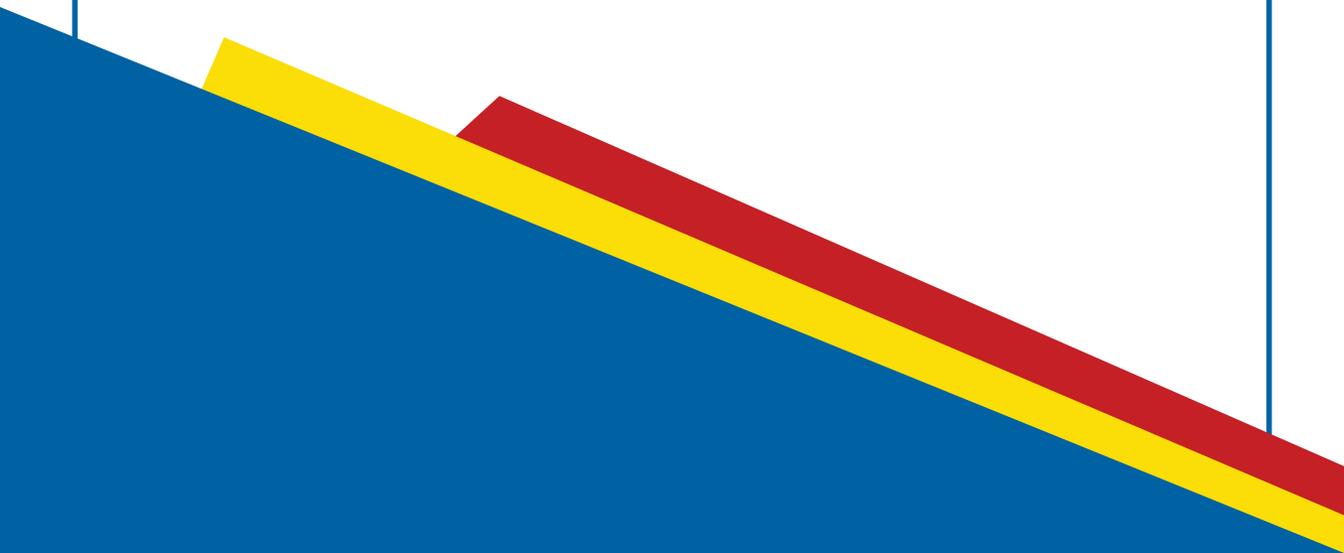




**THE COLOMBO PLAN**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**2018 / 2019**





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**Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, PhD.**  
Secretary-General  
The Colombo Plan Secretariat



I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the FY 2018/2019.

In this report, we look at the work progress of the Colombo Plan covering the period 2018/2019. In that, we also reflect on our efforts in key deliverables and progress in sustainable development as well as our objectives and principles that continue to remain as primarily important as the Organization reaches its 67<sup>th</sup> year in its founding anniversary.

During my tenure of office in Colombo Plan I will endeavor to set renewed standards in institutionalizing the work of the Organization and giving more emphasis to transparency and accountability.

As a significant highlight of the period, in 2018 the Organization successfully conducted its 46th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) in Hanoi, Vietnam. The CCM is Colombo Plan's highest review and policy making body - comprising of all Member Governments.

In addition, the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), Gender Affairs Programme (GAP) and the Capacity Building Programme were able to successfully carry out their initiatives in collaboration with the Member Countries as well as extend to other regions.

In the following pages the reader will be review all Organization's global and regional achievements during the FY 2018/2019, as well as how the Organization successfully met its challenges and deliverables.

Looking ahead, the challenges are increasing to keep us moving towards sustainable development and we are able to face and achieve such challenges only when we work collectively. For that reason, the support and cooperation we receive from the Member Governments and our donors are essential for the Organization to further flourish and overcome emerging challenges.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the overall guidance and direction of the Colombo Plan Council and the Standing Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters of the Colombo Plan Council as they provide the Organization with tremendous support on its way forward and ensuring its success.

I would like to also thank every staff member of the Colombo Plan for their ongoing contribution in realizing the organizational goals and to encourage them to take every opportunity available to aid in the Organization's success as well as strengthen enduring relationships with Member Governments and beyond.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the establishment of the Colombo Plan in 1951, the Organization has aspired to make progress on greater global issues in line with its programmes focusing on the vision and mission of its Founding Fathers and based on the concept of “Self-help and Mutual Help and Planning Prosperity Together”.

This report endeavours to represent the activities and programmes of the Colombo Plan covering the Financial Year for 2018/2019 as well as the related audited Financial Statements of the Secretariat.

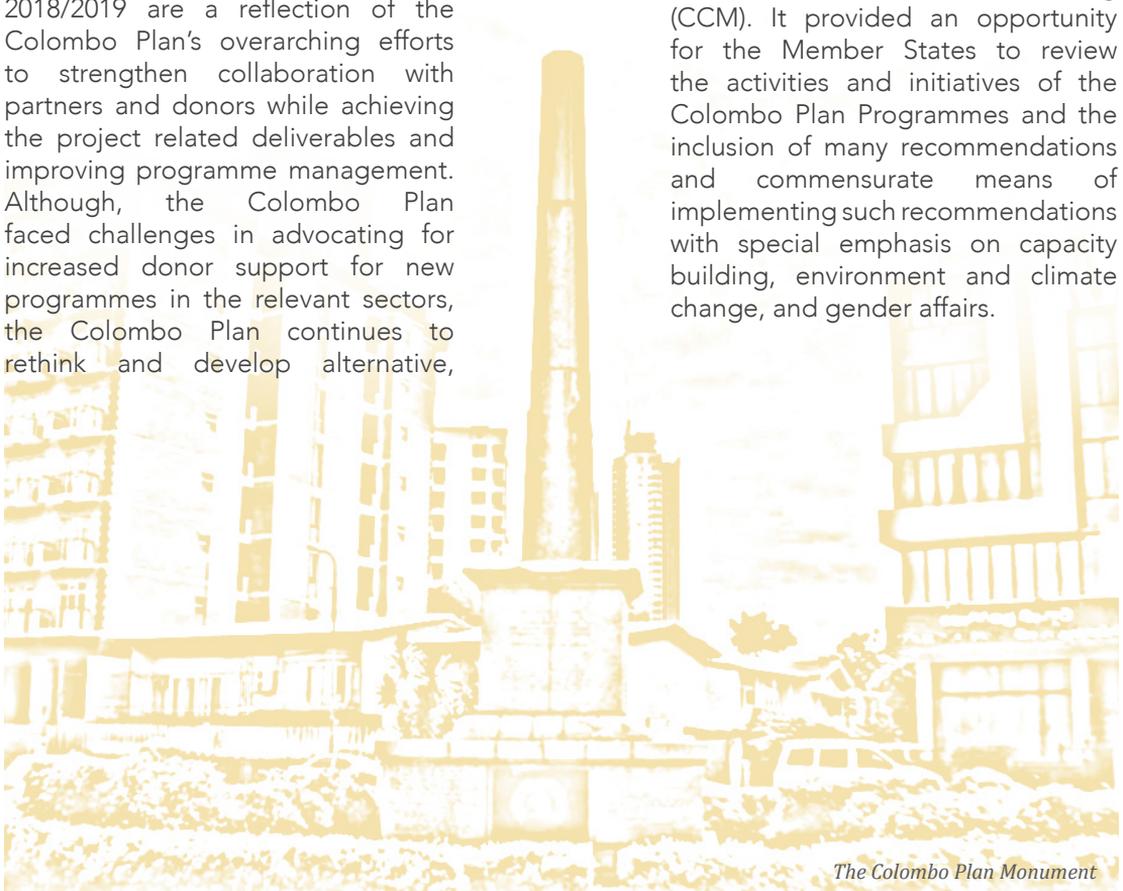
The FY 2018/2019 is also a significant year as it marks the first year of Her Excellency Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu’s tenure as the Colombo Plan’s 7th Secretary General.

The highlights during the period 2018/2019 are a reflection of the Colombo Plan’s overarching efforts to strengthen collaboration with partners and donors while achieving the project related deliverables and improving programme management. Although, the Colombo Plan faced challenges in advocating for increased donor support for new programmes in the relevant sectors, the Colombo Plan continues to rethink and develop alternative,

future scenarios with strategic responses for optimal organizational planning inclusive of funding development.

The Colombo Plan’s prominent aspiration centered on increasing collaboration closely interlinked with its 27 Member States in achieving the Organization’s sustainable development goals. The strong interdependencies among the 27 Member States that is further facilitated by the Colombo Plan’s belief in “Self-help and Mutual Help and Planning Prosperity Together”, provided the necessary platform to review the sustainable development issues and necessary policy actions to make further progress in the Organization’s regional as well as global objectives.

The main highlight in this respect is the 46th Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM). It provided an opportunity for the Member States to review the activities and initiatives of the Colombo Plan Programmes and the inclusion of many recommendations and commensurate means of implementing such recommendations with special emphasis on capacity building, environment and climate change, and gender affairs.



*The Colombo Plan Monument*

## 46<sup>TH</sup> CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING (CCM) HELD IN HANOI, VIETNAM



The Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) is a policy and decision-making forum in which governmental envoys of Member Countries assemble on a biennial basis to review and discuss Organizational related issues, as well as plan and negotiate changes and way forward.

The 46th Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan was hosted by the Government of Vietnam in its capitol city – Hanoi, Vietnam. The Plenary Sessions of the Meeting were held from the 30th to 31st October, 2018. Representatives from twenty two member countries – Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States and Vietnam took part in the conference.

The venue for the 46th CCM was the Government Guest House in Hanoi. This building is an important historical relic of Hanoi capitol, specifically associated with the National Day of Resistance of Vietnam (19 December 1946) and currently the Guest House accommodates daily lives and activities of high-level delegations of Foreign Governments visiting Vietnam.

The inaugural ceremony was graced by His Excellency Dao Ngoc Dung, the Minister of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of the Government of Vietnam, who was the Guest of Honor. To highlight the cooperation between the Government of Vietnam and the Colombo Plan he emphasized that ever since its accession to the Colombo Plan the Government of Vietnam had organized substantive and meaningful events for the Colombo Plan in Vietnam. He expressed his gratitude on behalf of his Government to the Colombo Plan for helping to train over 500 Vietnamese officials in many fields such as drug prevention and addiction treatment, public administration, environment, private sector development and gender equality.

The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, His Excellency Le Hoai Trung, expressed his hope in striving to participate more actively in the Colombo Plan's advances and successes. He noted with appreciation the Colombo Plan's appointment of a Vietnamese national as Director of the Drug Advisory Programme during the period 2009-2011, and for the recent appointment of Vietnam's Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu as the Colombo Plan's 7th Secretary

General. He further reassured Vietnam's commitment to continue collaborating with the Colombo Plan, especially in matters pertaining to gender equality and women's empowerment. His Excellency ended his speech by stressing Vietnam's readiness to work with the Colombo Plan and its member countries in organizing the 4th Gender Focal Points Conference in Vietnam during 2019.

The President of the Colombo Plan Council HE Mohamed Hussain Shareef and the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan HE Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu also addressed the inaugural ceremony highlighting the way forward for the Colombo Plan for the next two years. In addition, the

Secretary General and the current Member States warmly welcomed Chile to join the Colombo Plan as a new member.

At the Conference, the Vietnam Women's Union presented the Country Theme Paper based on Gender Equality in Vietnam, underlining the importance and priorities of Vietnam concerning gender affairs.

Traditionally, the Deputy Chair of the current CCM will be the Chair of the following CCM. Accordingly, in keeping with the tradition, as Sri Lanka was elected as the Deputy Chair of the 46th CCM, Sri Lanka will be the host of the upcoming CCM.



*The Guest of Honour His Excellency Dao Ngoc Dung, Minister of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of the Government of Vietnam addressing the distinguished gathering at the inauguration.*



*The Plenary Sessions in progress*



*The Government Guest House in Hanoi, which hosted the 46th CCM*

## 67<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

### THE COLOMBO PLAN'S COMMITMENT TO A GREENER WORLD

The 67th Anniversary of the Colombo Plan was celebrated on the 30th of June 2018 at the Jubilee Ballroom of the Galle Face Hotel. The Speaker of the Parliament Honorable Karu Jayasuriya, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. It was a well-attended reception with participants from the Cabinet Ministers, Representatives of the Member States, as well as members of the Diplomatic Missions and other distinguished guests.

During the reception, the Colombo Plan spotlighted its contribution to the environment – the inauguration of the “One Child One Tree” concept, the promotion of green clubs and the campaign against plastics that coincided with the 67th Anniversary. An Inter-School Art Competition was also held for Colombo schools in partnership with the Zonal Education Department and Ananda College, Colombo. Children from a number of schools in Colombo also took part in the competition under three themes: “Me and my Environment”, “I love my tree” and “say no to plastics”. The competition was held under three categories – Bronze (Grades 6-8), Silver (Grades 9-11) and Gold (Grades 12-13). Each school was entitled to send a maximum of 6 participants, two from each category. The response from the schools and their engagement was noteworthy, and the children who partook in the competition were beyond enthusiastic.

The winners of the competition received their trophies and certificate on the day of the Anniversary Reception from the Hon. Speaker Mr Karu Jayasuriya with the participation of the Her Excellency Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, Secretary General of the Colombo Plan and the President of the Colombo Plan Council His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Hussain Shareef, Ambassador of the Maldives.

On the same day of the reception, the Colombo Plan also launched the “gift a plant” campaign linked to the birthdays of children in elementary classes. The campaign is intended to instill a sense of responsibility, fulfillment and awareness in planting and nurturing a tree as their own, which they will receive as a birthday gift from the school. As the child grows, the plant also grows and matures into a full grown tree by the time the child completes elementary school. The concept was introduced not merely to increase the number of trees in the area, but also to increase the children's love and respect for the planet and nature starting from a child's formative years.

Three children who were celebrating their birthdays on the same day as the Founding Day of the Colombo Plan, and they each received a plant from Hon. Mr. Karu Jayasuriya to commemorate the launch of the “One Child One Tree” concept. The Colombo Plan's Environment Programme is committed to strive to make Sri Lanka a plastic free nation.

The Secretary General made a fitting gesture by presenting the Honorable Speaker with a plant, as Colombo Plan's commitment to make the world greener.



## THE COLOMBO PLAN'S SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA – DECEMBER 2018

### THE KDI SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT FORMALLY INVITED AMBASSADOR DR. PHAN KIEU TO ATTEND THE KDI ALUMNI HIGH-LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUE 2018

The Secretary General HE Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu was invited by the Korea Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management in Sejong, for the 2018 Alumni High-level Policy Dialogue. The Secretary General is also an Alumni of KDI and graduated from the Colombo Plan's collaborative Scholarship Programme with KDI.

The programme aimed to bring the KDI School's alumni, who currently serve as high officials based in different countries working in various fields, to share their experiences in order to help overcome a myriad of complex issues that challenge the world today. The programme was specifically designed to stimulate dialog among alumni to shed light on their work and achievements.

members have throughout their careers after graduating from the KDI School. The event was considered an opportune forum for KDI's alumni to come together and create a think tank concentrated on addressing major global issues and building a worldwide alumni network.

Accordingly, the Secretary General also had the opportunity to interact and share her knowledge and experiences with the newly enrolled students at the KDI as well as showcase the positive regional and global contributions achieved through the Colombo Plan.

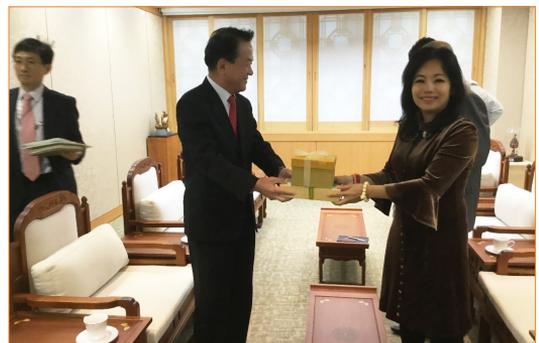
The other highlights of the Secretary General's participation in the programme included visits to the Sejong Milmaru Observatory, Sejong City Hall, popularly referred to as the "happy city Sejong" and a meeting with its Vice Mayor. Whilst in Seoul she also had the opportunity of a meeting with the Mayor of the Seoul Metropolitan Government Mr. Yun, Joon Byeong. Both of these meetings were constructive in laying the groundwork for collaborative opportunities in the impending years.



*The Secretary General participating in a session of the 2018 High-Level Alumni Policy Dialog*



*The Secretary General with the Dean of the KDI SCHOOL  
MR, Jong-Il-You*



*The Secretary General with the Vice Mayor Sejong City Hall*

The visit to the Samsung Innovation Museum located within the Yeongtong-gu district of Suwon was the finale to the programme. The Samsung Innovation Museum is dedicated to exploring the past, present and future of the electronics industry. The Secretary

General also had a meeting with Ms. Soo Jin Kim, Vice President of Global Public Affairs team, Samsung Electronics at the Samsung Corporate Management Office in pursuit of encouraging collaboration with the Colombo Plan.



*The Secretary General with Ms. Soo Jin Kim, Vice President of Global Public Affairs team, Samsung Electronics at the Samsung Corporate Management Office*

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## VIST TO THE KOREA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (KOICA)

Apart from the KDI program, the Secretary General took the opportunity also to visit KOICA, upon which she met with Ms. Im Jeong Hee, Director General of Capacity Enhancement Program Department and Mr.

Shin, Officer in Charge of Joint Fellowship Program to discuss KOICA's future collaboration and support as a donor to the Colombo Plan.



*The Secretary General with Ms. Im Jeong Hee, Director General, Department of Capacity Enhancement Program, KOICA.*

## VISIT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COLOMBO PLAN HE AMBASSADOR DR. PHAN KIEU THU TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA IN MAY 2019

Since the Kingdom of Cambodia has shown its interest to re-join the membership of the Colombo Plan, in December 2018, the Secretary General commenced communication in this respect with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations (MFA.IC) in the Kingdom of Cambodia expressing her keen interest to meet with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation to pursue further discussions.

In response, the Secretary General was invited to visit Cambodia to begin a preliminary discussion with with HE Mr. Luy David Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

A meeting between HE Mr. Luy David, Secretary of State of the MFA.IC and the Secretary General took place in Cambodia on 16th of May 2019 in his Ministry.

The Colombo Plan delegation was warmly welcomed by the Secretary of State and his team. In the discussion, the Secretary General outlined on Cambodia's past membership and collaboration with the Colombo Plan. She said that since the inception of the Colombo Plan in 1951, Cambodia has been one of its pioneer members (from 1951-2004) and Cambodia benefited to receive support from the Colombo Plan programmes. Cambodia was represented until the 36<sup>th</sup> Consultative Committee Meeting and withdrew from the CP Membership thereafter due to the civil war she recalled.

She highlighted that in the past the Colombo Plan had been co-operating with Ministry of Health in Cambodia on the Colombo Plan's Drug Advisory Programme's initiatives. As a result, professionals, medical doctors and experts have been trained in narcotics and drug control. She further informed that many Cambodian nationals

received training and scholarships under the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, Programme for Public Administration and Programme for Private Sector Development.

She also explained the current collaborations with Cambodia under the Drug Advisory Programme in training programmes focused on Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC), International Certified Addiction Professional (ICAP) exams and Credentialing Exams.

The Secretary General welcomed the idea of having Cambodia back in the Colombo Plan membership and for Cambodia to remain a beneficiary of Colombo Plan's ongoing programmes. She emphasized on the emergence of Cambodia as a responsible nation and internationally recognized as a country with political stability and strong economic growth, and that by joining Colombo Plan's member Cambodia will receive support to realize greater prosperity and address climate change issues. She further stated she will keep the Council informed once she receives a letter of intent from Cambodia.



*The Secretary General Her Excellency Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu and His Excellency Mr Luy David, Secretary of State Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in discussion.*

HE Mr Luy David, Secretary of State thanked the Secretary General for her comments. He expressed his appreciation on the role of the Colombo Plan in Cambodia. He further spoke of the past collaborations between the Colombo Plan and Cambodia and outlined Cambodia's progress in areas of international relations. The Secretary General thanked HE Mr Luy David for the opportunity to meet with her and Cambodia's intention to re-join the Colombo Plan membership. HE Mr Luy David assured the Secretary General that he will update his Minister and go through the required internal process and keep the Secretariat informed of the progress.

The Meeting ended on a very positive note with high expectations for the return of Cambodia to the the Colombo Plan Membership.

#### **MEETING WITH DR. CHHIT SOPHAL – FOCAL POINT OF THE DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA AT THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

Whilst in Cambodia the Secretary General also took the opportunity to meet with Dr. Chhit Sophal – Focal Point of the Drug Advisory Programme in Cambodia at the Ministry of Health, Tuol Kork District of Phnom Penh.

The Secretary General and Dr. Chhit Sophal exchanged views on the past initiatives as well as recommendations on future collaborations with the Ministry of Health.

#### **SPECIAL MONITORING MISSION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (DDR) PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

The Secretary General arrived in Manila on the 9th of June 2019 on a Special Monitoring Mission with regard to the implementation of the Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Projects in the Philippines, which is funded by the Government of Japan and implemented by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (DAP). Her special monitoring

mission was due to some concerns pertaining to the implementation and administrative process of the programmes and to review the management and transparency in the disbursement of funds.

Mr. Erry Wijoyo, Programme Officer of Drug Advisory Programme joined the Secretary General in Manila on this mission and several meetings took place with regard to the disbursement of funds and the locations of the implementing centres and their status in handling such programmes.

The Secretary General also visited the Dangerous Drug Board (DDB) in the Philippines and met with the Chairperson Mr Catalino S. Cuy to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Undersecretary and Permanent Member of DDB Mr Benjamin P. Reyes and Ms. Doris Remedios-Dorigo, Head Executive Assistant of the DDB contributed to the meeting.

The Secretary General received the highest assurances from the DDB for its cooperation in all collaborations between the Colombo Plan and the DDB.



*The Secretary General with the Chairperson of the Dangerous Drug Board Mr Catalino S. Cuy and the Undersecretary and Permanent Member of DDB Mr Benjamin P. Reyes.*

## MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

Member	Date of accession
 Afghanistan	1963
 Australia	1950
 Bangladesh	1972
 Bhutan	1962
 Brunei	2008
 Fiji	1972
 India	1950
 Indonesia	1953
 Iran	1966
 Japan	1954
 Laos	1951
 Malaysia	1957
 Maldives	1963
 Mongolia	2004

Member	Date of accession
 Myanmar	1952
 Nepal	1952
 New Zealand	1950
 Pakistan	1950
 Papua New Guinea	1973
 Philippines	1954
 Saudi Arabia	2012 <sup>(6)</sup>
 Singapore	1966
 South Korea	1962
 Sri Lanka	1950
 Thailand	1954
 United States	1951
 Vietnam	2004

# CP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JULY 2017 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018

## 2018

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- 📍 **29<sup>th</sup> June**  
67<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Colombo Plan  
Reception held on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2018
- 📍 **3<sup>rd</sup> July**  
295<sup>th</sup> Session of the Colombo Plan Council
- 📍 **21<sup>st</sup> December**  
296<sup>th</sup> Session of the Colombo Plan Council
- 📍 **1<sup>st</sup> March**  
Standing Committee Meeting on Administrative and Financial Matters FY 2018/2019
- 📍 **6<sup>th</sup> March**  
Special Session of the Colombo Plan Council for the approval of the Colombo Plan Secretariat's Biennial Budget for FY2019/2020 and 2020/2021

## 2019

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- 📍 **7<sup>th</sup> March**  
297<sup>th</sup> Session of the Colombo Plan Council
- 📍 **23<sup>rd</sup> July**  
298<sup>th</sup> Session of the Colombo Plan Council
- 📍 **19<sup>th</sup> December**  
Standing Committee Meeting on Administrative and Financial Matters FY 2018/2019



*67<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Colombo Plan  
Reception held on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2018 at Galle Face Hotel*





# CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

## ACTIVITIES OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FROM APRIL TO JULY 2019

### TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON CLIMATE FIELD SCHOOL

<b>Host Country</b>	Indonesia
<b>Duration</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> to 23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2019 (08 days)
<b>Location</b>	Jakarta and Citeko (Bogor)
<b>Number of Participants</b>	17 participants from 06 CP developing member countries (Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka)
<b>CP contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roundtrip airfare for the participants</li> <li>○ Daily allowance of 20 USD each for the participants</li> </ul>

### INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON “COMMUNITY BASED MICROCREDIT AND SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT”

<b>Host Country</b>	Thailand
<b>Duration</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> June to 06 <sup>th</sup> July 2019 (2 weeks)
<b>Location</b>	Bangkok
<b>Number of Participants</b>	14 participants from 05 CP developing member countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
<b>CP contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roundtrip airfare for the participants from category 01 membercountries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)</li> </ul>

## CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ON ENHANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY

<b>Host Country</b>	Indonesia
<b>Duration</b>	02 <sup>nd</sup> July 2019 to 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2019 (12 days)
<b>Location</b>	Surabaya, East Jawa
<b>Number of Participants</b>	19 participants from 14 CP developing member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
<b>CP contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roundtrip airfare for the participants from category 01 member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)</li> <li>○ Daily allowance of 20 USD each for the participants</li> </ul>

## ONE YEAR MASTER'S PROGRAMMES 2019 WITH KDI SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

<b>Host Country</b>	South Korea
<b>Duration</b>	One year from August 2019 17 shortlisted and 3 selected.
<b>Location</b>	KDI School for Public Policy and Management, Seoul
<b>Number of Selections:</b>	04 participants (2 Maldives, 1 Nepal, Sri Lanka declined)
<b>CP contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roundtrip airfare for the participants</li> </ul>





# ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME

# ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

## ONE CHILD ONE TREE

### AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMME

#### THE PROGRAMME

The Colombo Plan continued its commitment to implement environmentally beneficial programmed through its green initiatives during the Financial Year 2018/2019, which engaged the younger generation of Sri Lanka. As a green initiative – school children were encouraged to engage themselves in the planting of trees. The programme also aimed to cultivate and strengthen a positive and longstanding relationship between the child and the environment.

#### OUR PARTNERSHIP

- The “One Child, One Tree” concept is a brainchild of the Colombo Plan, wherein INSEE Cement Sri Lanka and TARANA Foundation joined hands with the Colombo Plan as a corporate partner to support the initiative. The Ministry of Education in Sri Lanka has also extended its cooperation and approval to the Colombo Plan to in the implementation of the programme among school children.
- The programme was introduced to children within the age group of 6 to 13 years and the initiative was included as a part of the national environmental education programme. As part of its secondary target, the Colombo Plan envisaged the inclusion of children between the ages of 14 to 16.

The initial tree planting campaigns were undertaken as follows:

Tier (I) in the year 2018 – The programme was launched in the Anuradhapura district, reaching 778 children from ten underprivileged primary schools in the district.

Tier (II) in the year 2019 – Once again was concentrated in the Anuradhapura areas of Thanthirimale and Kegathigollawa areas, with the intention of reaching 1027 school children from 10 primary schools,

Tier (III) in the year 2019 – The initiative was introduced to approximately 1000 children from ten primary and secondary schools in the Puttalam district.



## THE “GREEN CONCERT”

“The Green Concert” was conducted on the 23rd of December 2018 in Mirigama, Sri Lanka. The event was initiated by Sagara Wijesinghe, a nature loving musician and his colleagues. The concert was sponsored by large business cooperates in Sri Lanka and received elevated praise from the community. Fittingly, the Green Concert was conducted outdoor amongst trees to raise a communal appreciation for nature while enjoying the musical entertainment. The Secretary General was a guest performer at the concert. The concert received a wide media coverage by many television channels and newspapers and the Secretary General was interviewed by them at the end of the event. The Environmental Programme brochures were distributed amongst the audience to help raise further awareness on environmental issues concerning Sri Lanka.



*The Secretary General of the Colombo Plan H.E. Ambassador Dr. Phan Kieu Thu performed in this concert as a guest performer.*

## TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON CLIMATE FIELD SCHOOL

The Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Indonesian Agency of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) organized the "Training of Trainers on Climate Field School" for the Government officials of the Colombo Plan developing member countries.

From six developing member countries of the Colombo Plan, 17 participants were provided with the opportunity to partake in a training focused on the current approaches and activities concerning climate change to acquire a practical understanding of alarming changes in global or regional climate patterns.

The programme was conducted from the 16th to the 23rd of June 2019 as a cost sharing initiative where the Colombo Plan provided the participants with round-trip airfare and a daily allowance while all other training costs were borne by the Government of Indonesia.





# DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

## DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

### DAP INITIATIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

#### Enhancement Workshop for CP Fellows:



The Enhancement Workshop for six Colombo Plan Fellows undergoing the Post-graduate Diploma in Addiction Science (PGDA) 2017/2018 was held on 3 to 5 September 2018 at Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS), Cyberjaya, Malaysia in collaboration with the Faculty of Allied Sciences, CUCMS. The participants comprised three addiction professionals from Afghanistan and three from Pakistan. Dr Josephine Choong (DAP) conducted the three-day training on Introduction to the UPC Implementer Series, CORE Course.

The objectives guided the enhancement workshop: In partial fulfilment of the requirements of the PGDAS programme; and to enhance the knowledge of the CP Fellows on the science of prevention and other related concepts.



**Assistance to Specialized Treatment Centres for Drug Dependence:** With funding from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL),

U.S. Department of State, DAP provides technical and financial assistance for the operation of 86 outpatient and residential substance use treatment centres in 28 provinces of Afghanistan. The project is partially funded by Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Government of Afghanistan. These treatment centres are run by MoPH and five NGOs namely WADAN, SSAWO, ARC, OHSS and ASP and provide services mainly for adult male clients. However special treatment centres are operational for women, adolescent and children in six provinces.

Under the transition plan agreed by all stakeholders in 2015, treatment centres are being transitioned gradually from NGOs to MoPH. Implementation of transition plan continued during the year 2018 and 2019. As of June 2019, a group of 41 NGO-run treatment centres has been transitioned to MoPH. Hence, a total of 62 treatment centres are run by MoPH, which also includes MoPH original 21 centres. Whereas five NGOs namely WADAN, SSAWO, OHSS, ASP and ARC continue running 24 treatment centres. Transition plan was revised in 2019 after few consultations among the stakeholders. Effective from January 2019, budget cut of 25 percent on 21 MoPH original centres, one percent on 14 MoPH transitioned centres and five percent on 24 NGO run centres was implemented.

Every treatment centre is monitored twice a year by the joint monitoring team comprised of authorized officials from MoPH, MCN, DAP and UNODC. Primary objectives of these unannounced monitoring visits are to ensure that treatment centres are following minimum standards agreed by the stakeholders. During the reported period a total of 176 joint monitoring visits to treatment centres held in 20 provinces.

Beneficiaries in the reported period by:

- clients group: adult: 17,786; adolescent: 833; and children: 1,310.
- treatment types: residential: 14,235; home-based: 3,443; and outpatient: 2,251.

**Rural-based Prevention and Treatment Programme:**

Started in 2016, the project has the primary objective of developing specialized curriculum for substance use prevention and treatment in rural settings and piloting the rural-based prevention and treatment model. The project activities included:

1. developing three courses of the curriculum and translating them into two Afghan languages;
2. training of field staff on the rural-based curriculum; and
3. pilot implementation of the project model in two provinces in Afghanistan. The project will be evaluated by a third party to assess effectiveness of the model and plan future replication of the project across the country.

As of June 2019, special curriculum comprising of three courses (prevention, outreach and treatment) has been developed and translated into two Afghan languages. In the reported period the project mainly focused on the selection of target villages for project pilot implementation and revision of the curriculum contents based on international expert reviews. Plan for one-year pilot implementation of the project in two provinces finalized which will start in September 2019.

**Treatment Outcome Evaluation Survey:**

DAP, with funding support from INL, US Department of State has requested that PIRE collaborate with DAP and the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to conduct a second (or follow-up) evaluation of DAT centres in Afghanistan. This Afghanistan Drug Treatment evaluation is designed to replicate the 2012 evaluation study that focused on residential treatment in Afghanistan and the aims were to:

1. (a) evaluate the overall success of Afghanistan DAT centres that have been trained on modules of the Universal Treatment Curriculum and (b) identify factors that explain, in part, varying levels of success. Compare treatment outcomes from this study with those found for the first evaluation (completed in 2012);
2. assess differences in treatment outcomes across residential, home-based, and outpatient treatment modalities;
3. assess gender differences in treatment outcomes and
4. assess treatment implementation of the DAP model in the participating DAT centres. study conducted in September 2015 and concluded in October 2019 and covered 32 treatment centres in various provinces of Afghanistan.

The study employed cross sectional research design and it covered both centre level and patient level factors. 1,022 patients were assessed in the baseline and completed 865 post-test interviews one year later. Moreover, pre-post interviews with centre programme coordinators/Staff and treatment log and roster data from patients also gathered. Study concluded that there is significant positive change in the primary study outcomes of illegal drug use and criminal behavior and completion of primary and secondary treatment predicted reductions in past 30-day substance use.

**UPC-C Courses 1 and 2:** A training of Trainers (TOT) on UPC Coordinator series course 1 and 2 was conducted for 51 (22 female and 29 male) Preventive Drug Education (PDE) teachers from Kabul City, Kabul districts, Khost, Paktika, Logar, Ghazni and Panjshir provinces. DAP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to organise this training in Kabul from 30 October to 6 November 2018.

Ms Dichen Choden (DAP), Mr Farhad Akbari (DAP, Afghanistan) and Mr Adil Zafar (DAP, Afghanistan) along with three Afghan Master Teachers: Ms Aziza Samady, Mr Aliullah

Jalil, Ms Maryam Arif and Mr Hasamuddin Samandary conducted the two TOTs on UPC concurrently.

**3rd Afghanistan Youth Congress:** DAP collaborated with the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, and Ministry of Information and Culture, Deputy Minister's Office on Youth Affairs to organise the 3rd Afghanistan Youth Congress in Kabul from 29 August to 1 September 2018.



Ms Dichen Choden (DAP) Mr Farhad Akbari (DAP, Afghanistan), Mr Adil Zafar (DAP, Afghanistan) and Mr Rahmatullah Mohammadi (DAP, Afghanistan) along with Mr Jeremia Ingmar Paath (Indonesia) trained

80 Afghan youth. The four-days congress with the theme "Youth for Prevention" hosted 72 Afghan youth from 23 provinces (Kabul districts, Kabul, Nengrahar, Paktia, Kunar, Baghlan, Khost, Ghazni, Paktika, Loger, Parwan, Bamayan, Panjsheer, Kapisa, Wardak, Laghman, Kandahar, Helmand, Nimroz, Herat, Samangan, Saripol and Farah).



**UPC-C Course 3:** The TOT was the second in the three cycles of UPC training for Afghan Master Teachers. Dr Elizabeth Njani (Kenya), Prof. Francis Grace Habitan Duka-Pante (Philippines) and Dr Lei Joann Dorothy Labrador (Philippines) trained 20 Afghan Master Teachers and four DAP staff on UPC C3, Monitoring and Evaluation in UAE Dubai from 16 to 22 January 2019.

**UTC Courses 1, 2 and 3:** DAP in collaboration with Kabul University, Afghanistan conducted the first training cycle on the Basic Level Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders (UTC) for University of Kabul, Afghanistan from 8 to 18 February 2019 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr Evans Oloo (Kenya) and Dr Muhammad Amjad Chaudhry (Pakistan) eight participants, seven male faculty staff members from Psychology Department and one female staff from the Counselling Services Department.

The primary objective of this training is to build a cadre of qualified addiction



professionals by enhancing their knowledge, skills and competence, thereby, enabling them to integrate and institutionalize the UTC series into the university system.

**UPC-C Course 3 for southern provinces:**

The seven-day training was conducted in Kandahar from 16 to 22 February 2019. A total of 50 participants from Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces attended the training which was facilitated by Ms Dichen Choden (DAP), Mr Farhad Akbari (DAP, Afghanistan), Mr Rahmatullah Mohammadi (DAP, Afghanistan) and three Afghan Master Teachers.

**UPC-C Course 3:** Third UPC TOT on UPC C3 was conducted in Kabul for Kabul and neighbouring provinces: Paktika, Logar, Khost, Ghazni and Panjshir, including Kabul districts. The training team lead by Mr Farhad Akbari (DAP, Afghanistan) trained 52 teachers from 26 to 31 March 2019.



**UPC-C Course 1 and 2 for new provinces:**

UPC National training of teachers for three new UPC provinces of Kunar, Nimrouz and Samangan was held in Kabul participants from 12 to 18 May 2019. DAP coordinated

with Ministry of Education to train 27 Afghan Teachers on UPC Coordinators series courses 1 and 2. Mr Farhad Akbari (DAP, Afghanistan) lead the training team to conduct the training.



**UPC-C Course 5:** The TOT was the last in the three cycles of UPC training for Afghan Master Teachers. Dr Elizabeth Njani (Kenya), Prof. Francis Grace Habitan Duka-Pante (Philippines) and Ms Shella Ruiz- Marquez (UNODC, Philippines) trained 20 Afghan Master Teachers and four DAP staff on UPC C5: School-based Prevention in UAE Dubai from 9 to 16 June 2019.



## DAP INITIATIVE IN BANGLADESH

**UTC 15:** Training for National Trainers from Bhutan and Bangladesh was held from 16 to 24 December 2018 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Dato Zainuddin Bahari (Malaysia), Dr Miriam Cue (Philippines) and Mr Francis Moothedan (India) trained 20 National Trainers (14 from Bangladesh and six from Bhutan) on UTC Advanced Level Course 15: Skills for Managing Co-occurring Disorders and Course 18: Clinical Supervision. The main objective of the UTC 15 course is to enhance participants' skills on mental disorders screening and provide an overview of supervision principles and methods. Mr Jamaluddin, the Director General of the

Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh, graced the opening ceremony.



## DAP INITIATIVE IN BHUTAN

**UPC-I CORE:** DAP in collaboration with the Bhutan Narcotic Control Authority (BNCA) conducted the TOT on the UPC Implementer Series (UPC-I): CORE Course for Bhutan. The overall objective of the CORE Course is to build capacity and create a cadre of national trainers for Bhutan on the science of prevention.

Two UPC master trainers from Bhutan – Naina Kala Gurung, and Dorji Tshering trained 21 national trainers from Ministry of Education, Royal University of Bhutan and BNCA.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN INDIA

**UTC Basic Level 1 to 4:** DAP collaborated with Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical College (MOSC), Kerala, India to organise a training on UTC Basic Level 1, 2, 3 and 4 for India Addiction Professionals from 18 to 25 January 2019 at MOSC. Three Master Trainers from India – Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan, Ms Aditi Ghanekar and Mr Francis Moothedan trained 28 participants from eight Indian States. This training was conducted in a walk-through style because the participants who works in the DDR field already had an acceptable knowledge about the Treatments. Key training objectives were to provide skill training on UTC courses 1 to 4 which can be readily translated into practice, and to prepare the participants for the credentialing examination. Mr K. Sathyan, the District Judge and Member Secretary of Kerala Legal Service; Mr Joy P. Jacob, Secretary and CEO of MOSC; Dr Krishnakumar Diwakar, Dean of MOSC; and Dr Joseph Varghese, Head of the Psychiatry Department – MOSC graced the opening ceremony.

**UTC Basic Level 5 to 8, and Refresher Course:** Training on UTC 5, 6, 7, 8 and Refresher Course for India Addiction Professionals, the 2nd UTC Basic Level training in India, was held from 15 to 25 February 2019 at Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical College (MOSC), Kerala, India. The opening ceremony was graced by Dr Joseph Varghese P, Head of Department, Department of Psychiatry, MOSC, Kerala, India.

Resoure Persons Mr Francis Moothedan (India), Mr Sonam Jamtsho (Bhutan) and Dr Damber Kumar Nirola (Bhutan) trained the 28 participants while Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan (India) and Mr Francis Moothedan (India) facilitated the Refresher Course It. Same participants who participated for the Basic UTC training on courses 1 to 4 in January 2019, participated in this training. The main objective of the training was to prepare the participants for the Entry Level Credentialing Exam and to

provide latest and important information on SUD Treatment. At the end of the Refresher Course, 22 participants did take the ICAP 1 Examination which was conducted online.

**UPC-I, CORE Course:** DAP, with funding from INL, US Department of State and in collaboration with Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) conducted the training on UPC Implementer Series, CORE Course in New Delhi, India from 3 to 8 of June 2019. The overall objective of the training was to introduce the participants to the science of prevention as well as evidence-based interventions and policies grounded on the UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.

Ms Yvana Theresine (Seychelles) and Dr Yu Yu Aung (Myanmar) facilitated the training for 25 fully-funded participants. The participants were a mix of staff from the Department of Education, social welfare workers, teachers, counselors, as well as staff from non-governmental organisations and youth.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN INDONESIA

### **Translation of Community Outreach Curriculum:**

To increase the effectiveness of capacity building programmes from Outreach and Drop-in Centres (ODICs) officers and support the dissemination of information on community-based programmes for all stakeholders in Indonesia, DAP translated the Participant Manual of the Community Outreach in Rural Settings (course 2) Curriculum from English to Bahasa (Indonesian). This initiative was implemented as a step to aid regional programme to Support Community Outreach and Drop-in Centre in Indonesia. The Pusat Penelitian HIV/AIDS (PPH) Atma Jaya University was chosen as the Translation Agency for this Assignment. The translation work started in September 2018 and was completed by December 2018. As a follow-up step, an Expert Working Group (EWG) Meeting to review and provide necessary input for the translated curriculum was conducted to ensure that the translation is appropriate.

**Expert Working Group Meeting (EWG):** As a follow-up step, an Expert Working Group Meeting (EWG) to review the translation of the manual "Community Outreach in the Rural Settings" – course 2 was conducted and provide the necessary input to the translated manual, particularly to adjust the terms used in curriculum to the cultural conditions in Indonesia and the context understood by the targeted community in Indonesia. The meeting was held in Hotel Shangri-La Jakarta, Indonesia from 8 to 11 January 2019, involving eight experts or

resource persons from the National Narcotics Board of Indonesia, Education Provider of Parahita, NGO representatives of community outreach programmes, academics and one representative from Atma Jaya University, the translation agency .

This four-day meeting was successful in reviewing and providing input to all modules in PPT's and also the participant's manual, which was adapted to local cultural terms and contexts. Within 20 days after the meeting, all inputs and revisions have also been inserted in the manual and are ready to be tested through training.



**UTC Walkthrough:** A 10-day Walkthrough Training for Indonesia was held from 11 to 21 February 2019 at Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta, Indonesia. The training covered Basic UTC Series: Courses 1–8. The main objectives were to provide an overview on UTC Basic Series and to prepare the academic staff to teach the University Students on SUD treatment. Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan (India), Dr Miriam Cue (Philippines) and Dr Danai Indrakamhaeng (Thailand) trained 20 participants. Eleven (11) participants were from the Atma Jaya University, five were from Padjadjaran University and four were from University of Indonesia. Additionally, Ms Cindy Biding (DAP) also facilitated the training for the first three days. Dr Tommy N. Tanu Mi Hardja, Vice Chancellor IV of the Atma Jaya Catholic University together with Ms Cindy Biding inaugurated the training.



**Pilot Training on Community Outreach in the Rural Settings:** To obtain feedback on the translated manual and also to increase the capacity of the ODIC workforce in Indonesia, a pilot training of the curriculum on Community Outreach in Rural Settings (course 2) is conducted from 26 February to 1 March 2019 at Aston Lake Hotel and Resort, Sentul, West Java, Indonesia.

The training was attended by 12 participants consisting of one Head of Operational or Outreach Coordinator and three Outreach Workers from each Implementing Partners (IPs) of ODIC programme in Indonesia, which are Pantura Plus (PP) in Karawang, West Java; Laha Sultra (LS) in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi; and Intan Maharani (IM) in Palembang, South Sumatra. The course of this training consists of nine modules which have been translated to help programme managers with outreach workers in designing and implementing outreach services in a community. This training was facilitated by Mr Narendra Narotama (UNODC, Indonesia), Mr Achmad Abdul Nuhung (Indonesia) and Mr Erry Wijoyo (DAP Indonesia).



**Training on Advanced Level UTC 18:** Training on Advanced Level UTC 18 was held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 29 April to 3 May 2019. Mr Oloo Evans (Kenya), Dr Edna Abulon (Philippines) and Ms Matilda Omollo (Philippines) facilitated the Advanced Level UTC 18: Clinical Supervision for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Professionals for 26 participants from Indonesia. The training was held in collaboration with DAP Indonesia Focal Point Indonesian National Anti-Narcotics Agency (BNN).



**Community Outreach and Drop-In Centres:** DAP, in collaboration with the National Narcotics Board of Indonesia (BNN), has agreed to 12-months continued support for the Community ODIC Programme in Indonesia through the project proposal "Support for Community Outreach and Drop-in Centres in Indonesia" to three previous Implementing Partners (IPs), the Intan Maharani Foundation (IMF) in Palembang, South Sumatra; Pantura Plus Foundation (PPF) in Karawang, West Java; and Laha Sultra Foundation (LSF) in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi. The ODIC programme was started simultaneously from 1 June 2018 to 31 May 2019 with several developments in three aspects:



1. increasing the number of target targets per month (input);
2. improve the mechanism of the referral system (process); and
3. improve service quality and measurable results (output). This development is based on the results of the evaluation of the previous ODIC programme and the monitoring visits carried out.

Outreach with Screening, Brief Interventions and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is still the

main concept of the ODIC programme with the aim of identifying the risk level of people with substance use disorders and to provide access to treatment and related services. The three IPs have reached 1628 beneficiaries and facilitated the screening process using The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement (ASSIST) instruments for 549 of them. Their progress was also measured periodically every 3 months using two different instruments, namely "University of Rhode Island Change Assessment" (URICA) for the stages of change, and "World Health – Quality of Life" (WHO-QoL) to measure aspects of quality of life.



**Monitoring of ODICs:** DAP has been supporting the community ODICs in Indonesia since 1 February, 2017. The community ODIC programme conducting outreach and referral, providing screening, brief intervention and case management to the selected beneficiaries from communities with selected criteria.

As such, monitoring visits are proposed to strengthen the capacity of ODIC programme implementation through on-site mentoring and to verify the actual condition on the ground of three selected IPs in Kendari,



Southeast Sulawesi; Karawang, West Java; and Palembang, South Sumatera. The monitoring visits conducted in two separate missions for three selected IPs in Indonesia from 24 to 29 March 2019 and 31 March to 3 April 2019.

In addition to conducting field visits to verify project data with facts on the ground, this monitoring mission was also carried out by examining report data and conducting focus-group discussions (FGD) with stakeholders. The FGD was divided into two implementation sessions, where the first FGD was conducted with clients or beneficiaries of ODIC. This was conducted in the field (usually near the hotspot) and was attended by at least 11-20 participants per location. Whereas the second FGD was carried out with ODIC programme managers, outreach workers, representatives of BNN provincial or city, representatives of the City Health Office and representatives of the referral institutions of ODICs. This was conducted at the ODIC office with at least eight to 12 participants per location.

## DAP INITIATIVES IN MALAYSIA

**UPC-C Courses 4 and 8:** The TOT on UPC Coordinators Series Course 4: Family-based Prevention Interventions and Course 8: Media-based Prevention Interventions was held from 7 to 15 October 2018 at the NADA Training Centre, Sg. Petani, Kedah, Malaysia. It was organised and coordinated by the DAP with funding support from INL, US Department of State in collaboration with the National Anti-Drug Agency, Malaysia.

The objective this training was to further enhance the knowledge of the cadre of 16 UPC Malaysian national trainers on evidence-based prevention interventions in the family setting and the use of the media to convey anti-drug messages. The eight-day training was facilitated by Dr Josephine Choong (DAP), Prof. Francis Grace Duka-Pante (Philippines) and Dr Yu Yu Aung (Myanmar).



**UPC-C Course 9:** DAP in collaboration with National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), Malaysia conducted a TOT on Course 9: Community-based Prevention Implementation Systems from 8 to 13 April 2019 for 14 Malaysian National Trainers in Sungai Petani, Kedah, Malaysia. The overall objective of the training was to build capacity and create a cadre of National Trainers for Malaysia on community-based interventions.

A total of 15 participants were trained over six days by Ms Dichen Choden (DAP) and Ms Naina Kala Gurung (Bhutan). Ms Dichen Choden (DAP) opened the training with the Director of NADA Training Center.



**Advanced Level UTC 9 and 10:** Regional TOT on Advance UTC 9 and 10 for Asia Pacific was conducted from 10 to 18 April 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia as an additional initiative. DAP decided to implement this regional training as it is imperative to focus on the development of Regional Trainers who are expected to conduct trainings in their own countries. Dr Richard Gakunju (Kenya), Dr Yatan Pal Singh (India) and Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan (India) trained 25 global and national trainers from 16 countries in East Asia, South Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Central Asia regions completed the training. Training provided a platform for them to enhance their knowledge, Skills and Competencies. Accordingly, Advance UTC Course 9: Pharmacology and Substance Use Disorders and Course 10: Managing Medical Assisted Treatment Programmes were covered during the training.

**Advanced Level UTC 9 and 14:** Training on Advanced Level UTC 9 and 14 was held in Sungai Petani, Malaysia from 17 to 25 June 2019. Thirteen (13) Malaysians completed the training on Advanced Level UTC 9: Advanced Pharmacology and Advanced Level and UTC 14: Working with families of SUD. Dr Rasmon Kalayasiri (Thailand), Ms Susan Gitau (Kenya) and Dr Thirumagal. V (India) facilitated the training with the main objective to reduce the significant health, social and economic problems associated with Substance Use Disorder (SUD) through training, professionalizing and expanding the global treatment workforce.

## DAP INITIATIVE FOR MALDIVES

**UTC 16 and 22:** Training for Sri Lankan and Maldivian National Trainers on Advanced Level UTC 16 and 22 conducted in collaboration with National Dangerous Drug Control Board (NDDCB), Sri Lanka and National Drug Agency (NDA), Maldives. Mr George Murumi (DAP), Mr Oloo Evanas (Kenya) and Mr Achmad Nuhung (Indonesia) facilitated the training from 19 – 27 March 2019 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The main objective of the training was to increase participants' knowledge on treatment interventions for persons with SUDs using Advance Skills and Crisis Management and Relapse Prevention and Recovery Management. Twelve (12) participants from Sri Lanka

and six participants from Maldives completed the training on Advance UTC Course 16: Advance Clinical Skills and Crisis Management and Advanced Level UTC course 22: Relapse Prevention and Recovery Management.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN MONGOLIA

**UTC 6, 7 and 8:** TOT on UTC 6, 7 and 8 was held from 18 to 26 February 2019 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Twenty (20) Mongolian National Trainers completed the eight-day training on UTC Basic Courses 6: Case management for addiction professionals, Course 7: Crisis Intervention for Addiction Professionals and Course 8: Ethics for Addiction Professionals. UTC Global Master Trainers Dato Zainuddin Bahari (Malaysia), Mr Jerry Valderrama (Philippines) and Ms Katherine Dela Cruz (Philippines) facilitated the training with the objectives of understanding case management concepts and providing an overview on the nature of crisis and importance of ethical guidelines. Dr Lkhagvasuren Nasantsengel, the Director General of National Centre for Mental Health of Mongolia, graced the Opening Ceremony.

**UTC 4 and Refresher Course:** TOT on UTC 4 and Refresher Course was the last Basic UTC training implementation for Mongolia National Trainers. The eight-day training covered the Basic UTC Course 4: Basic Counseling for Addiction Professionals

followed by Refresher Course. It was implemented in collaboration with National Centre for Mental Health (NCMH), Mongolia from 22 to 30 April 2019. Mr Sonam Jamtsho (Bhutan) and Ms Claire Abas (Philippines) facilitated the training for 17 participants and provided them knowledge on basic skills for Motivational Interviewing, group counselling and implementation of psychoeducation sessions. The Refresher Course prepared the participants for the Credentialing Exam (ICAP I). The Opening Ceremony was graced by Dr Elena Karntseva – Senior Programme officer from National Center for Mental Health (NCMH). Director General of NCMH and representatives from the US Embassy in Mongolia were present at the closing ceremony.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN MYANMAR

**UPC-I CORE Course:** DAP in collaboration with Central Committee of Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), with funding from INL, US Department of State conducted the echo-training for Myanmar Prevention Professionals on the UPC Implementer's Series: CORE Course from 8 to 15 November 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. Dr Zaw Tun and Daw Thuzar Win Htun, National Trainers from the Ministry of Education, and Dr Nyein Zaw Htet Doe (DAP) trained 35 participants from the Ministry of Education, Substance Abuse Research Association (SARA) and Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association (MANA).



**TOT on UPC-I School-based Courses 1 to 6:** DAP in collaboration with CCDAC, with funding from INL, US Department of State conducted the training of Myanmar Prevention Professionals on the UPC Implementer's Series: School-based Prevention Interventions and Policies (courses 1 to 6) from 17 to 24 February, 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. Ms Naina Kala Gurung (Bhutan), Dr Dorothy Joann Lei Labrador (Philippines) and Dr Maria Corazon



C. Dumlao (Philippines) trained 30 National Trainers from the Ministry of Education, Substance Abuse Research Association (SARA) and Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association (MANA).

**UPC-I School-based Courses 1 to 6:** DAP in collaboration with Central Committee of Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), with funding from INL, US Department of State conducted the training of Myanmar Prevention Professionals on the UPC Implementer's Series: School-based Prevention Interventions and Policies (course 1 to 6) from 30 May to 5 June 2019 in Mandalay, Myanmar. Dr Zaw Tun, Daw Khin Mu Zaw Aung, Daw Su Htet Zaw and U Pyae Sone, all National Trainers from the Ministry of Education, trained 30 participants from the Ministry of Education.



**TOT on School-based Courses 7 and 8:** DAP in collaboration with CCDAC, with funding from the INL, US Department of State, conducted the training of Myanmar Prevention Professionals on the UPC Implementer's Series: School-based Prevention Interventions and Policies (courses 7 and 8) from 12 to 19 June 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. Ms Naina Kala Gurung (Bhutan) and Ms Ofentse Rampete (Botswana) trained 30 National Trainers from the Ministry of Education, Substance Abuse Research Association (SARA) and Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association (MANA).

## DAP INITIATIVES IN NEPAL

**UTC Basic Courses 1 and 2:** The training of Trainers on Basic UTC Courses 1 and 2 was conducted from 12 to 20 November 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The primary objective of the training was to enhance the treatment capacity of Nepalese SUD professionals. Ms Cindy Biding (DAP), Mr Dorji Tshering (Bhutan) and Mr Christ Chicco (Indonesia) trained 17 Nepal addiction professionals.



**UTC Basic Courses 6, 7 and 8:** Upon completion of the first training cycle in November 2018 covering UTC basic courses

1 and 2, the second training cycle was held from 18 to 26 January 2019 in Kathmandu, Nepal. Mr Sonam Jamtsho (Bhutan), Mr Haji Yusof (Singapore) and Mr Erry Wijoyo (DAP) facilitated the training on Basic UTC Course 6: Case Management for Addiction Professionals, Course 7: Crisis Intervention for Addiction Professionals and Course 8: Ethics for Addiction Professionals. Seventeen (17) Nepali participants of which 11 were government representatives and the remaining six were NGO workers working in the field completed the eight-day training.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN PAKISTAN

**Strengthening Drug Demand Reduction in Pakistan:** DAP with INL, U.S. Department of State, provides technical and financial assistance for the operation of ten substance use treatment and prevention programmes in Pakistan run by NGOs namely DOST Welfare Foundation, Drug Free Pakistan Foundation, Phenix Foundation for Research and Development, New Horizon Care Center, Milo Shaheed Trust, Teen Challenge Pakistan, Mian Afzal Trust Hospital, Youth Council For Anti Narcotics and Agha Khan Rural Support Program.

This project with its original duration of 24 months started in March 2016. However, its period of performance extended for another 12 months with the new project completion date of March 2019. During the reported period a total of nine

monitoring visits were held to treatment centers and prevention programmes.

Beneficiaries in the reported period for:

- treatment programmes: adult were 234 and children were 121; and
- prevention programmes: general community reached were 473 individuals and youth in educational institutions reached were 5,551 individuals.

## DAP INITIATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES

**UPC Course 3:** Monitoring and Evaluation for Philippines National Trainers was conducted at St. Benilde Retreat, Tagaytay City, Philippines in collaboration with Dangerous Drugs Board, Philippines from 16 to 22 June 2018. Prof. Francis Grace Duka-Pante, Dr Isabel Melgar and Ms Teresita Pineda from the Philippines trained 16 Philippines UPC National Trainers on UPC Coordinator Series Course 3: Monitoring and Evaluation of Prevention Interventions and Policies. The participants represented various agencies in Philippines: Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), Department of Education, Department of Labor and Employment, Commission on Higher Education and other local government units. The opening ceremony was graced by the Assistant Secretary, Maria Belen Angelita V. Matibag of DDB of Philippines. Ms Shella Ruiz-Marquez, Programme Officer, DAP was also present. Ms Teresita C. Pineda, Chief of the Preventive Education, Training and Information Division of the DAP graced the closing ceremony.

**Criminal Justice Institutions and Universities:** DAP with funding support from the INL of the US Embassy Manila, conducted the trainings for the 4th and 5th cohorts from 22 April to 2 May 2019 in the Philippines. The 10-day training covered three courses namely: UTC 1: Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals; UTC 2: Treatment of Substance Use Disorders and The Continuum of Care for Addiction Professionals; and Developing Community-based Recovery Support Systems. The main



aim of the training was to strengthen DDR initiatives in the Philippines by introducing mechanisms to broaden understanding of the multifactorial nature of substance use disorders (SUD) among the criminal justice system agencies and universities. A total of 51 personnel from the law enforcement and academe successfully completed the training. The Philippine National Police, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology represented the law enforcement, while the Philippine Drug Enforcement Academy, Philippine Public Safety Colleges, and Xavier University represented the academe.



**Training on Advanced Level UTC 18 and 21:** The training was held in collaboration with the Professional Regulatory Commission (PRC) of Philippines from 15 to 23 May 2019 in Manila, Philippines. Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan (India), Dr Miriam (Philippines) and Dr Damber Kumar Nirola (Bhutan) trained 38 Philippines addiction professionals with the objectives to enhance participants' supervision skills and to review trauma related basic concepts. On the first training day, Mr Brandon Hudspeth – Director, INL, Philippines met with the trainers and the participants. Ms Jonaline Santos – INL Deputy from the American Consulate also visited the training and affirmed to provide support to conduct similar initiatives.

**Advanced Level UTC 11 and 12:** Training of Addiction Professionals on Advance UTC Courses 11 and 12 for Philippines was conducted from 10 to 18 June 2019 in

Manila, Philippines. Dr Richard Gakunju (Kenya), Dr Miriam Cue Philippines) and Dr Edna Luz R. Abulon (Philippines) trained 28 participants on Advanced Level UTC 11: Enhancing Motivational Interviewing Skills and Advanced Level UTC 12: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.



**TOT on UPC-I, CORE Course:** DAP in collaboration with Dangerous Drugs Board, Philippines conducted a TOT on the UPC-I CORE Course for Philippines national trainers from 14 to 20 June 2019 in Manila, Philippines. Dr Josephine Choong (DAP), and Ms Tess Pineda, PETID, DDB (Philippines) and Little Jones Espeleta (Philippines) facilitated the six-day training. The TOT was a follow through of the UPC Coordinator Series and was intended for the 16 national trainers who completed the nine courses of the UPC-C. In addition, there were six participants who were programme implementers representing the Department of Education and Local Government Units (LGUs). The TOT aimed to provide the participants with the necessary knowledge on the science of prevention science and how it has been applied to the prevention of substance use, to effectively reduce not only the use of psychoactive substances, but also



the negative social, emotional, and physical consequences of such use.

**Rural-based Treatment and Outreach/ Drop-In Centre:** DAP, with funding support from the Government of Japan has established the project on “Strengthening of Drug Demand Reduction through Rural-based Treatment (RBT) and Outreach and Drop-in Centres (ODIC) in the Philippines”. Under this initiatives, DAP provided support to rural-based treatment programmes to help marginalized populations in the Philippines to overcome geographic, social and cultural barriers to accessing necessary health care services.

To date, DAP has facilitated the establishment of 10 rural-based treatment camps for 21-day residential treatment services. Moreover, DAP has provided support to six ODICs that have been able to reach a number of beneficiaries beyond the proposed targets of 100 clients and 200 individuals as indirect beneficiaries per month. Capacity-building initiatives were also conducted by way of training programmes and coordination of monitoring missions as well as planning, working group, and annual evaluation meetings.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN SRI LANKA

**Education Provider Agreement:** DAP entered into an Agreement with Mithuru Sevana, Homagama, Sri Lanka on 1 August 2018 for a period of three years as an initiative on training and credentialing on the UPC and UTC for University Education Providers in Asia, Africa and Europe. Mithuru Sevana is partnered as an Education Provider who will disseminate UTC, Recovery Coach and train Candidates for Credentialing Examinations.

**Pilot Training of Delivery of Peer Recovery Support Services:** The pilot training of Delivery of Peer Recovery Support Services was held from 30 July to 3 August 2018 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The five-day introductory training was intended to prepare participants to understand and deliver safe, effective, evidence-based peer-based recovery support services to people who have

initiated or are considering initiating recovery from SUDs.

Ms Pamela Woll, course developer trained 21 participants, both people in recovery and people dedicated to recovery (generally through exposure to others' SUD and recovery). Participants were drawn from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.



## DAP INITIATIVE IN SINGAPORE

**The 2nd International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors:** DAP, on behalf of INL, organised the 2nd International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors in Singapore from 22 to 25 July 2019. A total of 40 lab directors and forensics experts from 24 countries: Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Jordan, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States, attended the symposium.

During the four-day Symposium, lab directors shared their respective experiences and findings to gain a better understanding of the global threat of toxic adulterants increasingly being used to cut drugs of abuse. The Symposium concluded with a roundtable discussion and an agreement on the need to continue

the development of a shared database (the International Toxic Adulterant Database or ITAD) to routinely collect information from a range of countries. The Colombo Plan, NMS Labs, and JMJ Technologies will continue their work with Symposium participants to determine what information should be collected and methods for maximizing the best use of the data. This global database will eventually serve as a global early warning system for the emergence of new toxic adulterants and their potentially fatal combinations.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN THAILAND

**Advanced Level UTC 19 and 21:** The training was held from 11 to 18 June 2018 at Princess Mother National Institute of Drug Abuse Treatment (PMNIDAT), Pathum Thani, Thailand. Thirty-four (34) participants from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand completed the seven-day training. The Resource Persons were. Dr Sun Min Kim (South Korea), Ms Matilda Omollo (Kenya) and Mr Achmad Nuhung (Indonesia). The closing ceremony was graced by Dr Paskorn Chaivanichsiri, Deputy Director General of Department of Medical Service, Ministry of Public Health Thailand. The training covered UTC Advanced Level courses 19: "Group Facilitation Skills" and 21: "Trauma-Informed Care".

**WISE Pilot Training:** The pilot training on Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure (WISE) curriculum was conducted from 20 to 24 May 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. Dr Hendree Jones and Ms Wendy Isbell from UNC and Ms Nancy Dudley

(Curriculum Editor) trained 21 participants in course 2: Trauma Response and Family-Centred Care for Women and their Children, course 3: Caring for women with substance use disorders across the lifespan and in specialized circumstances and course 4: creating and implementing a Women-Responsive Substance Use Disorder Treatment Model of Care. The participants were from India, Indonesia, Korea, Maldives, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Advanced Level UTC 11 and 16:** The training was conducted from 4 to 12 June 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The main objective of the training was to reduce the significant Health, Social and Economic Problems associated with SUD through training, Professionalizing and expanding the Global Treatment Workforce. Dr Sun Min Kim (South Korea), Therese Castillo (Philippines) and Dato' Zainuddin A Bahari (Malaysia) facilitated the training. Two participants, five from Vietnam, six from Cambodia and 21 from Thailand completed the training. Advanced Level UTC 11: Enhancing Motivational Interviewing Skills and Advanced Level UTC 16 - Advanced Clinical Skills were covered during the training.



## DAP INITIATIVES IN VIETNAM

**UTC Basic Course Walkthrough:** An eight-day walkthrough series on UTC Basic Courses was conducted from 16 to 24 July 2018 in Vietnam. The initiative was inaugurated by H.E. Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, PhD., Secretary-General of Colombo Plan along with Ms Veronica Felipe, DAP Director and Prof. Do Van Dung, Vice Principal of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy. Dr Thirumagal Veeraraghavan (India), Dr Yatan Pal Singh (India) and Mr Oloo Evans (Kenya) with the assistance of an interpreter trained 37 academic staff from the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Hanoi and Addiction Technology Transfer Center and Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) Clinics in Ho Chi Minh City. There were also two participants from Arizona State University and Asian American Student Association in USA. During the training, the participants were familiarized on UTC basic courses 1 to 8.

**10th Recovery Symposium:** The 10th Recovery Symposium was organised in Hanoi, Vietnam from 8 to 12 October 2018. Seven concurrent training tracks were offered during the symposium and 177 participants attended the event. The seven concurrent training tracks were Track A and B on Recovery Support Services, Track C on UTC 5, Track D on UTC 16, Track E on Community Outreach, Track F on Refresher Course and Track G on UTC 12 and 15.





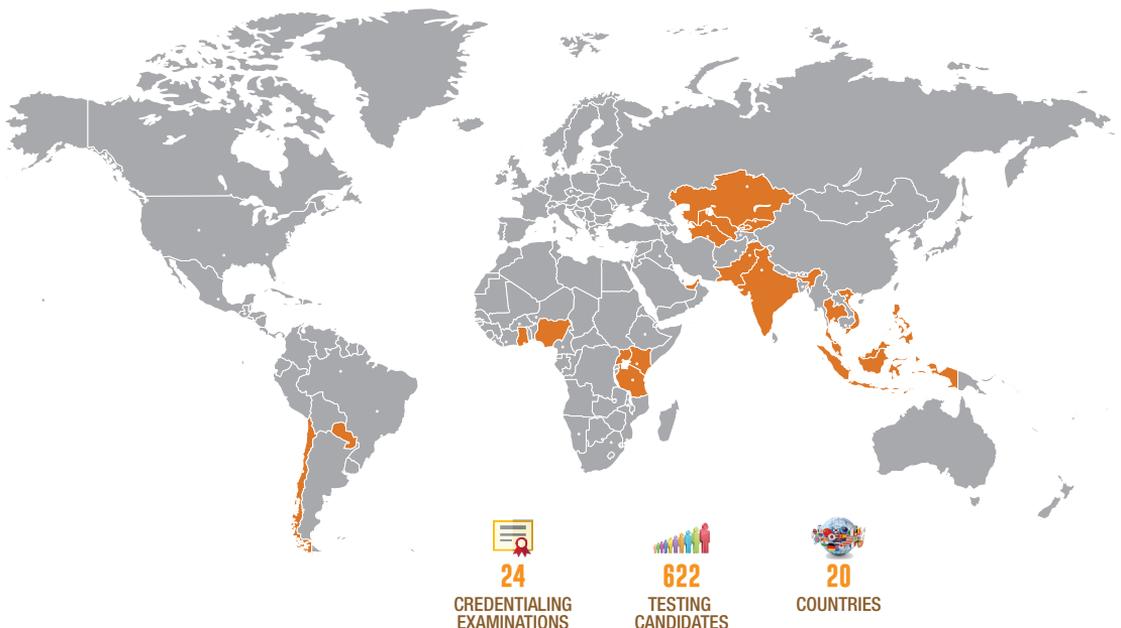
## THE GLOBAL CENTRE FOR CREDENTIALING AND CERTIFICATION (GCCC)

The International Centre for Credentialing and Education (ICCE) was officially renamed this year to The Global Centre for Credentialing and Certification (GCCC) to better reflect its mission and activities. GCCC, the credentialing arm of the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) of Colombo Plan, continued its same mission to professionalize the addiction workforce by credentialing those working in treatment and recovery support. A professional credential sets a standard and criteria for the knowledge and skills needed to effectively reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs.

### ICAP EXAMS

GCCC conducted 24 Credentialing Examinations, testing 622 candidates in 20 countries, seven of which were new to GCCC. Two exams were conducted in Ghana, Kazakstan, Nigeria and the Philippines.

GCCC's pass rate remained consistent at 69 percent. Many of these countries participate in GCCC's cost-sharing programme to support their commitment to evidence-based practices and recognition of the International Certified Addiction Professional (ICAP) designation.



CHILE | GHANA | INDIA | INDONESIA | KAZAKHSTAN | KENYA | KYRGYZSTAN | MALAYSIA | NIGERIA | PAKISTAN  
 PARAGUAY | PHILIPPINES | SAMOA | TANZANIA | THAILAND | TURKMENISTAN | UAE | UGANDA | UZBEKISTAN | VIETNAM

## Exhibit A

Credentialed Addiction Professionals by Countries					
Country	ICAP I	ICAP II	ICAP III	Recovery	Total
Afghanistan	35	3	1	0	39
Albania	3	0	0	0	3
Argentina	1	1	0	0	2
Bangladesh	44	0	0	1	45
Bahamas	21	0	0	0	21
Benin	20	0	0	0	20
Bhutan	34	1	0	0	35
Botswana	50	2	1	0	53
Brazil	1	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	1
Cambodia	12	1	0	0	13
Canada	0	0	1	0	1
Chile	0	0	1	0	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	1
El Salvador	1	0	0	0	1
Germany	1	0	0	0	1
Ghana	38	8	0	0	46
India	41	15	6	0	62
Indonesia	107	17	2	9	135
Ivory Coast	18	0	0	0	18
Jamaica	1	0	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	0	17	17
Kyrgyzstan	11	0	0	0	11
Kazakhstan	27	0	0	0	27
Kenya	108	60	6	3	177
Liberia	10	0	0	0	10
Malaysia	20	3	2	1	26
Maldives	11	0	0	1	12
Mexico	1	0	0	0	1
Mozambique	9	0	0	0	9
Myanmar	20	1	0	0	21
Nigeria	69	16	0	0	85
Namibia	21	0	2	0	23
Pakistan	107	12	1	1	121

## Credentialed Addiction Professionals by Countries

Paraguay	1	0	0	0	1
Philippines	89	29	8	62	188
Republic of Macedonia	1	0	0	0	1
Serbia	4	0	0	0	4
Samoa	5	0	0	0	5
Singapore	2	1	0	0	3
South Africa	24	1	0	0	25
South Korea	23	0	2	0	25
Spain	0	0	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	8	2	0	1	11
Tajikistan	5	0	0	0	5
Tanzania	11	1	0	0	12
Thailand	26	3	9	1	39
Togo	19	0	0	0	19
Turkmenistan	10	0	0	0	10
UAE	1	3	0	0	4
Uganda	15	0	0	0	15
UK	0	0	1	0	1
USA	7	0	3	0	10
Uzbekistan	13	0	0	0	13
Vietnam	14	0	0	0	14
<b>Total (as of 30 June 2019)</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1446</b>

### Public Policy

In addition to professionalizing the workforce, GCCC also strives to impact policy change. It is important that governments recognize the ICAP certification, but as countries move forward in addressing their addiction problems, more is needed. GCCC spends time meeting with focal points and other government officials to discuss the importance of requiring certification as policy and/or by law to ensure that the best practices are being used with people who seek services. It also protects their citizens from people using harmful practices and taking advantage of vulnerable people. We offer technical assistance when requested.

### The GCCC Commission

The GCCC Commission, the centre's governing body expanded this year to 22 members representing 20 countries (see full list below Exhibit B). The full Commission met in December of 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya in coordination with the ISSUP annual event and took up a full agenda of updating Policies and Procedures, responding to Ethics reports, and reviewing a draft of a new online version of the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC). It also provided the opportunity to share challenges and successes among the different countries. The Executive Committee met again in June of 2019, again in coordination with the ISSUP annual event in Vienna, Austria.

## Exhibit B

GCCC Commission Members		
Country	Name	Title, Organization
Argentina	Dr María Verónica Brasesco, Vice Chairperson	Director, Drug Observatory, (SEDRONAR)
Bahamas	Ms Bernadette Ellis, Secretary	Registrar, Health Professions Council
Bhutan	Mr Nima Damdul	Chief Programme Officer, Demand Reduction Division, Narcotics Control Agency
Bangladesh	Md Jamal Uddin Ahmed	Director General, Department of Narcotics Control Ministry of Home Affairs
Chile	Mr Carlos Ibáñez Pina	Technical Advisor, SENDA, Chief of Addiction Unit, University of Chile
Ghana	Mr Francis Kofi Torkornoo	Executive Secretary, Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)
India	Ms Upma Srivasatava	Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Indonesia	Dr Riza Sarasvita, Chairperson Ethics Committee	Demand Reduction, BNN
Japan	Mr Yuji Yazawa	President and CEO, Oneness Group
Kenya	Dr Richard M. Gakunju, Chairperson	Chairman, Kenya Certification Council
Republic of Korea	Dr Sejin Ju	Professor of Namseoul University, Dept. of Nursing President, KAAP
Malaysia	Dr Zall Kepli MD Rejab	Ass't Professor Cyberjaya University College Of Medial Sciences
Malaysia	Dr Sabri Bin Zainudi Zainul	Deputy Director General, National Anti-Drugs Agency, Ministry Of Home Affairs
Pakistan	Mr Ata Hussain Shah Hashmi	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control
Philippines	Mr Benjamin P. Reyes	Permanent Member, Dangerous Drugs Board
South Africa	Dr David Bayever	Vice Chair, Central Drug Authority
Sri Lanka	Prof. Saman Abeysinghe	Chairman, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Ministry of Defence
Thailand	Dr Prapapun Chucharoen, Chairperson Training Committee	Programme Director, Addiction Studies Department, Mahidol University, ASEAN Institute for Health Development,
United Arab Emirates	Mrs Aysha Al Hosani	Specialist, Special Projects, ADEC Abu Dhabi Education Council

## GCCC Commission Members

United States	Mr Jerry A. Jenkins, Chairperson Examination and Credentialing Committee	Chair, National Certification Commission for Addiction Professionals (NCC AP)
Vietnam	Mr Phan Dinh Thu	Director, Drug Addiction Treatment Policy, Department of Social Vices Prevention, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Social Vices Prevention
United Arab Emirates	H.E. Dr Hamad Al Ghaferi, Immediate Past Chair	Director General, National Rehabilitation Center (NRC)
Ex-Officio		
CICAD	Ms Angela Crowdy	Assistant Executive Secretary, CICAD
The Colombo Plan	H.E. Ambassador Dr Phan Kieu Thu	Secretary-General, the Colombo Plan Secretariat
US Dept of State	Mr Brian Morales	Director, Global Drug Demand Reduction Division



# GENDER AFFAIRS PROGRAMME

## GENDER AFFAIRS PROGRAMME

The Colombo Plan commenced its gender programming in 2007 through its Drug Advisory Programme's support for women and children's shelters in Afghanistan, and later through its Programme for Public Administration. To further expand this initiative, particularly to other countries in Asia and the Pacific region, in 2012 during the 43<sup>rd</sup> Consultative Committee Meeting the Colombo Plan's Council Members recommended the formation of an independent programme dedicated specifically to women and children. As a result, on the 282<sup>nd</sup> Council meeting held on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2014, the Colombo Plan Council officialized the establishment of the Colombo Plan's Gender Affairs Programme (GAP). Since then GAP has been functioning as an independent unit under the Colombo Plan umbrella, extending its support to the citizens and delegated gender focal points of member states.

The GAP focuses on the challenges women and children brave through in modern times concerning their rights, safety and security, socio-economic development, climate change and more. GAP is dedicated to researching and analyzing the local, regional and global context of gender affairs to better serve member states as well as extend its reach to non-member states undergoing similar struggles and adversities. Unfortunately, finding linkages between countries is not difficult as many pressing issues concerning women and children are prevalent and caused by common structural deficiencies. GAP utilizes such commonality amongst countries to encourage south-south cooperation, an exchange and sharing of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries.

GAP's flagship projects are Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF) and Afghan Children's Support Center Fund (ACSCF), which derived and developed from the

forementioned Drug Advisory Programme. Apart from these main projects, GAP has launched programmes in other member countries as well, i.e. the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs in Indonesia in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia and the Empowering Future Women Leaders Project in Sri Lanka. During the latter months of the reporting period, the Colombo Plan Secretariat and GAP have been in close communication with the Vietnam Women's Union and its affiliated Vietnam Women's Academy (VWA). GAP is happy to reveal an agreement has been reached to launch a collaborative initiative to strengthen the capacity of the VWA's Gender and Development Faculty in Hanoi, Vietnam. As a memorandum of understanding (MoU) has yet to be signed between GAP and VWA, further progress relating to the newfound partnership will be covered in next year's annual report.

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With this new way forward, the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme expects to reach out to all the member states in the future as the main regional intergovernmental organization to support their national priorities on gender and development.

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Since its inception, the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme has been proactive in its efforts to strengthen and expand its support to all member states in the field of gender affairs. Accordingly, GAP has annually invited and hosted the member states' delegates at a gender focal point conference, specifically designed to enable intergovernmental cooperation amongst member states on the subject of gender and development. From 2014 to the time of reporting, GAP has held three gender focal point conferences with majority of its member states in attendance. The fourth gender focal point conference is scheduled for later this year, and it will be co-

hosted with the Vietnam Women's Union to commemorate GAP and VWA's partnership.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the annual gender focal point conferences have facilitated in the conceptualization of GAP's future and the development of a 5-year strategic plan. Subsequently, GAP's roadmap has integrated four key strategic objectives that hone in on each and every member states' needs and concerns related to gender and development.

The Strategic objectives of the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme include;

1. To enhance the capacity and technical expertise of the government institutions to effectively implement policies and deliver programmes.
2. To voice concerns of gender equality and rights violations through joint regional advocacy and programme interventions.
3. To promote research, knowledge based initiatives and experience sharing through inter country and inter regional cooperation.

4. To facilitate the expansion of the resource base for interventions on gender affairs and child rights and protection.

With this new way forward, the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme expects to reach out to all the member states in the future as the main regional intergovernmental organization to support their national priorities on gender and development.

## AFGHAN WOMEN SHELTER FUND PROJECT

Since the international community's humanitarian mission in Afghanistan, women's rights continues to be challenged in the patriarchal conflict ridden environment. Nevertheless, global efforts that have been pouring into the country have achieved many strides to protect and promote the rights of the women and girls of Afghanistan. The Afghan Women Shelter Fund (AWSF) is a U.S. government funded initiative in Afghanistan established to protect as well as increase access to justice for survivors and those at risk of experiencing gender based violence and/or trafficking in persons.

The AWSF project made its first move in 2007 by means of financial support provided to one transitional center in Kabul. It was operated by the Afghanistan Women Skills Development Centre (AWSDC) under the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (DAP). In line with the gradual expansion of that programme, the AWSF project was initially launched in 2011. After the establishment of the AWSF project, the DAP continued to work with Afghanistan Women Skills Development Centre (AWSDC), Voice of Women Organization (VWO), and Women for Afghanistan Women (WAW), and Humanitarian Assistance for Women and Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA) to support their transitional centers. In February 2013, AWSF was transferred to Colombo Plan's Programme for Public Administration (CPPPA). Later on when the Gender Affairs Programme (GAP) was established under the Colombo Plan in May 2014, AWSF and its new expansion started operating under GAP through the continued support of the U.S. Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

The AWSF administers and supports local partner organizations to provide alternative care for women, men, boys and girls exposed to gender based violence and /or trafficking in persons by providing an interim protective space, such as shelters and centers.

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF AWSF

1. Sustained access to a quality safe haven for survivors, or those at risk of experiencing, gender-based violence and/or trafficking in persons
2. Improved resolution of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons cases through protection centers, family guidance centers and/or legal advice centers
3. Improved psychological health of beneficiaries through the provision of psychosocial services at women protection centers (WPCs) and family guidance centers (FGCs) and/or partner health organizations
4. Increased self-sufficiency among survivors of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons
5. Increased understanding and acceptance of legal rights and access to justice for survivors and those at risk of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons
6. Increased sustainability of AWSF-funded legal and protective services for women and children

### THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY AWSF PROJECTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Provision of safe shelters, protection centers, family guidance centers, legal aid services and other basic necessities for beneficiaries
2. Provide mediation services
3. Improve health and psychosocial wellbeing
4. Provide educational and vocational training
5. Conduct Community Outreach and awareness programmes to Police, judiciary, government officials, communities and other stakeholders

6. Provide strategic guidance to partners to coordinate with other women's shelter operators, government and other stakeholders.

GAP coordinates with 16 implementing partner projects with 6 implementing partners under Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF). The implementing partners of AWSF are:

1. Women for Afghan Women (WAW)
2. Voice of Women (VVO)

3. Hagar International
4. Justice for All Organization (JFAO)
5. International Psycho-social Organization (IPSO)
6. Youth Health Development Organization (YHDO)

### Selected AWSF achievements for the reporting period –

AWSF Selected Indicators	July – September 2018 <sup>1</sup>	October – December 2018 <sup>2</sup>	January – March 2019 <sup>3</sup>	April – June 2019 <sup>4</sup>	Total July 2018 – June 2019
Number of beneficiary cases that are resolved through the formal justice system in accordance with the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law or Law to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.	31	53	277	81	442
Number of beneficiaries provided individual psychosocial counseling	1,371	1,345	1,542	1,778	6,036
Number of women and children provided vocational training	653	646	825	967	3,091

1 AWSF 3rd quarterly – 2018 Progress Report

2 AWSF 4th quarterly – 2018 Progress Report

3 AWSF 1st quarterly – 2019 Progress Report

4 AWSF 2nd quarterly – 2019 Progress Report

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

The M&E visits were conducted under the supervision and guidance of the GAP Senior Management. Accordingly, the focus of M&E remains on monitoring and reviewing the expenditures and activities being paid from the AWSF fund by the Implementing Partners, and bringing improvements where needed. In order to conduct the M&E, different techniques such as 1: detailed M&E testing, 2: observation, 3: procedural check and 4: discussions/interviews were used. The observations/M&E findings have been classified under key findings, having financial/ programmatic implications and secondary findings having internal control weaknesses.

Upon the completion of the M&E visits and reporting, GAP has reached the conclusion that the financial /programmatic practices of the Implementing Partners are true and fair except for the problems mentioned in the observation/key findings of this report, which were then addressed through GAP recommended remedial actions.

### CP Monitoring - Monitoring of Sub-Implementers

All funded facilities were visited by field staff, i.e. a GAP Monitoring Team consisting of one female Monitoring Programme Officer and one male M&E Finance Expert at a minimum of two to four times per year (depending on location).

- The shelter monitoring assessment template was used, to interview shelter staff and beneficiaries present in the shelter.



- Field staff interacted with and conducted joint monitoring visits with provincial governmental officials annually — the Department of Women’s Affairs, Women Protection Center Dept., V — and civil society organizations to verify information gathered at the shelter.
- Took photographs of the conditions of premises and used equipment with GPS and time stamp.
- Collected copies of any written standard operating procedures (or photographs of these documents and/or transcribe the original copies).
- Photographed shelter ledgers and receipts

The Colombo Plan provided sub-implementers with equipment that helped facilitate remote monitoring, such as laptops and cameras.

The Colombo Plan staff held phone or video calls with sub-implementers on a monthly basis (for locations where in-person visits were not regularly possible). Therefore, 27 monitoring visits carried out during from July 2018-June 2019 through CPGAP monitoring office in Afghanistan.



### Afghan Shelter Network Meeting

The Afghan Shelter Network (ASN) founded by Women for Afghan Women (WAW). This network was created to foster coordination with stakeholders, which has led to

improved shelter guidelines and services on the monthly base among the bellow partners. The ASN consists of the following members:

- The Afghan Women's Skills Development Center,
- Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan,
- The Norwegian Refugee Council, International Development Law Organization, and
- International Psycho-social Organization
- Voice of Women Organization
- Justice for All organization
- Youth health development organization
- Women for Afghan Women
- Hagar International
- INL
- Colombo Plan
- IDLO
- Ministry of Women Affairs

Each partner organization has a turn to host the ASN meeting in its own compound, which is called internal ASN meeting. Ten internal ASN meetings were held by the IPs during the reporting period.

### **External Afghan Shelter Network Meeting:**

The External Afghan Shelter Network (EASN) was founded by the DANNER organization. On a quarterly basis, DANNER facilitates and hosts the External Afghan Shelter Network meeting, which is a government level assemblage attended by donor organizations, implementing partners, government agencies such as: court, AIHRC, Mol, MoJ, Police, Supreme Court other legal agencies to discuss more serious shelter issues. During the reporting period, 4 EASN meetings were conducted in Kabul with CPGAP participation.

### **Coordination Meetings with Implementing Partners**

The GAP team regularly arranges coordination meetings with every IP on a bi-monthly basis to discuss the M&E visits' major findings and other shelter related issues in IPs organization, as well as recommend remedial measures to bring improvements. Accordingly, a total of 7 coordination meetings took place during the period.



### **Security and Evacuation Plan Training**

The Colombo Plan in partnership with SEPAR International conducted a 5-day Security and Crisis Management training course from 3- 7 March 2019 in Kabul, Afghanistan. The training was given to 29 participants, representing the Security focal points of implementing partners.

The course was 70% practical and 30% theoretical with instructor and peer assistance given to class members who were having a difficult time understanding the material or struggling with language barriers. A portion of the class was peer led utilizing instructor provided subject matter and training scenarios. This was done to emphasize the importance of critical skills required to lead or be a member of a Security and Crisis Management team.

The Training Course focused on the following:

- Basic Medical and First Aid training
- Personal/ Organizational awareness
- Oral and Written Communication techniques
- Small Group Leadership and Management
- Introduction to Crisis/ Emergency Management Teams/ Roles and Responsibilities
- Strategic Crisis Planning
- Comprehensive Evacuation Planning
- Incident Reports
- Site Security Assessments
- Peer Led Emergency Exercises to include Planning and Incident Actions
- Emergency Budget Concerns



### Implementing Partner Audit

A financial audit of Afghan Women's Shelter Fund (AWSF) project for the accounting period 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2018 was conducted to ensure compliance with implementing partners' (policy, 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. The audit covered 7 National Implementing Partners' Head Quarters, 14 shelters, 13 Family Guidance Centers, 2 Legal Advice Centres.

The audit was carried out in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Audit included examination of all financial components of the AWSF project. The audit covered the finance, human resources, procurement and asset management and internal control aspects of the projects.

### Organizational Capacity Assessment for Implementing Partners

From 12 – 27 March 2019, organizational capacity assessments were conducted for Implementing Partner Organizations of AWSF covering administrative, financial, planning, staffing, accounting and standard operational procedures and capacities. Each organizational capacity assessment included:

- ▶ Evaluation of the partner organizations' internal Standard Operating Procedures for the administrative areas such as operation, administration, human resource management and financial management.
- ▶ Assessing the operational capacities, weakness and operational gaps of the organization (inclusive of their facilities and personnel) with reference to effectively and efficiently achieving the overall objectives of AWSF project;
- ▶ Assessing the minimum required funds to maintain a well-functioning center with value for money
- ▶ Assessing of the organizations' performance against the operational standards set forth in the Afghanistan Women Protection Centers' Guidelines;
- ▶ Developing Action Plan to address these challenges with timeline.

## AFGHANISTAN CHILDREN SUPPORT CENTRE FUND (ACSCF)



*Children International day celebration*

### I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Colombo Plan established the Gender Affair Programme's (GAP) in May 2014 under which the Afghanistan Children Support Center Fund (ACSCF) was aligned. ACSCF is GAP's second flagship project in Afghanistan, which was also launched in May 2014 through the financial support of the U.S. Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). At the outset, the ACSCF was established to run for three years covering the following CSCs:

1. Kabul CSC (June 2014 – June 2017)
2. Balkh CSC (June 2014 – June 2017)
3. Kunduz CSC (June 2014 – June 2017)

Note: Owing to deteriorating security in Kunduz, the Kunduz CSC was permanently shut down in September 2015. A new children support center was opened in the province of Badakhshan; all the beneficiaries of the Kunduz CSC were transferred to the Badakhshan CSC in March 2017.

ACSCF is implemented through GAP's local partner Women for Afghan Women (WAW),

the largest non-government Afghan women's rights organization in the world. WAW was chosen as the implementing partner because of the organization's sole leadership role in attending to the children of incarcerated mothers through the establishment of their children support center (CSC) programmes.

In Afghanistan, it is not uncommon for women to be imprisoned with their child(ren). WAW staff and board members visited women's prisons in Kabul and Kandahar during a women's rights conference in 2003. They were alarmed and appalled by the number of children present in the prisons, and the state in which they were living in, devoid of a normal childhood.

The responsibility of the children of incarcerated mothers falls within the jurisdiction of the government of Afghanistan, specifically the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), to provide an alternative space more conducive for the children. Article 56 of Afghanistan's Law on Prisons and Detention Centres stipulates the Afghan government's role in providing facilities for children lodging in the prisons with their parent:

- *The government shall provide facilities to the children up to the age of three years that are living with their parents in prisons.*
- *The children above the age of three shall be transferred to the nursery established by the government adjacent to the prison.*
- *Children above the age of seven shall be transferred to the nurseries established by the government in the cities.*

Unfortunately, no such initiative was ever instituted. Nevertheless, after establishing the Family Guidance Centers (FGCs) and Women's Protection Centers (WPCs), WAW independently raised funds to establish the first ever CSC in November 2009 in the capital city of Kabul.

ACSCF, with INL's ongoing generous contribution, continues to support three of WAW's established CSCs – Kabul in the Central region, Badakhshan in North Eastern region, and Balkh in the Eastern region, all of which provide shelter and essential services to the children of incarcerated women. The CSCs geographical coverage entails 14 women provincial prisons.

ACSCF's primary goal is to *protect the rights of children of incarcerated mothers through the provision of comprehensive alternative care and successful reintegration*. ACSCF is designed to support children of incarcerated mothers, thus, the CSCs under ACSCF are mandated to solely provide services to the children of incarcerated women. Accordingly, the set criteria for CSC recruitment are as follows:

- Children of incarcerated mothers
- Children age 5-18 years' old
- Securing mother's consent prior CSC enrollment
- Children do not have any physical and mental disability

## II. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS/ PARTNERS

ACSCF's key stakeholders and partners are as follows:

- Women for Afghan Women (WAW)
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- Ministry of Interior Affairs (Mol) (Prison Staff)
- Community
- Schools



*Balkh CSC tutoring class*

## III. PROJECT PROGRESS

### Progress towards the project Outcomes and Outputs

*The following information shared pertains to all three CSCs, therefore, the numbers are inclusive of children from Kabul, Badakhshan and Balkh, unless specified otherwise.*

1. Maintain access to a safe shelter for the children of incarcerated women

In line with the outcome indicator, the 3 CSCs (Kabul, Balkh and Badakhshan) served children of incarcerated mothers in 14 provincial women's prisons (specifically Kabul, Nangarhar, Kapisa, Parwan, Wardak, Kunduz, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Balkh, Faryab, Samangan, Saripul, and Jawzjan province prisons).

During the reporting period, initially 14 children (9 girls and 5 boys) over the age



*Balkh CSC Computer class*

of 5 were not enrolled in the CSC due to their mothers' refusal, however, the CSC Social Workers were able to convince the children's mothers and secure their consent. Consequently, all the children within the CSC's age criteria were removed from the 14 aforementioned provincial women's prisons and enrolled into the nearest CSC. In June 2018, within ACSCF's geographical coverage, 96% of children over the age of 5 were reported as enrolled in the CP-funded CSCs. The remaining 4% of the children were not successfully enrolled in CSCs because of their mothers' association with ISIS. Generally, CSCs do not enroll children with ISIS affiliation due to the high risk it will expose the CSCs to.

During the reporting period, an overall total of 431 children (230 boys and 201 girls) benefited from CSCs' services.

From July 2018 to June 2019, a total of 170 children (89 boys and 81 girls) were newly enrolled in the CSCs.

All children received medical treatment(s) either inside the CSC clinic or at a hospital located outside the CSC. Additionally, 255 children (137 boys and 118 girls) received annual medical checkups outside of the CSC clinic.

As a common practice, every month all the CSC children are provided with hygiene kits. Furthermore, all children are provided with beds and bedding, clothing (during two Eids, New Year, winter season and school uniform). Each child is given a personal

cabinet where he/she could keep personal belongings, and assigned a dormitory. All children enjoy three nutritious meals and 2 snacks per day.

## 2. Improved access to quality education and skills training

According to outcome indicators, 100% of children have benefited from formal and informal education offered through the CSC programmes. All CSC children are enrolled in either formal schools or tutoring classes, pre-enrolled and/or accelerated classes.

During the reporting period, 368 children (198 boys and 170 girls) were enrolled in local schools in conjunction with CSC tutoring classes. 42 children (20 boys and 22 girls) attended pre-enrolled classes; these children were under 7 years old and did not meet the school enrollment age. 21 children (12 boys and 9 girls) were participating in accelerated classes.

During the reporting period stationaries, school uniforms, school bags, and transportation to school were provided to all children who were enrolled in formal or informal education.

12 girls of the Balkh CSC attended the vocational training classes offered at the Balkh CSC, which is conducted by a vocational skills teacher who comes from outside the CSC. The Balkh CSC girls partake in these classes five days a week from 08:00 AM to 11:00 AM. They are taught how to sew and make clothing items, which they really enjoy doing.



*Balkh CSC is in VT class*



*Badakhshan CSC children in tailoring class*

In Badakhshan, the CSC signed a contract with two vocational trainers (one male and one female) to teach the CSC boys and girls how to sew and tailor clothes. On a daily basis, the classes are divided between the genders with eight girls attending the vocational class from 08:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 10 boys attending from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. The CSC children were taught how to use the sewing equipment. The children are very pleased with the vocational training classes and are enthusiastic about participating in them.

In the Balkh province, 11 children (three boys and eight girls) from the Balkh CSC continued with their education in English at the Azizi Educational Center from 06:00 AM to 07:00 AM. The children are satisfied with the English course and claim they have learned a lot thus far.

### 3. Improved the mother-child relationship

During the reporting period, 100% of children reported “definitely improved” relationships with their mothers. 100% of mothers reported “definitely improved relationships” with their children.

All three CSCs made arrangements for CSC children to visit their mothers in prisons. The CSC children were able to visit their mothers in prison during two Eids, New Year, school winter and summer vacations, with the exception of the 14 children (4 boys and 10 girls) whose mothers were not incarcerated as they were referred to the CSCs by MoLSA, the provincial government, Department of Labor and Social Affairs (DOLSA) and/

or Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), rather than recruited by the CSC Social Worker.

In last year’s annual report, there were 23 children whose mothers were not incarcerated in prisons. Fortunately, during this year’s reporting period, 5 of the children’s families were found and the CSCs were able to reintegrate them with their families, while 4 of the children were referred to other centers.

During the reporting period, the CSC employed Social Workers made 160 visits to the aforementioned 14 provincial women’s prisons to assess the status of mothers and children inside the prisons.

89 meetings and 86 counseling sessions were conducted by the Social Workers with incarcerated mothers in prisons. Concurrently, the CSC Psychologists conducted 796 interviews were conducted with CSC children. All children reported “definitely improved relationship” with their mothers during the interviews.

#### Child’s quote:

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*“Every time we visit our mothers in prison, our relations are improved. We spend time with one another and get to know each other better. We thank the Balkh CSC for facilitating prison visits during Eid holiday and other occasions so that we can meet our mothers.”*

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473 interviews were conducted by Psychologists with the children’s their mothers to identify the child-mother relationship, all mothers reported “definitely improved relationship” with their children.

#### Mothers’ quotes:

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*“Our children’s behaviour has changed after being enrolled into the CSC. They are very happy and excited about their living conditions at the CSC. They share their future plans with us, which gives us hope for their bright futures”*

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*"Our relationships with our children have definitely improved our children have become very kinds and show us a lot of respect whenever they come to visit us in the prisons."*

4. Improved physical and psychosocial health of beneficiaries



*Badakhshan CSC children enjoying a picnic outside of the CSC premises.*

During the reporting period, 100% of children reported an increase in their feeling of well-being following the counseling sessions provided to them. 100% of the children also reported general good health.

The CSC Psychosocial Counselors conducted 1,292 group and 1,395 individual counseling sessions for the CSC children.

In addition, the Psychosocial Counselors conducted 262 counseling sessions with the incarcerated mothers in prisons.

The CSC children observed 53 cultural activities, including national and international holidays. As per usual, each CSC scheduled time for indoor and outdoor game activities for the children to enjoy a somewhat normal childhood irrespective of their circumstance.

Topics discussed during the private counselling sessions with the CSC children:

Note: the individual psychological counselling sessions aim at supporting the children's individual emotional and psychosocial challenges and needs.

- Reducing negative feeling, fear, shame and immoral behaviours

- Improving children learning disorders
- Solving depression problems
- Reduction of mental stress
- How to control anger
- Psychological concerns solutions
- Control of emotions and expressing it positively
- Solving traumatic problems
- Developing children's focus and attention
- Anxiety disorders



*Balkh group counselling class*

Topics discussed during group counselling sessions with the CSC children:

- Activities to remove children concerns
- Establishing good relationships with others
- Reduction of jealousy and isolation
- Changing negative attitude to positive attitude
- Communication skills
- Disclosing secret thoughts
- Building a good future and selecting the goal
- Social relationship
- Good behaviour



*Badakhshan CSC group counselling class*

Topics Discussed during group/individual counselling sessions with incarcerated mothers:

- How to deal appropriately with everything and everyone
- Reducing depression
- Respect for every human dignity
- Disobedience and humiliation against others
- Evacuation of mental emotions/excitements and psychological complexes against the others
- Ways and methods to control anger against each other in the prisons
- Reducing stress and anger
- Motivation of the incarcerated mothers for their children's bright futures
- Reducing mental pressure



*Kabul CSC group counselling session*

5. Increased appropriate re-integration of beneficiaries whose mothers were not released from prison into Afghan society

During the reporting period, follow ups were conducted for 404 reintegrated children (214 boys and 190 girls). It was revealed, only 218 children (113 boys and 105 girls), i.e. 54% of reintegrated children were enrolled in school, while the remaining 186 children, i.e. 46% were not attending school due to insecurity, lack of access to schools, under aged, and/or economic constraints. However, some of children representing the 46% are attending religious schooling.

191 children (100 boys and 91 girls) were reintegrated with their families after their mothers were released from prisons. 400 follow up sessions (233 in-person and 167 phone) had been carried out by the Social Workers for the 115 reintegrated children, inclusive of children who were reintegrated in the prior to the reporting period covered. 30 children (13 boys and 17 girls) were re-enrolled in the CSCs as the Social Workers deemed the children "at risk". Re-enrollment in the CSC generally means unsuccessful reintegration of the child.

During reintegration, all children (191 children) and their mothers (94 mothers) were interviewed to identify their level of satisfaction from the CSC services. During the interview, all children and their mothers reported "definitely satisfied" with the CSC services.

6. Increased stakeholder knowledge of children's rights and resources

During the FY 2018/2019, 139 outreach sessions were conducted by the Child Protection Trainers for the prison staff, incarcerated mothers, relevant government officials, schools and communities on children's rights and protection to increase their capacity and awareness on CSCs and programme activities. In addition, the CSC staff held 84 advocacy meetings with different stakeholders.

#### IV. MONITORING & EVALUATION

CSC Coordinator and M&E Finance Expert conducted 14 monitoring visits for all three CSCs, on a quarterly basis, as per the M&E plan. Monitoring visits are compulsory to oversee and evaluate project-related activities, as well as the implementing partner's internal operations and fiduciary compliance. Technical support is also provided during monitoring visits to ensure CSCs' operations and services are satisfactory.

M&E reports are developed after each monitoring visit on a quarterly basis, and undergo an internal review. All findings and recommendations are shared with WAW Management and relevant staff during coordination meetings to record action points and bring improvements.

All project activities are monitored in accordance with the GAP approved log frame indicators. All project activities

are implemented in compliance with the governing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and policies.

Through GAP's regular monitoring and technical assistance, during the reporting period 100% of the children conveyed "definitely satisfied" with their CSC's services. Fortunately, no child reported any dissatisfaction with the services rendered.

### Monitoring schedule during reporting period.

S/N	Description	Project Name	Province	Fund	Visited staff	Date of Monitoring
1	Monitoring	WAW Balkh CSC	Balkh	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	8 - 9 July 2018
2	Monitoring	JFAO Khost FGC	Khost	AWSF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	13 - 14 August 2018
3	Monitoring	WAW Badakhshan CSC	Badakhshan	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert, DOLSA Rep	23 - 25 September 2018
4	Monitoring	WAW Balkh CSC	Balkh	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	6 - 7 November 2018
5	Monitoring	WAW Kabul CSC	Kabul	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	13 - 14 November 2018
6	Monitoring	WAW Badakhshan CSC	Badakhshan	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	17 - 19 December 2018
7	Monitoring	WAW Kabul CSC	Kabul	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert, MOLSA Rep	12 February 2019
8	Monitoring	JFAO Khost FGC	Khost	AWSF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	18 - 20 February 2019
9	Monitoring	WAW Balkh CSC	Balkh	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	12 - 13 March 2019
10	Monitoring	WAW Badakhshan CSC	Badakhshan	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert	27 - 28 March 2019
11	Monitoring	WAW Balkh CSC	Balkh	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert, DOLSA Rep	19 - 23 May 2019
12	Monitoring	WAW Kabul CSC	Kabul	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert,	11 - 12 June 2019
13	Monitoring	JFAO Khost FGC	Khost	AWSF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert,	16 - 19 June 2019
14	Monitoring	WAW Badakhshan CSC	Badakhshan	ACSCF	CSC Coordinator, M&E Finance Expert, DOLSA Rep	27 - 29 June 2019

## V. REPORTING

The GAP CSC Coordinator reviews monthly progress reports of the CSCs that are submitted by the implementing partner WAW. Upon completion of each review, feedback is provided to WAW to bring improvements in reporting of the CSCs as well as address any issues recounted in the monthly reports. Final monthly progress reports are also shared with the GAP's headquarter in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In addition, WAW submits financial reports to GAP that is then reviewed by M&E Finance Expert to oversee the expenditure of GAP funds and fiduciary compliance.

Quarterly narrative reports are developed capturing the CP-funded CSCs' progress and completed activities. Reports are shared with GAP Colombo based staff for further review and approval and then submitted to INL for further review and final approval.

ACSCF burn rates are developed at the end of every month for internal review to actively monitor project funds. The GAP finance team develops quarterly financial report that are shared with the donor INL.

## VI. MEETINGS

The GAP CSC Coordinator continued to participate in regular stakeholder meetings, conferences, and workshops concerning the CSC facilities and/or the capacity building of the CSC staff.

Quarterly coordination meeting were also held with the implementing partner to discuss the monitoring findings to bring improvement in the services.

A coordination meeting was held with prison heads, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Director of Labor and Social Affairs (DOLSA) to ensure the efficient implementation of the CSCs activities.

The GAP CSC Coordinator regularly participates in monthly Child Protection Action Network (CPAN) and Child Right Advocacy Form (CRAF), which are chaired

by MoLSA every month to voice and advocate for CSC children related issues. CPAN meetings are opportune exposures - keeping the CSCs within the national spotlight - as the meetings are regularly attended by important and influential national officials, i.e. representatives from the MoLSA, Ministry of Hajj Affairs, Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA), Attorney General's Office (AGO), Ministry of Justice, Municipality Department, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), in addition to other international NGOs and national NGOs/ civil society organizations (CSOs).

## VII. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Following training were delivered by ACSCF team during the reporting period for the CSC staff or beneficiaries:

- 4 July 2018, the GAP CSC Coordinator and M&E Finance Expert conducted a child right and participation training for the Kabul CSC children.
- 6 July 2018, the GAP CSC Coordinator and M&E Finance Expert conducted a child right and participation training for the Balkh CSC children.
- 7 July 2018, the GAP CSC Coordinator and M&E Finance Expert conducted a case management training for the Balkh CSC staff.
- 3 - 7 March 2019, the Colombo Plan staff and implementing partners' security focal points participated in a security and evacuation plan training conducted by SEPAR International consultancy
- 9 - 14 March 2019, Colombo Plan contracted a consultant to deliver the Training of Trainers (TOT) on children protection to all CSC staff of Balkh CSC.

- 25 - 30 March 2019, Colombo Plan hired a consultant to deliver a TOT on children protection to all staff of the Badakhshan CSC.
- 6 - 11 April 2019, Colombo Plan hired a consultant to deliver a training on children protection to all staff of the Kabul CSC.
- 15 - 17 April 2019, CSC Managers and Database Assistants participated in an Advance M&E Training conducted by SMART International Consultancy.

### VIII. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF CSCS

In March 2019, Colombo Plan contracted a consulting firm to undertake an institutional capacity assessment (ICA) of the four children's support centres implemented by Women for Afghan Women in Kabul, Badakhshan and Balkh Provinces (under the GAP ACSCF project), along with Herat Province in Afghanistan. The Herat CSC, although not a Colombo Plan funded facility, was included in the assessment to ensure cohesion in operations amongst all CSC facilities managed by WAW.

The assessment covered the following aspects of WAW's institutional capacity:

1. Organizational Culture, Staffing and Leadership
2. Staff Capacity and Development
3. Financial and Procurement Management
4. Delivering Commitment
5. Documentation and Record Keeping
6. Risk Management and Security Planning

Upon the conclusion of the assessment, the consulting firm is to produce a comprehensive Institutional Assessment Report in English examining the implementation or lack thereof the partner's original Institutional Development Plan and identifying areas of improvement since 2015 as well as ongoing weaknesses and challenges, as well as recommendations.

As the ACSCF project is expected to conclude by the end of 2019, the ICA's findings will lead to the development of additional capacity building trainings for the next proposed phase of ACSCF.

### IX. IMPLEMENTING PARTNER EXTERNAL AUDIT

As mentioned previously in the AWSF section, a credible Afghan consulting firm was contracted in August 2018 to furnish audit reports covering the period 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2018 for Women for Afghan Women Colombo Plan funded projects, AWSF and ACSCF. Accordingly, the audit included the following ACSCF affiliated facilities:

1. Kabul CSC
2. Balkh CSC
3. Kunduz CSC
4. Badakhshan CSC

During the reporting period the audit was conducted and completed. GAP is to receive the following:

- An expert opinion as to the overall financial situation of the project for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018 for AWSF project and ACSCF project.
- Certified Statement of Use of Funds showing expenditures of the project under HQ office and each project center for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018.
- Certified status of assets and equipment held with implementing partners during 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018.
- A reconciliation between the amounts shown as received and spent by the agency and that reported to the Colombo Plan.

The audit was carried out in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Audit included examination of all financial components of the ACSCF project. The audit covered the finance, human resources,

procurement and asset management and internal control aspects of the projects to confirm compliance with implementing partners' (policy, procedures and guidelines).

It is worth mentioning that the audit findings revealed that since the Colombo Plan's involvement and support, the implementing partner's fiduciary compliance and overall financial practices have improved considerably.

## X. SUSTAINABILITY

During the reporting period, while in close consultation with WAW, GAP developed a sustainability action plan for the ACSCF project focused on the longevity of the CSCs' facilities and services. In this regard, GAP began discussions with line ministries such as: MoLSA, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, etc. as well as relevant civil society organization and non-governmental organizations to discuss collaboration for the betterment of the CSCs' beneficiaries and CSCs' sustainability.

The sustainability strategy comprised of the following:

1. Acquisition of Land for the Establishment of CSC Facilities
2. Deployment of Government Staff in the CSCs
3. Offering Vocational Training and Job Placement to CSC beneficiaries
4. Obtaining Pro Bono Supplies from the Government
5. Identifying Other Fundings Sources

Much progress has been made in line with the sustainability strategy during the reporting period, in fact a new project came about as a result of discussions conducted between WAW, GAP and MoLSA, which will be covered in the next section pertaining to the Kabul Children Support Center Infrastructure Renovation Project in Afghanistan.

## XI. NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS

- WAW was able to achieve all set targets as per the log frame indicators through GAP's support, i.e. supervision and monitoring (internal operations as well as fiduciary compliance), trainings and workshops, and technical assistance.
- 100% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the CSC services, with no dissatisfaction reported by the CSC beneficiaries.
- Most of the children received their National Identity Card. (In the past this undertaking was near impossible. However, through CP's continuous coordination with the Afghanistan Civil Central Registration Authority issue was resolved and CSC children were able to obtain a National Identity Card).
- Most of WAW case management tools are revised and improved.
- ACSCF team has built an enduring relationship with WAW and relevant ministries through their close coordination and communication.
- ACSCF team developed a sustainability action plan with the help of WAW, and it was implemented during reporting period.
- ACSCF team delivered technical trainings in areas requiring capacity building, as well as children's rights and participation training for all CSC children to raise awareness amongst the beneficiaries.
- 14 monitoring missions were successfully completed by the GAP ACSCF monitoring team.

# KABUL CHILDREN SUPPORT CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE RENOVATION PROJECT IN AFGHANISTAN

## I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

As the necessity for children support centers (CSCs) remains high and there is no other option available for the children of incarcerated parents in Afghanistan, the Colombo Plan's Gender Affairs Programme (GAP), with the implementing partner Women for Afghan Women (WAW), developed a sustainability action plan to ensure CSC operations and services are uninterrupted in the present-day and for future generations. The plan was integrated into GAP and WAW's programmatic activities and implemented during the recording period.

The sustainability action plan took into consideration the Afghanistan Children Support Centre Fund (ACSCF) project's budget analysis that revealed the privately funded CSCs require an annual budget ranging from \$600,000 to \$660,000 USD to maintain operations. In Kabul, the CSC's overhead expenditures are on the higher side due to the surplus of children it services as well as rent generally being more costly in the capital city. In fact, the facility rental fees alone account for 11% of the total budget in Kabul, which is worrisome as without donor funding the programme will vanish owing to

lack of governmental oversight, resources and planning within the national budget of ministries.

The sustainability of the CSCs requires the incorporation of government run programmes and space, inclusive of resources such as land, electricity and water. Integrating governmental land and resources, will establish responsibility and ownership within the national budget, thus, the guarantee that the CSC services and programmes will remain functional and effective beyond international funding and other sources of private funding.

In an effort to reinforce certain components of the sustainability action plan, i.e. the acquisition of government donated land for the purpose of a CSC establishment, GAP developed a proposal to expand and sustain the Kabul CSC facility.

While developing the proposal, GAP initiated discussions with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) on the acquisition of governmental land. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2018, CPGAP Director, Ms. Tooba Mayel, and CSC Coordinator, Mr. Jabir Khan Rasooli, held a meeting with MoLSA's Director General (DG) of Social Protection and Social Security to discuss the allocation



of government land for the purpose of a Kabul CSC. The discussion concluded with his agreement to escalate the discussion to the Minister.

The project aims to reduce the operating costs of the Kabul CSC, mitigate overcrowding at the CSCs, and sustain not only the CSC programme but the U.S. Government's investments in Afghanistan. The project will also help reduce the number of children over the age of 5 living in the prisons of Afghanistan.

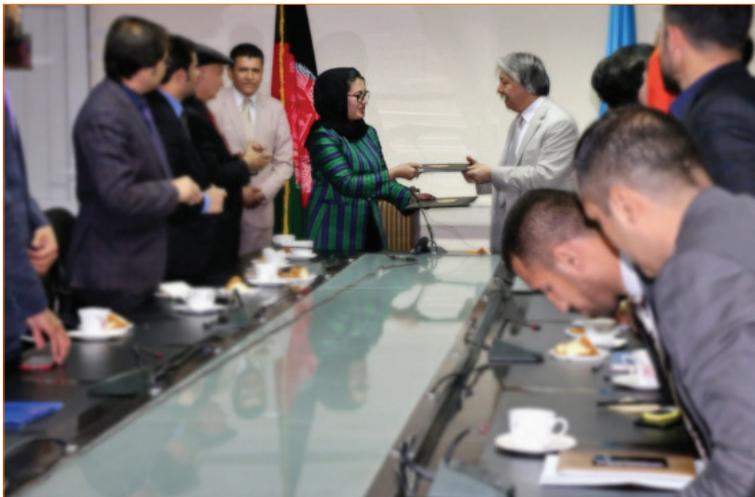
## II. PROJECT PROGRESS

### a. Allocation of the Land

On 16 October 2018 a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was officially signed between GAP's Chief Programme Officer, Ms. Mitra Ariaye, and the Minister of MoLSA, His Excellency Mr. Faizullah Zaki, endorsing MoLSA's allocation of land for the purpose of a CSC establishment in the Kindergarten Number 1 in Khair Khana, district 11 in Kabul. The construction of the CSC project in Khair

Khana area of Kabul is designed to provide shelter for up to 150 children of incarcerated parents from Kabul and the surrounding provinces. Currently, the geographical coverage of Kabul consists of 5 provincial women's prisons, i.e. Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Maidan Wardak and Nangarhar.

Official hand over of the land was completed and project implementation was ready to go. Accordingly, a local construction company was subcontracted by Colombo Plan to conduct the required assessments as well as construction work, and an international consultant as Technical Supervisor Engineer was hired to oversee and monitor the successful implementation of the project, inclusive of design and construction work.



# GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA - SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION PROGRAMME

## OVERVIEW

The Government of Indonesia is GAP's first partnering member state since the programme's inception. The longstanding partnership was initiated through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed on the 10 September 2015 that officially commenced the collaborative effort known as the "South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs" with the Indonesian Government designating its Ministry of State Secretariat and Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as the gender focal points responsible for the implementation of the programmes in collaboration with GAP. The programme comprised of training programmes focused on capacity building through knowledge acquisition, with the target beneficiaries being the Colombo Plan's developing member states. The capacity building trainings were concentrated on the field of gender affairs and children protection.

The programme kicked off with its first training event in 2015 on "Sharing Best Practices on Prevention on Violence against Women and Assistance for Women and Children Protection", specifically designed for Colombo Plan's member state: Afghanistan. It was mutually agreed the following training programmes would be inclusive of other developing member states. The Government of Indonesia and GAP's commitment to strengthen their bilateral as well as regional cooperation concerning women and children continues well into 2019.

Since the signing of the MoU, the Government of Indonesia and GAP have organized various training events and "best practice" models in gender affairs, with approximately 200 beneficiaries from 20 Colombo Plan member countries. The trainings were led either by the National Population and Family

Planning Board (NPFPPB) or Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP), which were as follows:

1. Sharing Best Practices on the Prevention of Violence against Women and Assistance for Women and Child Protection in Yogyakarta, 2015.
2. Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Interventions in West Sumatera, 23 – 27 May 2016.
3. Sharing Best Practices on Women and Leadership in Surabaya, 19 – 23 September 2016.
4. Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Interventions in Bali, 15 – 19 May 2017.
5. Sharing Best Practices of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Indonesia, Jakarta and Bandung, 25 September – 1 October 2017.
6. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Jakarta and Bandung, 25 September – 1 October 2017.
7. Sharing Best Practices on the Implementation of Child-Friendly City in Indonesia, Surakarta, Central Java, 10 – 14 September 2018.
8. Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action in Malang, East Java, 12 – 17 November 2018.

The latter two trainings were conducted during the reporting period through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP).

## SHARING BEST PRACTICES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN INDONESIA



The training focused on “child-friendly city” was attended by 22 delegates from the following member states – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The delegates were chosen among their government’s relevant ministries and governmental institutions, i.e. Afghanistan’s Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Bangladesh’s Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Bhutan’s National Commission for Women and Children, Malaysia’s Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, etc.



The training event’s overall objectives were to:

1. Cultivate common understanding and awareness among Colombo Plan member countries on the protection of child’s rights and its implementation of Child Friendly City ;
2. Capture Indonesia’s experiences and best practices on the implementation of Child Friendly City;
3. Share a general overview of experiences and best practices from other countries in the protection of child rights in their respective countries.

A child’ right to grow up in an environment where he/she feels safe and secure, with accesstobasicservicesandcleanairandwater,

as well as able to enjoy his/her childhood and have voice in within the community are global commitments reinforced and safeguarded through 195 sovereign states’ ratification of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). In accordance with the CRC, the Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI) was launched in 1996 to globally respond the challenge of realizing the rights of children in an increasingly urbanized and decentralized world. The initiative works by bringing together government and all related stakeholders to create safe, inclusive and child-responsive cities and communities.

Indonesia ratified the CRC in 1990, and since has remained committed to protecting children’s rights. In 2010, the Government of Indonesia supported the global movement

to create World Fit for Children through its commencement of Child Friendly City/District initiative. The pilot initiative began in 2006 in Surakarta city through the endorsement of the city mayor, who is the current President of Indonesia. Child Friendly City/District is a national endeavor aimed at the realization of child's rights and child protection while keeping in focus a number of child-related regulations and laws including Law on Child Protection, Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law on the Elimination of Human Trafficking, Law on Anti-Pornography, Law on National Education System, Law on Health, Law on Regional Government, etc.

Child Friendly City/District constitutes a city, town, community or any system of local governance committed to upholding child rights as stipulated in the CRC. It is a city or community where the voices, needs, priorities and rights of children are an integral part of public policies, programmes and decisions. It is a holistic development system to answer various child development challenges. To date, over 300 districts/cities have initiated programmes on Child Friendly City/District which started in 2010.



The training on sharing best practices on the implementation of child friendly city was designed to share Indonesia's experience concerning child-related national policies and programmes, inclusive of successes, challenges and lessons learned, to ensure child rights are incorporated into all stages of the development. Member states were

given the opportunity to also share their own national policies and programmes in keeping with the topic, in addition to developing an action plan to improve existing national initiatives after learning more from Indonesia and other member states' examples.

## GENDER INTEGRATION TRAINING IN CLIMATE CHANGE CONTROL POLICY AND ACTION

18 delegates from the following member states participated in the training on "climate change" – Bangladesh, Fiji, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. The delegates were recruited from their government's relevant ministries and governmental institutions, i.e. Fiji's Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Pakistan's International Cooperation Climate Change, Sri Lanka's Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Disaster Management and Disaster Management Center, etc.

The training aimed at providing member states with the opportunity to:

1. Learn and understand the climate change related policies in global and regional context;
2. Improve the understanding about gender mainstreaming related to the climate change impact that is not gender-neutral;
3. Learn and understand the implementation of gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation action in Indonesia and other countries;
4. Build member states' capacity in integrating gender into climate resilience planning and actions.

Climate change is increasingly becoming one of critical development issue facing all countries in the world. Uncertain changes in average temperatures, sea level rise, extreme weather, floods, and droughts are examples of climate change impacts that, of course, affect all aspects of life and community groups such as those who reside in under

developed and developing countries in the Asia to Pacific regions.

Based on the data from the Asian Development Bank (2017), the sea levels in Pacific region has been rising 4 times faster than the global average, and in 2100 (if not sooner) predicted to rise more than 1 meter. During the period of 10 years (2007 – 2016), the average damage caused by climate change disaster in Asia Pacific region reached 48.7 billion US. The phenomenon of climate change can't be avoided, as reiterated the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "scientific evidence for warming of the climate system is unequivocal". However, the global community still has time to mitigate the risks and losses of the impact, particularly relating to human influence as approximately 95 percent probability of the current warming trend are believed to be the result of human activity since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia.

Indonesia and Fiji are the examples of developing countries that will be heavily affected by the climate change impacts. The location of the two countries within the Pacific Ocean subjects them to inescapable threats and dangers from the climate change impacts. Several areas in Indonesia are currently experiencing floods and drought every year. Even in Fiji, floods that have occurred resulted in damage and destruction of infrastructure and losses of homes and livelihoods. According to a National Geographic report published in 2016, the extreme weather caused by climate change impacted approximately 900 thousand Fijian residents and made them more vulnerable to common and uncommon diseases.

Several actions have been made to reduce the rate and impact of climate change, one of which is through agreements and policies made at global to local levels, along with the universal acceptance of the Social Development Goals (SDGs) that link several development issues to "Climate Action" and "Partnerships for the Goals". Furthermore, at

the global level there governing official bonds – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as the Conference of the Parties (COP) that has been adopted annually as a follow-up to the UNFCCC. One of the important outputs from the COP was the Kyoto Protocol, which is an international agreement and response to emission reduction. In 2015, through COP the Paris Agreement was produced and subsequently replaced the Kyoto Protocol. The Paris Agreement upheld developed countries' commitment to reduce emissions to no more than 2 degrees Celsius by 2030. Total of 195 countries are involved in the signing process, 141 of which ratified the treaty.

At the local level, Indonesia has developed the Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Road Map in 2010, the National Action Plan to Face the Climate Change Impact in 2007, the Indonesia Adaptation Strategy in 2011, the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation-RAN API in 2013, and the sectoral adaptation plans through line ministries and other agencies.

A fact to be mindful about is that climate change impacts are not gender-neutral. This is because each group of adults and children, both women and men, parents and disabled persons have different knowledge, understanding, capacity, and experiences in responding the climate change impacts. Gender equality issues are also an important part of the existing climate change conference negotiations. Through COP, it has been established on how to integrate gender issues into the implementation of various agreements on climate change within the UNFCCC.

In Indonesia, gender mainstreaming has been part of the medium-term development strategy, while gender equality has been adopted as a national long-term development venture with a targeted commitment until 2025. General and technical guidelines of gender-responsive on climate change adaptation

have been drafted in 2015 as a guide for the government (both in the central and local levels) in development planning programmes that generate climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes that are more gender-responsive oriented.

As climate change has become a pressing and prevalent issue amongst member and non-member states, there is a dire need to develop a platform for knowledge acquisition purposes and advocacy as well as encourage group discussions centered on gender and climate change. Accordingly, the training conducted by Indonesia's Ministry of Women Empowerment and

Child Protection (MOWECP) is designed to share best practices and lessons learned amongst member states to improve regional cooperation as well as local initiatives and policies to be more gender-responsive to climate change impact, i.e conducting anticipatory and preventive measures that minimize or eradicate the gender risk according to the needs and capacity of the group, and safeguard the protection and promotion of women's rights in climate change actions.

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## EMPOWERING FUTURE WOMEN LEADERS PROJECT



The Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme, together with the Sri Lanka Girl Guide Association, launched a project to empower Sri Lankan girls to be effective leaders in the future. The overall goal of the project is designed to mentor high school level girls to lead in the implementation of practical community development projects that respond to evidence based socio-economic needs. As a result, the girls will be the direct beneficiaries of the project

and the local communities (that the girls are actively engaging with and supporting) will be the indirect beneficiaries.

This project is currently implemented as a pilot project in Sri Lanka with the aim of expansion to other member states, with Afghanistan first in line. The project will either be replicated or tailored to better suit the member countries' context.

The pilot project was initiated with the



recruitment of 35 girls within the Girl Guides sorority, representing seven provinces in Sri Lanka. The girls are in their latter stages of secondary schooling, between the ages of 16-17 years old.

The Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme and the Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association are working together to mentor the selected Girl Guides to refine their way of thinking as well as develop their knowledge and skill set to perform their newfound role as capable female leaders upon the completion of the comprehensive mentorship sessions conducted during the project.

Accordingly, the “future leaders” will undergo mentorship sessions designed to cultivate their leadership, programming and advocacy skills. In addition, the girls will be trained to conduct research, as well as analyze and identify the socio-economic needs of their communities to better develop and implement responsive community focused projects, in their respective provinces. In the future, these 35 Girl Guides will form the Panel of Young Advisors of the Association, leading the same project to continue to broaden its reach to a larger number of young women

## THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY

The inaugural ceremony was held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 2018 at the Lakshman Kadiragamar Institute, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka. Over 120 representatives from the Diplomatic Community, Government, Civil Society and Girl Guides Association participated in the launch of ‘Empowering

Future Women Leaders Project.’ During the event, the project was introduced, a lecture on the importance of women empowerment was delivered, and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Colombo Plan and the Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association, sealing their partnership.



## WORKSHOP ON LEADERSHIP, RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The first workshop was held from 24 February 2019 – 3 March 2019 at Oruthota Chalet, Oruthota, Sri Lanka. The focus of the 7-day workshop was on Leadership, Research and Community Development, in which all 35 Girl Guide representing 7 Provinces (5 participants per Province) and 7 Provincial Coordinators were in attendance. The Workshop focused on developing leadership skills and orienting the participants on community based research and community development. Field mentoring was also

included in the workshop for the participants. At the end of the 7-day workshop, the participants developed research proposals to implement in their respective provinces for a period of 3 months. The topics selected for the research proposals were as follows:

1. Northern Province – Female Headed Households Financial Security and Sustainability in Northern Province.
2. Central Province – Causes, Consequences and Support Services of Unplanned Teenage Pregnancy.
3. Southern Province – Stress Caused by Competitive Education among School Children.
4. North Western Province – Water Scarcity in the Rural Areas.
5. Western Province – Screen Addiction of Secondary School Children in the Western Province.
6. Uva Province- Sanitary Facilities in Estate Communities.

7. Sabaragamuwa Province – Access Mechanism of Youth to Industrial Careers.

After the completion of their community based research, the 35 Girl Guides will partake in a training on Developing Community Based Research Projects based on Research Findings for four days. The participants will then implement community based projects for a 4-month duration.

To conclude the project, a final training on Mentoring on Advocating for Change with Government and Civil Society Stakeholders will be conducted for 3 days to coach the girls on how to play more active roles in advocating for progress in their country. Furthermore, in view of the project's expansion, the training manual developed specifically for the 'Empowering Future Women Leaders' project will be the basis from which other member countries can learn from and adopt in the future.





## **FINANCIAL REPORTS**

Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the Co-operative, Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 30 June 2018

### I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### i. Opinion

The audit of financial statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the Co-operative, Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 30 June 2018 comprising the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2018 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows 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. 10 of the Rules and Regulations 1997 of the Council and Secretariat.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat as of 30 June 2018, and 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.

#### ii. Basis 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statement 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 the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Secretariat'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 secretariat or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the secretariat financial reporting process.

#### iv. Auditor's Responsibility

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 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.

Sgd. W P C Wickramaratne  
Auditor General  
National Audit Office  
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

24 February 2020

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

As at 30 June	NOTE	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,949,462	5,296,562
Total non-current assets		<b>3,949,462</b>	<b>5,296,562</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	4	96,260	34,650
Contributions receivable	5	19,256,543	13,513,436
Other accounts receivables	6	21,927,800	7,367,731
Prepayments	7	37,819	97,880
Stamp float		36,440	82,385
Cash and cash equivalents	8	265,196,361	518,116,931
Total current assets		<b>306,551,223</b>	<b>539,213,014</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>310,500,684</b>	<b>544,509,575</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>			
<b>Accumulated Reserves</b>			
Unrestricted funds	9	206,367,242	458,362,337
Designated funds	10	189,236	189,236
General reserve	11	75,850,000	75,850,000
		<b>282,406,477</b>	<b>534,401,573</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit liabilities	12	6,221,056	5,707,090
		<b>6,221,056</b>	<b>5,707,090</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued expenses	13	1,421,163	832,164
Other accounts payable	14	20,451,988	3,568,750
		<b>21,873,151</b>	<b>4,400,914</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		<b>310,500,684</b>	<b>544,509,575</b>

Head of Finance

Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, PhD  
Secretary-General

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018

Year ended 30 June	NOTE	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
<b>Operating Income</b>			
Contributions by Member Governments	15	69,584,911	66,791,026
Administrative Fund		3,291,400	-
Government of Sri Lanka - Rent		3,000,000	3,000,000
Interest income	16	18,712,417	18,657,900
Foreign exchange gains	17	16,125,591	22,850,059
Profit on disposal of assets		97,556	7,532
Other income		-	1,800
		<b>110,811,875</b>	<b>111,308,317</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>			
<b>Colombo Plan Council</b>			
Working expenditure	18	1,586,102	5,096,667
		<b>1,586,102</b>	<b>5,096,667</b>
<b>Colombo Plan Secretariat</b>			
Salaries and allowances	19	43,270,341	39,216,713
Subsistence, travel, and transport	20	4,206,397	1,422,141
Maintenance of the Secretariat	21	2,486,789	2,524,385
Production of publications		35,200	530,600
Rent & Rates		6,250,000	6,000,000
Office expenditure	22	10,553,720	11,412,760
Community development		-	1,300,000
		<b>66,802,447</b>	<b>62,406,598</b>
		<b>68,388,548</b>	<b>67,503,265</b>
		<b>68,388,548</b>	<b>67,503,265</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>42,423,327</b>	<b>43,805,052</b>

Head of Finance

Ambassador Phan Kieu Thu, PhD  
Secretary-General

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Statement of Changes in Reserves for the year ended 30 June 2018

	<b>General Reserve</b>	<b>Designated Funds</b>	<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 1 July 2016	500,000	647,818	489,570,502	490,718,320
Transfer of funds to General Reserve	75,350,000	-	(75,350,000)	-
Transfer of funds for Community Development	-	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Allocation of results to Community Development	-	(1,758,582)	-	(1,758,582)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	336,783	336,783
Surplus for the year	-	-	43,805,052	43,805,052
Balance as at 30 June 2017	75,850,000	189,236	458,362,337	534,401,572
Transfer to INL Administrative Fund	-	-	(294,418,422)	(294,418,422)
Surplus for the year	-	-	42,423,327	42,423,327
Balance as at 30 June 2018	75,850,000	189,236	206,367,242	282,406,477

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 June	2018	2017
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	42,423,327	43,805,052
<b>Adjustments to reconcile surplus / (deficit) to net cash flows</b>		
Provision for depreciation	2,189,236	2,599,281
Provision for gratuity	159,203	314,230
Provision for leave pay	548,476	727,287
Provision for Community Development	-	1,300,000
Disposal of assets	(97,556)	(7,532)
Interest income	(18,712,417)	(18,657,900)
Prior year adjustment	-	336,783
	<b>26,510,268</b>	<b>30,417,200</b>
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>		
(Increase) in inventories	(61,610)	(34,650)
(Increase) in contributions receivable	(5,743,107)	(3,090,605)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables	(14,674,256)	3,436,431
Decrease in prepayments	60,061	47,530
Decrease / (increase) in stamp float	45,945	(29,060)
Increase / (decrease) in accrued expenses	589,000	(25,467)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	16,883,238	(227,612)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>23,609,539</b>	<b>30,493,767</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest received	18,826,605	18,124,030
Interest income from employee benefit liabilities	6,697	6,513
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(877,107)	(755,533)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	132,527	7,585
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>18,088,721</b>	<b>17,382,595</b>

<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Community development	-	(1,758,582)
Leave pay	(200,409)	(187,864)
Transfer to INL project admin fund	(294,418,422)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(294,618,831)</b>	<b>(1,946,446)</b>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalent	(252,920,570)	45,929,916
Net cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	518,116,931	472,187,015
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year (Note 1)</b>	<b>265,196,361</b>	<b>518,116,931</b>
<b>Note I</b>		
Fixed deposits	55,908,430	313,833,776
U.S. Dollar special foreign currency accounts	211,694,207	203,308,125
Rupee accounts	(2,609,340)	778,664
Retirement fund savings account	173,063	166,366
Petty cash	30,000	30,000
	265,196,361	518,116,931

## 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 2018 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.

### 1.4 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	
	30/06/2018	30/06/2017
US Dollar	156.60	151.70

### Summary of significant Accounting Policies contd.

#### 2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 2.3 Receivables

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

#### 2.4 Inventories

Inventories consists of stationery stocks and are valued at cost.

#### 2.5 Property, plant and equipment

##### a) Cost and valuation

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

##### b) Subsequent expenditure

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

### c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all assets on the straight-line basis and is calculated on the cost or revalued amount of all property plant and equipment in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives of such assets. Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis. Depreciation is provided from the month of purchase and no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

The rates of depreciation currently being used are:

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

### d) Donated assets

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

## 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

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

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

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

### 2.8 Expenditure recognition

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

### 2.9 Administrative Fund - INL

In August 2014, as per the directive of U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the administrative fund earned from the projects of INL is separated from the Financial Statements of the Colombo Plan Council and the Secretariat and reported to INL biannually.

Notes to the Accounts

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Furniture		Equipment		Vehicles		Donations		Utensils, Library Books		Bungalow Furniture/ Equipment		Bungalow Equipment		Total	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Furniture	Equipment	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
<b>Cost</b>																
Balance as at 01/07/2017	2,442,852.15		4,811,920.71		7,993,265.80		126,275.00	440,019.90		550,976.50		407,062.23		378,254.00		17,150,626.29
Additions during the year	-	877,107.43			-		-	-		-		-		-		877,107.43
Disposals during the year	(74,781.00)		(469,271.21)		-		(126,275.00)	-		-		(407,062.23)		(378,254.00)		(1,455,643.44)
<b>Balance as at 30/06/2018</b>	<b>2,368,071.15</b>		<b>5,219,756.93</b>		<b>7,993,265.80</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>440,019.90</b>		<b>550,976.50</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>16,572,090.28</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>																
Balance as at 01/07/2017	2,070,907.08		4,458,316.82		3,525,028.66		126,257.00	440,030.54		550,976.49		339,282.34		343,265.50		11,854,064.43
Disposals during the year	(71,655.12)		(469,271.21)		-		(126,257.00)	-		-		(375,235.49)		(378,253.00)		(1,420,671.82)
Charge for the year	163,686.28		419,272.21		1,535,347.36		-	(10.64)		0.01		35,953.15		34,987.50		2,189,235.87
<b>Balance as at 30/06/2018</b>	<b>2,162,938.24</b>		<b>4,408,317.82</b>		<b>5,060,376.02</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>440,019.90</b>		<b>550,976.50</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>12,622,628.48</b>
<b>Written down value</b>																
As at 30/06/2018	205,132.91		811,439.11		2,932,869.78		-	-		-		-		-		3,949,461.80
As at 30/06/2017	371,945.07		353,603.89		4,468,237.14		18.00	(10.64)		0.01		67,779.89		34,988.50		5,296,561.86

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Notes to the Accounts

<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>4. Inventories</b>		
Consumables	96,260.00	34,650.00
<b>5. Contributions receivable</b>		
Afghanistan	2,724,840.00	-
Lao - PDR	2,724,840.00	-
Maldives	5,449,680.00	2,639,580.00
Mongolia	22,691,648.28	22,691,648.28
Myanmar	50,603.72	-
Nepal	2,724,840.00	-
Pakistan	132,059.21	51,578.00
Papua New Guinea	2,724,840.00	5,279,160.00
Saudi Arabia	-	2,903,538.00
United States of America	2,724,840.00	2,639,580.00
	41,948,191.21	36,205,084.28
<b>Provision for doubtful debt</b>		
Mongolia	(22,691,648.28)	(22,691,648.28)
	<b>19,256,542.93</b>	<b>13,513,436.00</b>
<b>6. Other accounts receivable</b>		
Refundable deposits	1,685,112.00	547,202.00
Advance payments	122,622.00	1,164,515.00
Rent advance - SG's Residence	15,601,339.00	1,050,000.00
Govt. of Sri Lanka - Office rent	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Drug Advisory Programme / Gender Affairs Programme	42,500.00	15,600.00
Interest receivable	1,476,226.74	1,590,414.16
	<b>21,927,799.74</b>	<b>7,367,731.16</b>

<b>7. Prepayments</b>		
News papers	-	8,218.00
Insurance	37,819.22	38,392.24
Anniversary celebration	-	51,270.00
	<b>37,819.22</b>	<b>97,880.24</b>
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Fixed deposits	55,908,429.82	313,833,775.55
Special Foreign Currency Accounts (US\$)	211,694,207.08	203,308,124.59
Rupee current accounts	(2,609,339.53)	778,664.31
Retirement Fund savings account	173,063.40	166,366.66
Cash in hand	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<b>265,196,360.76</b>	<b>518,116,931.11</b>
<b>9. Unrestricted funds</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	458,362,335.60	489,570,500.90
Transfer to General Reserve	-	(75,350,000.00)
Transfer to INL Project Administrative Fund	(294,418,422.00)	-
Prior year adjustment	-	336,782.99
Surplus for the year	42,423,327.16	43,805,051.71
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>206,367,240.76</b>	<b>458,362,335.60</b>
<b>10. Designated funds</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	189,236.04	647,818.44
Transfer of funds during the year - Community Development	-	1,300,000.00
Allocation of results - Community Development	-	(1,758,582.40)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>189,236.04</b>	<b>189,236.04</b>
<b>11. General reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	75,850,000.00	500,000.00
Transfer of funds during the year	-	75,350,000.00
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>75,850,000.00</b>	<b>75,850,000.00</b>

<b>12.</b>		
<b>12.1 Employee benefit liabilities - Retirement Fund</b>		
Balance as at 1 July	166,366.66	159,854.15
Interest income	6,696.74	6,512.51
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>173,063.40</b>	<b>166,366.66</b>
<b>12.2 Employee benefit liabilities - Gratuity</b>		
Balance as at 1 July	2,227,271.00	1,913,041.00
Provision for the year	159,203.00	314,230.00
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>2,386,474.00</b>	<b>2,227,271.00</b>
<b>12.3 Employee benefit liabilities - Leave pay</b>		
Balance as at 1 July	3,313,452.00	2,774,029.00
Provision for the year	548,475.50	727,286.64
Paid during the year	(200,409.00)	(187,863.64)
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>3,661,518.50</b>	<b>3,313,452.00</b>
<b>13. Accrued expenses</b>		
Audit fee	315,010.80	267,010.80
Electricity	147,433.50	129,959.43
Internet / Email	169,700.57	159,796.74
Maintenance of SG's Bungalow	8,898.00	88,942.37
Maintenance of the Secretariat	37,898.00	34,000.00
Security service	80,232.60	68,232.60
Telephone	68,736.05	51,233.49
Transport	-	20,302.37
Water	33,535.95	12,685.75
Salary	559,718.00	-
	<b>1,421,163.47</b>	<b>832,163.55</b>
<b>14. Other accounts payable</b>		
Contribution from Mongolia (USD 25,000)	3,568,750.00	3,568,750.00
DAP - Voluntary contribution from Pakistan	147,277.74	-
INL Project Administrative Fund	16,725,504.84	-
Membership fee from Fiji (USD 68.83)	10,455.28	-
	<b>20,451,987.86</b>	<b>3,568,750.00</b>

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Notes to the Accounts

<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>15. Contributions by Member Governments</b>		
Contributions received during the year	53,053,207.88	56,181,127.51
Contributions receivable for the year	16,531,702.94	10,609,898.00
	<b>69,584,910.81</b>	<b>66,791,025.51</b>
<b>16. Interest income</b>		
Rupee fixed deposits	170,634.94	77,733.07
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	14,192,654.00	14,666,783.53
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	4,349,128.33	3,913,383.29
	<b>18,712,417.27</b>	<b>18,657,899.89</b>
<b>17. Foreign exchange gains</b>		
Contributions outstanding from prior years	245,461.00	168,735.85
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	6,510,056.25	9,151,069.63
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	9,368,665.10	13,530,676.84
Others	1,408.58	(422.91)
	<b>16,125,590.92</b>	<b>22,850,059.41</b>

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Notes to the Accounts

<b>As at 30<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>18. Council working expenditure</b>		
Consultative Committee Meeting	-	2,914,381.69
Council sessions	465,195.63	579,169.20
Travel expenses	-	698,470.00
Representation / Entertainment	1,120,905.91	904,646.00
	<b>1,586,101.54</b>	<b>5,096,666.89</b>
<b>19. Salaries and allowances</b>		
Salaries - International Officers	17,686,080.42	12,419,400.00
Rent - International Officers	5,443,713.75	6,170,668.25
Education allowance - International Officer	782,000.00	67,203.10
Medical expenses - International Officers	214,315.39	117,343.42
Leave encashment - International Officer	3,115,850.70	-
Salaries - Local Staff	12,538,364.67	17,020,716.00
Provident Fund @15% - Local Staff	1,693,484.50	1,708,292.40
Overtime - Local Staff	317,519.86	179,321.72
Gratuity - Local Staff	159,203.00	314,230.00
Medical expenses - Local Staff	771,332.94	492,251.00
Leave encashment - Local Staff	548,475.50	727,286.64
	<b>43,270,340.73</b>	<b>39,216,712.53</b>
<b>20. Subsistence, travel and transport</b>		
Travel and subsistence	1,520,923.06	1,422,141.06
Passage & Transfer cost	2,685,473.68	-
	<b>4,206,396.74</b>	<b>1,422,141.06</b>
<b>21. Maintenance of the Secretariat</b>		
Maintenance of the Secretariat	1,041,601.28	690,523.07
Maintenance of SG's Bungalow	1,445,187.96	1,833,861.97
	<b>2,486,789.24</b>	<b>2,524,385.04</b>

<b>22. Office expenditure</b>		
Advertisement	40,496.00	49,420.00
Audit fee	48,000.00	48,000.00
Bank charges	93,224.26	152,924.32
Computer expenses	477,244.00	594,888.00
Complementary expenses	55,000.00	100,000.00
Consultancy fee	617,292.00	479,537.00
Depreciation	2,189,235.87	2,599,280.63
Electricity	1,617,811.35	1,268,575.50
Insurance	282,920.30	290,164.35
Internet & Email	1,791,047.97	1,958,694.08
Newspapers / periodicals	8,218.00	53,012.00
Postage / courier	160,335.96	301,832.59
Printing & stationery	633,147.08	572,786.56
Photocopier maintenance	22,000.00	22,000.00
Photographs	15,000.00	-
Representation / entertainment	-	126,209.00
Security	883,641.41	936,610.10
Sundries	45,726.00	87,286.00
Telephone / fax	570,062.75	777,379.96
Transport / fuel	438,060.00	382,783.77
Uniform for staff	34,000.00	29,600.00
Vehicle repairs	151,383.28	179,085.25
Water	85,712.61	83,709.56
Welfare	275,701.00	318,981.00
Withholding tax on interest income	18,460.01	-
	<b>10,553,719.85</b>	<b>11,412,759.67</b>

## THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

### Variance Analysis

<b>For the year ended 30 June 2018</b>				
	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>INCURRED</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>	
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	
<b>Operating Expenditure:</b>				
<b>Colombo Plan Council</b>				
Working expenditure	1,950,000	1,586,102	363,898	19%
<b>Colombo Plan Secretariat</b>				
Salaries and allowances	47,739,816	43,270,341	4,469,475	9%
Subsistence, travel, and transport	3,900,000	4,206,397	(306,397)	-8%
Maintenance of building / acquisition and repair of F&E	3,130,000	3,363,897	(233,897)	-7%
Production of publications	260,000	35,200	224,800	86%
Rent & Rates	3,600,000	3,250,000	350,000	10%
Office expenditure excluding depreciation	9,548,000	8,364,484	1,183,516	12%
Community development	1,480,000	-	1,480,000	100%
	<b>71,607,816</b>	<b>64,076,420</b>	<b>7,531,396</b>	<b>11%</b>







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