



THE COLOMBO PLAN



JULY 2022 – JUNE 2023

ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENT

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE	6
SECRETARIAT	8
DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME	12
PREVENTION	14
TREATMENT	17
RECOVERY	28
SUPPLY REDUCTION	30
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	31
CREDENTIALING AND CERTIFICATION	33
GENDER AFFAIRS PROGRAMME	36
CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME, AND PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	42
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN	47



A commemorative two rupee cupro-nickel coin was issued by Central Bank of Sri Lanka for circulation in July 2001 to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Colombo Plan.



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In the aftermath of the pandemic, the past few years have presented formidable challenges for the Colombo Plan and the broader global community. Despite disruptions to our standard operations prompted by the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, we persevered by swiftly adapting to remote work to ensure the continuity of our services and opportunities for beneficiaries. Our dedicated staff members worked tirelessly to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on our programmes and initiatives.

As we navigate the transition into a post-pandemic era marked by the resurgence of travel and the adoption of hybrid work models, our organisation remains committed to steering a strategic course by adhering to the Colombo Plan's guiding principles of self-help and mutual help within member countries and their communities. This ethos of solidarity and cooperation serves as our compass in embracing the opportunities that arise amidst shifting circumstances.

On behalf of the Secretariat, I am delighted to present the Colombo Plan's Annual Report detailing our accomplishments for the Financial Year 2022/2023. This comprehensive report details the various initiatives and accomplishments of the Colombo Plan, and its programmes with significant success across all aspects of our work. Our commitment to excellence and the successful execution of our programmes underscores the positive impact we continue to make. The Secretariat takes pride in the collective endeavours of the Colombo Plan, noting the progress achieved despite numerous challenges.

This annual report encapsulates the collaborative aspirations we share with our member countries and the strides made within the four principal programmes: the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), the Gender Affairs Programme (GAP), the Capacity Building Programme (CBP) and the Programme for Environment and Climate Change (ENV). Additionally, it delineates the activities undertaken and presents the audited financial statement of the Colombo Plan. Throughout the reporting period, the Colombo Plan has harnessed its knowledge reservoir and rallied the dedication of its staff to advance the sustainable development goals and objectives of the organisation.

The Colombo Plan's vision is to promote cooperation and mutual assistance among its member countries for the socio-economic development of the region. Its mission is to enhance the capabilities and resources of member countries through collaborative programmes and initiatives. With a deep sense of commitment to our core values, we are dedicated to shaping a future that fosters collaboration, prosperity, and sustainable development among our member countries and their peoples. Colombo Plan and its programmes have managed to reach countries and communities beyond its members, contributing to positive global outcomes.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the member countries, generous donors, dedicated partners and beneficiaries of the Colombo Plan. Their unwavering support and commitment have been instrumental in the success of our programmes. Their generosity paves the way for positive change, not only within our member countries but also on a global scale. We look forward to the continued collaboration that will undoubtedly shape a brighter and more prosperous future for all.

Our member countries' belief in our mission for the last 70 years have allowed us to navigate the changing times and meet the evolving needs of our communities. This

support has ensured the longevity of the Colombo Plan as it continues to be of relevance in international development. As we mark Colombo Plan's 71 years of service, we celebrate the shared achievements made possible through our collective efforts. We recommit to fostering self-reliance and collaborative support within and among member countries in the coming years.

Lastly, I would like to thank the staff members of the Colombo Plan who work diligently with deep rooted commitment to achieving the goals of the organisation.

Thank you for being integral to the Colombo Plan's continued relevance and success.

His Excellency
Dr Benjamin P Reyes
Secretary-General



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The achievements of the Colombo Plan as highlighted under various programmes in the Annual Report for the fiscal year 2022/2023 underscores its unwavering dedication to fostering sustainable regional cooperation and expansion of human capital. Its dedication to developing new initiatives demonstrates its dynamic approach in addressing the evolving challenges faced, not only by its member countries, but the world at large. In the post-pandemic landscape, amidst the challenges and uncertainties, the Colombo Plan has remained steadfast in its mission of fostering regional cooperation. In light of its motto of self-help and mutual-help, the Secretariat, its programmes and member countries rallied together by adapting its activities to support beneficiaries to settle into the 'new normal'.

Significant leadership transitions occurred in the Colombo Plan Council, with Mrs Shanika Dissanayake, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Foreign, Sri Lanka succeeding as the Council President in February 2023, taking over the role from His Excellency Mr Major General (R) Umar Farooq Burki, the High Commissioner, High Commissioner of Pakistan to Sri Lanka, who served as Council President from June 2022 to February 2023. Additionally, the Standing Committee saw Sri Lanka and Thailand as Chairpersons from July to December 2022 and January to July 2023, respectively. The Secretariat also welcomed two key executive staff: Ms Oranooch Sungkhawanna as Director of the Drug Advisory Programme and Ms Merlyn Francisco as Chief Financial Officer, both bringing extensive expertise to their roles.

The Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), a hallmark programme of the Colombo Plan, carried out a total of 94 activities in 80 countries benefiting 9796 individuals. These activities spanned 14 in prevention, 51 in treatment and eight (8) in recovery.

DAP organised 21 credentialing exams for 787 individuals, with 441 of them passing the examinations and 170 new credentials being added to the global drug demand reduction (DDR) workforce. The creation of the International Toxic Adulterant Database (ITAD.org) to monitor the spread and extent of toxic adulterating substances in the drug supply internationally has been crucial under its supply reduction initiative. Despite challenges in Afghanistan, DAP continued to support and oversee the functions of 24 drug treatment centres, catering to 4587 clients, including 1057 women, 1118 children, and 2412 men. The Universal Curricula was successfully converted and translated to self-led online courses in two languages: English and Spanish, ensuring increased accessibility to a broader audience.



The Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF), in its fourth phase, under the Gender Affairs Programme (GAP) faced challenges post-political power shift Afghanistan since August 2021. By June 2022, many female-benefiting services were shut down

impacting women and girls in the country, leaving only two boys' shelters operational. AWSF has been rendered unable to serve the very population it was meant to benefit in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, under AWSF, 58 beneficiaries received in-house educational services, 67 received individual counselling, and 64 received medical assistance. Additionally, 42 beneficiaries underwent vocational training, 32 attended legal awareness sessions, and 25 children were successfully reintegrated into families. AWSF conducted 19 public outreach training sessions for 380 participants during the period under review.



Under the Capacity Building Programme (CBP) four member countries offered four programmes that benefitted a total of 41 participants from 12 other member countries. The Programme for Environment and Climate Change (ENV) saw one member country offering a training programme under the theme of 'Building of Climate Change and Food Security Resilience through Provision Climate Information for Sectoral' which benefitted 25 individuals from eight (8) other member countries, all of which face serious environmental challenges due to their location within or near the Indian Ocean and the Himalayas.

As the Colombo Plan marks its 71st year in operation, it continues to showcase its relevance through its ability to create, adapt, foster collaboration and implement meaningful programmes that extend beyond its member countries to serve people around the globe. By consistently demonstrating flexibility and innovation in addressing emerging issues, it remains at the forefront of international cooperation and development efforts as a dynamic force in fostering positive development outcomes. The Colombo Plan's enduring significance within the region is evident in the crucial role it plays in navigating changing times and meeting the evolving needs of its member countries. Its focus on sustainable cooperation and the development of human capital not only benefits member countries but also contributes to global efforts towards positive change. As it continues its mission into the future, the Colombo Plan holds the promise of further contributing to the well-being and progress of diverse populations across the globe.



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific was conceived at the Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs held in Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in January 1950. Many prominent persons such as Percy Spender, Minister for External Affairs, Australia; Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, Britain; Lester Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, Canada; Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, India; Fredrick Doidge, Minister for External Affairs, New Zealand; Ghulam Mohammed, Minister of Finance, Pakistan; D.S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon; and J.R. Jayewardene, then Finance Minister and later President of Sri Lanka, represented their countries at this conference. The Colombo Plan, launched on 1 July 1951, is based on the concept of self-help and mutual help in addressing issues of economic and social development, the focal areas being human resource development and South-South Cooperation. Over the years, while adhering to the partnership concept, the programme content of the Colombo Plan has been changing to take account of the needs of Member States in a fast-changing world economic environment. The long-term training programmes of earlier period were decreased, and short-term programmes were increased which focused on providing advance skills and experience sharing aimed at arriving at the best practices in different fields of economic and social activities as a means of good policy making and governance.



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

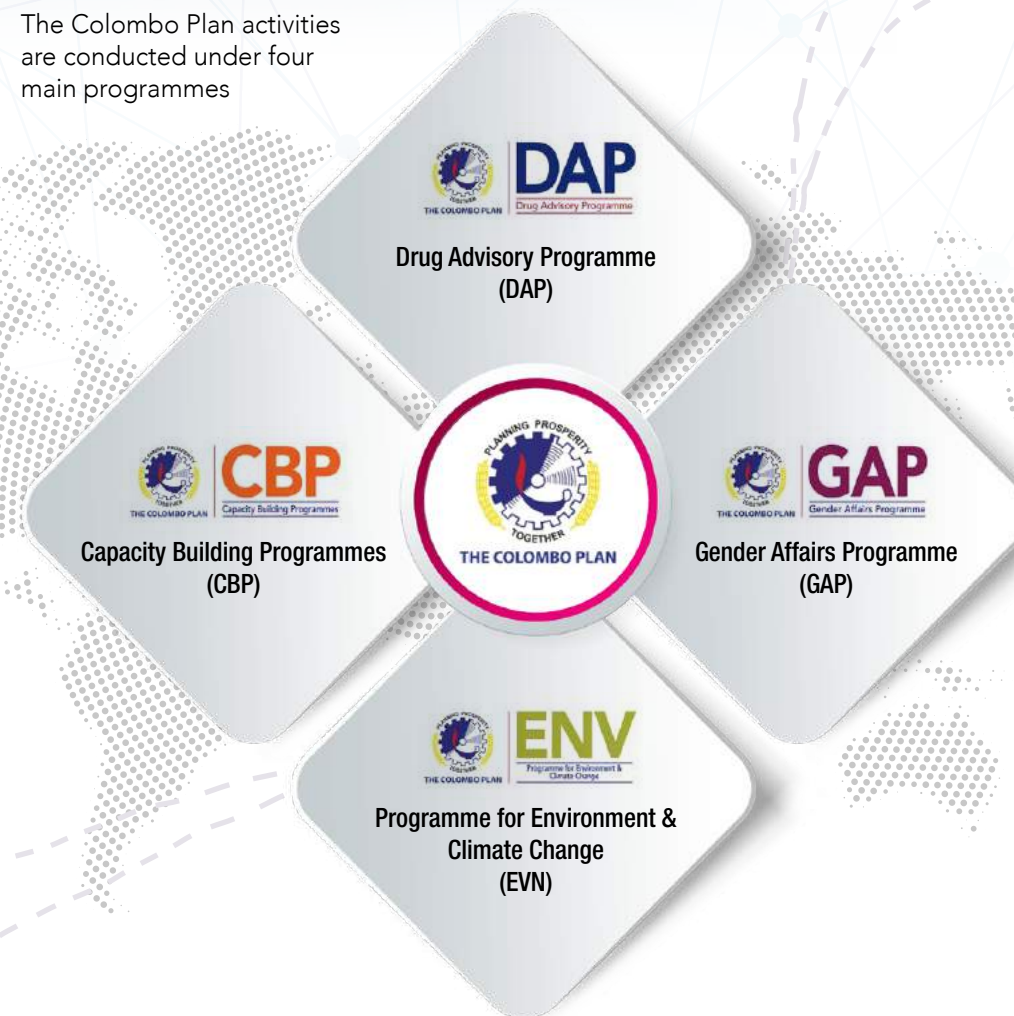


PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

- Promote interest in and support for the economic and social development of Asia and the Pacific;
- Promote technical cooperation and assist in sharing and transfer of technology among member countries;
- Keep under review relevant information on technical cooperation between Member Governments, multilateral and other agencies with a view to accelerating development through cooperative effort;
- Facilitate transfer and sharing of developmental experiences among member countries within the region with emphasis on the concept of South-South Cooperation; and
- Assist the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the Colombo Plan region in their effort of economic development through dissemination of technical and industrial know-how by comparatively advanced countries.

PROGRAMMES

The Colombo Plan activities are conducted under four main programmes



1 SECRETARIAT

In the early years, the Colombo Plan assistance from developed to developing countries comprised both transfer of physical capital and technology as well as a strong component of skills development. Hence, while infrastructure by the ways of airports, roads, railways, dams, hospitals, fertiliser plants, cement factories, universities, and steel mills were constructed in member countries through the Colombo Plan assistance, a large number of people were simultaneously trained to manage such infrastructure and the growing economies. Over the years, while adhering to the concept of human capital development and south-south cooperation in addressing issues of economic and social development, the programme contents of the Colombo Plan has been changing to take account of the needs of the member countries in a fast-changing world economic environment. In the early years, the training programmes were more of a long-term nature while recent programmes have been focusing on providing advance skills and experience sharing aimed at arriving at the best practices in different fields of economic and social activities as a means of good policy making and governance.

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL



9 November 2022

Standing Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan Council on Administrations and Financial Matters

306th Session of the Colombo Plan Council – 16 November 2022

28 February 2023

Standing Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan Council on Administrations and Financial Matters

Special Session of the Colombo Plan Council for the approval of the Colombo Plan Secretariat's Biennial Budget for 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 – 10 April 2023

COUNCIL PRESIDENT

June 2022 – February 2023:



His Excellency
Mr Major General (R) Umar Farooq Burki, HI (M)
The High Commissioner,
High Commissioner of Pakistan to Sri Lanka

February 2023 – to present:



Mrs Shanika Dissanayake
Additional Secretary,
Economic Affairs Division,
Ministry of Foreign, Sri Lanka

Standing Committee of Colombo Plan Council on Administrative and Financial Matters

Chairperson
July – December 2022:
Sri Lanka

Chairperson
January – July 2023:
Thailand



APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE STAFF



MS ORANOOCH SUNGKHAWANNA
was appointed as the Director of the Drug
Advisory Programme (DAP) on 18 July 2022.

Ms Sungkhawanna has nearly 30 years of professional work experience in the field of drug demand reduction and supply reduction. Prior to joining the Colombo Plan, she worked as the Director of the International Cooperation on Law Enforcement Division under the Narcotics Law Enforcement Bureau of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand (ONCB), Colombo Plan's Drug Focal Point of Thailand.

During her long tenure at the ONCB, she worked very closely with DAP. She has handle a wide range of managerial positions and coordinated with the national drug control policy and international cooperation for drug control.



MS MERLYN FRANCISCO joined the
Colombo Plan on 1 July 2022 as the Chief
Financial Officer.

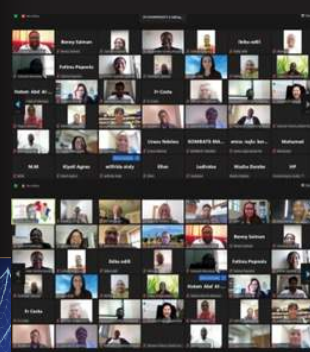
Ms Francisco is a highly qualified finance professional with more than 19 years of experience and a lot of financial management exposure. She has been involved in various companies, from small enterprises to the corporate sector, in various domains of business management, primarily relating to finance, strategy, planning, and capacity building. She also has a strong background in nonprofit management.

She has worked as the Senior Director for Transaction Advisory Services at SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co (a member firm of Ernst & Young Global). She is a Certified Public Accountant with a master's degree in Development Management.



DAP 50

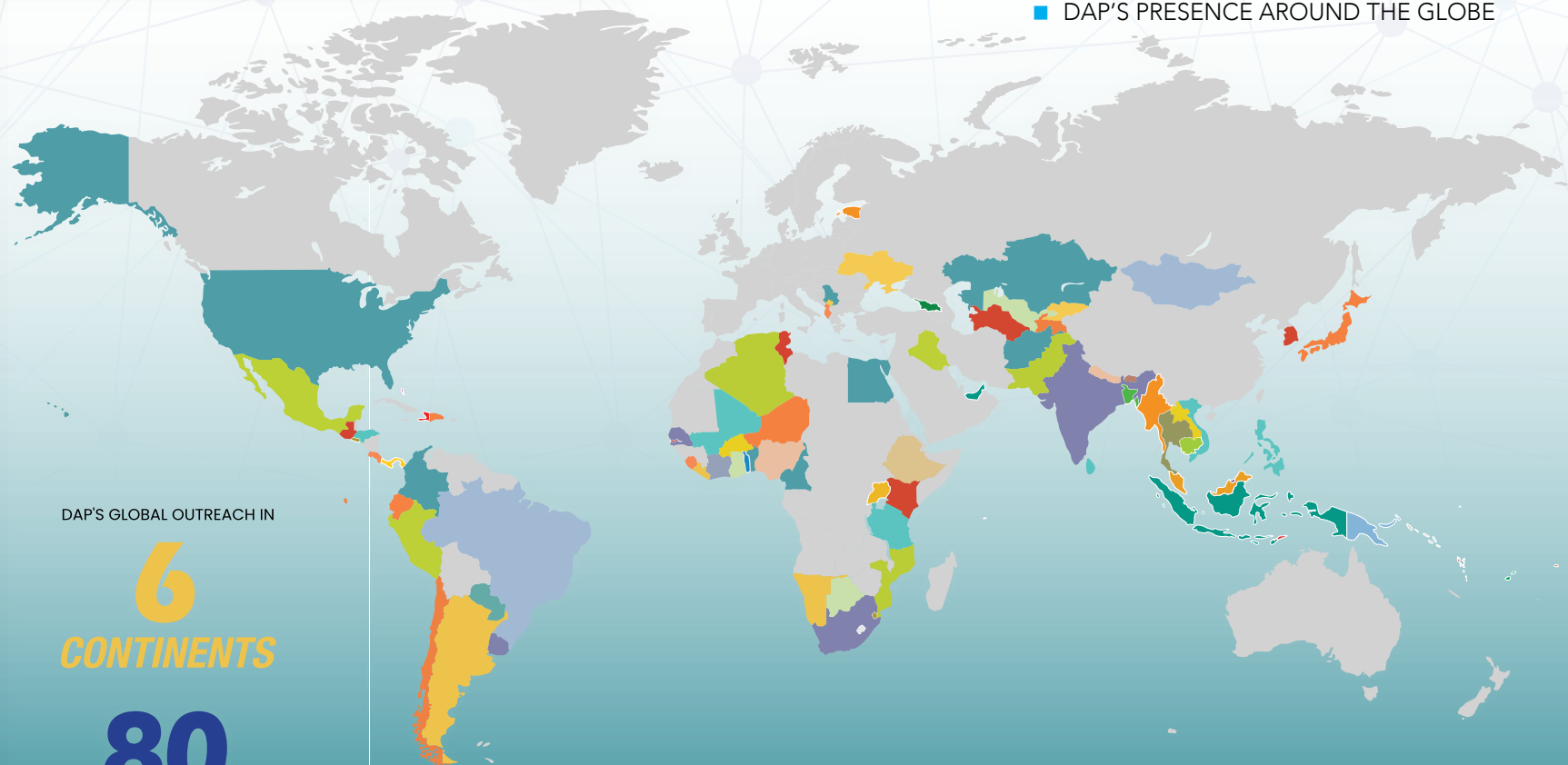
1973-2023
Drug Advisory Programme
50 YEARS CHANGING LIVES FOR THE BETTER



DAP'S GLOBAL OUTREACH IN

6
CONTINENTS

80
COUNTRIES



■ DAP'S PRESENCE AROUND THE GLOBE

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 01. AFGHANISTAN | 13. CAMEROON | 25. FIJI | 37. KENYA | 49. NAMIBIA | 60. SENEGAL | 72. TUNISIA |
| 02. ALBANIA | 14. CHILE | 26. GAMBIA | 38. KOSOVO | 50. NEPAL | 61. SERBIA | 73. TURKMENISTAN |
| 03. ALGERIA | 15. COLOMBIA | 27. GEORGIA | 39. KYRGYZSTAN | 51. NIGER | 62. SEYCHELLES | 74. UAE |
| 04. ARGENTINA | 16. COSTA RICA | 28. GHANA | 40. LAO PDR | 52. NIGERIA | 63. SIERRA LEONE | 75. UGANDA |
| 05. BANGLADESH | 17. CÔTE D'IVOIRE | 29. GUATEMALA | 41. LIBERIA | 53. PAKISTAN | 64. SOUTH AFRICA | 76. UKRAINE |
| 06. BENIN | 18. EAST TIMOR | 30. HAITI | 42. MALAYSIA | 54. PANAMA | 65. SOUTH KOREA | 77. UNITED STATES |
| 07. BHUTAN | 19. ECUADOR | 31. HONDURAS | 43. MALDIVES | 55. PARAGUAY | 66. SRI LANKA | 78. URUGUAY |
| 08. BOTSWANA | 20. EGYPT | 32. INDIA | 44. MALI | 56. PERU | 67. TAJIKISTAN | 79. UZBEKISTAN |
| 09. BRAZIL | 21. EL SALVADOR | 33. INDONESIA | 45. MEXICO | 57. PHILIPPINES | 68. TANZANIA | 80. VIETNAM |
| 10. BRUNEI | 22. ESTONIA | 34. IRAQ | 46. MONGOLIA | 58. REPUBLICA DOMINICANA | 69. THAILAND | |
| 11. BURKINA FASO | 23. ESWATINI | 35. JAPAN | 47. MOZAMBIQUE | 59. SAMOA | 70. THE BAHAMAS | |
| 12. CAMBODIA | 24. ETHIOPIA | 36. KAZAKHSTAN | 48. MYANMAR | | 71. TOGO | |

The establishment of the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) was Colombo Plan's response to the growing drug-related concerns in the Asia-Pacific region. In 1973, during its 23rd Consultative Committee Meeting, the Colombo Plan council members moved to launch DAP as a programme aimed at implementing initiatives to address drug use. Over the years, DAP has assisted its member states and non-member states its member states and non-members states to formulate effective policy and craft practical solutions through innovative science-based approaches, and strong and grass-roots partnerships. With the main objective of addressing drug problem in the region, DAP empowers its partners to identify their priority need and seek assistance that are best suited for them. DAP operates in accordance to the Colombo Plan spirit which recognises equality of all people and the right of all nations to move together along the march of development.

DAP's strategic goals are to:

- Promote rapid dissemination of evidence-based practices;
- Support development of anti-drug policies at all levels of government;
- Build strong drug demand reduction partnerships with public and private sector; and
- Ensure treatment for populations with special clinical needs.

With the vision to be global leader in planning healthy, safe and strong communities, DAP, since its inception, has extended its programmes and strategies to 80 countries around the world.

DAP's work are carried out through the following areas.

- Curriculum development
- Training on Universal Curricula (UC)
- Credentialing
- Translation of UC into native languages
- Support for treatment and rehabilitation
- Expert advisory services
- Special populations – women, youth and children
- Supply reduction
- Assistance to International Technology Transfer Centers (ITTCs)

PREVENTION

The primary objective of substance use prevention is to help people, particularly young people, avoid or delay the initiation of the use of psychoactive substances, or, if they have already started use, to avoid the development of disorders. DAP has initiated various prevention programmes over the years, including but not limited to, faith-based, school-based, workplace-based, and youth participation is also mobilised through training and funding individual proposals, for greater sense of ownership: both in pride and accountability.

During the reporting period, 14 prevention activities were carried out which benefitted 437 individuals. Nine of the activities were carried out online and five were conducted in-person.



No	Activity	Type	Curricula used	No of Participants	Date	Mode	Venue/ Location	Participating Country(s)
PREVENTION								
1	UPC M&S Guatemala	National Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	29	03-Feb. to 29-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Guatemala
2	Echo-Training on UPC M&S, Panama	Echo-training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	26	04-May to 17-Feb-23	Virtual	Online	Panama
3	UPC M&S 1-3, Online Regional	Regional Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	79	25-Jul-22 to 01-Feb-23	Virtual	Online	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay
4	Online Instructor-led UPC-M&S Series: Course 1: Introduction to Prevention Science	Global Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	30	26-Jul. to 06-Sep-22	Virtual	Online	Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, Brunei, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Zambia, Botswana, Bahamas, Laos, Nigeria, Vietnam
5	Enhancing of Treatment and Prevention Programmes for the Philippines,	National Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	19	01-Aug. to 05-Aug-22	In-person	Cebu, Philippines	Philippines
6	UPC M&S 1 to 9 for Dominican Republic, Honduras and El Salvador	Regional Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	31	09-Aug-22 to 30-May-23	Virtual	Online	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras
7	UPC-P: Piloting of Instructor-Led Online Core Course 10 (Africa and Asia)	Regional Training	UPC - Practitioner	30	29-Aug. to 05-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Uganda, India, Zambia, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana

8	Enhancing of Treatment and Prevention Programmes for the Philippines	National Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	58	12-Sep. to 23-Sep-22	In-person	Seda Ayala Center, Cebu City, Philippines	Philippines	
9	Online Instructor-led UPC M&S Series, UPC-02 Physiology and	Global Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	26	03-Oct. to 12-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Bahamas, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Zambia	
10	Training of Trainers on UPC CORE for DepEd Philippines	National TOT	UPC - Practitioner	27	14-Nov. to 19-Nov-22	In-person	Makati City, Manila, Philippines	Philippines	
11	Online Instructor-Led UPC-M&S, Course 03: Monitoring and Evaluation of Prevention Interventions and Policies	Global Training	UPC - Manager and Supervisor	26	09-Jan. to 10-Mar-23	Virtual	Online	Bahamas, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Zambia	
12	Online Instructor-led UPC-P, Core Course for Cohort 2	Global Training	UPC - Practitioner	30	01-Mar. to 05-May-23	Virtual	Online	Bahamas, Bhutan, Botswana, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Gambia	
13	Tunisia National trainers on UPC Core	National TOT	UPC - Practitioner	19	04-May to 08-Jun-23	In-person	Kairouan, Mahdia, Monastir and Sousse (Tunisia)	Tunisia;	
14	Training of Trainers on Engaging Youth in Prevention	National Training	Engaging Youth in Prevention	9	23-Jun. to 28-Jun-23	In-person	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka;	
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TREATMENT

DAP improves access to treatment for people with substance use disorders (SUD) by supporting 98 treatment facilities and programmes across the region. These programmes implement different treatment interventions based on the level of severity of their disorder.

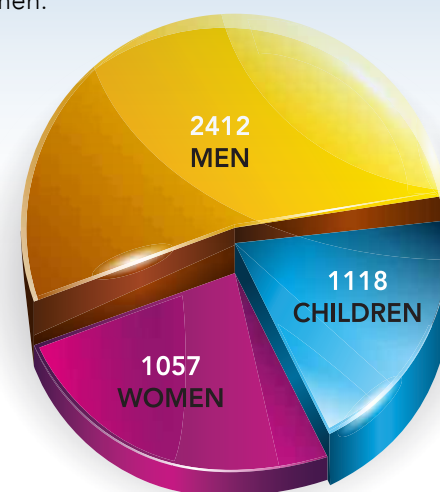
Some of DAP's treatment modalities are as follows:

- Outpatient
- Home-based
- Residential
- Outreach and drop-in centre (ODIC)

In Afghanistan, five implementing partner NGOs run 24 outpatient and residential substance use treatment centres across Afghanistan for women and children. These NGOs include Social services Afghanistan Women Organization (SSAWO), the Welfare Association for Development of Afghanistan (WADAN), Afghan Relief Committee (ARC), Afghan Support Point (ASP), and Organization for Health and Social Service (OHSS).

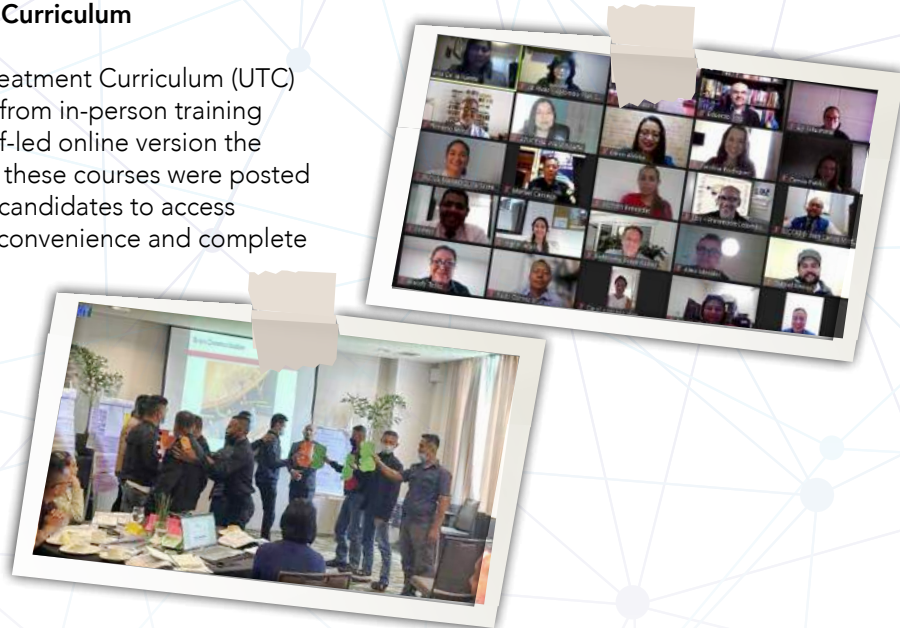
During the last year, a total 4587 clients were provided substance use treatment services. Among the direct beneficiaries, 1057 were women, 1118 were children and 2412 were men.

DAP has funded a five -year study of the Outcome Evaluation of the SUN-CHILD Intervention in India undertaken in collaboration with the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and The Social Promotion for Youth and Masses (SPYM), a local NGO. The CHILD project has focused on the evaluation of the efficacy of the treatment intervention and methodology presented in the CHILD Curriculum. The study conducted in collaboration with UNC and SPYM and partially funded by a NIDA grant, have provided a strong preliminary result despite the obstacles experienced by the COVID-19 lockdowns. The study has been comparing the CHILD intervention for substance-using children with usual care within treatment centres in India. The results of this project will inform, and advance substance use treatment methodology for children and feed into the review and revision of the CHILD curriculum.



Online Self-led Curriculum

The Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) were converted from in-person training manuals to a self-led online version the prior year. Since these courses were posted online, it allows candidates to access courses at their convenience and complete the training on their own timeline, free of charge. The courses are available in English and Spanish.



No	Activity	Type	Curricula used	No of Participants	Date	Mode	Venue/ Location	Participating Country(s)
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TREATMENT

1	Echo-Training on ATI, Mexico	Echo-training	ATI	26	13-Jun. to 09-Aug-22	Virtual	Online	Mexico
2	Evaluation of the SUN-CHILD intervention for the Child Intervention for Living Drug Free Curriculum	Study/Evaluation	CHILD	344	01-Jun. to 30-Jul-23	In-person	Delhi, India	India
3	Online UTC Refresher series-Eswatini	National TOT	UPC - Practitioner	18	01-Jul. to 06-Sep-22	Virtual	Eswatini	Eswatini (fmr. "Swaziland")
4	Advanced UTC Face to Face Training on course 11	National Training	UTC - Advance	20	28-Nov. to 02-Dec-22	In-person	Jambi, Indonesia	Indonesia
5	TOT on UTC	National TOT	UTC - Advance	10	22-Aug. to 28-Aug-22	In-person	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan

6	TOT on UTC Courses 14, 15 and 17	National TOT	UTC - Advance	28	28-Mar. to 05-Apr-23	In-person	Almaty, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan
7	UTC Basics for Implementers Mexico	National Training	UTC - Basic	23	17-Jan. to 15-Aug-22	Virtual	Online	Mexico
8	Echo-Training on UTC Basics, Panama	Echo-training	UTC - Basic	21	04-Apr. to 11-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Panama
9	Echo-Training on UTC Basics, Ecuador	Echo-training	UTC - Basic	28	04-Apr. to 11-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Ecuador
10	TOT on UTC Basics 1-8, Dominican Republic	National TOT	UTC - Basic	20	03-Oct. to 25-Nov-22	Hybrid	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
11	Echo-training on UTC 1-8, El Salvador	Echo-training	UTC - Basic	38	05-Oct. to 23-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	El Salvador
12	Online UTC Refresher series-Seychelles	National TOT	UTC - Basic	20	01-Jul. to 16-Sep-22	Virtual	Online	Seychelles
13	UTC Training for Treatment Implementers in the Philippines	National Training	UTC - Basic	20	26-Sep. to 30-Sep-22	In-person	Seda Nuvali, Sta. Rosa, Laguna, Philippines	Philippines
14	UTC Basic (Course 1 to 8) for Afghan Fellowship Programme Recipients	Echo-training	UTC - Basic	58	21-Oct. to 14-Feb-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan
15	TOT on UTC for the Department of Health – Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres	National TOT	UTC - Basic	41	06-Feb. to 10-Feb-23	In-person	Quezon City, Philippines	Philippines
16	UTC-07 Crisis Intervention for Addiction Professionals	National Training	UTC - Basic	20	04-Jan. to 31-Jan-23	Hybrid	Online	Myanmar
17	UTC-08 Ethics for Addiction Professionals	National Training	UTC - Basic	19	24-Mar. to 12-May-23	Hybrid	Online	Myanmar
18	Training on UTC 2 for Myanmar	National Training	UTC - Basic	29	08-Jul. to 20-Aug-22	Hybrid	Online	Myanmar

19	UTC 6 Case Management for Substance Use Professionals	National Training	UTC - Basic	20	10-Nov. to 02-Dec-22	Hybrid	Online	Myanmar
20	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC Course 1 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	415	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Antigua and Barbuda, Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, Zimbabwe,
21	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 2 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	181	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam,

22	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 3 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	154	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Canada, Chad, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam,
23	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 4 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	146	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Algeria, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Chad, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam,
24	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 6 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	151	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Canada, Chad, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam

25	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 7 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	120	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Vietnam, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Portugal, Poland, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Myanmar, Mexico, Maldives, Lebanon, Kenya, Indonesia, India, Ghana, El Salvador, Egypt, Chad, Canada, Botswana, Bhutan, Algeria, Afghanistan,
26	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 8 English (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	154	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Chad, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam
27	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 1 Spanish (Completed)	Global Training	UTC - Basic	7	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Angola, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela
28	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 2 Spanish (Completed)	Global Training	UTC - Basic	3	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico
29	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 6 Spanish (Completed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	2	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	El Salvador, Mexico

30	Self-led Online Curriculum: UTC 8 Spanish (Completed)	Global Training	UTC - Basic	2	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Colombia, Mexico
31	Regional Training on WISE Courses 2-4	Pilot Training	WISE	19	01-Aug. to 11-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru
32	TOT on WISE Course 1 for Asia	Regional TOT	WISE	15	23-Nov. to 21-Dec-22	Virtual	Online	Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan
33	Piloting of Online Instructor-led WISE Courses 2-4 (UTC 42-44)	Pilot Training	WISE	22	01-Aug. to 08-Nov-22	Virtual	Online	Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Namibia, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria
34	Online CHILD TOT: Phase I - Course 01 & 02	Regional TOT	CHILD	57	14-Nov. to 14-Dec-22	Virtual	Online	Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, Namibia
35	Online CHILD TOT Phase II	Regional TOT	CHILD	55	09-Jan. to 15-Feb-23	Virtual	Online	Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, Namibia
36	Online CHILD TOT Phase III	Regional TOT	CHILD	51	20-Feb. to 10-Mar-23	Virtual	Online	Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Namibia, Afghanistan
37	Continued NGO Assistance to Training and Specialised Substance Use Disorders Treatment Facilities	Treatment Centre(s)	Not applicable	4587	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Not applicable	Afghanistan	Afghanistan

The following courses were accessed, but not completed.

1	Self-Led Online Curriculum-Course 1 (English) Accessed	Online Training	UTC - Basic	677	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Suriname, Zambia, Singapore, Thailand, Peru, Oman, Palau	Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States of America, Vietnam and Zimbabwe
2	Self-led Online Curriculum-English -UTC 2 (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	345	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad, Tobago,	Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan,
3	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 3 - English - Accessed	Online Training	UTC - Basic	368	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online		

4	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 4 - English (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	203	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, Zimbabwe
5	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 6 - English (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	284	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam
6	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 7 - English (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	122	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vietnam

7	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 8 - English (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	142	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam
8	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 1 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	58	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Paraguay, South Korea, Sudan, El Salvador, Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay
9	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 2 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	18	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Paraguay, Mexico, El Salvador, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Chile
10	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 3 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	10	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Ecuador, Paraguay, Pakistan,
11	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 4 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	12	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines
12	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 6 - Spanish (Accessed)	Global Training	UTC - Basic	13	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay

13	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 7 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	7	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Chile, Mexico, Paraguay
14	Self-Led Online Curriculum: UTC 8 - Spanish (Accessed)	Online Training	UTC - Basic	10	01-Jul. to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru
				2269				

RECOVERY

The three in-person and five virtual training on the Universal Recovery Curricula (URC) were conducted. During the training the individuals were oriented through a brief foundation that defined substance use disorder and Recovery, and then provided the needed information about competencies and skills, including awareness of trauma-informed care, self-care, and boundary setting, to work successfully as a recovery support professional. A total from 144 individuals who had an interest to work as a Recovery Support Professional and who do not identify as being in recovery from SUD from Asia and Africa were trained. This is an increase of 100% professionals trained in the URC during the previous year.



144
INDIVIDUALS



No	Activity	Type	Curricula used	No of Participants	Date	Mode	Venue/ Location	Participating Country(s)
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TREATMENT

1	National Training of Trainers on URC ALLIES	National TOT	Recovery ALLIES	23	08-Aug. to 12-Aug-22	In-person	Bandung, West Java, Indonesia	Indonesia
2	Online URC Peers TOT	Regional TOT	Recovery PEER	15	10-Oct. to 24-Oct-22	Virtual	Online	Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania
3	Online TOT on URC Allies	Regional TOT	Recovery ALLIES	20	11-Oct. to 27 Oct-22	Virtual	Online	Tanzania, South Africa, Nigeria, Namibia, Kenya, Ghana, Seychelles, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso
4	National Training on URC ALLIES	National Training	Recovery ALLIES	20	12-Dec. to 16-Dec-22	In-person	Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia	Indonesia
5	Virtual TOT on URC PEER for Asia	Regional TOT	Recovery PEER	16	16-Jan. to 13-Feb-23	Virtual	Online	Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Maldives, Pakistan
6	National Training on URC ALLIES	National Training	Recovery ALLIES	20	27-Feb. to 03-Mar-23	In-person	Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia	Indonesia
7	URC PEERS TOT for French speaking African	Regional TOT	Recovery PEER	13	25-May. to 05-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Togo, Niger, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire
8	URC Allies TOT for French speaking African	Regional TOT	Recovery ALLIES	17	09-Jun. to 26-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Niger, Togo
				144				

SUPPLY REDUCTION

The International Toxic Adulterant Database (ITAD) was created to monitor the spread and extent of toxic adulterating substances in the drug supply internationally. The ITAD was a result of the first International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors held in Cancun, Mexico in 2017. The Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) has been contracted to manage data collection and organisation.

During the last year, several improvements were made to the ITAD.org website. A full redesign of the website was completed with the goal of improving the overall functionality. The redesigned website was successfully launched on 26 June 2023. The redesign of the website provided better visualisation of the data and a more streamlined data collection process with a focused listed of drugs and adulterants being reported.

With respect to data collection, laboratories are requested to provide information on the first 100 seizures collected for the following

drugs: heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA and ketamine for each quarter. From there participants select from the following adulterants list or indicate if the samples were unadulterated: caffeine, theophylline, lidocaine, benzocaine, procaine, tetracaine, phenacetin, levamisole, tramisole, dipyrone, aminopyrine, xylazine, acetaminophen/paracetamol, dextromethorphan and quinine/quinidine. In the reformatted data collection table, there is also a column for participants to include free text to capture any adulterants not on the list. The target drugs and adulterants were selected based on the existing data provided to ITAD and review of the presentations from the Lab Director's Meeting in Abu Dhabi in 2022.

Over the course of the last year, several communication emails were sent out soliciting data and several countries have started submitting data in the new format, which has facilitated the process of uploading the data on the website.

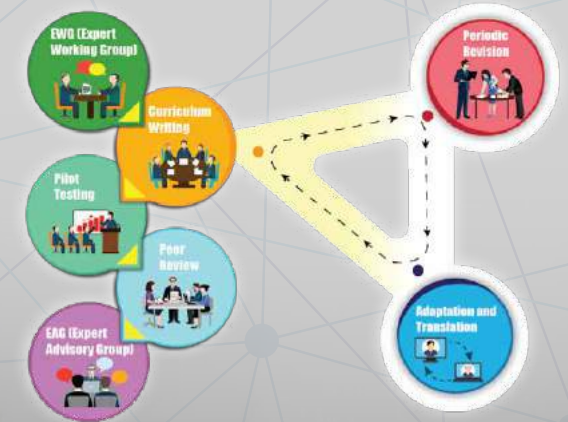


CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

DAP invests in the development of training curricula that are evidence-based, which goes through a cycle that involves organising expert panels, developing the manuals, pilot testing, revision, and evaluation.

The process starts with an Expert Working Group Meeting, in each stage, recommendations for revisions are incorporated in the training manuals. Content, structure and delivery are evaluated during the pilot training, while sound scientific information is assessed by peer reviewers. The peer review is a collaboration between several organisations. The Expert Advisory Group is the final deciding body whose recommendations are adopted in the final curricula.

The training curricula are reviewed every three years to ensure that the most recent evidence-based interventions are included. Currently DAP Training curricula have been translated into 18 languages.

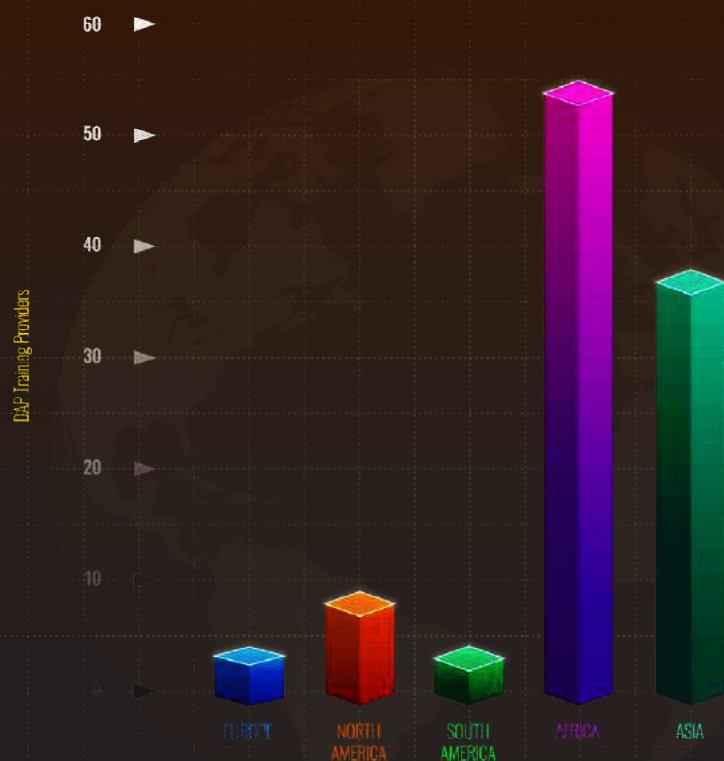


TRANSFORMATION OF UNIVERSAL CURRICULA

Coping with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, DAP has transformed its activities, including its Universal Curricula (UC) and related trainings, from physical settings to virtual platforms. Our online transformation includes instructor-led and self-led courses.

TRAINING PROVIDERS

To assist in the dissemination of the curricula, DAP signs MOUU with Training Providers (TPs) around the globe. They are encouraged to offer professional development as well as provide continuing education and support in their respective countries and regions to enhance the global prevention, treatment and recovery support workforce.



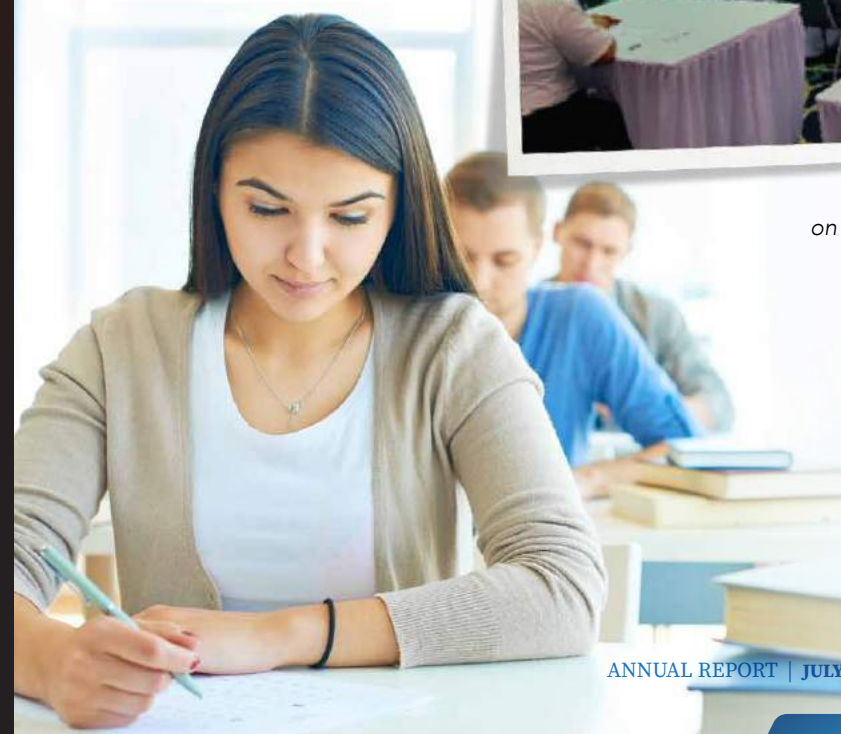
CREDENTIALING AND CERTIFICATION

The Global Centre for Credentialing and Certification (GCCC) of DAP was able to continue to move forward with our support of candidates seeking a formal way to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in the treatment of addiction. During this period 784 candidates sat for exams either remotely or in person and approximately 56% pass rate with 441 individuals passing the exam. A total of 170 new credentials were issued with the first two Prevention credential being presented, which increased credentialed professionals up to 2116 in 74 countries. The customer service portal on the GCCC website has made it easier for candidates to submit their application and supporting documents. Candidates can also pay their exam fee on the website.

GCCC have translated all 4 ICAP-Treatment exams into 15 languages: Spanish, Korean, Mongolian, Vietnamese, Portuguese, French, Bengali, Thai, Indonesian, Dari, Pashtu, Urdu, Burmese, Russian and Sinhala. Work on updating the exam for ICAP-Recovery Support and developing the exam for ICAP-Prevention began the previous year and two Prevention I pilot examinations were conducted. In addition, one Prevention exam and three Recovery Support exams were conducted during the reporting period.



ICAP RS Pilot Examination on 30 August 2022, in Jakarta, Indonesia



No	Activity	Type	No of Participants	Date	Mode	Venue/ Location	Participating Country(s)
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CREDENTIALING AND CERTIFICATION

1	ICAP Prevention I Pilot Examination	Prevention Exam	54	17-Aug-22	In-person	Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan
2	ICAP Prevention I Pilot Examination	Prevention Exam	49	20-Aug-22	In-person	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
3	ICAP Prevention Examination	Prevention Exam	2	22-Apr-23	In-person	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Mexico, Paraguay
4	ICAP RS Pilot Examination	Recovery Exam	85	30-Aug-22	In-person	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia
5	ICAP RS Pilot Examination	Recovery Exam	81	31-Aug-22	In-person	Makassar, Indonesia	Indonesia
6	ICAP RS Pilot Examination	Recovery Exam	43	17-Oct-22	In-person	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
7	ICAP Treatment online remote-proctored examinations	Treatment Exam	74	01-Jul-22 to 30-Jun-23	Virtual	Online	Bhutan, Cameroon, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia, Democratic Republic of the Congo
8	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	108	15-Aug-22	In-person	Johannesburg, South Africa	South Africa
9	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	37	22-Aug-22	In-person	Limpopo, South Africa	South Africa
10	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	12	26-Aug-22	In-person	Northern Cape, South Africa	South Africa

11	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	55	28-Aug-22	In-person	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
12	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	15	30-Aug-22	In-person	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia
13	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	17	30-Sep-22	In-person	Manzini, Eswatini	Eswatini (fmr. "Swaziland")
14	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	12	4-Oct-22	In-person	Mahe, Seychelles	Seychelles
15	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	25	20-Dec-22	In-person	Lome, Togo	Togo
16	ICAP Treatment Examination	Treatment Exam	14	28-Jan-23	In-person	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya
17	ICAP Treatment Examinations	Treatment Exam	49	23-Feb-23	In-person	Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana
18	ICAP Treatment Examinations	Treatment Exam	18	31-Mar-23	In-person	Huatulco, Mexico	Mexico
19	ICAP Treatment Examinations	Treatment Exam	4	6-May-23	In-person	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya
20	ICAP Treatment Examinations	Treatment Exam	10	9-Jun-23	In-person	Peshawar, Pakistan	Afghanistan
21	ICAP Treatment Examinations	Treatment Exam	23	10-Jun-23	In-person	Islamabad, Pakistan	Afghanistan
			787				



GAP

Gender Affairs Programme



The Gender Affairs Programme (CPGAP) was established in May 2014 with the primary mandate of coordinating and advancing the gender-oriented initiatives within the Colombo Plan that had been initiated in 2007. These initial initiatives included the Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF), which was launched in 2011, and the subsequent introduction of the Afghanistan Children's Support Centre Fund (ACSCF) in 2014. The Colombo Plan's involvement with ACSCF concluded at the end of March 2021. In addition to these flagship projects in Afghanistan, CPGAP has undertaken various initiatives in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

The Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF) is a multi-province funding initiative that supports women and children experiencing, or at risk of, gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons (TIP) that offer protection and recovery support services including safe shelters, psychosocial counselling, family mediation, legal counselling, and representation in court. AWSF is currently in its fourth phase, signifying maturity and progress in its mission. However, despite its considerable achievements and ongoing dedication, the present era is marked as the twilight years for AWSF. This transition is the result of a complex and challenging set of contextual circumstances that began to unfold in the

wake of a significant shift in political power in August 2021 within Afghanistan.

Following this power shift, a hostile environment emerged. Multiple vital female-benefiting services supporting survivors or those at risk of GBV and TIP had to be shut down, with potentially fatal consequences for the many women and girls in need of such services. For AWSF, this increasingly challenging climate culminated in the difficult decision to cease the operation of shelters and services benefiting women and girls on 30 June 2022. All of more than 25 facilities including Women's Protection Centres and Family Guidance Centres around the country were thus shut down by 30 June 2022, leaving just two boys' shelters in Kabul run by Hagar International (Hagar) and Youth Health and Development Organization (YHDO) in operation. This marked a significant turning point in the journey of AWSF, as the very mission it was established to support, was no longer tenable. Paradoxically, the very population it was designed to serve needed these services more than ever.



Consequently, the current period under review, spanning from July 2022 to June 2023, stands as an unprecedented chapter in the history of the Gender Affairs Programme.

During this time frame, the absence of female-benefiting initiatives serves as a poignant reminder of the shifting dynamics and hardships faced by organisations and programmes dedicated to empowering and protecting women and girl children in a challenging and ever-evolving landscape. With the majority of AWSF's original mandate having thus become non-feasible, the current implementation phase is scheduled to conclude on 31 October 2023, followed by a six-month reporting period that will extend until 30 April 2024.



PROVISION OF PROTECTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES

Through AWSF, CPGAP supported two local partners, Hagar International (Hagar) and Youth Health and Development Organization (YHDO) in Afghanistan to operate two boys' shelters that accommodate survivors and/or those at risk of trafficking in persons under 18 years. Most Afghan trafficking victims are children forced to work in carpet making, brick kilns, domestic servitude, commercial sex, begging, poppy cultivation and harvesting, salt mining, transnational drug smuggling, and truck driving. Some Afghan families force their children into labour with physical violence or knowingly sell their children into sex trafficking, including as dancing boys, often driven by economic woes.

During the period under review, the two AWSF boys' shelters provided protection and support services for 67 boys. They were either survivors or at risk of experiencing violence and trafficking in person (TIP) who received safe shelter, nutritious food, clothing, medical care (both in-house and external), psychosocial support, education, mediation, and family counselling services as well as vocational training and opportunities for recreational activities. This holistic shelter approach addressing education, psychosocial, and financial aspects enhanced reintegration potential and amplified the desired impact of the initiative.

Access to education:

58 beneficiaries received in-house educational services while 33 beneficiaries attended formal schooling during the reporting period. Due to mental health issues and young age, some were not able to participate in classes. However, they took part in life skill and soft skill building activities. In-house educational services included reading, writing, Islamic studies, English, arithmetic, computer science, and

lessons on good conduct. Additionally, beneficiaries attended mathematics, English, and computer courses offered by external education providers during school breaks. The education officers made frequent visits to the school to meet up with the schoolteachers discuss the beneficiaries' progress.



Psychosocial counselling and mental health care was available for all shelter residents. A total of 67 beneficiaries received individual psychosocial counselling and benefited from 210 group sessions. An average of 89% beneficiaries reported an increased sense of well-being after undergoing counselling. 33 beneficiaries received pre-integration family counselling and mediation services; 219 individual counselling sessions were conducted for 104 reintegrated clients to assist them in coping with their lives. Based on the follow-up calls conducted with the reintegrated beneficiaries, no incident that required further counselling or mediation services were reported.

Access to healthcare:

Both shelters had an in-house medical team to attend to medical needs of residential clients, as well as enough stocks of medicinal drugs. 64 clients received medical assistance from in-house medical staff and 31 were referred to external health care providers. Precautionary measures to prevent the spread of viral diseases, including COVID-19, monkey pox, were rigorously

implemented. Staff and beneficiaries were briefed and regularly checked by the in-house medical doctor.

Livelihood training:

A total number of 42 beneficiaries were provided with vocational training through AWSF. Vocational training help beneficiaries to acquire trade skills and build their capacities. AWSF provided training in sewing, baking, handicrafts, and beadwork for residential clients. To improve clients' employability, AWSF explored vocational training opportunities outside of the shelter. Older clients who would soon leave the shelters were given the chance to enrol with an external vocational training provider to follow a six-month training course in household electrical appliance repairing. A few beneficiaries managed to use their tailoring skills to earn a regular income following re-integration.

Legal aid/counselling:

No legal services were carried out except for legal awareness sessions conducted for shelter beneficiaries and their families due to the dismantling of the formal justice-dispensing mechanism. 32 beneficiaries attended legal awareness sessions during the reporting period that covered an array of topics including child rights and protection, individual legal rights, punishment in Islam, police law and family and cultural values. Due to the shutdown of the judiciary, case resolution through formal courts remained unavailable, making mediation and family counselling the only options available.

Access to recreational activities: All residential beneficiaries actively pursued recreational activities such as table tennis, volleyball, cricket, football, bowling, chess, carom, and swimming at shelter facilities and outside gymnasiums.

Reintegration:

25 children were successfully reintegrated into their families during the period under review. 104 reintegrated beneficiaries were given reintegration support to establish

small businesses and/or financial packages so that the minors could be kept out of the child labour force.

Community and institutional outreach activities:

19 public outreach training sessions were conducted for a total number of 380 participants (Female: 124, Male: 256) during the reporting period. Female participation was at an all-time low, limited due the restrictions imposed by the de facto authorities. Topics discussed during outreach included child rights and child protection, human trafficking in Afghanistan, responding/reaching out to victims of human trafficking and rules and responsibilities of parents in child protection. Eight (8) institutional outreach training sessions for seven (7) organisations, including local NGOs were conducted.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are a pivotal component of CPGAP's supervisory role over the shelters. The AWSF programme monitoring team, along with the Finance Expert, conducted monthly in-person assessments for both implementing partners (IPs) and engaged in one-on-one interviews with project beneficiaries. Data collection occurred monthly, with rigorous checks in place to ensure data quality and accuracy. A continuous observation and monitoring process was maintained for all IPs, covering their financial matters and documentation through a combination of in-person and online resources. M&E findings were effectively communicated to the respective IPs' staff and management, with action plans devised to address any concerns and implement necessary enhancements.

In September 2022, CPGAP engaged the services of Samuel Hall Consultancy to conduct an evaluation of the two boys' shelters in Kabul covering the period from January 2020 to August 2022. This evaluation had as objectives to (a) assess the overall project according to OECD-DAC criteria; (b) identify lessons learned and good practices from this project which can be shared more broadly; and (c) provide recommendations for future programming on similar topics. The key finding of the final report, built on key informant interviews with shelter and CPGAP staff, community leaders and other experts, focus groups discussions with parents and shelter staff, case studies with boys in and 'graduated' from shelters, remote caregiver case studies, and quantitative surveys with boys currently in the shelters, among others, included:

- Supporting male trafficking survivors through shelters and reintegration play a vital role in meeting an underserved requirement. Yet, reintegration must be tailored to ensure the sustainability of

any gains made in terms of client safety and well-being.

- Amidst contextual shifts, the project's core commitments have endured. Adapting to COVID-19 constraints and political changes, implementation methods have evolved while upholding shelter support and education.
- Proactive stance toward challenges have enhanced project efficiency. Donor-led monitoring offered actionable insights, identifying improvement areas like organisational capacity gaps.
- This project empowers boys to envision a brighter future, giving them hope during their shelter stay. Emphasising vocational training and aspirations encourages forward thinking, however required post-shelter support for successful transition into employment and sustained well-being in Afghanistan's current landscape; and
- Connecting shelter aid to post-shelter assistance is pivotal for a lasting impact. Reintegration challenges persist upon leaving shelters, sometimes reverting to factors causing trafficking. Enhanced reintegration backing, akin to Hagar's two-year follow-up, remains vital. Given Afghanistan's worsening economy and household difficulties, extended support is increasingly crucial.

EXTERNAL REVIEW AUDIT OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CPGAP engaged Moore Afghanistan to conduct a financial audit of Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF) - Phases III and IV, from January 2020 to October 2022 to ensure compliance with implementing partners' and donors' policies, procedures, and guidelines to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, and to establish that systems and procedures are managed with due regard for economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. Audit reports were still pending finalisation at the end of the period under review.

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME, AND PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



CBP

Capacity Building Programme

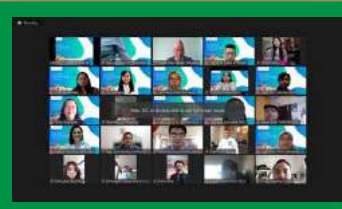
Human Resource Development (HRD) plays an essential role in the development process of a country. Therefore, the Colombo Plan endeavours to enhance Human Resource Development initiatives in the member countries through its Capacity Building Programmes. The Colombo Plan provides short-term training courses, workshops, scholarships and Master's degree programmes under the wings of its Capacity Building Programme. All activities are fully or partially funded on cost sharing basis by donors in the Colombo Plan member countries and other International Organizations.



ENV

Programme for Environment & Climate Change

The Programme for Environment and Climate Change (ECC) is aimed at Environment preservation by addressing capacity building on various environment related topics such as waste management, renewable energy, eco-tourism, and climate change through training programmes, International conferences, and community awareness campaigns.





INDONESIA

A virtual training on South-South and Triangular Essential Training Programme on Provision Climate Information for Sectoral was held from 15 to 26 August 2022. A total number of 25 participants from Bangladesh, LAO PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, PNG, Sri Lanka and Vietnam took part in this training programme

Capacity Building Programme on Enhancing the Development of Small and Medium Industry 2022 - "Creative Industry, Economic Recovery, Fashion, Craft, Indonesian Presidency, G20" was held from 20 to 30 September 2022. A total number of 19 participants from Bangladesh, LAO PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka took part in this training programme.



THAILAND

The Royal Thai Government offered 15 scholarships for qualified candidates willing to undertake master's degree Studies in various fields in "Science and Technology" for the academic year 2023, through the Chulabhorn Graduate Institute of Thailand as the implementing agency.



SOUTH KOREA

Master's Programme in Public Policy and Management, SPRING 2023

The Government of South Korea offered training for the Master's Programme in Public Policy and Management for SPRING 2023, with the implementing agency being KDI SCHOOL of Public Policy and Management.

A total of 16 applications were received for the Master's Programme in Public Policy and Management for SPRING 2023. Five scholars from Myanmar (2), Nepal (2), and Lao PDR successfully completed the course.

Title of the Training Programme / Theme	Implementing Agencies	Number of Beneficiaries	Participating Countries	Date	Venue
One-year master's scholarship programme offered by the KDI School of Public Policy and Management - Spring 2022	The Korean Development Institute (KDI) The Colombo Plan Secretariat	3	Myanmar (2) Thailand (1)	January to December 2022	Republic of Korea
Capacity Building Programme on Enhancing the Development of Small and Medium Industry 2022 under the theme of 'Creative Industry, Economic Recovery, Fashion, Craft, Indonesian Presidency, G20'.	Bureau for Foreign Technical Cooperation, Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia Secretariat for Directorate General of Small, Medium and Multifarious Industry, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia The Colombo Plan Secretariat	19	Bangladesh (2) Lao PDR (2) Malaysia (2) Maldives (2) Nepal (2) Pakistan (2) Philippines (2) Saudi Arabia (1) Sri Lanka (2)	19 to 30 September 2022	Indonesia
One-year master's scholarship programme offered by the KDI School of Public Policy and Management - Spring 2023	The Korean Development Institute (KDI) The Colombo Plan Secretariat	4	Myanmar (2) Nepal (2)	January to December 2023	Republic of Korea
South-South and Triangular Essential Training Program on Provision Climate Information for Sectoral under the theme of 'Building of Climate Change and Food Security Resilience through Provision Climate Information for Sectoral'.	Bureau for Foreign Technical Cooperation, Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia Center for Education and Training Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics The Colombo Plan Secretariat	25	Bangladesh (4) Indonesia (6) Lao PDR (2) Myanmar (2) Nepal (7) Papua New Guinea (1) Sri Lanka (1) Vietnam (2)	15 to 29 August 2022	Online



AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය }
 My No. }

PAF/A/CPS/FA/2021/22

ඔබේ අංකය }
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 Your No. }

දිනය }
 திகதி }
 Date }

28 March 2024

The Secretary General,
 The Colombo Plan.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Colombo Plan for the year ended 30 June 2022.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Colombo Plan for the year ended 30 June 2022 comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Rule No.17 of the Rules and Regulations 2016 of the Colombo Plan.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Colombo Plan as at 30 June 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statements of Recommended Practice for Not for Profit Organizations.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.



1.3 Emphasis of Matter

Income and Expenses Reported Separately to Donors

I draw attention to Note 2.9 to the financial statements, which describes the agreements by the council members in its 294 and 295 session on the financial reporting related to the donor contributions.

A detailed account of specific income and expenses related to donor funded are disclosed separately to donors as per the above agreements. Donor contributions received during the year are classified based on donor-imposed restrictions. The Secretariat recognizes and segregates from the Membership Contributions the funds earmarked for specific programs and purposes, such as the Drug Advisory Programme, Gender Advisory Programme, and other initiatives. The utilization of these funds are reported separately to the donors.

Certain administrative expenses, as agreed upon with donors, are directly covered by donor-restricted contributions and accounted separately from Council-funded expenses. The total administrative expenses covered by donors amounted to USD 1,373,517 which equivalent to Rs. 331,904,525 during the year under review. (Conversion rate USD 1 : Rs 241.6458)

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

1.4 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Statements of Recommended Practice for Not for Profit Organizations and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Colombo Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Colombo Plan or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Colombo Plan's financial reporting process.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

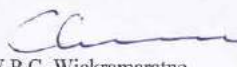
As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Colombo Plan internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Colombo Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are

inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Colombo Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General


THE COLOMBO PLAN

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

As at 30 June	NOTE	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.	382,619,155	143,084,149
Contributions receivable	4.	47,280,676	41,828,426
Other accounts receivables	5.	17,602,599	11,799,319
Prepayments	6.	8,591,198	4,593,750
Stamp float		70,100	70,100
Short-term investments	7.	561,870,232	297,862,610
Total current assets		1,018,033,961	499,238,354
Non - Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8.	5,700,146	7,543,810
Total non-current assets		5,700,146	7,543,810
TOTAL ASSETS		1,023,734,108	506,782,165
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses	9.	631,346	116,308
Other accounts payable	10.	4,339,608	7,350,563
		4,970,953	7,466,871
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit liabilities	11.	18,030,534	9,538,812
		18,030,534	9,538,812
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted funds	12.	915,708,621	404,752,482
Revaluation reserves		9,174,000	9,174,000
General reserve	13.	75,850,000	75,850,000
		1,000,732,620	489,776,482
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		1,023,734,108	506,782,165


Mahinda Gunaratne
Head of Finance


Merlyn Francisco
Chief Financial Officer


Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
Secretary-General


THE COLOMBO PLAN

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

Year ended 30 June	NOTE	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Operating Income			
Contributions by Member Govt.s	14	111,339,955	92,355,839
Interest income	15	28,196,185	14,977,436
Profit on disposal of assets		90,035	(26)
Other income		-	-
		139,626,175	107,333,249
Operating Expenditure			
Council Working expenditure	16	1,676,571	7,104
Salaries and allowances	17	41,193,206	34,759,882
Subsistence, travel, and transport	18	2,234,944	-
Maintenance of the Secretariat	19	878,019	973,016
Production of publications		60,750	44,000
Rent & Rates		6,000,000	6,000,000
Office expenditure	20	8,135,254	9,076,233
Community development		3,500,000	1,819,500
		63,678,744	52,679,735
Surplus for the year		75,947,431	54,653,514
Other Comprehensive Income			
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	21	435,008,707	32,604,499
Revaluation of Motor vehicles		-	9,174,000
Total Other Comprehensive Income		435,008,707	41,778,499
Comprehensive Income		510,956,138	96,432,014


Mahinda Gunaratne
Head of Finance


Merlyn Francisco
Chief Financial Officer


Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
Secretary-General

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Note to the accounts

1
Basis of Preparation

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows together with the Accounting Policies and Notes to the financial statements as at 30 June 2022 and for the year then ended comply with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations.

1.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

1.3 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.
Summary of significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Foreign currency transactions

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

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

Currency	Closing Rate	
	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
US Dollar	357.75	198.50

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Note to the accounts

Summary of significant Accounting Policies contd.

2.6 Provisions

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

2.7 Income recognition

a) Contributions

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

b) Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis

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

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.8 Expenditure recognition

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



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Note to the Accounts

2.9: Income and Expenses Reported Separately to Donors

The Colombo Plan Secretariat is dedicated to maintaining transparency in its financial reporting, especially concerning funds received from donors. Following agreements by the Council Members in its 294th and 295th session, specific income and expenses related to donor-funded initiatives are disclosed separately to donors to provide a detailed account of the utilization of these contributions.

1. Donor-Restricted Contributions: Donor contributions received during the year are classified based on donor-imposed restrictions. The Secretariat recognizes and segregates from the Membership Contributions the funds earmarked for specific programs and purposes, such as the Drug Advisory Programme, Gender Advisory Programme, and other initiatives. The utilization of these funds are reported separately to the donors.

2. Administrative Expenses Covered by Donors: Certain administrative expenses, as agreed upon with donors, are directly covered by donor-restricted contributions and accounted separately from Council-funded expenses. The total administrative expenses covered by donors amounted to USD 1,373,517 during the fiscal year 2021/22. These expenses include:

Description	Amount (USD)
Office rent and other rental payments (21/22)	161,820
Staff salaries, benefits and allowances (charged to admin)	1,069,138
Outsourced services	47,395
Other office admin and operating expenses	95,162
Total	1,373,517
Conversion to LKR (at USD 1: LKR 241.6458): LKR 331,904,525	

3. Reporting Methodology: The Organization follows a consistent reporting methodology as outlined in donor agreements. This methodology includes the identification and tracking of income and expenses related to donor-specific initiatives, ensuring compliance with donor-imposed restrictions.

4. Donor Acknowledgment: The Organization expresses gratitude to its donors for their generous support. Donors are acknowledged for their specific contributions to funded projects and are provided with detailed reports on the utilization of their funds, as stipulated in the respective donor agreements.

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
3.		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Special Foreign Currency Accounts (US\$)	379,200,432	140,706,128
Rupee current accounts	1,984,530	972,440
Retirement Fund & Gratuity Fund savings account	1,404,192	1,375,582
Cash in hand	30,000	30,000
	382,619,154	143,084,149
4.		
Contributions receivable		
Fiji	-	6,907,800
Lao - PDR	-	13,815,600
Afghanistan	5,724,000	-
Chile	5,724,000	-
Myanmar	207,495	226,554
Iran	-	3,453,900
Japan	5,724,000	-
Pakistan	6,003,481	155,072
Papua New Guinea	18,173,700	6,907,800
United States of America	5,724,000	3,453,900
Saudi Arabia	-	6,907,800
	47,280,676	41,828,426
5.		
Other accounts receivable		
Refundable deposits	172,202	1,507,552
Govt. of Sri Lanka - Office rent	3,000,000	3,000,000
Interest receivable	14,430,397	7,291,767
	17,602,599	11,799,319
6.		
Prepayments		
Office Rent	6,003,698	-
Rent advance - SG's Residence	2,587,500	4,593,750
	8,591,198	4,593,750.00
7.		
Maturity over three months Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposits	561,870,232	297,862,610
	561,870,232	297,862,610



8. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture Rs.	Equipment Rs.	Vehicles Rs.	Donations		Utensils, Library Books Rs.	Total Rs.
				Furniture Rs.	Equipment Rs.		
Cost							
Balance as at 01/07/2021	2,210,010.65	1,883,347.43	9,173,999.99	-	-	550,976.50	13,818,334.57
Additions during the year	-	39,828.75	-	-	-	-	39,828.75
Disposals during the year	(737,189.13)	-	-	-	-	-	(737,189.13)
Balance as at 30/06/2022	1,472,821.52	1,923,176.18	9,173,999.99	-	-	550,976.50	13,120,974.19
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01/07/2021	2,203,583.28	1,842,732.34	1,677,232.17	(0.00)	(0.00)	550,976.50	6,274,524.29
Previous year Adjustment	(737,144.13)	-	-	-	-	-	(737,144.13)
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	5,861.00	42,786.58	1,834,800.00	-	-	-	1,883,447.58
Balance as at 30/06/2022	1,472,300.15	1,885,518.92	3,512,032.17	(0.00)	(0.00)	550,976.50	7,420,827.74

Written down value

As at 30/06/2022	521.37	37,657.26	5,661,967.82	0.00	0.00	-	5,700,146.45
As at 30/06/2021	6,427.37	40,615.09	7,496,767.82	0.00	0.00	-	7,543,810.28



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

9.

Accrued expenses

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Audit fee	135,000	60,000
Council sission	157,512	-
Electricity - Ceylon Electricity Board	265,499	-
Maintenance of the Secretariat	-	2,838
Water -	6,512	-
Telephone	40,386	42,206
Transport	26,437	11,264
	631,346	116,308

10.

Other accounts payable

INL Project Administrative Fund	4,339,608	7,350,563
	4,339,608	7,350,563



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
11.		
11.1		
Employee benefit liabilities - Retirement Fund		
Balance as at 1 July	172,644.82	180,052.56
Expenses	(12,940.00)	(12,908.16)
Interest income	4,963.02	5,500.42
Balance as at 30 June	164,667.84	172,644.82
11.2		
Employee benefit liabilities - Gratuity		
Balance as at 1 July	4,603,090.00	4,372,912.00
Interest	36,587.38	
Provision for the year	4,633,887.52	425,178.00
Paid during the year	-	(195,000.00)
Balance as at 30 June	9,273,564.90	4,603,090.00
11.3		
Employee benefit liabilities - Leave pay		
Balance as at 1 July	4,763,076.82	4,918,931.36
Provision for the year	3,927,308.57	258,963.64
Paid during the year	(98,083.64)	(414,818.18)
Balance as at 30 June	8,592,301.75	4,763,076.82
12.		
Unrestricted funds		
Balance at the beginning of the year	404,752,481	317,494,468
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Surplus for the year	75,947,431	54,653,514
Other comprehensive income	435,008,707	32,604,499
Balance at the end of the year	915,708,620	404,752,481
13.		
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	75,850,000.00	75,850,000.00
Transfer of funds during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	75,850,000.00	75,850,000.00

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
14.		
Contributions by Member Governments		
Contributions received during the year	73,788,459.60	68,363,449.79
Contributions receivable for the year	34,551,495.00	20,992,389.34
Rent Contribution from Govt. of Sri Lanka	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
	111,339,954.60	92,355,839.13
15.		
Interest income		
Rupee fixed deposits	116,216.39	102,521.58
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	23,184,157.49	13,413,241.40
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	4,895,811.29	1,461,672.99
	28,196,185.17	14,977,435.97



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
16.		
Council working expenditure		
Consultative Committee Meeting	-	-
Council sessions	189,912.08	-
Travel expenses	1,387,630.69	-
Representation / Entertainment	99,028.00	7,104.00
	<u>1,676,570.77</u>	<u>7,104.00</u>
17.		
Salaries and allowances		
Salaries - International Officers	13,888,336.63	16,723,770.05
Rent - International Officers	694,225.93	5,533,500.00
Education allowance - International Officer	-	914,750.00
Medical expenses - International Officers	12,404.27	481,671.89
Leave encashment - International Officer	8,708,149.32	-
Salaries - Local Staff	10,818,522.93	8,478,568.65
Provident Fund @15% - Local Staff	1,529,316.50	1,145,200.35
Overtime - Local Staff	366,539.46	314,052.87
Gratuity - Local Staff	4,633,887.52	440,337.30
Medical expenses - Local Staff	541,823.50	388,885.00
Leave encashment - Local Staff	-	339,145.46
	<u>41,193,206.06</u>	<u>34,759,881.57</u>
18.		
Subsistence, travel and transport		
Travel and subsistence	1,363,514.23	-
Passage & Transfer cost	871,430.00	-
	<u>2,234,944.23</u>	<u>-</u>
19.		
Maintenance of the Secretariat		
Maintenance of the Secretariat	619,572	180,011.14
Maintenance of SG's Bungalow	258,447	793,005.35
	<u>878,019.00</u>	<u>973,016.49</u>

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
20.		
Office expenditure		
Advertisement	-	31,428.00
Audit fee	723,225.00	111,662.00
Bank charges	57,839.98	44,516.96
Computer expenses	266,800.00	501,500.30
Complementary expenses	25,000.00	-
Consultancy fee	-	-
Depreciation	1,883,447.58	2,106,466.26
Electricity	1,621,908.73	2,213,340.19
Insurance	85,752.08	159,978.03
Internet & Email	1,000,000.00	936,658.70
Newspapers / periodicals	-	-
Postage / courier	10,455.00	13,626.36
Printing & stationery	75,230.65	650.00
Photocopier maintenance	-	-
Photographs	3,825.00	-
Security	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.51
Sundries	24,450.00	-
Telephone / fax	203,402.95	755,347.57
Transport / fuel	272,170.74	465,762.00
Uniform for staff	50,000.00	-
Vehicle repairs	262,108.15	139,834.51
Water	6,512.22	80,805.76
Welfare	63,125.82	14,655.44
Withholding tax on interest income	-	-
	<u>8,135,253.90</u>	<u>9,076,232.59</u>
21.		
Foreign exchange gains		
Contributions outstanding from prior years	5,666,309.29	1,498,286.02
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	181,458,874.49	9,847,865.08
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	247,845,878.37	21,317,341.33
Exchange loss from internal transfer	(715.52)	-
Others	38,360.81	(58,993.30)
	<u>435,008,707.43</u>	<u>32,604,499.14</u>



**THE COLOMBO PLAN
VARIANCE ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	BUDGET Rs.	INCURRED Rs.	VARIANCE Rs.	%
Operating Expenditure:				
Colombo Plan Council				
Working expenditure	2,220,000	1,676,571	543,429	24%
Colombo Plan Secretariat				
Salaries and allowances	48,776,360	41,193,206	7,583,154	16%
Subsistence, travel, and transport	7,500,000	2,234,944	5,265,056	70%
Maintenance of building / acquisition and repair of F&E	4,135,000	878,019	3,256,981	79%
Production of publications	260,000	60,750	199,250	77%
Rent and rates	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	0%
Office expenditure excluding depreciation	9,800,000	6,251,806	3,548,194	36%
Community development	1,910,000	3,500,000	(1,590,000)	-83%
	80,601,360	61,795,296	18,806,064	23%

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The Colombo Plan Road parallels
the coastal railway track



THE COLOMBO PLAN

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