjee said while addressing the 42nd Constituent Assembly meeting of the Colombo Plan—a grouping of nations for economic and social improvement in South and Southeast Asia.

Mr Mukherjee's growth estimate is in line with the industry's projection of 7.75% in the end-year review of the economy and a bit higher than the Reserve Bank of India's forecast of 7.5%. The estimate came from 7.5% reported in July-September, 2009-10.

"The economy is picking up. When the final figures come, particularly for the third quarter, there is a probability of improvement over the CSO's estimate of 7.2%. Anyway, 7.5% is the government's estimate," he said. However, the distribution data is still to be given.

It is given only by the minister.

During an advance estimate of Q2 for 2009, he pointed out that though it had estimated 6.75% growth, 7.0% in Q2 came through 6.75%.

The CSO's estimate for the third quarter is likely to be revised in June.

The stronger growth is expected to allow the government to gradually cut down the fiscal stimulus package, including cutting interest rates such as cash rate, and to allow the global economic crisis to ease in 2010. "When I am saying in the Budget I will remove a real rate for the stimulus, it should be a gradual process," Mr Mukherjee said.

"Now, just growth appears to be picking up. There is a strong case to ease the environment and the Reserve Bank to allow the stimulus," said J. R. Lakshmi, head economist and head of economic research at CIBC.

Economic Times, 11.02.10

GDP growth could be higher than 7.2 %: Pranab Mukherjee

Integration of the economy with the rest of the world brings new challenges

Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI: Upbeat on the pace of economic recovery during the second half of 2009-10, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee on Wednesday reiterated that the final GDP (gross domestic product) growth numbers for the fiscal year could show an improvement over the 7.2 per cent estimate projected by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in its advance estimate released earlier this week.

Speaking with the media here on the sidelines of the 42nd constituent assembly meeting (COMA) of the Colombo Plan group of nations for economic and social improvement in South and Southeast Asia, Mr Mukherjee pointed out that over a 7.2 per cent growth would not be bad in the wake of the current estimates released earlier this week.

"When the final figures come (in), particularly for the third quarter, I think there may be (an) improvement over the CSO's estimate," he said. He did not even elaborate, the GDP growth figure for the current fiscal could be revised upwards as had happened in 2008-09 when the actual expansion turned out to be 6.7 per cent as against the advance estimate of 6.5 per cent.



GREAT LEGACY: Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee (second from right) along with Secretary General, The Colombo Plan, Daso Parivrat Yashu-Mu Chiu (right), U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka Patricia A. Barrios (left), and Jairoh Chandra, Finance Secretary, releasing a copy of the Plan in New Delhi on Wednesday. — ANIL SHANER CHAKRABARTY

in his inaugural address at the COMA earlier, the Finance Minister pointed to the Economic Survey's projection and added confidence that the economy could grow in the upper band of up to 7.5 per cent during the current fiscal. "The Economic Survey 2009-09 had indicated that the upper band of growth in real GDP for the year 2009-10 could be around 7.75 per cent," he said.

Mr. Mukherjee noted that while the growing integration of the Indian economy with the rest of the world, creating new opportunities and rising uncertainties, it also brought new challenges and made the task of sustaining high growth rates challenging in view of the new risks and responsibilities.

Referring to the recent global financial crisis as a good case in point, he said

that along with all other economies, India too, was faced to downgrade its growth prospects owing to the impact of the crisis.

"Despite the current, India has been able to withstand the recessionary trend better than most other economies and is a good example in leading the global recovery process," he said.

Pointing to the fiscal and monetary stimulus packages

- India leads in global recovery process
- Stress on PPP model for upgrading infrastructure

and it goes to nurture the recovery in the wake of the global financial crisis which, eventually led to a better-than-expected 7.5 per cent GDP growth during the second quarter this fiscal, Mr Mukherjee said. "In (economic) growth, stimulates the fiscal policy measures taken by the government to mitigate the adverse impact of the financial crisis on India and the positive response of all stakeholders and partners to development."

Meanwhile, Mr Mukherjee noted that while the rising domestic savings and investments coupled with a salient role of MSMEs to add impetus, could push up growth rates higher, the weak link was the country's infrastructure. "It is estimated that investment suppressed in the infrastructure sector would be \$24 billion between 2007 and 2010," he said.

For such a huge investment, he said stress was being laid on the PPP (public-private partnership) model.

Hindu, 11.02.10