

The Colombo Plan

For Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific

Proceedings and Conclusions of the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting

Manoda, Indonesia
11 - 12 October, 2012



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The Colombo Plan Member Countries



Afghanistan



Australia



Bangladesh



Bhutan



Brunei



Fiji



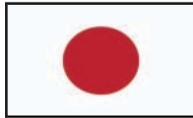
India



Indonesia



Iran



Japan



Lao PDR



Malaysia



Maldives



Mongolia



Myanmar



Nepal



New Zealand



Pakistan



Papua New Guinea



Saudi Arabia



Singapore



Korea



Sri Lanka



Thailand



Philippines



USA



Vietnam

Record of Discussion

A. Formalities and Procedural Matters

1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia hosted the 43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting under the theme of “Bringing the Marginalized to the Mainstream” in Manado, North Sulawesi, on October the 11th to 12th 2012, preceded by the pre-conference meeting of Heads of Delegates on 10th of October 2012.
2. Delegates attended the meeting from 20 member countries, 1 observer country, and 2 international organizations. The full list of participants is included in Annex 1.

Opening Session

3. During the opening session on 11th of October, H.E. Dr. S.H Sarundajang, Governor of North Sulawesi delivered the welcome address while introducing all delegates to the strategic resources and other potentials of North Sulawesi Province.
4. Subsequently, as Chief Guest of the Meeting, H.E. Suprpto Martosetomo, the Special Advisor for the Minister for Foreign Affairs on Institutional Relations of Indonesia delivered the keynote address. He underlined that Colombo Plan needs to refocus itself in order to enhance its contribution for global welfare especially within the context of the Millennium Development Goals and beyond. He also informed the meeting on the previous and future projects and collaboration conducted by Indonesia. The keynote address is attached as **Annex 2**.

Response to the Keynote Address

5. The representative of the Colombo Plan Council, Mr. A. Sabarullah Khan from Sri Lanka made his remarks.
 - Congratulated the Government of Indonesia and the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi for the successful conduct of the 43rd CCM.
 - Various countries are tirelessly working on achieving the MDGs within the specified time frame. Nonetheless, the challenges for many countries remain huge. The main targets are still far away. Quoting from the keynote address by Ambassador Soeprpto, the relevance of Colombo Plan in facing the challenges and the need to reshape its programmes and activities will be the focus during this two-day meeting of the apex body of the Colombo Plan.
 - Colombo Plan's existence in over sixty year's time is a testimony to its achievements in development cooperation. Even before there were discussion on South-South and Ttriangular cooperation, Colombo Plan has started implementing programs in those directions.
 - As new generations of stakeholders in this distinguished group, it is the task to facilitate setting out of new direction for the Colombo Plan.
 - On behalf of the President of the Colombo Plan Council, Sri Lanka would welcome and support the proposal of Indonesia in the form of non-paper for discussion.

- In support of the Government of Indonesia's commitment to support Colombo Plan, Sri Lanka as the host country of the Secretariat of Colombo Plan will continue its endeavor to facilitate the smooth functioning of its activities. Sri Lanka has tremendously benefited from numerous training and infrastructure development under the Colombo Plan and will always cooperate with members of the group to further expand the activities of this organization. In this respect, Sri Lanka supports Ambassador Martosetomo's request to all member countries to pledge continued contribution and cooperation to Colombo Plan.

Election of Chairman and Co-Chairman

6. Mr. Arko Hananto, the Deputy Director General for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, was elected as Chairman of the 43rd CCM as proposed by Sri Lanka. H.E. Mr. Deependra Bahadur Kshetry, from Nepal was elected as Co-Chairman of the meeting. His election was proposed by Thailand, seconded by Pakistan and Iran.

Appointment of Drafting Committee

7. The meeting agreed that the Drafting Committee be chaired by Vietnam with members from Fiji, Indonesia, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

Recognition of Observers

8. Delegates from one non-member country, Kuwait and two regional organizations namely, Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) attended.

Adoption of the Agenda

9. The Chairman proposed the tentative agenda of the meeting and the meeting adopted it. The adopted agenda appeared as **Annex 3**.

Welcoming of Brunei Darussalam and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as new members of Colombo Plan

10. The Chairman welcomed Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as full members of the Colombo Plan. The representative of Brunei Darussalam delivered her remarks and thanked all the member countries for welcoming Brunei as a full member of the Colombo Plan family. She assured her Government's support to the activities of the Colombo Plan. Consideration of the amendment to the Constitution of the Colombo Plan – Chapter III – Membership article 2 (a)
11. The proposal to amend article 2(a) in chapter III of the Colombo Plan Constitution was proposed by the Council of the Colombo Plan, and was supported by Thailand, USA, Bhutan, Laos, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

12. The 43rd Colombo Plan CCM approved to amend the article 2 (a) of Chapter III – Membership as follows :
 “Article 2(a): Any State may make an application for membership to the Council. The Council is authorized by the Committee to assess the application and endorse full membership. Such states could participate in all activities of the Colombo Plan.”
13. This amendment has automatically made the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a full member of Colombo Plan without the provisional period.

B. The Colombo Plan Activities

Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and report on the Colombo Plan current program activities and future initiatives.

14. The Secretary General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat presented a speech summarizing the Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. The meeting was further informed of the challenges and constraints being faced by the Secretariat such as insufficient financial flow, limited office space, issues on visa facilitation, etc that have affected in the smooth operation of the activities of the Secretariat. In his speech he also proposed new future initiatives in order to face the challenges of the 21st century. The speech of the Secretary General is attached at **Annex 4**. The 43rd CCM approved the two annual reports.

Comments:

Pakistan	On financing, special attention to the arrears of its annual contributions.
Indonesia	In line with Pakistan on financing, Indonesia urged member countries to assist Colombo Plan to close its financial gap and find ways in strengthening its financial stability.
United States	The US supports the Colombo Plan Secretary General’s notion to secure more International Visas for foreign technical experts required for the highly technical projects initiated by the Drug Advisory Program.
Japan	Japan supports Secretary-General’s initiative to activate the Colombo Plan and to identify potential members. The Colombo Plan can reorganize the programmes responding to the needs of the hours. Under difficult circumstances for new financial contribution, the Colombo Plan also needs to appeal its comparative advantages. The Colombo Plan can put together needs for assistance and trend of South-South Cooperation, based on the excellent relations with members and accumulated experiences of the South-South Cooperation. Facilitation of the South-South Cooperation is one of the areas where the Colombo Plan can demonstrate its own values in international development forum.

15. The Committee extended its appreciation to the Colombo Plan for implementing its current programme activities and planning future initiatives to enhance the socio economic conditions of the member countries. The Committee further approved the continuation of current program and also new initiatives and looked forward for successful implementation.

Reports of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College (CPSC) for Technician Education for 2009/2010 & 2010/2011

16. The Director General of the Colombo Plan Staff College presented the Reports of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education for 2009/2010 and for 2010/2011. The committee conveyed its appreciation to the CPSC for its initiatives.

Comments:

Secretary General of Colombo Plan	<p>Suggested that Colombo Plan Staff College more productive in conducting specialized training in Public Administration and other field.</p> <p>To establish an administrative arrangement to proceed with the activities as not to duplicate the same work with the activities by CP Secretariat.</p>
Fiji	<p>Suggested the Secretary General of Colombo Plan to write officially to member countries to explore how they can collaborate with regard to Colombo Plan Staff College activities.</p> <p>Effective evaluation system for all programs/projects under CPSC.</p> <p>Collaborate with national organizations of member countries for co-hosting of programs and projects.</p> <p>More programs conducted in member countries against international programs to economise resources.</p> <p>In-house programs in member countries will be more productive, cost effective and have multiplier effects.</p>
Pakistan	<p>Proposed for an integrated link between Colombo Plan Staff College and Colombo Plan Secretariat in order to avoid duplication and to create a mechanism for the Colombo Plan Secretariat to work closely with Colombo Plan Staff College.</p>
United States	<p>Asking on independency of Colombo Plan Staff College from Colombo Plan.</p>
Chairman	<p>Colombo Plan Staff College is not totally independent from the Colombo Plan, but they should coordinate and make activities as not to duplicate each other. There should be a report by the Colombo Plan Council on how Colombo Plan and the Staff College could collaborate.</p>

The Director-General of CPSC	<p>There are no duplication between Colombo Plan Staff College and Colombo Plan Secretariat.</p> <p>Colombo Plan Staff College presented their reports to the Colombo Plan Council Meeting before CCM.</p> <p>Colombo Plan Staff College and Colombo Plan Secretariat has been co-existing well.</p> <p>Colombo Plan Staff College and Colombo Plan Secretariat have their own mandates and responsibilities.</p>
Chairman	Colombo Plan Staff College can be inferred to as a specialized agency of the Colombo Plan (according to Colombo Plan constitution).
Pakistan	<p>Suggested that Colombo Plan Staff College may involve more seriously the Secretary-General in the Colombo Plan Staff College activities right from the planning to the execution stage.</p> <p>Even though both organizations have separate activities and fundings, they function under the umbrella of Colombo Plan, so emphasized the need to work together as proposed by Chairman.</p>

Pledges of Voluntary Funds/Technical Cooperation Program

- Indonesia highlighted programs that have been conducted in collaboration with the Colombo Plan Secretariat which were participated by 335 participants. Indonesia has also conducted various programs under the South-South Cooperation in which Colombo Plan member states has took part. Indonesia has reiterated its commitment to support the development of the Colombo Plan member states by pledging US\$ 40.000 for the continuation of the Empowering Woman through Social and Cultural Intervention. Indonesia has also allocated US\$ 50.000 for Colombo Plan member states to participate in one of the programs conducted by the Indonesian Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the field of artificial insemination, poverty reduction, disaster risk management and democracy and in the year 2013-2014.

C. Special Issue

Presentation and Consideration of Indonesia's Non-Paper regarding the Future Directions of the Colombo Plan

- Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia presented a Non-Paper regarding the Future Directions of the Colombo Plan. Indonesia inter alia has proposed to change the name of Colombo Plan into Colombo Partnership for Development Cooperation, which hopefully will reflect equality, accountability and inclusivity among member countries. The non-paper highlighted the need for the Colombo Plan to further broaden its cooperation programs to "direct empowerment" to complement the existing public official training. It was also proposed to develop a monitoring and evaluating mechanism inside the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

19. Indonesia also proposed to re-focus the Colombo Plan's works and programs into thematic clusters. To further discuss this issue, the Indonesian delegation proposed the establishment of an open-ended working group.
20. The Secretary General has explained the background of the non-paper constructed by Indonesia as a means to find a solution to increase the leverage of Colombo Plan and at the same time to provide a more efficient and effective development aid to member states. This has been mentioned during the previous council meeting and Indonesia has voluntarily developed the non-paper which has also been distributed to members of the council.

Comments:

21. Japan has underscored that changing the name would require legal and procedural steps, such as revision of the Constitution and the cost effect and necessarily of the change should be discussed well enough among the members. Having said that, Japan supported the reactivation of the Colombo Plan and suggested that Colombo Plan can identify the areas of comparative advantages out of past activities.
22. The Philippines delegation highlighted the need of criteria for the members of the working group to be able to provide a constructive input. The delegation also mentioned that the organizational level would also need to adapt to current changes with regard to the future direction of the Colombo Plan.
23. Pakistan had elaborated that the direct empowerment mechanism offered by Indonesia may not be easily adapted by developing countries. Therefore private sectors should be involved to support this program through the public-private partnership mechanism. With regard to Colombo Plan's training program, it was suggested that the program should focus on vocational and self-employed trainings.
24. Meanwhile Bhutan and Malaysia supported the idea of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism in the Colombo Plan Secretariat in order to achieve a more effective and sustainable result.
25. Sri Lanka welcomed the non-paper and indicated the revitalization would result in increase in country contributions. Also, the change of name would need further changes to laws and regulations in some member countries. Therefore it was suggested to refer the matters of revitalization and name change to the open-ended working group.
26. The delegation from Fiji suggested coordinating and collaborating with other organization as well as national institution to build a more effective program to overcome the budget constraint issues. Moreover, the Colombo Plan Secretariat could explore funding options with other international institutions such as World Bank, Asian Productivity Organizations, Secretariat of Pacific Community and the European Union.
27. The delegate from Iran supported the proposal to broaden the cooperation of Colombo Plan. CP projects should incorporate the efforts to curb the impact of global economic crisis. Singapore asked if this may shift the Colombo Plan's focus from economic to social issues and requested

that the monitoring and evaluation scheme proposed be further elaborated prior to further discussion. Meanwhile the USA has stressed that the recommendation in the non-paper should be discussed among the council member. The necessity of revision of performance of CP through mechanism that could help constant evaluation of programs.

28. Lao PDR appreciated the non-paper presentation from Indonesia and supported the revitalization and reformation on the areas of cooperation under the Colombo Plan to meet the needs of the member countries. However, Lao PDR is concerned with additional financial implications that may result from the establishment of new mechanism but Lao PDR will go along with the majority and ready to work with other members on this issue.
29. Taking into account comments and inputs from esteemed delegates of Philippines, Pakistan, Bhutan, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Iran, Thailand, Laos, Fiji, Japan and the United States, the meeting decided that although majority of the member countries agreed on the proposal to change the name of the organization, in depth work was required to enable the Colombo Plan to work effectively as expected by its members.
30. Following comments and consideration conveyed by member countries, the meeting agreed to accept Indonesia's non-paper regarding the Future Direction of Colombo Plan as the basis for future discussion related to revitalization of Colombo Plan. In that context, the Chairman proposed and then agreed by the meeting to establish an Open Ended Working Group on Future Direction of Colombo Plan with a mandate to work on the details of the paper. The meeting of the said working group is scheduled to be held back to back with the next Colombo Plan Council Meeting this year.
31. The Secretary General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat also agreed to keep member states, which were not represented at the council meetings informed of the developments.

Special Issue Paper by Indonesia “Enhancing Technical Cooperation for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises through Digital Entrepreneurship”

32. The 43rd CCM also extend its appreciation for the special presentation made by Indonesia regarding the advancement of SMEs through digital entrepreneurship. The paper has underscored the need to develop SMEs as one of the means to alleviate poverty, whereas this development could use the advancement of digital entrepreneurship to further enhance the development of SMEs.

Technical Cooperation Matters Concerning the Colombo Plan Region (Country Presentations)

33. Member countries have presented the cooperation programs conducted with the Colombo Plan and the future plans. Member states have conveyed their gratitude to the Colombo Plan for the benefits given through the organization's programs. Thailand, The Philippines, Japan, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh has expressed their interest in inviting Colombo Plan member states in the training and scholarships programs to be held in their respective countries, in various fields among others disaster management, poverty reduction and drug prevention. Meanwhile United States of America has indicated to continue their support in the Drug Advisory Program.

34. The Philippines pledged to continue its contributions to: The Colombo Plan Staff College, in the amount of USD 80,000; The Colombo Plan Council Bureau, in the amount of USD 17,400, and to the Drug Advisory Program in the amount of USD 5,000. The Philippines also pledged to continue hosting the CPSC.
35. The delegate of Iran offered its experience to other member countries in the field of vocational training and rural development.
36. In this opportunity, Japan has also extended its invitation to Colombo Plan to participate in the next Tokyo International Conference on African Development that will be held next year.
37. Country presentations are attached at **Annex 5**.

Statement by Observers

38. Secretary General of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) has underlined the strong cooperation between Colombo Plan and APO that has been started in 1962. The Taipei Declaration on Productivity and Sustainable, Inclusive Development of the Asia-Pacific Region that was adopted on August 2012 in commemoration of the APO's 50th anniversary, has provided a vision of future socio-economic development in the region with the continuing role of productivity enhancement. In this regard, the APO and Colombo Plan have conducted numerous projects in such areas of agriculture productivity, sustainable development and capacity building of SMEs and the latest one will be conducted in Kota Kinabalu on December 2012. APO is of the view that the close cooperation between the two organizations should continue in order to serve the needs of this dynamic region. His statement is attached at **Annex 6**.
39. Secretary-General, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) has shared SEAFDEC initiatives with ASEAN and its members in organizing the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 in June 2011. The Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, had now been adopted by SEAFDEC and the Member Countries as regional policy framework in development and planning of programs and activities. SEAFDEC requested the Colombo Plan as well as other organizations to look into the Resolution and Plan of Action, to explore how best supports could be extended to the ASEAN Member Countries, within the mandate of the organizations, in order to put this policy framework documents into actions. SEAFDEC has also expressed concerns on the shortage of human resources in fisheries in the Southeast Asian countries in some important fundamental subjects and requested the Colombo Plan to seek possibility to extend support to countries in the region, such as through the Long-Term Scholarship Programme or other appropriate programs, in order to ensure availability of human resources in fisheries in the region.

Date and Venue of the next Consultative Committee meeting

40. The 43rd CCM has accepted the generous offer from the Government Nepal that was conveyed by H.E. Deependra Bahadur Kshetry to host the next CCM in 2014. The delegate of Fiji suggested the month of August of 2014 as the next CCM's holding time. The exact Date and Venue of the 44th CCM will be consulted further with the Secretariat and member countries, and will be informed in due time.

Any Other Businesses

41. There were no other matters discussed.

Consideration and Approval of the Report of the 43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting

42. The member states deliberated and approved the draft Report of the 43rd CCM.

Closing Remarks by Co-Chair of the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting as the next host of the CCM

43. The Co-Chairman on behalf of all delegates and observers expressed his gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for hosting a successful meeting of the 43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting. As the next host of the CCM, the Head of Delegation of Nepal informed and invite all delegates to come to Nepal in 2014. His closing remarks are attached at **Annex 7**.

List of Delegates

No.	Country	Name of Delegates/Title
1	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	Mr. Mohammad Asef Hormat Director of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Economy
2	Bangladesh	Mr. Kazi Muhammad Javed Iqbal, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Bangladesh in Jakarta
3	Bhutan	Amb. Sonam T Rabgye, Director General, Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation Ms. Metho Dema, Asst. Planning Officer, Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Accompanying Delegate
4	Brunei Darussalam	Ms. Hajah Pengiran Masnah Pengiran Haji Damit Assistant Director of Research Division Narcotics Control Bureau Ms. Audrey Ayesha Abdul Azeem Lo Chief Narcotics Officer Head of Liaison Section Narcotics Control Bureau
5	Fiji	H.E. Mr. Yogesh J. Karan. High Commissioner High Commission of Fiji N-57, Panchsheel Park New Delhi 110017, India H.E. Seremaia Tvinavsori Ambassador of Fiji to Indonesia
6	India	Mr. Amarjeet Singh Takhi Consul General of India in Bali
7	Indonesia	Mr. Arko H. Budiadi Director for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries, MoFA Ms. Rika Kiswardani Head of Bureau for Technical Cooperation, Ministry of State Secretariat Mr. Mukhammad Fahrurrozi Ministry of State Secretariat Ms. Fathona Said Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Colombo

		<p>Mr. Purnomo A. Chandra Directors of Socio Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries, MofA</p> <p>Mr. Fauzie Dahmir (Head of Special Needs on ICT Empowerment, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology)</p> <p>Mrs. Ary Fitria Nandini (Legal and Cooperation Analyst, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology)</p> <p>Mr. Hendro Suryono (Deputy Director, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy)</p> <p>Mr. Itmiwardi Training Center for Export and Import, Ministry of Trade</p> <p>Mr. H. Nofrijal, SP, MA Kepala Pusat Pelatihan dan Kerjasama Internasional, BKKBN</p> <p>Ms. Nur Jannah Staff, Directors of Technical Cooperation MOFA</p> <p>Mr. Romles Simanjuntak Senior Manager Competency Development. PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia.</p>
8	Islamic Republic of Iran	H. E. Mahmoud Farazandeh Iran Ambassador to Indonesia
9	Japan	<p>Mr. Atsushi Saito Counsellor Embassy of Japan</p> <p>Ms. Chie Nakashima Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
10	Lao PDR	Ms. Phavanh Nuanthasing Director General of International Organization Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11	Malaysia	Mdm Hidah Misran, Director of International Cooperation Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department

		Mr. Sivaneswaran Ramachandran Principal Assistant Director Economic Planning Unit Prime Minister's Department
12	Myanmar	Ms. Daw Moh Third Secretary Myanmar Embassy
13	Nepal	Mr. Deependra Bahadur Kshetry Vice Chairperson of National planning Commission
14	Pakistan	H. E. Sanaullah Pakistan Ambassador to Indonesia
15	Philippines	Mr. Jose Burgos Consul General of the Philippines in Manado Novia Lambey Interpreter of the Consulate General of Philippines in Manado Mr. Absuela Ricarte Consul at the Consulate General of the Philippines in Manado Agatha Hizule Assistant/Information Officer
16	Singapore	Ms. Denise Cheng Assistant Director, Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
17	Sri Lanka	Mr. A.S. Khan Director General for Economic Affairs Ministry of External Affairs Mrs. Noor Rizna Anees Director/Technical Assistance Department of External Resources, Ministry of Finance and Planning
18	Thailand	Ms. Angsana Sihapitak Deputy Director General Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

		Ms. Pantipa Chaiyason General Administrative Officer Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
19	United States of America	Mr. Thomas M. Browne Jr. Director, Criminal Justice Programs Division, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US. Department of State Ms. Kimberly Williams Bureau of International Organizations US Department of State
20	Viet Nam	H. E. Ton Sinh Tanh Ambassador of Viet Nam to Sri Lanka
	Colombo Plan Secretariat	Mr. Adam Maniku, Secretary General Mr. Riva Setiawan, Director, Drug Advisory Programme Mr. Tay Bian How, Project Director/ACCE Mr. J. Dadallage, Advisor Mr. Eranda Kotelawala, Chief Administrative Officer Ms. Nilakshi Weerasekera, Accounts and Finance Officer Ms. Chamari Welivita, Executive Assistant to Secretary General
	Colombo Plan Staff College	Dr. Mohammad Naim Yaakub, Director General Ms. Addrienne Abril, Interim Secretary
	Observers	
	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center	Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary General
	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. Yamazaki Ryuichiro, Secretary General Ms. Yamashita Yumiko, Administrative and Finance Officer
	Kuwait	Mr. Nasser Al Khadi, Charge D'Affairs Ad Interim, Second Secretary in the Embassy of Kuwait in Jakarta Mr. Awalludin Abutari Interpreter of the Embassy of Kuwait

Keynote Address

by H. E. Amb. Suprpto Martosetomo, Special Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Institutional Relations Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

His Excellency Adam Maniku, Secretary General of Colombo Plan, Honorable Governor of North Sulawesi, Distinguished Delegates.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, let me first welcome all delegates and observers of Colombo Plan to Manado, North Sulawesi, the Indonesian ocean city whose motto “Boku Beking Pande” meaning “mutually advancing knowledge” has some connection to why we are all here as we, the member countries of the Colombo Plan seeks the furtherance of our knowledge, skills, and share experiences to advance economic and social development of the region.

Before I begin my statement, allow me to convey on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, our appreciation to the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi for their full support and hospitality in making this event possible.

Colleagues and friends,

We are about three years away to the year 2015. Tremendous efforts have been made by countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals set out by our leaders about a decade ago. The report of the Millennium Development Goals in 2012 stated that the world has met some important targets ahead of time which largely owed to the successful partnership by all stakeholders, including private sectors and civil society.

Nonetheless, the report also mentioned that inequality has made the achievement of some of the key challenges, such as improving vulnerable employment, reducing maternal mortality, increasing sources of clean water, reducing hunger and number of people living in the slums, to be detracted and slower than the rest of other targets. The report continued to mention that efforts to some key areas such as food security, gender equality, maternal health, rural development, development infrastructure, environmental sustainability and response to climate change, need to be intensified.

As we continue to learn from the report, some of the challenges and issues that have been considered in the report were actually issues that have been the core program within the Colombo Plan for so many years and successfully implemented in member countries. Thus, Indonesia is of the view that it is the right time for Colombo Plan to again refocus itself to these issues and reshape its program to meet the global challenges of our time.

Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We should be proud that Colombo Plan has been with us for more than sixty years. When most people had not been aware of the importance of technical cooperation as a tool for development, Colombo Plan had already been at the forefront of human resource development in Asia and the Pacific.

But the turn of the century and the many unprecedented events covering the past decade have dramatically

altered the face of the world today. The difficult economic situation faced by our developed partners and traditional donors, has affected the level of development assistance. As a result, development cooperation is under tremendous pressure, not only in Colombo Plan, but also in many other organizations.

At the same time, we realize that there are challenges within the organization, particularly from the financial and institutional point of view, which if not addressed properly could hamper our organization's mission in advancing socio-economic development for member countries.

Financially, our organization is striving to efficiently manage its limited resources but produces quality technical cooperation activities. We are facing challenges in having an equal focus and support of our programs, as we are experiencing with our Long Term Scholarship Program and the Private Sector Development which lacked behind the Drug Advisory Program. In Indonesia's perspective, this is a major setback, since these less supported programs are paramount to our human resources development and SMEs capacity enhancement building.

Meanwhile, institutionally, our organization needs a clear direction for the future. The recommendations of the Eminent Persons Group of 2009 could serve as our guidance, as well as our target to achieve in the Colombo Plan vision 2025. However, we need to explore beyond those two documents as to address how to improve our institution and support our finances which would enable us to become an effective and cognizant of the current global and regional settings and challenges.

We need to address and find a working solution of our institutional challenges. Among the most urgent tasks is the repositioning of our organization as equal partners with our stakeholders. For that purpose, we need to focus on the specific demands of member countries, particularly recipient countries.

As my President Yudhoyono said in the Rio plus twenty meeting recently, I quote, "The good thing about the future is that we can control it. It does not happen by accident but by design. Decisions made today will make the world 20 years from now" end quote.

That is precisely why we all here in Manado. To discuss and find solutions to this matter comprehensively. Indonesia is of the view that because of the scale of the challenges, we cannot solve it overnight. Greater collaboration, pragmatic approach and strong political will should be the key element to a successful deliberation.

Within this context, Indonesia believe that it is about time for Colombo Plan and its member countries to regain its comparative advantage and demonstrate that this organization has maintained its role in the region as a principal catalyst in the development efforts of our region.

I firmly believe that your wisdom in our series of meetings today would decide fittingly in reforming Colombo Plan and establishes our new and revitalized platform. In this regard, Indonesia would present a non-paper entitled "Future Directions of Colombo Plan" as basis for our further discussion.

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Colombo Plan needs to transform itself towards a more dynamic organization, based on equal partnership that facilitates a more effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation among its members. In this regard, Indonesia would like to reiterate its full support towards that end by sharing our knowledge and

experiences in the fields of technical cooperation.

Since 2010, Indonesia has convened 34 South-South Technical Cooperation programs participated by 358 participants from Colombo Plan Countries. Among those activities, 9 (nine) programs encompassing issues of poverty alleviation, women empowerment, disaster risk management and drugs abuse prevention, were dedicated for Colombo Plan and involved 67 participants. In accordance with our mission to assist development challenges in the most needing countries, 26 participants were coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Laos, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Indonesia has also provided 50.000 USD to the Colombo Plan Program for Public Administration/Environment in 2010, coupled by our pledge to provide 3.500 USD per year until 2014 to Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program. We also supported the strengthening of drug abuse prevention apparatus in the Asia and the Pacific through facilitating the building of the Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals, twice in 2011 and 2012 where we provided in-kind contribution amounted to 30.000 USD.

In the future, we hope to sustain our efforts, and for the year 2013-2014 Indonesia plans to support Colombo Plan with technical cooperation programs in the field of women empowerment, micro-finance and democracy, amounted to at least 50.000 USD.

My dear colleagues and distinguished delegates,

Before concluding, allow me to highlight our meeting's inspirational theme, "bringing the marginalized to the mainstream" that was put forwarded by our esteemed Secretary General. For Indonesia and other countries' presents here today, this theme may have different interpretation yet it signifies common concern among member countries.

In the eyes of Indonesia, the theme opens up an opportunity for the marginalized community, such as unemployed and unskilled youth, poor people, drug addicts and single mother, to be directly empowered through Colombo Plan's training programs.

My Colleagues, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To conclude my remarks, I would like reiterate again Indonesia's support and commitment in the revitalization of Colombo Plan. Furthermore, I would like to encourage Colombo Plan member countries representatives here to adopt policies and effectively implement it which would show other organizations its true potentials and becomes the living example of how development cooperation should be.

I wish you all the best in your deliberation and wish you could spare your valuable time to enjoy the city of Manado.

I thank you.

Provisional Agenda

A. Formalities and Procedural Matters

1. Welcome Address by the Governor of North Sulawesi Province, Honourable Dr. S.H. Sarundajang
2. Keynote Address by the Special Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
3. Response from the Representative of Sri Lanka
4. Election of Chairman
5. Acceptance speech from the elected Chairman
6. Election of Co-chair, Appointment of Drafting Committee, Recognition of Observers, Adoption of the Agenda

B. Colombo Plan Activities

1. Welcome of new member – Brunei Darussalam
2. Consideration of the amendment to the Constitution of the Colombo Plan – Chapter III – Membership article 2 (a), If approved, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be a full member.
3. Annual Reports of the Colombo Plan for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and report on the Colombo Plan current programme activities and future initiatives
4. Reports of the Governing Board of the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education for 2009/2010 & 2010/2011
5. Pledges of Voluntary Funds/Technical Cooperation Programmes

C. Progress within the Region and Future Developments

1. Presentation and Consideration of Indonesia's Non-Paper regarding the Future Directions of the Colombo Plan
2. Special Issue Paper by Indonesia "Enhancing Technical Cooperation for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises through Digital Entrepreneurship"

D. Technical Co-operation and Matters Concerning the Colombo Plan Region

1. Technical Cooperation and Matters Concerning the Colombo Plan Region (5 minutes Country Presentation)
2. Statement by Observers
3. Date and Venue of the next Consultative Committee meeting
4. Any Other Businesses

E. Concluding Session

1. Consideration and Approval of the Report of the 43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting
2. Closing Remarks by Deputy Chairman of the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting

The Colombo Plan Activities

Speech by Mr. Adam Maniku, Secretary-General, Colombo Plan Secretariat

Chairman of the 43rd CCM, H.E. Arako Hananto
 Excellencies,
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to join my colleagues to thank the Government of Indonesia and the Governor of the North Sulawesi Province for accepting to host the 43rd CCM and the generous hospitality extended to all of us from the time we arrived in this beautiful island.

On behalf of the Colombo Plan Secretariat, I also warmly welcome Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as full members of the Colombo Plan Family and look forward to fruitful cooperation for mutual benefits. I would also like to welcome all delegates and observers to this important gathering and hope that this meeting would bring positive and successful outcomes for the future of the Colombo Plan.

After about almost one year taking the seat of the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan, I have the honor and privilege to present the highlights of the two annual reports of the Colombo Plan covering the period from 2009 to 2011 to the CCM as follows:

The Consultative Committee Meeting

The 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting was held in New Delhi, in February 2010. The CCM approved, in principle, the Report and the recommendations of the Colombo Plan Advisory Committee.

Some of the recommendations of the 2009 Advisory Committee were:

- Engagement of developed member countries in south-south cooperation & identification of potential new membership and partners
- Identification, designing and development of the Colombo Plan in niche areas
- Fund mobilization through new funding resources such as private sector, civil society, etc.
- Enhance the visibility of the Colombo Plan

During the CCM, the United States of America pledged a total annual contribution of USD 12 million for the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme.

India pledged to increase its training slots under the India Millennium Development Scheme from 60 to 90. Several other member countries, namely, Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam also pledged support to the Colombo Plan.

During the period under review, the Council convened 10 sessions to discuss various issues of the Colombo Plan. Meetings of the Standing Committee had also been convened to discuss specific administrative and financial matters.

I would like to take this opportunity express my sincere appreciation to the Presidents of the Colombo Plan Council, H.E. Patricia Butenis (USA 2009/2010), H.E. Kathy Klugman (Australia 2010/2011) and H.E. Mahbub-uz Zaman (Bangladesh 2011/2012) for their guidance and support given to the CPS.

The Secretariat

During the past two years, the Colombo Plan Secretariat continued to assist the Council in the discharge of its functions and responsibilities.

In order to strengthen cooperation with member countries and partner agencies, in addition to existing arrangements with member countries, the Secretariat signed and renewed several Memoranda of Understanding with :

- The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)
- International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) for LTSP
- Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation – Regional centre for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT)
- Organization for Investment Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI)
- Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics, Malaysia (SEAMEO RECSAM)
- Non-aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAMCSSTC)
- Government of Indonesia to collaborate on program related activities

During the period under review, the Secretariat also embarked to raise Colombo Plan's member profile through bilateral discussions with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Now a full member), Republic of China, South Africa, Russia, Kuwait, and UAE.

I recognize the efforts made by the previous Secretary General, Dato Patricia Yoon Moi Chia to improve CPS program activities and its image.

Several other activities were planned and initiated by the Secretariat to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Colombo Plan.

Programme activities

Programme	2009/2010		2010/2011	
	No. of activities	No. of direct beneficiaries	No. of activities	No. of direct beneficiaries
PPSD	9	176	12	153
PPA/E	17	175	17	186
LTSP	1	4	3	13
DAP & ACCE	30	115,975	28	88,315
Total	57	116,329	60	88,667

Number of beneficiaries does not include indirect beneficiaries of projects such as, mosque based programme and preventative drug education programme under DAP.

Voluntary Contributions (USD)

FY	DAP/ACCE		PPA/E	PPSD	LTSP
	USA contribution	Other country contributions			
2009/2010	12,536,011	85,605	92,939	75,457	-
2010/2011	12,406,982	89,132	25,000	25,000	-
Total	24,942,993	174,737	117,939	100,457	-

Colombo Plan received during the period a total of \$24,942,993 from USA and \$174,737 from other countries for drug advisory program and a total of \$218,396 for PPA/E and PPSD as voluntary contributions from partner agencies and member countries. It is unfortunate that CPS did not receive any contributions for LTSP.

The CPS takes this as an opportunity to thank the governments of Pakistan, India, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Korea for their continued support in co-hosting the program activities. Annual Mandatory Contribution.

The annual mandatory membership contribution was maintained at US\$ 17,400 per year.

Challenges and constraints

- Lack of funding support, especially for PPA, PPSD and LTSP. (From 2003 reserves were used to fund these programs)
- Non-receipt of membership fees on time,
- (Membership fees are hardly enough to cover annual administrative costs and the delay again compel us to use the reserves until such time fees are received and have to bear the loss in the interest earned)
- Language difficulties of the participants,
- Difficulties in obtaining visas,
- Limited office space,
- Delay in receiving nominations for the programs from member countries,
- Volatile security conditions in few member countries have been noted as constraints for implementation of program activities

These two annual reports covering fiscal years from 2009 to 2011 have been endorsed by the Colombo Plan Council.

It is customary that the Consultative Committee considers and adopt the annual reports of the Colombo Plan for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.

Current Situation of the CPS

I would also like to take this opportunity to highlight the current status of the Secretariat and its programmes as well as the way forward plan as per Secretariat's past experiences and available resources.

Programme implementation

As your Excellencies are aware, the DAP is the highest funded programme of the Colombo Plan with continuous donor support. The major donor for DAP is USA and it also receives voluntary contributions from 14 other member countries. DAP and its training arm Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) established in 2009 continues to implement a significant number of activities in the region and it is growing not only to cover the Asia-Pacific region, but also Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East. Since the inception of ACCE, training curricula in multi languages were developed and a total of 30 addiction professionals in the region have been credentialed. Many more are currently being trained with the aim of creating a pool of addiction professionals in the region, with the technical competence and knowledge to implement evidence-based practices to treat the addicted population and their families.

However, the funding support for the three programmes, PPA/E, PPSD and LTSP has been diminishing significantly from 2003 onwards and therefore, with the approval of the Council, the Colombo Plan has been compelled to use its savings to fund the activities of these three programmes since 2003. Funding support for these three programmes is of critical concern to the CPS.

Few member countries provide in-kind contributions to these three programmes by co-hosting and cost sharing the programme activities. I would also like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Governments of India and Pakistan for offering fully funded programmes.

FY	DAP	PPA/E		PPSD		LTSP	
	Voluntary	Voluntary	CPS Savings	Voluntary	CPS Savings	Voluntary	CPS Savings
2009/10	12,621,616	92,939	41,948	75,457	-	-	68,727
2010/11	12,496,114	25,000	119,550	25,000	85,831	-	69,851
TOTAL	25,117,730	117,939	161,498	100,457	85,831	-	138,578

From 2009 to 2011, a total of US\$ 385,907 had been utilized from the CPS savings to implement the activities of the PPA/E, PPSD and LTSP. I am sure that most of us will agree that this is not a sustainable initiative in the long term. CPS has been advised by the Council to restrain from using its reserves for program activities. Therefore, time has come to members to decide on the future of these program activities.

The Secretariat has calculated a budgetary forecast of approximately \$500,000 to continue with these program activities.

Program	Funding Required	Expected Programs	Expected Participants
PPA	\$274,000	16	251
PPSD	\$151,500	12	175
LTSP	\$42,000	6	35
Total	\$467,500	34	461

Since there is a necessity to improve on the current monitoring and evaluation mechanism for CPS programmes, it was difficult to fully evaluate or measure the training outcome and the impact to the beneficiary country following the training program. The CPS, currently, is in the process of strengthening and improving the said monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

The absence of a research and networking department and a pool of qualified staff was also a concern to design and implement new programs and initiatives.

Administration

I would like to bring to your Excellency's attention that the CPS reserves have been utilized for operational expenses due to the non-receipt of membership fees on time from our members. As of now, 81% of membership fees overdue for fiscal year 2012/2013 and 19% of fees still remain past due from 2011/2012.

Due to the low remuneration paid to staff which was below the industry standard resulted in a low output, recruitment of qualified staff and lack of proper management practices led to services far below the accepted standards for an organization like the CPS. However, with the approval of the Council, recently, the CPS has standardized its compensation package in order to attract talented and qualified staff and also to retain the experienced staff members.

Moreover, the CPS since its inception has been on rent and we are currently housed in an old house with limited space, whereby 50% of the rental is shared by the Government of Sri Lanka. The CPS has been in negotiation with the Government of Sri Lanka to obtain a plot of land to construct a permanent office for CPS. Currently this is in progress.

In order to raise the standards of the Colombo Plan similar to other international organizations, I have initiated several reforms and to mention a few,

- Development of Standard Operational Procedures for CPS including financial guidelines
- Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism for programs
- Standardization of staff remunerations
- The recruitment process of the CPS staff has been formalized.
- Engaging external auditors to enhance financial transparency (DAP) as per the request of the donor

To make CP relevant to the 21st century and provide better benefits to our members, we would also like to support the suggestion made by the Government of Indonesia through its non-paper as well as initiatives of our own to expand activities through:

- Second Chance Program for bringing marginalised to the mainstream
- Women Empowerment
- SME Development Programs
- Bilateral Mediation
- South-South Cooperation through Resource Base Network

Details of these new initiatives will be presented to the CP Council early next year.

Future activities of the Colombo Plan must be based on the cognitive assumption that next global market will shift towards Asia. Hence, the need for greater regional cooperation to meet multi faceted challenges

associated with the rapid pace of development is considered imperative.

In this transition security and safety of the people shall not be selective and compromised for the sake of faster growth, but safety and security must be embedded as an integral part in the cohesive development process. Hence, I believe the Colombo plan has a bigger role to play now than ever before.

Once again, I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the 43rd CCM in this beautiful island. My special thanks also goes to all our member countries, donors, council members and collaborating partners for their contributions, support and guidance.

Finally, I humbly request all dignitaries gathered here to consider the concerns and constraints face by the CPS and guide the Secretariat to continue its noble mission relevant to the 21st century.

Thank you!

Country Statements and Presentations

Bhutan

H.E. Secretary General of Colombo Plan, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to begin by congratulating you on your election to preside over the 43rd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan. We are confident that under your able leadership our meeting will be a success.

Bhutan has a close and sentimental attachment to Colombo Plan since it was the first multilateral organization we joined in 1962. It was indeed a historic occasion because on that day 50 years ago in Melbourne, Australia, Bhutan ended its policy of isolationism.

Since our membership to the CP, Bhutan has always maintained a close and cooperative relationship with the organization and this partnership has made invaluable contribution in building our human resource capacity. One of first experts in Agriculture, the late Nishoka San from Japan is still remembered by Bhutanese farmers in the Paro valley and the RGOB for his dedication and professionalism. Bhutan continues to utilize opportunities in various regional and international training courses such as on leadership, management, hazardous waste management and as well as long-term courses such as master's degrees in different prestigious institutes in the region.

Bhutan was honored to host the 40th Consultative Committee Meeting in Thimphu in 2006. The 8th Asian Youth Congress was held in Bhutan where "Together We can" was the theme and 120 delegates from 15 countries participated.

Mr. Chairman,

As a small, landlocked least developed my country faces many challenges. The adverse impact of climate change, floods and earthquakes has caused unprecedented damage to infrastructure and loss of lives. The threat of glacial lake outburst flood (GLOFs) caused by retreating glaciers will have a devastating impact on human lives and settlement. Even though a number of MDG Goals have already been realized, one of biggest challenges facing Bhutan is to reduce poverty and disparities that exist between rural and urban regions. Youth unemployment, limited access to emergency obstetric care, poor knowledge of child survival and reproductive.

Despite our own vulnerabilities and resource constraints Bhutan has always regarded environmental protection as a sacred responsibility since the 1970s. Thus it is not by chance that from a forest cover of little over 60 % in the 1960s, Bhutan today is greener with over 70% forest coverage and about 50 % of our total territory protected as national parks. Protecting the environment is one of the four pillars of Gross National Happiness, an unconventional development paradigm, which I am pleased to say, is gradually receiving attention of the international community and may find a place in the post 2015 world agenda.

Mr. Chairman,

The theme – "bringing the marginalized to the mainstream" put forward by the Secretary General deserves our

attention and perhaps could be addressed through CP's training program as suggested by Indonesia. It is also in line with Bhutan's development pursuit as the overarching goal of the 11th Five Year Plan, which begins in June 2013, is to promote self-reliance and "inclusive" green socio-economic development, which for the first time, gives special focus on the vulnerable section of the society. The theme could not have been timelier.

My delegation would like to give Bhutan's full support and commitment in our endeavor to revitalize the CP to meet the ever increasing and growing challenges.

In conclusion my delegation would like to express our deep appreciation to the Indonesian Government, especially the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi for their warm and gracious hospitality. We would also like to congratulate and welcome Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as full members of CP.

Thank you!

Brunei Darussalam

Honourable Chairman, Co-Chairman, Your Excellency the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan,

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamualaikum WBT and Good Afternoon,

1. In our early years before being full-member to the Colombo Plan organization, Brunei Darussalam has enjoyed a good working relationship relished through the active participation in training programmes organized by the Colombo Plan on goodwill since 1995, especially under the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP).
2. Throughout the years, Brunei Darussalam's participation in the Colombo Plan Training Programmes has extended to other training arms of the Colombo Plan, namely the Program for Public Administration (PPA) and Program for Private Sector Development (PPSD). In total, about 259 participants from Brunei Darussalam has benefited under such training programmes; 228 participants under DAP, 17 participants under PPA and 13 participants under PPSD. Training programmes under PPA and PPSD were first offered to Brunei Darussalam in 2035.
3. Without doubt the benefits obtained through such training programmes has increase the wealth of knowledge for its participants, skills and know-hows. At the same time, they would also be able to share best practices and expand their networking amongst like-minded professionals. Undeniably, the training programmes provided by the Colombo Plan contributed to the human resource capacity building for its member states.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen,

4. Since late last year in 2011, the Narcotics Control Bureau has been appointed as the national focal point for matters relating to the Colombo Plan, not restricted to CPDAP only. We have been coordinating all training programmes offered to Brunei Darussalam and continue to liaise with relevant agencies/bodies.
5. Early this month, Narcotics Control Bureau, Brunei Darussalam has just celebrated its 24th anniversary. We have come a long way from just having 3 main divisions with personnel totaling around 30 people to currently having 6 main divisions, including 1 drug treatment and rehabilitation centre and 3 sub-divisions in the districts. Our workforce is now nearly reaching 400 personnel.
6. Our organization is one of the most comprehensive establishments for drugs in our region. We deal with all aspects of drug crime from arrest to prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders and finally their post-rehabilitation welfare. In saying so, we cater for the marginalized group in our community, specifically the drug addicts.

7. In addressing our needs to further improve our capacity in line with our national strategy on demand and supply reduction of drugs, we therefore request the Colombo Plan to explore the need for training and workshops in the area of enforcement and intelligence, such as tactical and command training, intelligence gathering through the use of ICT, forensic and digital forensic investigation as well as non-traditional form of investigation.
8. We believe our efforts to bring in the drug addicts as being the marginalized group into our community ties in well our meeting's theme today, "Bringing Marginalised into the Mainstream".
9. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
10. In closing, I wish to reiterate Brunei Darussalam's support in the Colombo Plan programmes and endeavours and we look forward to the future of the Colombo Plan.

Thank you.

Fiji

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I consider it as a great honour to contribute to the 43rd Colombo Plan – Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) of the Colombo Plan. I take this opportunity to express, together with my colleague – Fiji’s Ambassador to Indonesia, Excellency Ratu T. Cavaivalati, Government of Fiji’s gratitude to the organisers, particularly the Government of Indonesia for the invitation to participate. Fiji is privileged to be a member of the Colombo plan and has successfully completed its forty years of regional cooperation with the secretariat. Our forty years of partnership represents achievement in diversified areas of economic and social-economic developments. The Government of Fiji commends the Colombo Plan Secretariat on the progress and development that it has made since its establishment as an effective regional organisation with capability to enhance common interest of its members for prosperity.

Fiji is committed to working with member countries of the Colombo Plan in Asia and the Pacific region on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and will continue to develop its human resource capacity to be able to deliver the expected goals. Fiji’s funding and support to the Secretariat will continue for the interest of all member countries and we look forward to continued support of the members to further strengthen our bilateral relations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I consider it important to provide a brief background on Fiji’s current affairs. Fiji is privileged through its membership to work with evolving economies within the Colombo Plans group of countries. Fiji since 2006 has reformed its foreign policies to engage closely with new countries around the world. We stand to develop our bilateral relationships more widely, based on transparency, through open dialogue for a more progressive and effective partnerships as declared in Fiji’s guiding document, the People’s Charter for Change, Peace and Progress. We have now, established diplomatic relations with 126 countries and on the path to formalizing diplomatic relations with all Member States of the United Nations. In accordance with our commitment under the guidance of the Strategic Framework for Change, public consultations the formation of a new constitution is near completion. This is a testimony to Government’s commitment to resolve for political stability and progress, and our firm commitment to just governance, open dialogue, and truly democratic elections in 2014.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fiji plays a significant role in the global community as the hub of the Asia-Pacific region. With the expansion internationally, the government has reformed policies to make Fiji’s investment climate robust and rejuvenate private sector integration to enhance our engagement with the international community in a manner that is competitive globally. Fiji has reformed many of its policies to enhance infrastructure and socio-economic environment and encourages public-private sector partnerships through its reformed policies for optimum utilisation of its economic resources.

Tourism has been a vital sector for Fiji. We are one of the most preferred tourist destinations in world with flight connections, through partner agreements, with renowned airlines. Moreover, our tourism numbers were

the best ever last year and continued to rise this year. Agriculture is another sector that the government has prioritised for development and lot of resources are deployed in this area.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fiji is fast developing nation in the pacific and its membership to the Colombo Plan has resulted noteworthy benefits through the development of its people. I thank all member countries for its support to Fiji for the assistance offered through its donor agencies and the Government. Both the private and the public sectors have immensely benefited from the programs of the Colombo Plan. Human Resource Development is one of the key priorities of the Fijian Government and more recently, the government has increased its resource for professional development of its people.

The importance of industrial sector in socio economic development for most developing countries needs to be supported and Fiji will appreciate assistance from the Colombo Plan in this regard. The government is encouraging Entrepreneurship and development of micro, small, and medium sized enterprises. The government encourages industrial activities; however, we are mindful of its sustenance for a clean and pollution-free environment. Climate change is a concern for many island nations in the pacific and cooperation from member countries through provision of expertise and transfer of knowledge would be greatly appreciated.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In concluding, please allow me to make few observations. The need for building people capacity is common in most developing countries. Governance, Environment, Economic Planning, Health and Youth development seems to be priority areas of development in most nations, therefore transfer of knowledge is vital amongst the member countries. Technological and policy reforms are necessary to keep-up with the fast changing world.

The functions and scope of the Colombo Plan is no exception and Fiji would like to suggest that a complete review is undertaken of its programs and its relevancy. An effective evaluation system needs to be put in place for all its projects and programs. Research and publication needs to be further strengthened to enhance Productivity in member countries. There could be closer collaboration with national organisation in each member countries and international organisations such as the Asian Productivity Organisation, UNDP, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Asian Development Bank to name a few.

Finally, I convey my sincere appreciation on behalf of the Government of Fiji to the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the member countries for the support given to Fiji and we stand to reciprocate by working closely with all governments present here. On this note, I declare our interest to host the 45th CCM in Fiji in 2016. Lastly, I would like to congratulate the Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for joining the Colombo Plan Secretariat as full members and I wish them all success. I thank you Mr Chairman.

Japan

The needs for assistance become diversified, therefore, in order to address diversified needs, the Government of Japan has continuously implemented technical cooperation for capacity building and human resources development in wide areas, such as public administration, health and medical care, education, agriculture, mining, energy and transportation. Technical cooperation is implemented by receiving trainees, dispatching experts and technical cooperation projects. In 2010, Asia and Pacific region accounts for more than 60% of technical cooperation through JICA in terms of the numbers of trainees and experts. Also, in the total amount of the technical cooperation, this region accounts for 36%. Percentage of the Asia Pacific region has always been an important part of Japan's assistance, since Japan started technical assistance.

In addition to bilateral technical cooperation, the Government of Japan has been proactively supporting South-South Cooperation, in order to encourage self-help efforts of developing countries.

In 2011, 3,700 trainees participated in the third country training program by Japan and Partnership Program for South-South Cooperation has been implemented with 12 partner countries.

Besides that, Japan supports South-South Cooperation through international organizations and promotes Asia-Africa cooperation at TICAD, Tokyo International Conference on African Development, which Japan co-hosts with other international agencies.

Japan's technical cooperation started in 1954, the same year Japan joined the Colombo Plans. therefore, the Colombo Plan has special and symbolic meaning to Japan's ODA. Since then, Japan has assisted the economic development of the Asia Pacific region through the Colombo Plan both financially and technically. The Government of Japan highly appreciates the role of the Colombo Plan that had long contributed to the regional technical cooperation.

On the other hand, differ from the time of establishment of the Colombo Plan, many international development organizations are active with diverse means of assistance. In Asia, countries supported by such assistance become proactively involved with South-South Cooperation and we welcome this trend.

Considering critical situations surrounding Japan's ODA, financial assistance will have to be scrutinized for its justification and necessity. However, global issues should be addressed and solved in combination of soft and hard power capabilities, including financial strength and conceptual power. In this context, Japanese Foreign Minister launched the concept of "full cast diplomacy." To this end, possible collaboration with new partners, such as emerging donors, local governments, large companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and all other related parties are very important.

In this sense, the Colombo Plan has broad and diverse membership with 27 countries, know-how and experiences of the South-South cooperation, human and organizational network in the Asia Pacific region, including SMEs, NGOs etc. Based on these precious assets, there should be areas where the Colombo Plan can implement projects utilizing its neutrality of international organization and demonstrating its comparative advantages and additional values. In particular, technical transfer from Asia to Africa can be specialized activities for the Colombo Plan and such efforts is expected to increase the *raison être* of the Colombo Plan's existence in the international development forum.

Japan will host next TICAD, Tokyo International Conference on African Development next year and the Colombo Plan could utilize this opportunity for further reactivation.

Laos PDR's

Mr. Chairman, Secretary-General of Colombo Plan, Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure and honor to attend the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting in a beautiful city of North Sulawesi, Manado. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government and People of Indonesia for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to me as well as for the excellence arrangement made for the meeting today.

As I am attending this meeting for the first time, I would like to congratulate H.E Mr. Adam Maniku on his appointment as the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan.

I would also like to take this opportunity to warmly welcome Brunei Darussalam and Saudi Arabia for joining us in Colombo Plan family as a full member bringing the total number of member countries to 27. The continued growth of the membership of the organization is testimony that the noble objective of self-help and mutual-help in development is still relevant and applicable today.

Mr. Chairman,

Our meeting today is of great important as it is taken place at a critical time, the time that all nations face more daunting and complex challenges occurred continuously in all areas whether in political and security or socio-economic field and the time that impact of the global economic and financial crisis has reached its alarming point causing great concerns for all nations particularly the vulnerable one.

Against such backdrop, it is our view that Colombo Plan needs to transform itself into a more dynamic and a more effective organization by revitalizing and reformulating our fields of cooperation, increasing more programs and activities as well as raising more funding in order to meet the needs of member countries . Towards this end, my delegation is ready to work closely with all member countries on the none concept paper "The Future Direction of Colombo Plan" proposed by Indonesia in the near future.

Mr. Chairman,

It is encouraging to see that despite its financial constrain, Colombo Plan has made tremendous progress and achievement over the past decades, particularly in increasingly providing capacity building in Drug Advisory Programme, Public Administration and Environment, Private Sector Development as well as Long Term Scholarship Programmes by using South-South cooperation approach to continue to serve the interests of all member countries including Laos. But much remain to be done.

Mr. Chairman,

Lao PDR, as one of the oldest members of the Colombo Plan has done its utmost to fulfill its membership obligation and participate in whatever possible Colombo Plan programs. According to the Colombo Plan Annual Report for the period of 2010-2011, it is pleased to note that some Lao officials attended 7 out of 16 Training

Courses for Public Administration and Environment, participated in 8/12 activities under the Programme for Private Sector Development and some activities for the Drug Advisory Programme. But unfortunately, Laos has not yet been able to offer or conduct any programs or activities at the national level due to financial and human resource constrain. It is my hope, that in the near future, we will have more chance to actively participate in Colombo Plan Programme, especially the Long Term Scholarship which will greatly contribute to our national socio economic development plan , help to improve the livelihood of the Lao people, lay a solid foundation for attaining the MDGs by 2015 and create conducive conditions for the country to graduate from the LDC status by 2020.

However, this would not be possible without the international community especially the Colombo Plan enhanced and sustained support to our national development efforts.

In this auspicious occasion, I would like to express our deepest appreciation and gratitude to Colombo Plan and all international community for valuable support and assistance extended to the Lao PDR and I strongly hope that such support and assistance would further continue.

In conclusion, may I ensure you Mr. Chairman of my country's full support and wish the meeting a great success.

Thank you !

Malaysia

I would like to express Malaysian delegate's sincere appreciation to the host Government of the Indonesia for the excellent organization of the CCM.

Malaysia joined the Colombo Plan since the 1957 and has benefited from the activities of the Colombo Plan that stresses on skills development programmes especially from the long-term sponsorship for study in institutions of higher learning in developed member countries. Since 1995, over 1000 Malaysians have been trained in mainly the DAP, followed by the PPA, PPSD and environment.

Over the years, CPDAP has contributed to the development of human resources in member countries. Its scopes and functions have expanded in recent years to enable the DAP face the challenges posed by the emerging new and complex drug threats in the region and design effective strategies. Malaysia appreciates that DAP is concentrating on science-based and skills-based approaches to combat organized crime and recently the renewed attention to supply reduction activities. A total number of 612 participants has benefited in training programme organized by CPDAP from 2002 to 2012.

Malaysia is cooperating actively with the Colombo Plan in spearheading the joint programmes in the country on a cost-sharing basis. The partnerships involve the sharing of costs of international airfare and per diem borne by the Colombo Plan while the local costs by the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP). The on-going modality is the sponsorship of Colombo Plan funded participants in the selected MTCP courses of interest. The number is based on subjects and availability of places and subject to selection by the selection committee of the institutions. From Jan 2010, the management of MTCP resides in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia for better management and future direction as a foreign diplomatic tool.

Institutions conducting MTCP/CPS Joint Training Courses are National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN), Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR). Two courses were conducted in 2011 and 2012 in the field of economic planning and management, diplomatic training course, crisis management leadership and organizational management, by INTAN and IDFR under the present modality. Total number of CP participant benefiting from this programme is 27.

A specially dedicated training course for Colombo Plan member countries was conducted 2011 and will be continued in 2012 by the Regional Centre for Teaching of Science and Mathematics (RECSAM). The course was offered to 23 participants in 2011 and expected number of 25 in 2012, with Colombo Plan funding the airfare and per diem while MTCP will fund the local costs.

While Malaysia supports the modality as at the moment MTCP is reviewing its strategic direction, we hope to be able to support the joint training programme in future.

Besides short-term courses, CPS, under its own initiative, has formed collaboration with local universities for its Long-Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP). Three universities, i.e. University Sains Malaysia (USM), University Putra Malaysia (UPM) and International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) have agreed to allocate ten places for undergraduate students from Colombo Plan member countries in areas of social science, agriculture, forestry, veterinary, food science, biotechnology and halal food and arts. The Colombo Plan will fund the airfare, per diem, thesis/ book allowance and field visit while local funding would be under the university's

fund. These students are also welcomed to apply for MTCP scholarships upon acceptance by the universities. Since 2008, CP - USM had jointly offered 13 scholarships. As to date, 21 scholars have graduated under the IDFR-UKM scholarship programme. At the moment, we are servicing the current scholars towards the end of their study term.

Malaysia has been paying USD 17,400 as membership fee since 1999. Malaysia contributes USD 10,000 for DAP per year paid by the National Anti Drug Agency Malaysia (AADK).

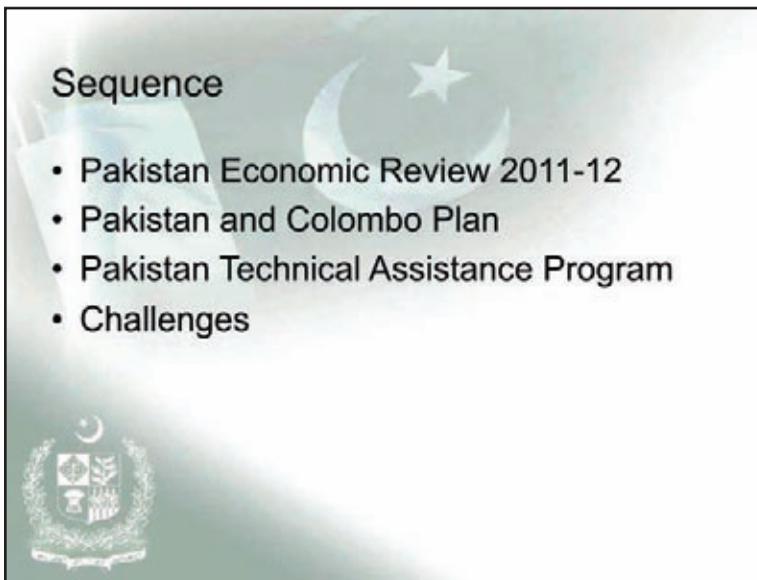
Malaysia is also an active member of CPSC where a total amount of USD 82,932 is paid as annual contribution. We are proud to note that current CPSC Director General is now a Malaysian and this is a manifestation a solid commitment to support CPSC.



**43rd Colombo Plan
Consultative Committee Meeting
October 10 -12, 2012
Manado, Indonesia**



Government of Pakistan



Sequence

- Pakistan Economic Review 2011-12
- Pakistan and Colombo Plan
- Pakistan Technical Assistance Program
- Challenges



Pakistan Economic Overview 2011-12

- GDP growth 3.7%
- Population 180 million
- 20-39 years population 27%
- FDI Inflows \$ 812.6 million
- Exports \$ 24.654 billion
- Imports \$ 40.035 billion
- Worker's Remittances \$ 13.186 billion



3

Pakistan Home To Many Multinationals



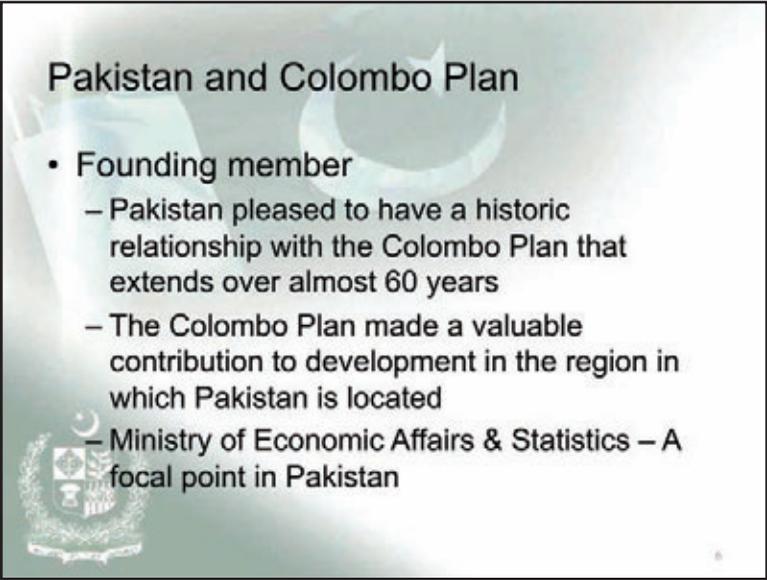
4



PAKISTAN AND COLOMBO PLAN



3



Pakistan and Colombo Plan

- Founding member
 - Pakistan pleased to have a historic relationship with the Colombo Plan that extends over almost 60 years
 - The Colombo Plan made a valuable contribution to development in the region in which Pakistan is located
 - Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics – A focal point in Pakistan



6

Pakistan and Colombo Plan

- Regional cooperation
 - Pakistan has benefited from various capacity building programmes offered by Colombo Plan
 - Pakistan through Colombo Plan has always supported access to skills and capacity building through its Pakistan Technical Assistance Program (PTAP)
 - Invaluable legacy of network and people-to-people links that have promoted intra-regional cooperation through Long-term Educational Facilities and Short-term courses

PAKISTAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (PTAP)

Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme (PTAP)

- Setup by Government of Pakistan 1966 to provide Technical Assistance to Foreign countries.
- Objectives of PTAP
 - To earn goodwill of friendly countries.
 - To share knowledge and expertise with other countries.
 - To promote social and economic advancement of people in the region.
 - To cooperate and build partnership for mutual benefit.



Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme (PTAP)

- Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme is consist of two main components
 - Long term Education Facilities
 - in the fields of Medical, Pharmacy and Engineering.
 - Short Term Technical Courses
 - in the fields of Central & Commercial Banking, IT training, Postal training and Advance Railway courses.



Long-term Education Facilities

Discipline	Number of seats reserved
MBBS	150
BDS	28
D. Pharmacy	59
B. Sc. Engineering	145
Total:	382

Out of 382 reserved seats, scholarships @ Pak. Rs. 25,000 per year is allowed to 60 students from 11 countries.



Short-term courses offered

S#	Course Title	Institution
i.	International Central Banking	National Institute of Banking & Finance (NIBAF), Islamabad
ii.	International Commercial Banking	-do-
iii.	Advance Course on Railways	Railway Academy, Walton, Lahore
iv	Postal Training Course	Postal Staff College, Islamabad



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Short-term courses offered to Central Asian Republics

S#	Course Title	Institution
i.	Islamic Banking	National Institute of Banking & Finance (NIBAF), Islamabad
ii.	General Banking	-do-
iii.	Business Admin & Information Technology	-do-
iv.	English Language	Railway Academy, Walton, Lahore

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Number of participants attended short-term courses during last 4 years under PTAP

S#	Course / Description	Organized by	Number of Participants			
			2009-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	International Central Banking Course	National Institute of Banking & Finance, Islamabad	14	8	10	17
2	International Commercial Banking Course	-do-	12	14	11	25
3	International Islamic Banking Course for Central Asian Republics	-do-	*	*	*	6
4	General Banking Course for CARs	-do-	*	*	*	5
5	Business Admn & IT for CARs	-do-	*	*	*	4
6	English Language Course for CARs	-do-	6	5	2	5
7	Advance Railway	Railway Academy, Lahore	17	15	10	16
8	Postal Services Training Course	Postal Staff College, Islamabad	*	12	14	21
		TOTAL	49	54	47	99

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Short Term courses offered to members of Colombo Plan under PTAP during 2011-12

Courses Offered/ Country	International Central Banking Course	International Commercial Banking Course	Advance Railway Course	Postal Services Training (Project Management Course)	Total
Afghanistan	02	02	-	01	05
Bangladesh	01	02	-	-	03
Fiji	02	01	-	01	04
Myanmar	-	-	02	-	02
Nepal	-	02	-	-	02
Sri Lanka	02	01	02	-	05
Thailand	-	-	01	01	02
Vietnam	-	-	01	01	02
Total:	07	08	06	04	25

Other Areas of Technical Cooperation

- Pakistan can offer its expertise in the following fields:
 - Agriculture
 - Power & Energy
 - Mining & Gem
 - Infrastructure, Transport & Communication
 - IT & Telecom
 - Textile
 - Professional Education



CHALLENGES



17

Some Challenges faced by Governments in the Region

- Social Safety Nets
 - For poor, women and disadvantaged social groups
- Reprioritizing Expenditure
 - Focus on Health and Education
- Youth
 - Major portion of population comprised of Youth.
 - To avoid social unrest, their problems needs to be addressed
 - Required to improve demand based technical skills and education



Some Challenges faced by Governments in the Region

- Food Security
 - Due to population explosion food security e.g., in case of basic food items needs to be secured.
 - Revitalizing Agriculture sector is the need of the hour
- Enhancement in Multilateral Cooperation
 - It is need of the hour to sit together for making the lives of people easy through collective and mutual help
 - Colombo Plan is one such forum to contribute towards socio-economic development

Some Challenges faced by Governments in the Region

- Gender Inequalities
 - Around 50% of population in the region comprise of women.
 - Ignoring this segment is also one of the cause of economic deprivation
- Infrastructure Gaps
 - Energy, Transport, Community development etc.

Demand driven Capacity Building Programmes

- Pakistan identifies the following areas for development of capacity building programmes:
 - Development of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
 - Public Governance and Administration
 - Micro finance
 - Urban Planning and Management
 - Environmental Protection



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THANK YOU



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Philippine

Technical Cooperation Programs Under the Framework of the Colombo Plan

The Philippines is a member country of the Colombo Plan since 1954. It is one of the founding member countries which set up the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPSC) in 1973 together with 25 other participating members.

The CPSC is an inter-governmental organization for human resources development and a specialized agency of the Colombo Plan mandated to improve the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system espoused by its founding member countries which consisted of: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Canada, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam.

Under the south-south cooperation framework, CPSC conducts capacity building programs and technical training for professionals, administrators, staff and technicians in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training consistent with its mandate to improve technician education and training.

The Philippines, which has been hosting the CPSC since 1987, shares in the basic operating costs of CPSC by contributing US\$ 82,932.00 per year.

As member of the Colombo Plan and host country to the CPSC, the Philippines has been constantly participating in the following programmes of the Colombo Plan: the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), the Programme for Public Administration & Environment (PPA & ENV); the Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD), and the Long-Term Scholarships Programme (LTSP).

During the last eight years, programs on the following priority areas have been undertaken by CPSC: Skills Development for Poverty Alleviation, Education for Sustainable Development, and Accreditation of TVET Institutions and Knowledge Workers Development. These significantly parallel the government's agenda for TVET.

Through these programs, CPSC has effectively linked the Philippine initiatives in TVET which were successfully undertaken in collaboration with its international, regional, and national partner institutions namely: UNESCO-UNEVOC, InWent Germany, ADB, ADBI, JICA, KOICA, and focal Philippine institutions such as the DFA, UNESCO National Commission, TESDA, and DepEd among others.

Policy makers, educators, professional and technical trainers from the tri-focalized education system (DepEd, TESDA and CHED) actively participate and continuously benefit from various training programs, projects and services as well as international initiatives conducted by CPSC in cooperation with key educational and development organizations like UNESCO, Southeast Asian Ministers for Education Organization (SEAMEO), ADB, European Training Foundation, etc.

Participation in various regional, in-country, special and consultancy programs of CPSC benefitted a total of 2,734 Filipino participants/trainees from 1973 to 2009, which accounts for a 20% share for the Philippines in the overall participation in CPSC regional/sub-regional programs/workshops and other programs for all member countries.

The Philippines benefitted from 39 in-country programs (1979-2002) and special and consultancy programs (1983-2008) organized by CPSC as part of capacity building services in TVET. As host country, the Philippines likewise benefitted from international conferences/symposia and fora organized by CPSC in the Philippines by having privileged access to information and seat-allocation on a massive scale.

The CPSC hosted study visits and customized courses in Manila which opened new avenues for cooperation among Philippine-based institutions with regional countries and international TVET players.

It is also noteworthy to mention that in its 35 years of history, CPSC has been led by a Filipino Director from 1997-2002 (Dr. Bernardo Adiviso, former President of TUP).

CPSC continues to engage experts from the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) - its focal agency in the Philippines, key government agencies, and Philippine educational/industry institutions in Philippine-based and international programs to enhance quality and impact of CPSC programs.

The Philippines, as a signatory to the Seoul Declaration, is benefitted by the accreditation and certification services provided by the Asia Pacific Accreditation and Certification Commission (APACC), which is a regional accreditation and certification body established by the CPSC member governments which recognizes the need to cope with the rapid changes in the labor market and skills taught in TVET institutions.

From 2007 to 2009, APACC has generated applications from 45 institutions from the Philippines. Eight accreditors have been certified. Twelve on-site accreditation visits were conducted by APACC on TESDA-administered institutions TVET institutions. From this period, seven (7) have been awarded Bronze level and one (1) institution was awarded Silver accreditation level.

The Colombo Programmes in the Philippines

In 1972, the significant contribution by the Government of the Philippines to the Colombo Plan is the secondment of Atty. Pio Abarro, advisor for the Drug Advisory Programme. During his 15 years at its helm, the DAP made important strides towards greater cooperation and coordination among governments, law enforcement agencies and NGOs involved in the prevention and control of narcotics in the Asia Pacific. During his tenure, specialized agencies were set up in member governments to tackle the drug problems more effectively and he brought law enforcement agencies together through the Meeting of the Heads of Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies(HONLEA).

The Philippines likewise makes regular voluntary contributions to the DAP in the amount of US\$ 5,000.

Since 1995, the government of the Philippines has cooperated to implement a total of 24 training programmes. Nine training programmes have been implemented in the Drug Advisory Programme on drugs awareness, aftercare, recovery and on training programmes for youth.

Nine programmes have been implemented in Programme for Public Administration and Environment on Fish and Aquaculture, Agro Industry, Rural Development, Public Administration and on employment opportunities in rural areas.

In Programme for Private Sector Development six programmes have been implemented on SMEs, Entrepreneurship, productivity and tourism.

From 1995 to 2011, a total of 1562 participants from the Philippines have benefitted from Colombo Plan training programmes. Out of this, 1364 have been trained in the Drug Advisory Programme, 105 in Public Administration and Environment, 86 in Private Sector Development and seven long-term scholarships have been awarded to the Philippines.

Singapore

Chairman, Excellencies and Friends from the Colombo Plan member countries

I am delighted to be here today to represent Singapore at the 43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting. I would like to thank our Indonesian hosts for hosting this Meeting in the beautiful Manado, the excellent arrangements, and for the warm hospitality accorded to us.

I would also like to express on behalf of Singapore a warm welcome to our friends, Brunei Darussalam and Saudi Arabia as full members of the Colombo Plan.

Singapore has been a Colombo Plan member since 1959. Over the decades, we have progressed from being a recipient of the Colombo Plan's assistance, to a partner in providing technical assistance to fellow Colombo Plan member states. I wish to express our thanks to the Colombo Plan Secretariat, the Colombo Plan Staff College, and fellow Colombo Plan member countries for the strong support and partnership over the years. I would also like to take this opportunity to say a few words about Singapore's support for human resource capacity building efforts in the Colombo Plan region.

Singapore firmly believes that capacity building and human resource development can make a difference. In our early years of development, we benefitted from the assistance and goodwill from developed countries and organisations such as the Colombo Plan. The skills and know-how imparted to us contributed to our economic development in the early stages of our nation-building.

In the course of our development, we also found solutions to some of our problems and learnt how to overcome our constraints. We are willing to share our experience and lessons learnt with our friends. As far back as 1961, Singapore has been doing its bit to give back to fellow Colombo Plan member countries under the Singapore-Colombo Plan Training Award Scheme. Our collaboration was subsequently formalised in November 1996, under the current framework called the Singapore-Colombo Plan Third Country Training Programme.

Singapore and the Colombo Plan have enjoyed a longstanding and fruitful partnership. Since 1996, we have jointly trained almost 600 government officials from the Colombo Plan member countries in over 30 training courses.

Singapore also shares our experience with fellow Colombo Plan member countries through the Singapore Cooperation Programme. We offer Singapore Cooperation Programme Training Awards and also work with other partner countries and international organisations to conduct training in areas where we have relevant expertise. These areas include economic development, trade, civil aviation and port management, humanitarian assistance and disaster management as well as sustainable water and energy management.

The Singapore Cooperation Programme celebrates its 20th anniversary this year. We will not rest on our laurels and will continue to work closely to ensure that our technical assistance remains relevant to our partners and friends.

We look forward to working with the Colombo Plan, the Colombo Plan Staff College as well as with fellow Colombo Plan member states, both old and new, in supporting the Colombo Plan's development goals for cooperative economic and social development.

Thank you.

Thailand

TH's contribution in tech-coop, main activities are providing of scholarship and training. Under CP scheme, lately TH cooperated with CPS in conducting 3 training courses/year for CP member countries in areas of disaster management, environment and climate change. Besides that TH also cooperated with CPS in some of more specific areas such as in the drug advisory programme by providing financial support US\$ 10,000 yearly, and conducted 2-3 training courses per year. Another area is the vocational education within the close collaboration with CPSC, TH's contribution yearly is over US\$ 82,000 excluding the dispatch of experts.

Furthermore, in a larger scope of technical cooperation with international arena, TH has organised a programme called annual international training courses providing a short term training for group countries from different subregions in areas of health, agriculture, food security, environment and climate change, etc. For 2013 there are 20 training courses will be carried out accordance to its plan. In this aspect, if members of CP may interest in any courses they are welcomed to join in and for the details information it can be obtained through the Thai delegation.

Statement by Observants

by Mr. Ryuichiro Yamazaki, Secretary-General, Asian Productivity Organisation

Colombo Plan Chair Mr. Arko Hanando Budiadi, Deputy Chair Mr. Deependra Bahadur Kshetry, Secretary-General Adam Maniku,

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Asian Productivity Organization, I would like to sincerely thank the Colombo Plan as well as the Government of Indonesia sincerely for the invitation to attend the 43rd session of its Consultative Committee Meeting as an observer.

As many of you may know, the APO was established in 1961 as a regional intergovernmental organization to contribute to the sustainable socioeconomic development of Asia and the Pacific through the enhancement of productivity in the industrial, agriculture, and service sectors and recently in the public sector as well. Last year, the APO celebrated its 50th anniversary, marked by a commemorative publication featuring the productivity journey of its member economies and their accomplishments, challenges, and aspirations. Furthermore, an international conference was held in Taipei last August, where productivity experts developed the Taipei Declaration on Productivity and Sustainable, Inclusive Development of the Asia-Pacific Region. The declaration provides the APO community with recommendations and a vision of future socioeconomic development in the region with the continuing role of productivity enhancement.

The relationship between the APO and Colombo Plan dates back to 1962, when the APO, soon after its own establishment, sought to tie up with various regional and international organizations. The collaborative efforts of our two organizations at the project level stretch over an extensive period and have covered diverse areas and subjects.

In this connection, productivity enhancement in agriculture and rural communities has been a long-standing focus area of APO activities as agriculture remains one of the core economic sectors and a driving force of development for many of our member countries. The APO and Colombo Plan have worked together on many projects in this area. Just during this year, three joint agriculture-related projects¹ have already been implemented, and a fourth one to provide professionals with training on the development, promotion, and marketing of agrotourism products is scheduled for this December in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.²

Since 1994, the APO has actively promoted Green Productivity as a concept to address environmental concerns within the overall framework of productivity enhancement. In June 2011, the APO and Colombo Plan jointly organized the Workshop on Renewable Energy³ in Fiji, building up both the knowledge and capacity of energy professionals for the productive use of renewable energy sources.

One of the strategic directions of the APO is developing SMEs because they are an important economic driving force. Similarly, the Colombo Plan continues to assist SMEs and small businesses to thrive in the globalizing era.

1) Workshop on Promotion and Marketing of Items Produced under OVOP, 16-20 January 2012, Thailand, 2) Training Course on Entrepreneurship Development for Rural Women, 21-27 May 2012, Indonesia, 3) Training Course on Value Addition to Agricultural Products for Greater Access to New Markets, 9-14 July 2012, Philippines.

2) Training Course on Development, Promotion, and Marketing of Agrotourism Products, 10-16 December 2012, Malaysia.

3) Workshop on Renewable Energy, 20-24 June 2011, Fiji.

Some joint projects have been undertaken in recent years supporting the development of rural-based tourism enterprises and the One Village, One Product Movement.

The Colombo Plan and the APO continue to benefit from our long relationship, because we share similar aspirations for regional growth, belief in the importance of building up human capital, and knowledge that best practice sharing is a proven approach for transferring and developing skills and knowledge. The APO greatly appreciates the cooperation extended by the Colombo Plan and looks forward to further opportunities for collaboration. As our two organizations, established more than 50 years ago, continue to serve the needs of this increasingly dynamic region, it is vital for the APO and Colombo Plan to continue working side by side.

Thank you very much.

Closing Remarks by Co-Chairman
by Mr. Deependra Bahadur Kshetry,
Vice Chairperson of National Planning Commission, Nepal

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen

We devoted our time and used our acumen to fulfill the objectives of Colombo Plan which enshrines the socio-economic development of member countries through capacity building and skill enhancement. 43rd CCM has been able to enlarge the family size by admitting Brunei Darussalam and Saudi Arabia as full members. I would like to join the members who have congratulated the new members.

I also recognize that the theme for the next 2 years “Bringing the marginalized to mainstream” as the most appropriate for the present circumstance in the fast globalizing world.

We had very candid and lively discussion on the agenda. The annual reports presented by Honourable Secretary-General, CPS and by Director General, CPSC gave the vivid picture of the activities of the Secretariat and that of the Staff College respectively and those reports were passed with applauds.

Similarly, the non-paper submitted on behalf of the Government of Indonesia drew attention of the delegates. There was lively and extensive discussion on the paper regarding the issues of future directions of the Colombo Plan. Distinguished delegates admired the content in the non-paper and thanked the Government of Indonesia for the non-paper. The issue has been kicked off and will be concluded once again discussed at the Council meeting to which the present 43rd CCM directed.

We also decided to convene the 44th CCM in Nepal. On behalf of the Government of Nepal, I sincerely express gratitude to the member countries for the trust they have demonstrated. I assure you all, we will meet in 2014 in Nepal.

Let me point out some of the issues I felt in the meeting if those were also in place. The achievement we made during the 43rd CCM would have been more successful. We observed that some of the member countries could not make out to be present at the meeting. Hundred percent presence may not always be possible. However, to try to make one should be the endeavour. Every effort on the part of the organizers, I am sure, were done despite some of the member countries we missed during the CCM. Even the country to which we admitted as new member warmly could not be present. Had Saudi Arabia also with us we would have rejoiced the occasion congratulating together with Brunei Darussalam.

Many dignitaries have their contributions to make this event a success. We are indebted to Honourable Dr. S H Sarundajang, Governor of North Sulawesi Province for his enlightening welcome address. He also made the entire event memorable by hosting a superb gala dinner with cultural programme which demonstrated the rich cultural heritage. We sincerely express our gratitude to Honourable Governor of North Sulawesi. Similarly, on behalf of the Secretariat and the entire delegates, I express gratitude to H.E. Ambassador Suprpto Martosetomo, Special Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Institutional Relations for his Keynote address from which he has drawn the picture of the Colombo Plan Secretariat to meet the needs of the member

countries for the 21st century. We may be failing if we do not recognize the contribution of H.E. Adam Maniku, Secretary General of the Colombo Plan. We express gratitude to H.E. Arko Hananto Budiadi, Deputy Director General for Multilateral Affairs on Socio Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing countries who chaired the 43rd CCM. I personally am obliged to him for his generosity allowing me to chair this Session.

Her Excellency Rina Soemarno, Secretary to the Director General for Multilateral Affairs and Secretary General of the CCM for chairing the initial meeting of the CCM. Her contributions to make the meeting a success in the capacity of Secretary-General of the CCM. We may be failing if we do not recognize her devotion to bring the meeting in this stage.

Distinguished delegates from different countries were entrusted to prepare the draft of the resolutions of the 43rd CCM. H.E. Ton Sinh Tanh, Ambassador of Vietnam to Sri Lanka steered the team by chairing the drafting committee. H.E. Yogesh Karan, High Commissioner of Fiji in India, Mr. A.S. Khan, Head of delegation and Director General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka; Ms. Denise Cheng, Head of delegate, Government of Singapore; Mrs. Rika Kiswardani, Alternate head of delegation of Indonesia; Mr. Adiyarto Sumardjono, Ms. Nefertiti Hindratmo, Ms. Ariestya Cahyani and Mr. Ivan Novianto all from Government of Indonesia as members of the Committee worked hard and brought out the draft report. We appreciate their hard work and indulgence to make the programme a success.

We say many individuals involved in the preparation and make the activities of the CCM smooth and convenient. In this regard, we thank Dr. Wiseto Agung for his presentation on 'Enhancing cooperation for development of small and medium enterprises through digital entrepreneurship' which demonstrated potentials of ICT in Indonesia in different economic, social and in the field of governance. We thank him for his contributions.

Last but not least let me thank all the distinguished delegates and observers who contributed a lot through intervention during the discussions and devoting patiently that assisted to make the event very successful. We all belong to a single family under the banner of Colombo Plan. We are committed to the principle and ideals of CP and ready to advance to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

With these notes, I would like to thank to all who contributed directly or indirectly for this successful conclusion of the 43rd CCM.

Thank you all.

Future Direction of the Colombo Plan (Proposal from Indonesia)

Background

- The world today has changed dramatically for the last decade. Financial crisis in many developed countries has affected the pattern of aid assistance which resulted on numbers of halted development programs and projects in many developing countries. The financial crisis was also added by severe food insufficiency, energy scarcity, climate change and environmental deprivation in many developing countries which in the end could endanger the sustainability of the future generation.
- Such situations also have impact on the ability of many countries to provide decent work for young people. As stipulated by the International Labor Organization, in 2012, close to 75 million people were out of work, 4 million more are unemployed today than in 2007 and more than 6 million others had given up looking for a job. More than 200 million young people were working but earned under US\$ 2 a day. Informal, temporary and vulnerable employment amongst young people remains pervasive. Many countries today are risking losing the trust of the young people. Social discontent grew rapidly if such situations fail to be reversed.
- In his report “Trends and progress in International Development” issued last May 2012, the UN Secretary General has stated his wariness that the Millennium Development Goals would not be met in time. However, the UN also indicates that despite the problem occurred in developed countries, some promising indicators of growing involvement by emerging countries and philanthropic organization have shown positive impact in the development scheme. The report mentioned that current development architecture is no longer suitable with the current situation and the world needs better systems that include a greater account of equitable and inclusive participation of stakeholders.
- In Asia and Pacific, the UN report indicates that although strong economic growth occurs, inequalities across countries and within countries have widened. Around 37 percent of workers still live on less than two US dollars a day. Coupled with social exclusion, this situation poses challenges to social and political stability. The region is expected to face considerable employment problems in the next 10 years, to meet the growing labor force, high unemployment levels and lack of expertise amongst young people. In this regard, the UN recommends concrete measures such as supporting small and medium enterprises, equipping the workforce, particularly young people, with skills that are required by the labor.

The Colombo Plan and its Challenges

- As part of the global and regional development communities, the Colombo Plan has proven its reputation as inter-governmental and regional organization for development partnership for the last sixty one years. Based on the concept of self-help and mutual-help, aimed at socio-economic development for its member, Colombo Plan has provided financial and technical assistance to its member and opened vast opportunities for member to improve their quality of life, in particular through its well-known human resources development programs. - Many distinguished alumni

and professionals, within the region, are graduates of Colombo Plan programs, in which they themselves have created immense efforts to make sound policy, both public and private, that enable rapid jobs creation and economic growth. However, history also stated that in the 80s and 90s, Colombo Plan had to face its worse organizational problem and was forced to take severe measures to stay on its course.

- Fierce competition among aid agencies, the withdrawal of two prominent members in 1991, the need survey and the issuance of the report of Advisory Committee of Eminent Persons in 2009 and Colombo Plan Vision 2025 in 2007, have shown the ability of this organization to identify its potentials while learning and adapting to the changing global environment. However, in current perspective, the vision fails to put the Colombo Plan within the realm of international development cooperation. The vision document has successfully served as guidance for the organization to take necessary actions in revitalizing itself. Yet, it does not mention on where the Colombo Plan should be in the context of international development cooperation and whether it will continue to act as a “development broker” between the North and the South. A vision should also state how other partners will address them. Does using the word “Plan” still reflects the current situation? In Indonesia’s perspective, the term “Plan” should have been changed since the 80s since it does not reflect the recent development on the North-South and South-South cooperation mechanism.

Recommendation for the Future

- The name of Colombo Plan is proposed to be changed with the Colombo Partnership for Development Cooperation to better reflect the current and future relationship among member countries. Partnership shows equality, accountability and inclusivity among member countries.
- Changing the name into partnership will also increase the standing and hopefully the leverage of this organization with international development community. Indonesia noted that Colombo Plan has not been part or active in the Development Cooperation Forum of the UN ECOSOC which is considered to be misfortune. It is foreseeable that the change of name could also influence the level of participation of this organization in the global development forums whilst creating a wider opportunities to gain third parties funding for its programmes.
- Thus, the Colombo Partnership for Development Cooperation should maintain the Colombo Plan comparative advantage, which is human resources development through PPA/PPSD/DAP or LTSP. However, as part of CP future revitalization process, Indonesia is proposing to member countries to improve the approach by followings:
 - a. The scope of programs and trainings of the Colombo Plan must be widened as to cover “direct empowerment”, as complementary to the existing “public official trainings” method.
 - b. Inclusivity must be harnessed within this cooperation. Therefore additional target beneficiaries of the Colombo Plan should include youth, women and participation of non-executive stakeholders such as private sectors, philanthropic organizations and parliament in its activities.

c. This organization should re-focus its works and programs into thematic clusters of activities. One thematic activity of the Colombo Plan that could support SMEs development and particularly the youth is Digital Entrepreneurship. It is expected that by doing so, Colombo Plan could contribute effectively to develop the current technological apparatus which enable the shifting of development cooperation architecture.

- To better overview activities and programs, a committee is to be set up within the secretariat to do monitoring and evaluation purpose. This unit is proposed to report their activities to the Consultative Committee Meeting (CCM) and Council. This committee will include 5 (five) representative from member countries served in Council plus 4 (four) from Secretariat and will serve over the period of two years terms which can be extended. The term of reference for this committee will be prepared by the Secretariat and should get consent by the Council.
- “Bringing Marginalized into the Mainstream” will start when we consent with changes. Target and impact should be cleared, inclusive and measurable. If we can agree to change the name, then the follow-up could require an independent team who can evaluate and analyze not only stories but data that can be used to better the organization. Only by then, member countries could support CP wholeheartedly.

43rd Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting
Manado, 11 October 2012



**Enhancing Technical Cooperation
for the Development of
Small Medium Enterprises
through
Digital Entrepreneurship**

Dr. Wiseto Agung
PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia



Agenda



- Interesting Facts of:
 - ICT impact, SME, Indonesia, Digital Entrepreneurship
- Telkom Indonesia Initiatives:
 - SMEs Digital Solution
 - Indigo & Bandung Digital Valley

3

ICT impacts



- **10%** penetration of **telephones** or the presence of **mobile** phones will increase the **GDP** by **0.7%**
- for every **10%** increase in **high-speed Internet** connections within a country, there is a corresponding increase in average **economic growth** of **1.21 to 1.38%**
- In Latin America, increasing **broadband** penetration **5.5% to 7.7%** would generate estimated **378,000** new jobs

Sources:
- ITU and <http://www.sundayobserver.lk/2012/10/07/tea02.asp>
- World Bank, 2009 and <http://www.globeandmail.com/story/275338/scitech/technology/call-center-leader-phil-ranks-101st-in-broadband-access>
- APT Development Forum-9, 2012



4

Internet & SMEs



- Survey of more than 4,800 SMEs in 12 countries showed that on average, **companies using Internet** with a high intensity **grow twice** as quickly as low-Web-intensity companies, **export twice** as much as they do, and create more than **twice** as many **jobs**.



Source: McKinsey: Internet Matters, Essays in Digital Transformation, 2012

5

Indonesia Today



- 259 million population
- 117 million productive age
- 16th largest economy in the world
- \$0.5 trillion market opportunity in consumer services, agriculture and fisheries, resources, and education



Sources:
- BPS, 2010
- McKinsey Global Institute: The archipelago economy: Unleashing Indonesia's potential, 2012

6

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises - Indonesia



- 51.3 million MSMEs (99.91% of business units)
- 90.9 million workers (97.1% of Indonesian workers)
- Contributing 55,6% of GDP



Source: <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/breaking-news/ekonomi/11/01/26/160705-kontribusi-unik-dalam-perekonomian-sgrifikan>

7

Indonesia is also "obsessed" about mobile and Social Media & Internet

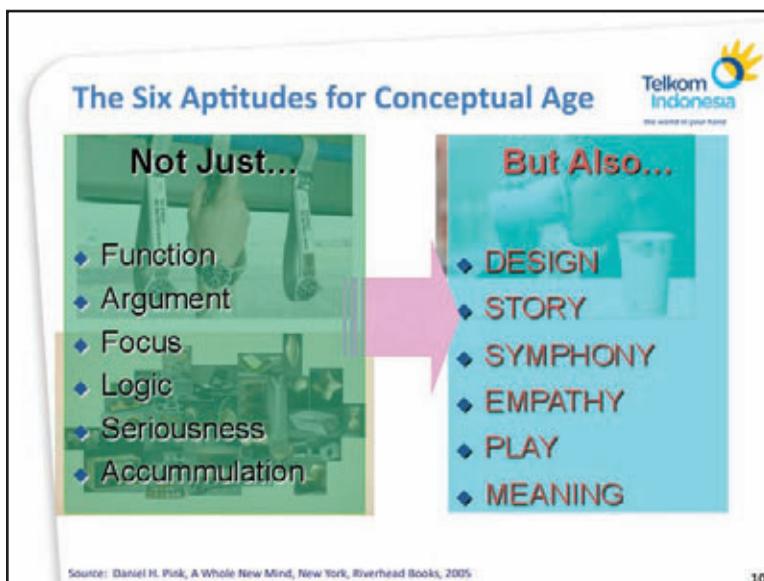
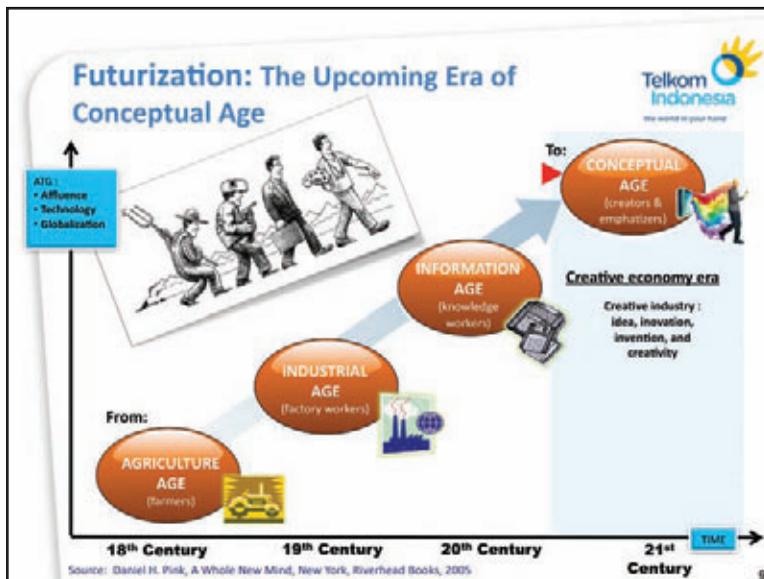


- Mobile users: 220 million in 2011
- Internet users: 55 million in 2011 (45 million in 2010)
- 100% increase of online trade in 2011 compared to last year (1/3 of transactions made through e-payment service with text message and Internet banking)
- #4 Country  users (49 million, 20% of population)
- #5 Country  users (19 million)

Sources:

- <http://www.mobileready.com/news/2012-01-26.html>
- <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/10/28/internet-users-indonesia-reaches-55-million-people.html>
- <http://www.socialbakers.com/facebook-statistics/>
- <http://venturebeat.com/publications/2012-01-14-brazil-becomes-2nd-country-on-twitter-superseed-japan>

8



Interesting case

Telkom Indonesia
the world is your hand

- Snack, crisps
- Crisps with “hot levels”
- Social Media
- Community
- Sold by “Generals”
- Rp. 4 billions revenue / month (US \$ 421,000)





Sources:

- <http://bandungreview.com/id/articles/index/detail/node/ma-icich-snack-paling-hot-dari-bandung-373>
- <http://life.viva.co.id/news/read/232316-mimpi-saya-banjar-republik-maicich>

11

Creative Industry sub-sectors

Telkom Indonesia
the world is your hand

Advertising	Live & recorded music
Architecture	Performing art & entertainments
Crafts, design furniture	TV, radio & internet broadcasting
Fashion clothing	Visual arts & antiques
Film & video production	Writing & publishing
Graphic design	Computer games

12



Products / Solutions for SME



- Based on Cloud Computing – SaaS (Software as a Service)
- Solution for various SME businesses



☑-Akademik
Higher Education



☑-Hotel



☑-Travel



☑-Radio



☑-Kooperasi
Credit Union/ Cooperative



☑-Bengkel
Car Workshop



☑-Kefurahan
Village Administration



☑-Puskesmas
Clinic / Surgery



☑-Sekolah
Schools

Source: <http://smartharis.co.id/>

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Fellowship & Venture



Telkom
Indonesia
the world at your hand

- Since 2009, there are more than 1000 teams participated, where 43 fellowships and 10 ventures were awarded
























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http://indigofellowship.com/



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Indonesia
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HOME TOUR NEWS BLOG CREATIONS ABOUT US FAQ CONTACT US



AJANG KOMPETISI KARYA KREATIF TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

BERITA TERBARU

Hasil Seleksi Abstrak untuk Kategori Comic Animation Social Game
Thu, 04 Oct 2012
Berikut adalah hasil seleksi abstrak untuk Kategori Comic, Animation, Social Game yang bisa untuk maju dalam tahap selanjutnya...

Hasil Seleksi Abstrak untuk Kategori Application & Content for Tourism Health Education
Thu, 04 Oct 2012
Berikut adalah hasil seleksi abstrak untuk Kategori Application & Content for Tourism, Health, Education...

Hasil Seleksi Abstrak untuk Kategori Short Movie & Video Clip
Thu, 04 Oct 2012
Berikut adalah hasil seleksi abstrak untuk Kategori Short Movie & Video Clip yang bisa untuk maju ke...

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Indigo Fellowship

Indigo Fellowship

Indigo Fellowship

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Telkom Indonesia
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Vision & Mission

- **Building National ICT Competitiveness through Collaborative Innovation**



Supporting the development of IME content & applications as well as building national ICT industry competitiveness



Technical & business advocacy in developing content & applications which are useful for the community



Supporting & facilitate VC and assisting the product commercialization



Providing excellent innovation ecosystem for the ICT industry players

21

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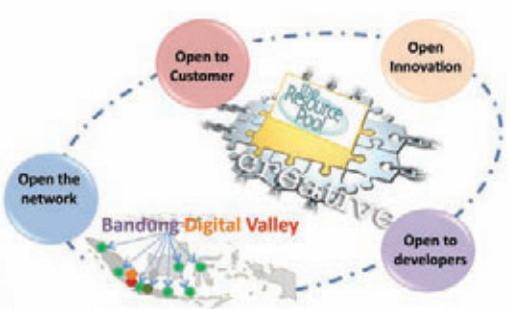
Positioning

Open to Customer

Open Innovation

Open the network

Open to developers



Bandung Digital Valley

HUB

- Developing creative cells in many places
- As a hub for connecting creative cells & communities
- Connecting Venture Capitals with developers
- Providing supporting facilities for development & commercialization

Resource Pool

- Competence developed from the community
- Funding from internal & external
- Advocacy (business skill & commercially viable product)
- Local apps ready commercialized

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Target: Members & Partners (3 years) 

-  600 developers
-  60 local companies
-  45 universities
-  15 global partners

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Current BDV Members & Tenants 

- 650 Members
- 48 Startup companies
- 18 Tenants

<p>Business Solution</p> 	<p>Educational Content & Application</p> 
<p>Portal & Commerce</p> 	<p>Games & Animation</p> 

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Community Development



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Road Show

- University
- Incubation center
- Start up company

On line & Off line Thematic Forum

- Training (Technical & Motivation)
- Seminar, Workshop
- Competition/ Award

Technology/platform

- Platform
- Tools/SDK



25

BDV Academy & Forum

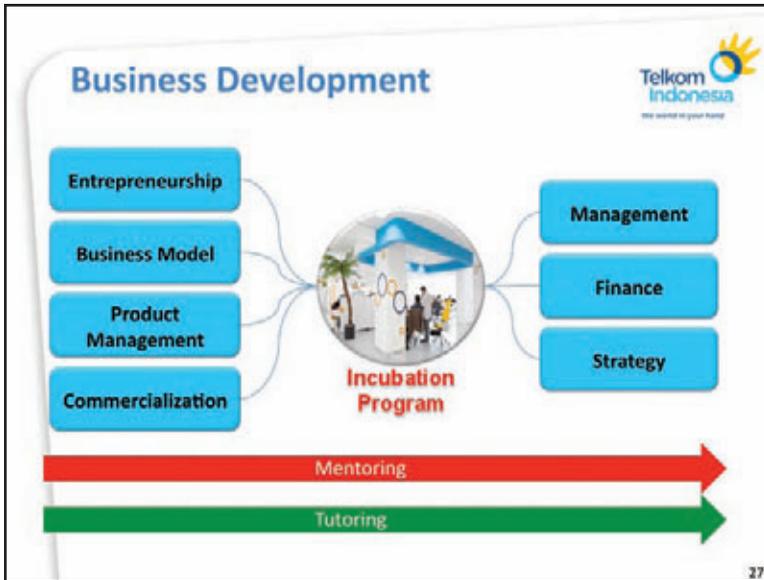


Telkom
Indonesia
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2012 BDV Academic Schedule	Month
Service Creation Awareness on IMS, IPv6, Juniper for Developer	1
SparxUp FOWAB Conference collaboration with FOWAB & Merah Cipta Media	2
BDV - Microsoft Techday	3
Vendor & Developer Forum	4
Workshop/ Seminar	6
Service Creation Developer Forum	7
Software Developer Forum	7
Creative & Design Forum	9
Content Creative Forum	10
Game Developer Forum	11
Mobile Developer Forum	11
Service Creation Forum	12
Vendor & Developer Forum	12
Service Creation Forum	12
Vendor & Developer Forum	12

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BDV Partnership Scheme

BDV's Benefit	Partners	Partners' Benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed Software, Platform & Infrastructure 	ICT Vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product & Technology update to Community
	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Alignment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubation Fund 	International Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Alignment
	Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR Initiatives
	State-Owned Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR Initiatives
	Telkom Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product Linkage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Partner for Joint Incubation Program 	Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for Local Community Incubation





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