



The Colombo Plan Secretariat

**Annual Report
2011/2012**

Introduction

The Colombo Plan turned 61 years. During its noble march to achieve cooperative economic and social development for the Asia and the Pacific region, the organization achieved many significant milestones and faced challenges to embrace prosperity together. Since its day of establishment, and as per the mandate, the organization has been supporting member countries to achieve economic and social prosperity through a myriad number of initiatives.

Our 2011-2012 Annual Report provides an overview of our continuous progress towards achieving prosperity in conjunction with our member community and donors and our shared bold future vision to stay relevant and continue assistance in achieving the new millennium development goals and challenges. The report further demonstrates progress in implementing our active programs, new initiatives, administrative reforms and most importantly a brief on our revitalization plan.

Working tirelessly with communities and beneficiaries would not have ensured solution to myriad number of challenges and problems of its own that has been accumulated in the course of many years. The Secretariat under the guidance of the new Secretary General initiated number of administrative reforms to overcome such challenges and standardise many financial, administrative and program implementation procedures to deliver high level of services to member countries and donors.

The year ended paid special attention to an integrated approach and good quality of implementation of governance practices to bring professional standards to suit an internationally recognized organization and highly professional partner organizations and donor agencies. This was materialized through the belief of collaborating with professionals and recruiting professionally experienced and qualified staff where the positive results were acknowledged by donors and member communities.

In addition to this, the Colombo Plan continued to play an important role in the overall relationship between donor communities, member countries and beneficiaries by organising or supporting a range of meetings, discussions and workshops through the year.

The Annual report also demonstrates briefly the revitalization strategies for the Colombo Plan to stay relevant and transform itself to a sustainable and vibrant organization to achieve its humble

determination of becoming one of the most embraced organizations of planning prosperity together.

The Colombo plan like to thank all members, collaborating partners and donors for their continuing support to bring prosperity together in its multi faceted form and better meet the needs of the communities in the new millennium.

Chapter 1

The Consultative Committee

The Republic of Indonesia graciously offered to host the 43rd CCM in Indonesia in 2012 during the 42nd Consultative Committee Meeting held in India in 2010, The Republic of Indonesia began preliminary preparations to host the 43rd Meeting with the establishment of the National Organizing Committee with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Secretariat and other relevant internal departments.

Following arrangements had already been put in place:

Venue

The Republic of Indonesia has decided to host the 43rd CCM in Manado, Indonesia.

Dates

10 - 12 October 2012.

Chairman

The Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia has been identified as the Chairman for the 43rd CCM.

43rd CCM Agenda

Many issues of significance to the Colombo Plan have been placed on the agenda for the CCM. In addition to regular issues, important matters such as Strategic Future Directions for the Colombo Plan to be relevant to the 21st Century together with amendments to the Constitution will also be discussed during the upcoming CCM.

Observers

The following non-member governments, regional and international organizations will be invited to attend the 43rd CCM:

Regional non-member governments

Cambodia

China

Non-regional non-member governments

Canada

Egypt

European Union

France

Germany

Italy

Kuwait

Netherlands

Norway

Qatar

Russia

South Africa

Sweden

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

Regional Organizations

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

South-East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)

Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IORAC)

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

International Organizations

Commonwealth Secretariat

OPEC Fund for International Development

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The World Bank

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

Chapter 2

The Council

The Council consists of all members of the Colombo Plan and convenes its quarterly meetings in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Council, while furthering the purposes of the Colombo Plan assists in the smooth implementation of decisions of the Consultative Committee.

The Council President is elected from among member countries on an alphabetical rotational basis for a period of one year. At the 275th Session of the Council on 28 November 2011, H.E. Mahbub uz Zaman, High Commissioner of the Republic of Bangladesh was elected as the 65th President of the Council. He chaired the 276th session on 25 April 2012 and the meetings of the Standing Committee Meetings on Administrative and Financial Matters.

Standing Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters

At its 275th session, the Council decided that its Standing Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters for 2011/2012 should comprise the following countries: Bangladesh (Chairman); Australia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and USA.

Major Decisions of the Council

Selection of Mr. Adam Maniku from the Maldives as the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

Selection of Mr. Antonius Riva Setiawan from Indonesia as the Director of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme.

Endorsement of the proposed amendment to the Chapter III-Membership Article 2(a) of the Constitution.

Granting of provisional membership to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, increasing the total membership of the Colombo Plan from 26 to 27.

The following new representatives were welcomed to the Council during 2011/2012: H.E. Azmi Zainuddin, High Commissioner of Malaysia; H.E. Mohammad Nabi Hassani Pour, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran; H.E. Yogesh J. Karan, High Commissioner of Fiji; Mr. Hideaki Ishizuka, Deputy

Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan; Mr. Narong Yudhakajumthorn, Minister Counsellor, Royal Thai Embassy; Ms. Venessa Hegarty, Second Secretary, High Commission of Australia; Mr. Sabrullah Khan, Director-General (Economic Affairs), Ministry of External Affairs, Sri Lanka; Mr. Hassan Adam, First Secretary, High Commission of the Maldives; Mr. Charles K. Fouts, Economic Officer, Embassy of the United States of America; H.E. Mr. Adam Maniku, Secretary-General and Mr. Antonius Riva Setiawan, Director, Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

The Council also expressed its appreciation for the services rendered by the following who had left Sri Lanka on completion of their tenure of office: H.E Mahmoud Rahimi Gorji, Ambassador of IR of Iran, Dr. Alireza Eghlim, First Secretary, Embassy of the IR of Iran; H.E. Kathy Klugman, High Commissioner; Mr. Mark Bailey, Counsellor and Ms. Melissa Kamp, Second Secretary of the High Commission of Australia; Mr. Kenneth A. Kero-Mentz, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America; Mr. Mohd Ghopran bin Hamzah, Director/PPA and Mr. Mohd Sazali bin Zin, Director/PPSD of the Colombo Plan Secretariat; H.E. Djafar Hussein, Ambassador of Indonesia; Ms. Vanessa Hegarty, Second Secretary, High commission of Australia.

Chapter 3

The Secretariat

During the year under review, the Secretariat celebrated another significant milestone in the history of the Colombo Plan, the Diamond Jubilee with several remarkable events. Highlights of the events organized to mark the 60th anniversary were:

- Launching of the 60th anniversary commemorative stamp and first day cover
- Special lecture on the International Economic Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Region: Progress, Challenges and Perspectives.
- An international seminar on South-South Cooperation: Strategic Directions for Continuing Relevance.
- A tree planting ceremony
- Renaming of the Colombo Marine Drive as the “Colombo Plan Road”.
- Printing of special commemorative publications
- International Photography Competition
- A cocktail reception and an International Bazaar

Among the other significant events of the Secretariat was the change over in the leadership. H.E. Mr. Adam Maniku, on 15 August 2011 assumed duties as the 21st Head of the Colombo Plan Secretariat and he is the first Maldivian to hold the position of the Secretary-General of this esteemed organization, since its inception in 1951. He is a highly accomplished policy maker and has over thirty years of experience both nationally and internationally in the areas of finance, banking, poverty alleviation and transport systems.

In order to be relevant and deal with the challenges of the 21 century, the Secretariat, under the guidance of the new Secretary-General has initiated the process of re-strategizing and realignment of its programme focus to be more result oriented and relevant to the demand of the member countries. Along with this, with the objective to modernize and make delivery of services from the Colombo Plan to member countries more productive, several administrative and financial reforms were put in place. The Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for both administration and programme implementation has been developed. During the year, the Secretariat also exercised a salary standardization, which was resulted in reducing the salary anomalies in the staff positions and enable the recruitment of professional and qualified staff in future.

Efforts have been made to acquire either a plot of land or a building from the Government of Sri Lanka for a permanent CPS office. In this regard, several communications were exchanged with the External Resources Department and discussions are being held with relevant officials.

During the period under review, the United States of America was the principal voluntary contributor towards programme activities. Several other member countries also provided voluntary contributions, details of which are provided in the respective chapters.

With the intention of strengthening relationship, cooperation and networking, the Secretary-General visited few member/non-member countries such as Afghanistan, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Morocco and United Arab Emirates.

Comparison of programme activities for FY 2010/2011 & 2011/2012

Programme	2010/2011		2011/2012	
	No. of activities	No. of beneficiaries	No. of activities	No. of beneficiaries
PPSD	12	153	16	225
PPA/E	17	186	17	191
LTSP	3	13	1	4
DAP & ACCE	28	Mosque based 709,165 Other projects 202,805	44	Mosque based 1,762,253 Other project 109,654
Total	60	912,322	78	1,872,327
Note : 2010 16 mosques in 15 provinces			Note:2011 26 mosques in 24 provinces	

Details of these activities are given in respective chapters.

Management Staff

Secretary-General	Mr. Adam Maniku (Maldives)
Director, Drug Advisory Programme	Mr. Riva Setiawan (Indonesia)
Project Director, ACCE	Mr. Tay Bian How (Malaysia)
Advisor (PPA & PPSD)	Mr. Jinasiri Dadallage (Sri Lanka)
Chief Administrative Officer	Mr. Eranda Kotelawala (Sri Lanka)

Chapter 4

Programme for Public Administration/ Environment

Overview

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

The Programme for Environment was established in October 2005 with funding from the Royal Thai Government for a 3-year period, from 2005 - 2007. The programme offers short-term training courses, which covers a wide variety of subjects such as climate change, environment planning, air pollution management and industrial ecology. Subsequently, this programme was merged with PPA in 2007 and this programme was renamed as the Programme for Public Administration and Environment (PPA/ Env.).

The PPA/ Env. has established good partnerships with centers of excellence and agencies in member countries as well as intergovernmental organizations to deliver relevant and up-to-date training programmes on relevant critical issues of development and management. PPA/ Env. targeted participants are middle level to senior level public officials, many of whom hold key positions in both public and private sectors in their respective countries. Since 1995 until now, PPA/Env. has trained more than 1990 beneficiaries from developing Colombo Plan member countries.

Training Partners

In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, the PPA/ Env. established strong partnership with several centres of excellence and agencies as well as intergovernmental organizations to conduct relevance training programmes which meets with training needs of the member countries.

During 2011/2012, to anticipate its lack of funding to promote its programmes and to respond need of Colombo Plan member countries, the PPA/E has always endeavoured to explore the possibilities and opportunity in expanding its partnership with new training partners, especially in advanced

member countries. With regard to those, PPA/E has signed MOU's with several higher learning institutes and training institutions in member countries. There were 18 training programmes implemented in 2011/2012, which were supported by APO (Asian Productivity Organization) 1, India (2), Indonesia (2), Malaysia (7), Pakistan (1), Singapore (2), and Thailand (3). Training partners for the fiscal year 2011/2012 included:

No	Country	Training Institution	Courses / Area of Expertise
1.	Malaysia	Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics SEAMO-RECSAM Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) Institute for Health Management (IHM)	Short-term courses on: Economic planning, Strategic Management, Integrated Urban Planning & Management and Leadership and Organizational Management Short-term course on Professional Development Programme for Science & Mathematics Educators. Short-term course on Crisis Management. Short-term course on HIV/AIDS management
2.	Thailand	Mahidol University, Bangkok	Short-term courses on industrial ecology and environment, Natural Disaster Management and Life Cycle Impact Assessment
3.	Singapore	Civil Service College, Singapore Nanyang Technological University	Short-term course on Public Governance & Administration. Short-term course on Climate Change, Energy and Environment
4.	India	Indian Veterinary Research Institute Environment Protection Training and Research Institute	Short-term course on Gene Based Techniques for Research in Biotechnology. Short-term course on Bio-Medical Waste Management
5.	Pakistan	National Institute of Banking and Finance	Short-term courses on International Central Banking Course.
6	Indonesia	State Secretariat and Center for International Training and Collaboration – National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)	Short courses on: Empowering Women through Social, Economic and Cultural Intervention and Disaster Management

7	Japan	APO (Asian Productivity Organization)	Short course on: Risk Management in Agricultural and Rural Finance
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Activities

Programme for Public Administration/Environment

For the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011/2012, the PPA/E continued its collaboration with partners like, Asian Productivity Organization, Indian Millennium Fund, Government of Indonesia, Malaysian Technical Co-operation Programme (MTCP), Pakistan Technical Cooperation, Singapore Technical Assistance Directorate and also Thailand International Co-operation Agency (TICA). During the year, the PPA/E programme organized 18 joint training courses with its partners in India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand.

No	Training Programme	No of Participants
1	Training Course on Integrated Economic Planning and Management, 30 June – 22 July 2011, INTAN, Malaysia	10
2	Training Course on Industrial Ecology and Environment, 4 – 22 July 2011, Mahidol University, Thailand	14
3	Training Course on Empowering Women through the Economic, Social and Cultural Intervention, 18 – 23 July 2011, BKKN, Indonesia	10
4	Training Course on Public Governance & Administration, 5 – 9 September 2011, CSC, Singapore	20
5	Training Course on Strategic Management, 3 – 7 October 2011, INTAN, Malaysia	8
6	Training of Trainers Professional Programme for Secondary Science and Mathematics Education, 19 September – 7 October 2011, SEAMEO RECSAM, Malaysia	23
7	Training Course on Integrated Urban Planning and Management, 10 – 14 October 2011, INTAN, Malaysia	10
8	Workshop on Risk Management in Agricultural and Rural Finance, 24 – 28 October 2011, By APO, Indonesia	10
9	Training Course on Disaster Management, 25 – 29 Oct 2011, Indonesia	7
10	Training Course on Bio-Medical Waste Management, 5 – 17 December 2011, EPT&RI, India	12
11	Training Course on 43 rd International Central Banking Course, 9 January – 3 February 2012, NIBF, Pakistan	5
12	Training Course on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, 13 – 17 February 2012, Nanyang University, Singapore	13
13	Training Course on Gene-Based Techniques for Research in Biotechnology, 20 February – 11 March 2012, IVRI, India	12
14	Training Course on Natural Disaster Management, 28 May – 15 June 2012, Mahidol University, Thailand	13

15	Training Course on Crisis Management, 4 – 22 June 2012, IDFR, Malaysia	7
16	Training Course on Leadership and Organizational Management, 21 June – 13 July 2012, INTAN, Malaysia	3
17	Training Course for Life Cycle Impact Assessment for Environment Management, 25 June – 13 July 2012, Mahidol University, Thailand	13
		190

Funding

Although PPA/E was still faced by limited fund, there was strong and committed joint organization and cost sharing from several member countries, which provide the local training costs and facilities. During the period under review, there were voluntary contributions from Indonesia with the amount of USD 25,000.00. The continuation of these programmes was made possible with the utilization of savings of the CPS. Nevertheless, the CPS continues to actively source new funds to sustain the PPA/E.

Staff

PPA was staffed by a Director, seconded by the Government of Malaysia till end of October 2011. Since then programme is handle by a programme officer.

Chapter 5

The Long-term Scholarship Programme

Overview

The Long-Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) was a hallmark of the Colombo Plan during its early years until 1989. On the recommendations of the 38th Consultative Committee Meeting held in Colombo in 2001, the LTSP was re-established in 2004 as an important contribution of the Colombo Plan for the benefit of member countries. Recently, the LTSP is also made as a part of PPA/Env. Due to the needs of member countries, it was offered again in 2005 to provide opportunities for suitable candidates from member countries to be provided with opportunities to pursue Master Degrees in prestigious universities in Korea, Malaysia and Thailand in a wide variety of subjects.

Post-graduate scholarships are offered by the government of Malaysia at the Institute of Diplomacy & Foreign Relations (IDFR), University of Science Malaysia (USM), University Putra Malaysia (UPM) and International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM). Republic of Korea offers scholarships to study at the KDI School of Public Policy and Management in Korea.

Areas of study cover a wide spectrum of subjects from Social Sciences, Environmental, Diplomacy and International Relations and Public Policy. In total, Colombo Plan offers 17 scholarships during the fiscal year 2011/ 2012 to the member countries. From 2005 until June 2012, the Colombo Plan had sponsored 97 scholars in various fields under the LTSP.

Training Partners

The Colombo Plan is partnering several universities and institutions of higher learning to implement the LTSP. During the fiscal year 2010/ 2011, the Colombo Plan partner institutions are University of Science Malaysia (USM), Institute of Diplomacy & Foreign Relations (IDFR), and Korean Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management.

During the year, the Colombo Plan awarded 4 scholarships. Three scholarships were offered in the Masters in Public Policy under the KDI School in Korea and one scholarship was offered in Masters in Public Administration under the University of Sains Malaysia.

Funding/ Cost-sharing

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

Chapter 6

Programme for Private Sector Development

Overview

The Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD) established in 1995, aims at promoting economic growth of a country while reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of people. The main role of the PPSD is to promote a business friendly environment through the building up of capacity of those relevant government officers who are responsible to put in place supporting institutions, laws and policies as well as regulations, which affect the private sector.

As an integrated approach, PPSD also encourage the involvement of the private sector and the National Chamber of Commerce in its programmes, as resource persons and participants, since this has in the past, added value to the programmes. The scope of the PPSD programmes include entrepreneurship development, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) promotion, industrial promotion, productivity improvement, finance and international trade and World Trade issues.

Collaborating Partners

For the year under review PPSD collaborated with the India Millennium Fund, Korea Technical Co-operation Programme, Technical Co-operation Directorate, Singapore and the Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme, to implement the training programmes. In addition to these, PPSD implemented training programmes in collaboration with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), SME Corp, Malaysia and the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Co-operation (NAM CSSTC).

Programme Activities

For the year 2011 / 2012, PPSD implemented 16 training programmes, in the areas of entrepreneurship development for women, Blue Ocean Strategy, industrial development, SMEs promotion, trade and World Trade Organisation (WTO), finance and productivity enhancement. A total of 230 officials from the Government, Semi-government, Chambers of Commerce and the private sector participated in the training programmes.

PPSD in collaboration with the Government of India implemented for the first time the Training Programme on Small Business Planning and Promotion, 3-28 October 2011. Continuing the Secretariat's implementation of the training programme on Entrepreneurship Development using the Blue Ocean Strategy, PPSD successfully organized the fourth consecutive programme in Colombo, Sri Lanka in conjunction with the 60th Anniversary of the Colombo Plan on 1-8 July 2011.

No	Training Programme	No of Participants
1	Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development using the Blue Ocean Strategy, Sri Lanka, 1-8 July 2011	22
2	Training Programme on Industrial Development and SMEs, Republic of Korea, 7-22 July 2011	13
3	Workshop for Women on Management of Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises, Indonesia, 18-23 July 2011	21
4	Training Programme on Community-based Micro Finance, Indonesia, 19-24 September 2011	14
5	Training Programme on International Trade and WTO, Republic of Korea, 22 September-8 October 2011	14
6	Training Programme on Enabling Private Sector Growth and Attracting Foreign Direct Investment, Singapore, 10-19 October 2011	22
7	Training Programme on Internationalisation of SMEs: Malaysia Experience, Malaysia, 31 October-4 November 2011	15
8	Training Programme on Regional Perspective of Developed and Developing Countries Co-operation on SMEs Competitiveness, Marketing and Partnership, 14-25 November 2011	15
9	Training Programme on Trade Promotion, Republic of Korea, 27 November-10 December 2011	14
10	Training Programme on Small Business Planning and Promotion, India, 28 November-23 December 2011	10
11	Workshop on Promotion and Marketing of Items Produced in Rural Communities under One-Village-One-Product Movement, Thailand, 16-20 January 2012	17
12	42 nd International Commercial Banking Course, Pakistan, 20 February-16 March 2012	3

13	Training of Trainers on Entrepreneurship Development for Women Trainers and Motivators, India, 27 February-16 March 2012	14
14	Training Programme on International Trade and WTO, Republic of Korea, 15-31 March 2012	14
15	Training Programme on Trade Promotion, Republic of Korea, 10-26 May 2012	14
16	Training Course for Entrepreneurship Development for Rural Women, Indonesia, 21-27 May 2012	11
Total		225

Funding

The PPSD appreciates the full scholarships received from the India Millennium Fund and Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme and the collaborations from the Asian Productivity Organisation, Korea International Co-operation Agency, SME Corporation Malaysia and Singapore Technical Co-operation Directorate. Due to the limitations of voluntary funding, the PPSD had to utilise the savings of the Secretariat to continue with its programme activities.

Staff

PPSD is staffed by a Programme Officer since the Director from Malaysia returned to his country on 31 December 2011.

Chapter 7

Drug Advisory Programme

1. Global Context

There has been no significant change in the global status quo regarding the use, production and health consequences of illicit drugs. Global illicit drug users remained stable in the five years up to and including 2010, at between 3.4- 6.6 per cent of the global population (persons aged 15-64). 10-13 per cent of the drug users continued to be problem users with drug dependence and/or drug-use disorders. HIV prevalence rate among the drug injecting users is about 20 percent, hepatitis C is about 46.7 per cent and hepatitis B is about 14.6 per cent. This adds to the global burden of disease and approximately 1 in every 100 deaths among adults is attributed to illicit drug use.

Against the backdrop of rapid socioeconomic transition in a number of countries, number of emerging trends on illicit drug used can be observed with are significant and alarming. Although established drug markets shows signs of stabilization, demographic trends suggest that the total number of drug users in developing countries increase significantly, owing to higher population growth and rapid rate of urbanization. Younger population especially young males living in urban environments are increasingly becoming vulnerable to illicit drug use. Expanding range of psychoactive substances aggravate the situation. There is also exponential growth in the population affected by legal psychoactive substances such as tobacco, alcohol and khat. For an instance, annual prevalence of use of alcohol is 42 per cent, which is eight times higher than the annual prevalence of illicit drug use (5 per cent). There is also a pronounced gender gap in relation to illicit drug consumption, with prevalence rates females significantly lower than among males in nearly all countries for which solid sex-disaggregated data are available. It has also been projected that the gender gap may start closing, as developing countries are likely to experience higher levels of female drug use in the wake of disappearing socio-cultural barriers and increasing gender equality.

2. Overview

During the financial year 2011/2012 (July 2011 – June 2012), CPDAP continued to implements 7 long-term programmes that were on going from the previous year. In addition, several new long-term programmes were also initiated in 2012. These, inter-alia, include the International Journal of Prevention and Treatment of Substance Used Disorders that advances scientific literature through a

broad global network of scholars and researchers. CPDAP also implemented 10 short-term programmes that benefitted 934 beneficiaries during this period.

Afghanistan, being identified as the country to produce more than 90% of the world poppy production, is still the main beneficiary of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme. It supports to treatment care facilities for drug dependants in Afghanistan, Mosque base prevention and aftercare, Preventive Drug Education in schools, Counter narcotic Public Information Campaign, shelter facilities for women and girl victims of violence, Drug prevention Mobile Exhibition and Three Drug-use prevalence studies.

In the first half of 2012, CPDAP engaged in reforming administrative system to strengthen the institutional framework to deliver effective and efficient services. In February 2012, a consolidation meeting was held to orient the field office staff in the Colombo Plan office in Kabul on the standard operating procedures. 11-member delegation comprised of Programme Coordinators, Administrative and Finance Coordinators from the Colombo Plan Kabul Office were brought into Colombo, Sri Lanka for a one-week meeting that commenced on 15 February 2012. This meeting also provided a forum to finalised the annual work plan for the Afghanistan initiatives. Among other activities were the development monitoring and evaluation tools and guidelines to ensure effective implementation of programmes and measure the outcomes and impacts that enable formulation of evidence-based programmes/projects and influence policy decisions. Several databases were also developed to systematically record the grass-root level progress and statistics. Programme management performance indicators were also established to instruct the Programme Officers.

Apart from Afghanistan initiative, CPDAP conducted several other regional programmes. That includes the outreach and Drop in Centers programme to provide treatment and rehabilitation facilities to addicted persons in marginalized communities in 8 centers in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines and Maldives. This programme finished the project in November 2011. In March 2012, CPDAP conducted a survey to expand the project and started supporting 13 centers in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Bhutan from this year.

The CPDAP also expanded geographically in 2012 by participating in number of initiatives in Africa. The CPDAP attended the fourth Ministerial Follow up Meeting of Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) in Marrakesh, Morocco in 5-6 May 2012. TICAD provides a framework of cooperation for Asia and the Pacific to fight against trans-boundary development challenges, illicit

drug being one of the major sources of conflict, insecurity and socio-economic retrogression. Follow-up discussions were held at the Embassy of Japan in Colombo. The CPDAP collaborates with the African Union to implement the intra-continental initiatives. As the first activity of this new partnership, the CPDAP supported the AU in finalizing Plan of Action for Drug Control and Crime Prevention for Africa. This has been a significant achievement under South-South Cooperation and CPDAP expects to mobilize resources for number of innovative initiative under this new partnership.

The CPDAP intensified its programme activities in Afghanistan in 2012, by adding number of new initiatives such as vocational training for recovering addicts and research on drug prevalence among children, mobile exhibition on drug prevention and increased level of support to improve treatment facilities at village level.

CPDAP Regional Programme

3rd International Conference of Islamic Scholars and Faith-based Organization in Drug Demand Reduction, Mombasa Kenya from 18 – 21 July 2011

The 3rd International Conference of Islamic Scholars and Faith-based Organizations in Drug Demand Reduction (ICIS) was held at Mombasa, Kenya from 18 - 21 July 2011. The programme was organized by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), in collaboration with the Embassy of the United States, Kenya, the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Authority (NACADA) and Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), Kenya, with the funding from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State and local assistance by the U.S. Embassy, Nairobi.

180 participants from 16 countries namely Albania, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Kingdom and USA participated in the conference and vowed to work together for drug demand reduction in the region. The conference ended with a Mombasa Declaration to intensify faith-based strategies in drug demand reduction with emphasis on community based approaches.

The programme was designed to be informative and interactive while providing opportunities for the dissemination of knowledge and the enhancement of skills of participants. The Conference had four plenary sessions, four workshops, field trips and the Mombasa declaration. Speakers and

moderators for the various plenary sessions and workshops were selected from among those with the necessary competence, skill and experience. The field trips were conducted to give a practical exposure to the drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation efforts by the Kenya Government and NGO sector. The Mombasa Declaration underlined the commitment of the Islamic scholars and religious leaders in addressing the drug problems, particularly from an Islamic perspective.

8th Regional Training Course on Precursor and Chemical Control for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers in Bangkok Thailand from 22- 28 August 2011

The Colombo Plan in collaboration with Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Thailand continue to build the capacity of Law Enforcement Officer by organized the 8th Regional Training Course on Precursor and Chemical Control for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers in Bangkok Thailand from 22- 28 August 2011. The training provided the participants with knowledge on an overview of illicit traffic of precursors and essential chemicals in Asia, notably in Southeast Asia, South Asia and China, as well as investigation techniques and methods to conduct precursor chemical control operations. Participants also got an opportunity to exchange their views and experiences in precursor chemical control in their respective countries also build the networking among narcotics law enforcement officers whose responsibilities associated with precursor chemical control for further enhanced cooperation in the future. 48 participants from 15 member countries of the Colombo Plan attended this training.

8th Asian Youth Congress, Thimpu Bhutan from 19 – 22 September 2011

The 8th Asian Youth Congress was held at Thimphu, Bhutan from 19-22 September 2011. The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) organized this event in collaboration with the Department of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education and the Bhutan Narcotic Control Agency (BNCA). The Youth Congress was funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, (INL), US Department of State. 120 delegates from 15 countries took part in the event, which had the theme: “Together We Can”.

The primary objective of the Congress is to build and maintain a global network through which effective resilience against drug abuse and lessons learnt are shared. It aimed at providing knowledge and understanding of illicit drugs and its ill effects among youth, address new issues, share information, facilitate action plans, and identify strategies that would empower youth leaders

in prevention campaign. The AYC also function as platform to experiment innovative ways to utilize edutainment cum cultural shows to disseminate the drug prevention messages to the youth.

The theme of the 8th Asian Youth Congress was “Together We Can” which focuses on the need for networking, collaborations, mutual sharing, unity in diversity and the urgent need to think and work together for a drug free society. The theme suggested especially the need for collaborated efforts, rather than working in isolation in bringing a change. The participants received and responded to the theme very well.

120 youth from 15 countries and from various provinces of Bhutan participated in the 8th Asian Youth Congress. Most of the participants were nominated by the Drug Focal points of Colombo Plan member countries, but a few have been nominated by NGOs also. The participants from Bhutan were nominated by the Department of Education from various schools representing all provinces of Bhutan.

The CPDAP started to implement this initiative for the first time in Bali, Indonesia in 2002, 2nd in Maldives, 3rd in Singapore, 4th in Penang, Malaysia, 5th in Chiang Mai, Thailand and 6th in Bali, Indonesia and the 7th in Palawan, Philippines.

Trans-Pacific Symposium on Dismantling Transnational Illicit Networks, Phuket Thailand from 27-29 October 2011

Enhanced coordination, cooperation, and communication between governments, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations are essential for effectively disrupting criminal networks and achieving greater operational results. These messages resonated with participants during a symposium on dismantling transnational illicit networks, recently held in Phuket, Thailand with the participation of higher-level law enforcement officers from across the Asia-Pacific region.

The Trans-Pacific Symposium on Dismantling Transnational Illicit Networks was conducted from 27-29 October 2011. Co-hosted by the governments of Thailand and the United States, in collaboration with The Colombo Plan and other international partners, the workshop was attended by more than 125 law enforcement and other government officials from 30 Asia-Pacific economies and representatives of regional and international organizations. The symposium’s main objectives included maintaining the momentum established in prior meetings held in Hawaii and New Zealand,

providing a forum for officials to discuss how practical mechanisms of cooperation can assist in combating the transnational threats that were previously identified, and exploring best practices in inter-agency cooperation at the national and regional levels.

Among the recommendations developed by participants were adoption of regional and global initiatives designed to train and certify addiction counselors in the thousands of drug treatment programs that exist on both sides of the Pacific Ocean on the provision of training curricula using evidence-based treatment practices along with collaborative partners such as the Colombo Plan, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Another recommendation was to develop a holistic and comprehensive anti-money laundering authority with the ability to gain proper financial intelligence to trace, freeze, seize, and confiscate assets related to corruption, trafficking, and other forms of crime. Additionally, it would assist with cooperation in asset recovery consistent with the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption, the urgency of shutting down illicit markets, putting criminal entrepreneurs and kleptocrats out of business, and combating converging threats and networks.

4th Regional Training on Development of Outreach Drop-in Centres (ODIC), 31 October – 4 November 2011, Islamabad Pakistan

With the aim to promote the establishment and effective service delivery of outreach/drop-in centres (ODIC) and enhancing the skills and knowledge of treatment practitioners of the region, the Colombo Plan in collaboration with the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Pakistan organised the 4th Regional Training on Development of Outreach/ Drop-in Centres from 31 October – 4 November 2011 in Islamabad, Pakistan. 40 treatment practitioners of 17 Colombo Plan member countries attended this training.

The four-day training workshop covered topics on concepts and strategies of outreach drop-in centres, its roles and functions, formation of support groups, home-based treatment, and case management. Best practices on the operation of ODICs were also shared by the four Colombo Plan ODIC operators during the training.

A review meeting of 2010 / 2011 the outreach/drop-in centres was held back to back with the 4th regional training with the ODIC operators from Logar (Afghanistan), Kuchlak Foundation, New Horizon, DOST (Pakistan), Heart Foundation (Phillipines). The meeting evaluated the progress of

these centres in relation to the provision of the services of pre treatment and aftercare. The discussion also centred on the problems encountered by the centres and recommended possible solutions. This initiative was funded by Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, US Department of State.

The 1st Regional Training on Forensic Drug Analysis, 14 – 18 November 2011, New Delhi India

For the first time The Colombo Plan in collaboration with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India organized The Regional Training on Forensic Drug Analysis from 14 – 18 November 2011 in New Delhi India. With active support from Central Revenues Control Laboratory under Central Board of Excise and Customs participants gain their knowledge on a comprehensive knowledge on drug purify and drug analysis also new techniques of forensic drug analysis. The training included visit to Laboratory and all of the participants have a closer look on the method and result of forensic drug analysis. Participants also get a chance to learn how to perform various drug forensic tests on modern equipment. 48 participants from 15 member countries of the Colombo Plan, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Bhutan, Indonesia, India, Malaysia Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam attended this training.

12th Training for Women Counselors on Treatment and Rehabilitation in collaboration with TTK Hospital, 14 – 22 November 2011, Chennai India

TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation (TTRCRF) known as TTK Hospital has been conducting training programmes for Women Counselors from Asian countries with support from Colombo Plan once a year since 2000. This year training programme was based on Curriculum 1 and 2 Developed by Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE). Curriculum 1 focused on “Physiology and Pharmacology of Psycho Active Substances” and Curriculum 2 focused on “Treatment of Substance Disorders – the Continuum of Care). At the end of the training based on the inputs received during the training, the participants developed an action plan to strengthen the quality treatment programmes in their work places.

Three professional facilitators from TTK Hospital for this training already completed the certification exam conducted by NAADAC, USA.

22 participants from 11 member countries of Colombo Plan namely Bangladesh, Philippines, Singapore, Bhutan, Maldives, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and India attended this 8 days training.

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme – UNODC Central Asia joint meeting on Drug Treatment, Istanbul Turkey on 7 December 2011

The Colombo Plan – UNODC Central Asia joint meeting on Drug Treatment was held on 7 December 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey with the participation of the higher level delegation from the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health, Afghanistan, Drug Focal Point from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan; International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau, United States of America, the Colombo Plan, UNODC and NGOs working in the drug treatment in Afghanistan.

The aim of this meeting was to re-inforce the collaboration efforts between the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme and UNODC in the area of Drug Demand Reduction. CPDAP received an opportunity to introduce the Drug Demand Reduction Programmes and initiatives to Drug Focal points in the above-mentioned 5 Central Asian Countries.

Among the learning points for participants were, the overview of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, overview of the Colombo plan ACCE project, global and national UNODC lead Treatnet initiatives and Central Asian country specific experience on drug treatment.

6th Asian Recovery Symposium, New Delhi India from 16 to 18 January 2012

The 6th Asian Recovery Symposium was held from 16 - 18 January 2012, at the Hotel Sheraton New Delhi, Republic of India. Funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State, the Symposium was organised by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), in collaboration with the Federation of Indian NGO's in Drug Abuse Prevention (FINGODAP). The symposium was fully supported by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the government of India. The theme of the symposium was, "Recovery: Everyone Benefits".

More than 200 participants 15 member countries of Colombo Plan including recovering persons,

family members, concerned others, service providers; policy makers and resource persons from about 13 countries took part in the 3-day deliberation. The symposium is a tribute to recovery while reinforcing the conviction that drug addiction is a treatable disease and that treatment can be effective.

The symposium provided a forum for all stakeholders to debate and discuss the themes such as “Recovery: Everyone Benefits”, “The Science of Addiction and Recovery”, “Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals in Asia” in plenary sessions. In addition Asian Recovery Symposium facilitated four concurrent workshops on the thematic areas carefully chosen to address the contemporary issues in recovery namely, Conflict Resolution in Recovery, Recovery Ethics, Recovery Tools and Recovery, Family in Recovery. All these plenary sessions and concurrent workshops were led by eminent professionals in the field of drug recovery and those provided a rich contextual forum for all the stakeholders to stimulate deeper understating of process, techniques, and physiological aspects of drug recovery.

3rd Regional Training for Law Enforcement Officers, Singapore from 18-22 June 2012

The Colombo Plan collaborated with the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), Singapore to organize the 3rd run of the Regional Training for Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore from 18-22 June 2012. 32 mid-ranked officers from Law Enforcement agencies of 16 member countries were trained by this five-day programme that was held at Furama City, Hotel of Singapore.

In his opening remarks, the Acting Director of CNB, Marvin Sim highlighted the alarming increase in the incidence of drug production, trafficking and abuse and emphasized the need for increased level of regional co-operation to address the issue. These views were reiterated by Mr. Antonius Riva Setiawan, Director, Drug Advisory Programme who also noted a documented increase in the cross-border drug trafficking activities and ever raising challenges for the law enforcement officers apart from the resource constraints.

This training programme aimed to build the capacities of the law enforcement officers by providing them an understanding on comprehensive approach to drug law enforcement, covering number of aspects such as legislation, precursor control, financial investigation, transnational drug trafficking, operational tactics and controlled delivery. The participants were also provided an overview of the regional drug situation. The country presentations made by the participants underscored the drug

scenarios in different countries and some of the best practices in place. The participants also got the opportunity to visit the Health Science Authority and Woodlands Checkpoint where they were given lectures on the specific operations carried out by these agencies.

Special Drug Demand Reduction Programme in Afghanistan

Assistance to Treatment Facilities for Drug Dependents in Afghanistan

The project supports 28 treatment centers in Afghanistan in various provinces to address the needs of drug dependents in residential and home base treatments. The main Objective of the project is to strengthen the operation of the residential treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug dependents in Afghanistan. Project serves drug dependants of all genders and ages in Afghanistan; the total direct beneficiary of this project is 30,990 (Residential & Home based treatment – 5,014 persons Post treatment and Aftercare – 3,991 persons, Follow up activities, Treatment and Aftercare Services – 14,271 persons, Vocational training – 5,832 persons, Referral Services – 1,882 persons).

Strengthening the Operation of Mosque based prevention and aftercare programme

This project is a unique approach by Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme combining religious aspect. The project is implemented with the purpose of strengthening the operation of mosque-based prevention and aftercare programme in 24 provinces in Afghanistan. The project works with Mullahs for activities in prevention, pre-treatment, referrals and aftercare phases. The total number of beneficiaries of this project is 1,762,253 persons.

Preventive Drug Education Programme (PDE)

The Preventive drug Education project is designed to integrate preventive drug education in the school curricula in Afghanistan. The project provides trainings and modules for PDE for primary to senior classes in schools, train master trainers on preventive drug education and they have imparted the knowledge and skills to their peer teachers and prepared the series of lessons plans and manuals. These teachers are supposed to integrate the lessons into students curricular and apply. The total number of direct beneficiaries during the year from this project is 24,291 (Master Trainers – 33, Teachers – 258, Students – 24,000).

Drug Demand Reduction Research in Afghanistan

The Colombo Plan conducted three research surveys to elucidate the drug-use of Afghanistan during this year. These researches will provide first scientific drug-use statistics in Afghanistan to compile in the National Drug Abuse Survey (ANDAS) report in Afghanistan.

- i. **Opium survey among children in Afghanistan:** The purpose of the study is to elucidate the origin and potential severity of drug use or exposure in Afghan children who are receiving drug treatment to help develop more effective prevention and treatment plan by testing biological samples obtained from children in six (6) Afghanistan drug-treatment centers. The testing has been conducted with the coordination of a team of researchers, scientists and technical staff.
- ii. **Opium prevalence study in Kohнар Kaldar, Balk province, Afghanistan:** The purpose of the study is to assess the use of various drugs in the Kohнар Kaldar, Balkh, Afghanistan through the collection and biological samples and a survey of households to determine the prevalence of drug use, to include in the Afghanistan National Drug Abuse Survey (ANDAS) report. Biological samples were collected and tested from 2,500 individuals from 250 families.
- iii. **Opium prevalence study in Kabul city, Afghanistan:** The purpose of this research project is to assess the use of various drugs in the City of Kabul through the collection and biological samples and a survey of households to determine the prevalence of drug use, to include in the Afghanistan National Drug Abuse Survey (ANDAS) report. Total of 9,225 samples were collected, tested and reported to compile in the final report.

Afghanistan Women Shelter Fund Programme

The project is designed to protect Afghan women and girls from violence, sexual exploitation, and other human rights abuses, by empowering victims, developing sustainable shelter practices and providing trainings to strengthen the existing capacities of the staff of the shelter staff. Project served 371 Shelter beneficiaries in Kabul, Kapisa, Herat provinces and the total direct beneficiaries of the project is 1,020 (Beneficiaries on legal sessions: 427, Legal cases handled: 33, Skills training: 134, Educational sessions: 55 , Number of training beneficiaries : 54)

Counter Narcotics Public Information Campaign

The Main Objective of the CNPI Project is to use Public Information to achieve sustainable reductions in poppy cultivation and production by working together with the pillars of Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy.

In order to accomplish this main objective several sub objectives was formulated and set out for this project. Efforts to inform and educate all people of Afghanistan especially the poppy farmers as well as deter and dissuade them from involvement or support towards the illicit drug trade was one such objective set.

The activities of this project were carried out in all provinces through various types of programmes such as;

- Youth Events
- Women Events
- Pre-Planting Season Campaigns
- Counter Narcotic Mainstreaming events, which included religious events.

This project also utilized modern means of communicating its message. This was done through the use of Mass Media, which included Billboards (production and installment), TV and Radio spots, and the distribution of printed material.

This project was concluded on 13th July 2012 and a new project specifically targeting the Pre-Planting Season was started on September 2012 and will finish in January 2013.

Mobile Public Awareness and Drug Prevention Exhibition and Street Theater Program

Purpose of this project is to raise awareness and educate Afghans about the dangers of the abuse of opium and the benefits of not using opium in order to work toward reducing addiction rates among the population, particularly Afghanistan children. The project benefitted approximately 84,050 beneficiaries.

Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (CPACCE)

ACCE Activities Implemented in 2012

During the reporting period ACCE has grown from strength to strength into a specialised technical unit within the Colombo Plan, working very closely with the Drug Advisory Programme. The main focus of ACCE during this time had been to train and certify addiction professionals as well as develop curricula for addiction treatment. The key ACCE activities included development of curricula 1,2,3,4,6,7 and 8, adaptation and translation of curricula in Indonesia, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

The first batch of examination for credential purposes for 30 candidates which included the board members of National certification board of Indonesia national trainers of Indonesia and two ACCE commissioners was conducted in Jakarta.

Programme	Tentative Date	Tentative Venue	No of Participants
South Asian Regional Training for Addiction Professionals	13th to 22nd June 2011	Republic of Maldives	37pax
Training of Trainers for the Certification of Addiction Professionals	27 Sep. to 7 Oct. 2011	Bangkok, Thailand	28pax
Training on Assessment and treatment of Substance Use Disorders	17- 19 Oct., 2011	Johns Hopkins University, USA	7pax
Training of Medical and Allied Health Workers in Managing Detoxification for Substance Used Disorders	12-14 Nov. 2011	Dubai, U.A.E	59pax
First Training of Trainers on the Certification of Addiction Professionals in Indonesia	7-16 Nov. 2011	Jakarta, Indonesia	15pax
1st Training of Trainers for Addiction Professionals (New Trainers) Curriculum 1 & 2	2nd to 10th Jan. 2012	Bangkok, Thailand	16pax
1st Training of Trainers for Addiction	20th to 29th Feb.	Bangkok,	15pax

Professionals (2ND Cohort of New Trainers) Curriculum 1 & 2	2012	Thailand	
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Female Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort One) in D'ari	6th to 16th March 2012	Kabul, Afghanistan	40pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Male Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort One) in D'ari	6th to 16th March 2012	Kabul, Afghanistan	40pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Male Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort One) in D'ari	6th to 16th March 2012	Kabul, Afghanistan	40pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Male Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort One) in D'ari	6th to 16th March 2012	Herat, Afghanistan	40pax
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (CADCA) Tailoring Visit to the Philippines	19th to 23rd March 2012	Manila, Philippines	
ACCE Training of Trainers for Curriculum 6, 7 & 8 CPACCE and DAYTOP International	26th March to 6th April 2012	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	21pax
2nd Training of Trainers for Afghanistan Addiction Professionals CPKBL, UNODC, MOPH & MCN (Curriculum 6,7 & 8)	16th to 26th April 2012	Dubai, UAE	14pax
Mentoring Programme for Women Addiction Counselors (GROW)	16th April to 3rd May 2012	Sicily, Italy	36pax
Indonesia Certification Adaptation and Translation of Curriculum 3 & 4	8th to 12th May 2012	Jakarta, Indonesia	12pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Female Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort Two) in D'ari	19th to 28th May 2012	Kabul, Afghanistan	33pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Male Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2	19th to 28th May 2012	Mazar-e Sharif, Afghanistan	32pax

(Cohort Two) in D'ari			
South Asian I Training of Trainers for Bhutan and Bangladesh Addiction Professionals for Curriculum 1 & 2	21st to 31st May 2012	Paro, Bhutan	30pax
1st ACCE Commission Meeting	4th to 6th June 2012	Jakarta, Indonesia	15pax
Basic Level Examination for Indonesia National Certification Board Members and Trainers	6th June 2012	Jakarta, Indonesia	30pax
Reviewing of Examination Questions with PTC, USA	7th to 9th June 2012	Jakarta, Indonesia	30pax
Joint CP-UNODC Training for Afghanistan Male Addiction Professionals Curriculum 1 & 2 (Cohort Two) in Pashto	9th to 18th June 2012	Kabul, Afghanistan	30pax
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (CADCA) Tailoring Visit to Central Asia	11th to 15th June 2012	Astana, Kazakhstan Dushanbe, Tajikistan	
Regional Training of Trainers for Addiction Professionals New Trainers (Curriculum 4, 6 & 7)	11th to 21st June 2012	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	20pax
National Training of Trainers in Malaysia	11th to 21st June 2012	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	30pax
Adaptation and Translation of Curricula 6, 7 & 8 for Afghanistan	27th June to 1st July 2012	Colombo, Sri Lanka	8pax
Adaptation and Translation of Curricula 1 & 2 for Sri Lanka	27th June to 1st July 2012	Colombo, Sri Lanka	7pax
International Conference on Substance Abuse Disorders	11th to 12th July 2012	Melaka, Malaysia	150pax
ACCE Training of Trainers for Curriculum 3	13th to 15th July 2012	Melaka, Malaysia	30pax
ACCE Training of Trainers for Curriculum 8 Ethics	16th to 19th July 2012	Melaka, Malaysia	14pax

Total number of beneficiaries trained by ACCE - 879

Training of Afghan Treatment Practitioners:

As part of the Joint CPACCE-UNODC Kabul (2009-20), an estimated number of nearly 500 treatment practitioners need to be trained on all nine curricula of the ACCE with funding from INL, US-State Department. The CPACCE UNODC Joint project has trained a total of 11 national trainers. The pool of national trainers together with ACCE regional trainers started implementing the initiative commencing early this year. Since 2011, the Colombo Plan ACCE conducted a total of 8 training courses on the first two curricula to train Afghan treatment practitioners, benefitting a total of 290 participants in the country.

Training courses were conducted based on gender, provincial locations and language preferences. In view of the number of trainings conducted concurrently, the stakeholders namely the MCN, UNODC and CP Kabul were overwhelmed to cope with the request of the ACCE and several of the participants were not appropriately selected based on gender, profession, and language preference. Hence, this resulted in problems of inappropriate selection of candidates for the training. In addition, the number of participants per cohort was also found to be too large and this hindered the ACCE interactive and hands-on exercises to be conducted effectively.

In view of the above, the ACCE took the opportunity to evaluate the situation and came up with the creation of a database of all clinical staff of treatment organizations that needed to be train under the project. With the database, the ACCE will be able to track and properly select the participants for each cohort of training based on gender, provincial location, language preference, and experience.

Date	CP-Curricula 1 & 2	Female	Male	Total
2011	Maldives	10	28	38
5-15 March, 2012	3 x in Kabul & Herat (Dari)	38	117	155
19-28 May, 2012	Kabul & Mazar Sharef (Dari)	32	34	66
9-18 June, 2012	Kabul (Pashto)	2	29	31
Total of 8 trainings		82	208	290

Specific Challenges: Afghanistan

Language constraints faced during the programmes conducted in Afghanistan were one of the main challenges during the reporting period. In the selection of the participants for these programmes, those who were not versed in the medium of instruction of the training were present creating language barriers and thereby resulting in difficulties in understanding of the training.

Difficulties to obtain visa to travel to Afghanistan posed many challenges including a few ACCE Trainers not obtaining visa on time and not being able to attend and provide input at the Training of Trainers.

The need for gender segregation during training in Afghanistan to achieve optimum results is a lessons learnt during the period. The challenge to cater male trainers for male participants and female participants for female training and the dearth of the latter is yet another constraint faced.

To streamline the process of application and selection of appropriate candidates for each training course, the Colombo Plan ACCE is preparing a database of all clinical staff of treatment centres in Afghanistan that would need to be trained in this project in every of the 9 curricula.

South Asian Regional Training for Addiction Professionals

Treatment for drug abuse and addiction is delivered in many different settings, using a variety of evidence-based practices and treatment approaches. By definition addiction is a chronic, relapsing brain disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences: also known as psychological dependence. Therefore in order to make the treatment effective, the treatment providers need to learn the various components of treatment and keep themselves abreast of latest treatment modalities. In this context, the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family, Republic of Maldives successfully organised this initiative tailored for the South Asian treatment practitioners on the 13th to 22nd June 2011. The success of this training could not have been possible without the unstinted support from the Bureau for International Narcotics Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State. This initiative was attended by a total of 37, representing the various Governmental agencies, Non-governmental as well as private agencies.

The training workshop was conducted by a team of CP trainers and Afghanistan Co-trainers. This team is well-versed with the broad spectrum of topics in the area of treatment and rehabilitation and aftercare which includes the science of addiction, pharmacology, and evidence-based models to name a few. The training methodology adopted by the team of trainers included several interactive experiential skill-based learning sessions besides lectures and group work. The training programme included:

- Knowledge and skill-based group sessions;
- Experiential learning;
- Action Planning;
- Journal and daily reflections

The Objectives Of The Training Workshop Were:

- To share and enhance knowledge and skills of demand reduction practitioners relating to integrating evidence-based approaches and principles in drug demand reduction programme
- To enhance the participants levels of competence in drug demand reduction services.
- Provide the latest information, research results and surveys related to drug abuse, addiction and treatment as a means of broadening the horizon of the participants

Training of Trainers for The Certification of Addiction Professionals

The Colombo Plan organised Training of Trainers (TOT) for the Certification of Addiction Professionals from 27 September to 7 October 2011 in Bangkok Thailand. The objectives were to pilot test the third and the fourth curricula of the certification training series and to familiarize the Colombo Plan trainers with the manuals based on these two curricula. The training series consist of nine separate curricula each of which is self- contained.

The curriculum three is on “Mental and Medical disorders that often co-occur with Substance Use Disorder”. This curriculum provides an understanding on key developments and efforts in the history of treating co-occurring disorders, discusses the factors that affect client vulnerabilities to co-morbidity, defines the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV TR) parameters for “mental disorder” and describes simple approaches for addiction counsellors to use with clients experiencing mental disorders. The curriculum also describes commonly co-occurring medical disorders like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS and discusses the relationship between these disorders and substance use.

The curriculum four, on the other hand, delineates the characteristics of effective counsellors. It discusses helping relationship, potential benefits and problems of counsellor self-disclosure, dual relationships, transference and counter-transference and elements of nonverbal communication. It describes and demonstrates the strategies involved in Motivational Interview; ways of preparing clients for group sessions; structuring group sessions and managing disruptive behaviours. The curriculum also differentiates psycho-education from group therapy; discusses skills and information-based groups and provides guidance on the ways of improving counselling programme.

The TOT provided opportunity to the participants to be conversant with the two afore-mentioned curricula and assess the manuals based on these curricula in terms of clarity and user friendliness. The suggestions from the participants were recorded by the trainers to improve and finalise the two curricula, which would be used in the Colombo Plan training programmes for drug treatment professional in the region. The participants were asked to practice training by using the manuals in their own setting.

The TOT was funded by the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State. It is a part of the series of Training of Trainers (TOT) being conducted by INL to enhance the technical capacities of the addiction professionals worldwide. Ms. Candace Baker and Dr. Jennifer Frey from JBS International, Inc., USA facilitated the programme which was participated by 28 student trainers in total, consisting of 10 from Afghanistan, 14 from other Asian countries and 4 from USA.

Training on Assessment and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders

A training on Assessment and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders was organised for the Colombo Plan ACCE training team from 17 to 19 October 2011 at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, USA. The training was funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State and was attended by 7 participants consisting of 5 trainers from the ACCE training team, the Drug Demand Reduction Advisor and the Director of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme.

The aim of the programme was to enhance the knowledge and skills of the ACCE training team on assessment, screening and counselling of people using psychoactive substances. The participants learnt to administer and score internationally accepted screening and assessment tools like Alcohol,

Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSISST) and Addiction Severity Index (ASI).

The ASSIST, developed by the World Health Organization is a brief screening test, developed for primary care and covers all psychoactive substances. It has been studied cross-culturally in 8 countries. ASI on the other hand is a semi-structured interview designed to address seven potential problem areas in substance-abusing patients, viz medical status, employment and support, drug use, alcohol use, legal status, family/social status, and psychiatric status. The ASI provides an overview of problems related to substance, rather than focusing on any single area. It enables an interviewer to gather information on recent (past 30 days) and lifetime problems in all of the problem areas in an hour.

During the 3-day training, the participants also learnt to develop comprehensive and individualized treatment plans. They learnt and practised Motivational Interview - an evidenced-based approach that uses intrinsic motivation of the clients to change behaviour by exploring and resolving ambivalence within the client. Reinforcement-Based Treatment (RBT)- an incentive-based program based on the behavioural principle of operant conditioning was also introduced to the participants.

Discussions were also held on adapting and translating the screening and assessment tools to make them appropriate with regards to the socio-cultural context of the Colombo Plan member countries especially Afghanistan.

Training Programme on Medical Management of Opioid Dependence

A training programme was conducted for a group of 59 health professionals varying from medical doctors, nurses and health workers, a majority from Afghanistan and a few from Tajikistan. This two-day programme was facilitated by Faculty members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from Columbia University. The sessions covered a myriad of topics such as the nature of drug addiction, addiction as a chronic disease and biology of its treatment, treatment of heroin addiction, questions and discussion on the nature of drug-use addiction and its treatment, psychological and behavioral strategies before and during detoxification, treatment of heroin addiction: a three stage model and goals. All sessions consisted of presentations, group work followed with lively discussions.

First Training Of Trainers On The Certification Of Addiction Professionals In Indonesia

The Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) conducted the “First Certification Training of Trainers on Addiction Treatment” in Jakarta from 7 to 16 November 2011. The primary objective of the programme was to create a cadre of master trainers in Indonesia who would be responsible for implementing the Credentialing Programme for Addiction Professionals in the country.

A total of 15 Master trainers (students) representing governmental, non-governmental and private organizations attended the programme. The programme covered curricula one and two of the ACCE basic level certification training series. The basic level training series consist of nine separate curricula each of which is self- contained.

The training on curriculum one focused on the Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals. This curriculum provided a comprehensive understanding on the effects of psychoactive substances on brain functions, illustrating the ways in which substance use affects normal brain communication. It provided information on the addiction and relapse process, the medico-psycho-social consequences of substance use and WHO’s criteria for diagnosing substance dependence. Besides, the curriculum provided data on the global incidence of substance use, injecting drug use and prevalence of HIV among the injecting drug users. The possible effects of social stigma on the substance users and their family, such as loss of status, societal discrimination, exclusion from meaningful participation in society and interferences with effective treatment were also described.

The training on curriculum two, on the other hand, gave a detailed overview on the substance use disorder treatment. The stages of behaviour change model, the basic principles of effective drug treatment as given by National Institute of Drug Abuse, USA and the various factors affecting treatment outcomes were discussed. The training also provided a comprehensive description of effective continuum of care for substance use disorders; discussed screening and assessment tools, outreach and brief interventions, detoxification options, case management, and different other interventions typically offered in substance use disorder treatment. The key components of six specific evidence-based practices namely cognitive-behavioural therapy, motivational approaches, contingency management, therapeutic community, pharmacotherapy and family therapy were discussed in detail.

The TOT was funded by Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State and facilitated by two trainers. The Participants found the training and the curricula very useful for raising the standards of addiction treatment in Indonesia. Subsequently, in the later part of November, 2011 the Indonesian trainers organized a training programme on curricula one and two for 74 addiction counsellors from different parts of the country.

The Colombo Plan – Unodc Joint Training Programme for Afghanistan Treatment Practitioners

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme conducted 4 concurrent training programmes for Addiction Treatment Practitioners in Afghanistan from 5 -15 March, 2012. Three trainings were held in Kabul and one in Herat. A total of 155 participants including 38 female treatment professionals attended the programme. The primary objective of the training was to raise the standards of substance use disorder treatment in Afghanistan by empowering the treatment professionals with necessary knowledge and skills.

The programme covered Curricula 1 and 2 of the Colombo Plan's Basic Level Training Series on Substance Use Disorder Treatment. This series consisted of nine separate and self contained curricula. The participants represented treatment professionals from Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Public Health and NGOs supported by the Colombo Plan and UNODC Afghanistan.

In Curriculum 1, the participants were trained on the Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals. Detailed information was provided on the effects of psychoactive substances on brain functions especially on the brain communication. Discussions were held on the concept of addiction, recovery and relapse process, the medico-psycho-social consequences of substance use and the internationally accepted criteria for diagnosing substance dependence. Current data available on the global incidence of substance use, injecting drug use and prevalence of HIV among the injecting drug users were shared by the trainers. The probable effects of social stigma on the substance users and their family, namely loss of dignity and status, societal discrimination, exclusion from participation in society were delineated.

The training on Curriculum 2, gave a complete overview on the substance use disorder treatment and continuum of care. The stages of behaviour change model developed by James Prochaska and Carlos DiClemente were emphasised. Discussions were held on the different factors affecting

treatment outcomes and the principles of effective drug treatment given by National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), USA. The trainers provided a detailed description of the effective continuum of care for substance use disorders. This included discussion on screening and assessment tools, outreach and brief interventions, detoxification options, case management, and different services offered in continuing care phase. The key components of six specific evidence-based practices namely cognitive-behavioral therapy, motivational approaches, contingency management, therapeutic community, pharmacotherapy and family therapy were discussed in detail.

The training programmes were funded by Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State. The post training evaluations conducted demonstrated that the participants found the training extremely beneficial. They reiterated that the new information, ideas and knowledge, which they received from the training, would improve their careers as counsellors. They looked forward to transferring their learning within their respective centres.

Training of Female Treatment Practitioners on Creating Gender-Responsive Substance Abuse Treatment Interventions

Thirty-three female substance abuse treatment practitioners from various parts of Afghanistan and different organizations (SHRO, WADAN & SSAWO) participated in the Guiding Recovery of Women (GROW) training programme in Sicily. The participants were trained in the field of gender-responsive treatment and interventions for adolescent girls, women, and children. Further, the first GROW curriculum provided an overview of the addiction, treatment model and research on women in substance abuse. A specific focus was placed on relational-cultural theory (RCT), which emphasised the importance of empathy and mutuality.

The opening ceremony, led by Don Vincenzo Sorce, President of Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta (ACFR) was held in Teatro Regina Margherita-Caltanissetta. Honourable Raffaele Lombardo, President of Sicily, Dr. Phyllis (A&A), and Dr. Mastora (SHRO on behalf of the Afghan participants) graced the opening ceremony, all underscoring the importance of the collaboration, and the common support of addicted women and children in Afghanistan. The event in Caltanissetta was widely covered by the local and national media.

Training group was able to learn about the different theories of addiction, intervention ways and implications for treatment. In particular, The focus was on Bio psychosocial theory and the ABC's of Addiction. The trainers highlighted the specific impact of emotions and cognition on addicted behaviour.

The participants realised that women abuse substances at different rates, for different motivations, and additionally respond differently to treatment than men. For this reason, there remains a significant need for gender responsive interventions.

At the end of the programme, the participants who were greatly motivated were able to communicate well in implementing different group exercises, particularly in paying more attention to women specific issues in their treatment programme.

The Colombo Plan expressed its sincere appreciation to The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State for funding the initiative and Association of Casa Famiglia Rosetta (ACFR) for hosting the training programme.

The Colombo Plan ACCE Initiative of Credentialing of Addiction Professionals in The Asia Pacific Region

Continuing the INL funded initiative of the global training series for the Afghan Master Trainers, the Colombo Plan ACCE conducted a five-day training of trainers in Dubai, UAE from 22 to 26 April 2012. The ACCE Trainers: Prof. Vicky Kim, Ma Elena Cristobal and Tay Bian How introduced the relatively new concept of ethics for the addiction treatment workforce in Afghanistan.

With knowledge and skills acquired during this training, the Afghan Master Trainers drafted the first ever code of ethics for addiction treatment workforce for the country.

Code of ethics is an explicitly defined set of beliefs, values and standards that guide addiction treatment workforce in the conduct of activities in pursuit of the mission of providing effective services to the addicted individuals and their families.

Once the code of ethics is finalised, it will be a significant milestone achieved under the CPACCE – UNODC Afghanistan Joint Project in its efforts towards building a national cadre of 500 addiction

treatment staff in Afghanistan.

The team leader from Afghanistan, Dr. Raza Staknizai, of UNODC Kabul Office reflected that he would like to commend the CPACCE for the excellent and timely training conducted resulting in the initiation of a draft of code of ethics for Afghanistan. He added that the code of ethics would set the standards of conduct for all the addiction treatment staff in the country. The draft of the Code of Ethics would be further reviewed by all authorities concerned before the adoption.

The eleven Afghan participants who were the master trainers in the above Joint CPACCE- UNODC initiative also attended similar ToTs on case management and crisis intervention for addiction professionals from 16 to 21 April 2012. After each series of ToT, the CPACCE plans the echo training of the 500 addiction treatment staff in various parts of the Afghanistan, after translating the curriculum to the local Afghan languages.

Adaptation and Translation of Addiction Treatment Curricula for Addiction Professionals In Afghanistan & Sri Lanka

The Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) convened two experts' working groups concurrently in Colombo, Sri Lanka from June 27 to July 1, 2012. The two concurrent working groups were tasked to adapt and translate ACCE training curricula for Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan respectively as follow:

First Experts' Working Group 1: Curriculum on Pharmacology, Physiology and Continuum of Care
Second Experts' Working Group 2: Curriculum on Basic Counselling Skills, Case Management and Crisis Management

The First Experts' Working Group adapted and translated the curricula 1 & 2 to Sinhala while the Second Experts' Working Group adapted and translated the curricula 6, 7 & 8 to Pashto and Dari. 17 professionals participated in the two working groups including addiction treatment trainers, academicians, treatment programme managers and officials from national drug focal points from Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. The number of beneficiaries from Sri Lanka were seven.

Adaptation and translation of these manuals in national languages is integral to ACCE global initiative in build the capacity of a drug treatment force internationally.

During the working group meetings, Secretary General Mr. Adam Maniku of the Colombo Plan and Mr. Jeffrey Lodermeier, of the Narcotics Affairs Section, US Embassy Pakistan met the participants and appreciated the work by both the working groups. Mr. Jeffrey Lodermeier was in Colombo to meet the ACCE trainers regarding the initiative of training addiction treatment practitioners in Pakistan commencing this year. Similar work is planned for the adaptation and translation of the manuals to Urdu along with the training of trainers this August 2012.

1st and 2nd ACCE Regional Training of Trainers for Addiction Treatment Practitioners

The Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) with funding from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement affairs, US Department of State implemented an intensive nine-day training of new trainers on Physiology and Pharmacology for Addiction Professionals and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders-The Continuum of Care for Addiction Professionals. The selected participants from Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand are front-liners in the field of Substance Use Disorders (SUD) in their countries.

This is in line with the ACCE an objective of creating a cadre of addiction professionals in Asia proficient in the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services to the addicted persons and their families. Participants who will be qualified will be included in the ACCE pool of trainers that will provide a wide range of technical assistance relating to the field of treatment and rehabilitation in its member countries in Central, South, and South-East Asia. Tay Bian How, Project Director of ACCE together with his team of ACCE Trainers, namely Ibrahim Salim, Malyn Cristobal, Junjun Abela and Aditi Ghanekar took turns to train the nine-day training of trainers in Bangkok from 20 to 29 February 2012.

Veronica Felipe, Psychologist from the Republic of Philippines actively attended the above-mentioned ToT and shared her wonderful experience.

“I am privileged to be one of the participants in the Cohort II ACCE ToT, the lectures, sharing and activities are informative, fun and effective in ways that enhances your knowledge, challenges your belief, encourage you to reflect on your competency, and provides hope and optimism on the state of SUD. Furthermore I have gained so much additional knowledge and skills on evidence based

practices that I am not familiar with”.

The ACCE training is certainly beneficial in helping addiction professionals realize and accept that it is a chronic, relapsing, brain- disease, which I personally believe is the basis for a caring and humane treatment. The training provides guideline information that every professional in the field of Substance Use Disorder should know. The modules are easy to understand, feasible to implement and is universally applicable.

The ACCE Training brings together a group of people from diverse cultures with different beliefs and practices that were passionate about their profession and advocates changes in the field of Substance Use Disorders. The exchange of ideas between participants, reinforced by the teaching of evidence-based practices by the trainers enables me to see treatment process in a wider perspective that open my eyes to other methods and techniques that can be implemented in my country.”

As reported by many Colombo Plan member countries, the numerous challenges faced in addiction treatment included high relapse rates of recovering persons, dearth of evidence-based practices and untrained treatment staff. It is hoped that this ACCE landmark initiative will assist in assuaging the above mentioned problem by training, expanding and professionalising the treatment workforce in the region.

Regional Training of Trainers for Counselling Skills, Case Management and Crisis Management

As part of the global treatment certification initiative, the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State has prepared a series of Training of Trainers (TOT) to be conducted to enhance the technical capacities of the addiction professionals worldwide.

Currently, a total of eight countries are committed to participate in this certification initiative. The countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia. In order to address the need to conduct training programmes, a series of Training of Trainers is being conducted by the Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (CPACCE) will help to meet the demand of the workload that needed to cover a total of 8 countries.

After the two series of Training of Trainers conducted on 2-10 January and 20-29 February 2012, a total of 16 trainers were selected to continue training on the ACCE Curricula as part of the knowledge and skills building. This is also in preparation for their certification as ACCE credentialed counselors, which is the final requirement for their selection as part of the ACCE External Trainers. The trainers represent various member countries namely: Bangladesh (1); Bhutan (1); India (2); Maldives (2); Malaysia (1); Pakistan (2); Philippines (5); Singapore (1); and, Thailand (2), with a diverse professional backgrounds working in the field of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.

This training was conducted by the CPACCE trainers and its pioneered external resource persons on three more curricula of the Global Training Series as follow:

Curriculum 4 : Basic Counselling Skills for Addiction Professionals

Curriculum 6 : Case Management for Addiction Professionals

Curriculum 7 : Crisis Intervention for Addiction Professionals.

In general, the training achieved the main objective of providing the participants with up-to-date information, research findings and practices in the field of substance use disorder treatment. In addition, the participants gained the necessary knowledge and skills through experiential learning experiences that will equip them to be competent trainers. As the ACCE is also constantly assessing and identifying possible regional trainers to assist ACCE in the training programmes in the region, the participants were evaluated and among the 17 candidates, 14 were selected to proceed to the next level of training.

The trainers were informed to practice lessons and skills learnt in their own settings, document their echo training conducted, and be prepared to conduct the sessions in the International Conference on SUDs in Malacca in July 2012.

3rd Training of Trainers for CPACCE Master Trainers

With funding from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State, the Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Education Professionals (CPACCE) organized the 3rd Training of Trainers for CPACCE Master Trainers at the Grand Millennium Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from March 26th to April 6th 2012.

In view of the global responses to the growing drug use problem, this initiative was aimed at mounting a cluster of regional experts in providing technical assistance to impart the knowledge and aptitude of treating substance use disorders through the use of scientific-based approaches. This ToT covered a wide range of core skills geared towards strengthening levels of competence that encompasses three curricula on Case Management, Crisis Intervention and Ethical Principles of Addiction Professionals.

Among the blended pool of master trainers from Germany, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and USA. with their varied backgrounds. They were able to appreciate the subjects shared and presented through peer-to-peer tutorial approach.

In general, the ToT achieved the main objective of equipping the master trainers with the working knowledge of the concepts and framework relating to the three training curricula. In addition, the master trainers were given the necessary knowledge, skills, and experiential learning experiences they need to enhance their level of competencies in the field of treatment of substance use disorder.

1st Training of Trainers on The Certification of Addiction Professionals for Bhutan

The Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) conducted the “First Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Certification of Addiction Professionals for Bhutan” from 21 to 30 May, 2012. The training covered physiology of addiction as a brain disease; pharmacology of psychoactive substances; treatment and the continuum of care: and evidence based practices for substance use disorders. A total of 15 Master trainers (students) who attended the course represented a wide spectrum of drug demand reduction services namely prevention, treatment rehabilitations and law enforcements. The participants were creative energetic, enthusiastic and keen to learn. Their commitment was apparent from their active involvement in the group activities and discussions.

This was the first of the series of basic level training of trainers, which would be conducted in Bhutan and covered the first two of the nine curricula of the ACCE Basic Level Training series.

The overall aim of the ACCE training courses in Bhutan are to raise the standards of addiction treatment by building a pool of national master trainers and empowering them to implement the

ACCE credentialing programme for addiction professionals in Bhutan. ACCE would conduct three levels of training namely, Basic level, Clinical level and Advance level. The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State is funding the programme.

Indonesia Certification Adaptation and Translation of INL/CPACCE Global Curricula 4, 6 and 7

The ACCE has conducted the TOT in November 2011 and subsequently, the Indonesian trained team of trainers conducted two echo training courses. A total of 74 treatment practitioners attended the two echo training conducted concurrently in Jakarta. As part of the follow-up in the initiative, this ACCE mission to Indonesia was to adapt and translate the INL/CPACCE curricula 4, 6 and 7. A total of 7 members comprising of treatment professionals, medical doctors, lecturers and CPACCE external resource persons took part in this working group meeting. These are the following resource persons;

The five-day meeting from 5 to 9 May 2012 met its objectives and the three manuals were adapted and translated. The first drafts of the three manuals were reviewed and Dr. Benny and his team will further edit the second draft of the three manuals before finalizing them for the Training of Trainers' initiative.

One of the concerns raised by CPACCE is that INCB needs to advocate its presence and to reinforce its secretariat functions in order to market this initiative locally and to coordinate with the NNB, the focal point on matters relating to certification. INCB has yet to discuss to resolve the budget that was approved by NNB earlier for the printing of participants' manuals. This resulted that the participants' manuals in the echo training conducted by INCB were not printed according to the standard stipulated.

As part of the preparations for the 1st ACCE Commission Meeting, Mr. Tay Bian How met Pol. Gen. Gories Mere, Head of National Narcotics Board on 6 May 2012 to brief him of the upcoming event. He voiced his full support and agreed to chair the abovementioned meeting in June 2012.

International Conference on Substance Use Disorders

The Melaka State Government organized The International Conference on Substance Use Disorders in collaboration with the Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction

Professionals (ACCE), in the Historical city of Melaka on 11th & 12th July 2012.

The conference fired up with a grand opening ceremony and valuable speech by the dignitaries. During the inauguration of the programme, Mayor of Melaka Historic City Council, Mr. Zainal Bin Abu, Mr. Tay Bian How, Director of Colombo Plan ACCE and Datuk Nortipah Binti Abdol representing the Right Honourable Chief Minister of Melaka were present to deliver their welcoming remarks.

Many professionals of addiction showed their keen interest in this International conference, which is prominently visible by the number of participants. More than 150 members from Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Germany, Thailand, Maldives, Pakistan, Bhutan, Philippines, Indonesia, Korea and Macau actively participated in the conference and shared their views as well as fulfilled their quest related to substance abuse disorder.

On the first day of the conference, there were two plenary sessions. The first plenary session was on "Challenges, Perspective and Trends in Substance Use". The speakers were Dato Zainuddin Bahari (Malaysia), Dr. Vicky Kim (Republic of Korea), and Dr. Salman Shahzad (Pakistan). The second plenary was on "Professionalizing Treatment of Substance Use Disorders", with speakers including Tay Bian How (ACCE), Dr. Shanthi Ranganathan (India) and Junjun Abella (The Philippines). Both plenary sessions were well received with many questions on evidence-based practices and promoted the need for ACCE training and credentialing.

On the second day of the programme, there were five concurrent skill based workshops. ACCE's pool of International Trainers led and facilitated sessions on Science of Addiction, Recovery Capital, and Ethics for Addiction Counsellors, Evidence-based Practices, and Family in Crisis. The full day training workshops also updated the participants with the latest evidence-based practices.

All the participants and dignitaries enjoyed the dinner with a colourful cultural programme and city tour to the historical city of Melaka organized by the Melaka State Government.

The august presence of Mayor Datuk Wira Omar bin Kaseh brightened the valedictory of the International Conference.

The Colombo Plan ACCE Initiative of Credentialing of Addiction Professionals in The Asia Pacific Region

A training programme was conducted from 12-14 November 2011 in Dubai for a group of 59 health professionals varying from medical doctors, nurses and health workers, a majority from Afghanistan and a few from Tajikistan. This two-day programme was facilitated by Faculty members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from Columbia University. The sessions covered a myriad of topics such as the nature of drug addiction, addiction as a chronic disease and biology of its treatment, treatment of heroin addiction, questions and discussion on the nature of drug-use addiction and its treatment, psychological and behavioural strategies before and during detoxification, treatment of heroin addiction: a three stage model and goals. All sessions consisted of presentations, group work followed with lively discussions.

First ACCE Commission Meeting, ACCE Examination for Indonesian Certification Board Members and National Trainers and Review of Examination Questions for ACCE Clinical and Advanced Level Examination.

The Colombo Plan ACCE aims to professionalize the addiction treatment providers of the Asia – Pacific region through training, examination and credentialing and thereby address the growing concerns of substance use and high relapse rate which is largely due to lack of trained staff and dearth of evidence based practices in the region. In order to ensure the high quality and standard of this initiative, it was imperative that the ACCE establishes the ACCE Commission – a policy making body for the initiative which would be represented by the member countries committed to this programme. The ACCE commission was thus set up and the First ACCE Commission meeting was held in Jakarta from 4-6 June 2012 in collaboration with National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia.

Further the ACCE initiative also necessitates detailed review of the examination content outline and questions to develop a credible examination system that validates skills, knowledge and competence of individuals working within an addictions treatment setting. A meeting was therefore held between 7-9 June 2012 to review the ACCE Clinical level and Advanced level examinations.

The Indonesian National Trainers were trained on Curriculum 1 & 2 and hence needed to undertake examinations to be credentialed through ACCE. The ACCE Basic Level Examination was held for the Indonesian National Trainer and the Board members of the Indonesian Certification Board on 6 June

2012 in the afternoon.

Subsequently, the ACCE Commissioners electronically approved the names of the ACCE Examination and Credentials. The Credentials were named as “International Certified Addictions Counsellor” with the acronym ICAC. It was decided that the Basic Level Examination would be known as ACCE I and the credentials as ICAC I. The Clinical Level Examination would be known as ACCEII and the credentials as ICAC II. The Advanced Level Examination would be known as ACCEIII and the credentials as ICAC III.

The ACCE Basic Level Examination was conducted in the afternoon of 6 June, 2012 About thirty candidates including the Board members of the Indonesian Certification Board, Indonesian National Trainers and 2 ACCE commissioners took part in the Examination. Dr. Sallyan Henry of Professional Testing Cooperation (PTC), New York USA administered the tests and Ms. Shirley Beckett Mikell, Director of Certification; NAADAC, USA was the proctor. The tests would be scored by the PTC and the results would be sent to ACCE.

Member Countries would be required to set up National Certification Board and incorporate the component of certification either by amending their country policy on addiction treatment or by adding a clause on certification within the existing policy

The ACCE team would coordinate with Professional Testing Corporation, USA to update the question bank and also translate the questions in the official language of the Non-English speaking countries.

The participating countries would be required to develop policies for the National Certification Board along the lines of the ACCE Commission Policy. The Members of the sub-committees would work with ACCE Team closely to deliver the duties assigned to them. The Second ACCE Commission Meeting is expecting to be held before the end of 2012.

Community Anti Drug Coalitions in Philippines

Two members of the ACCE team accompanied by Dr. Eduardo Hernandez, Dr. Evelyn Yang and Mr. Greg Stanton travelled to the Philippines from 19 to 23 March 2012 to select suitable institutions for cooperation and collaboration to initiate anti drug coalitions as part of the INL funded Project 2012-30. The main objectives of the trip were to coordinate the implementation of Community Anti-Drug

Coalitions initiative in Philippines with CADCA, USA and INL Representatives as well as to brief Dangerous Drugs Board, national focal points as well as drug related NGOs on the implementation of CADCA initiative in the Philippines. The dangerous Drugs Board and DDR Interagency Committee on the ACCE initiative relating to the CADCA as well as the certification initiative to be implemented in the Philippines were updated.

Following the meetings, CADCA, INL and ACCE had a discussion to explore the possible sites for the initiation of the community anti drug coalitions in the Philippines. Finally after a long deliberation of each city's strengths and weaknesses, two cities, namely Mantinlupa and Marikina were selected to pilot to the CADCA project. Both cities met the CADCA's criteria for the establishment of anti-drug coalitions in the Philippines. The strengths included availability of funds, manageable size of community, government support, strong leadership, and active on-going drug prevention activities targeting the youths.

The next step of action is to inform the DDB and the two selected cities regarding the selection for the piloting of the CADCA project. The first training is planned in the Philippines on 20-24 August 2012.

Community Anti Drug Coalitions in Central Asia

Gulmira Suleymanova, ACCE Programme Officer and Dr. Eduardo Hernandez, Vice President for CADCA International Programs visited Astana, Kazakhstan on June 11-12, 2012 and Dushanbe, Tajikistan on June 13-15, 2012 to select suitable NGOs and institutions for cooperation and collaboration to launch the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions Project (Project No: 2012-30). The primary objectives of the trip were to meet with INL staff from the US Embassy in Kazakhstan in order to learn about the drug situation in Kazakhstan. Further to conduct meetings with representatives of Ministries to introduce CADCA's initiatives in Kazakhstan and to visit the National Drug Prevention and Monitoring Center in Dushanbe, Tajikistan and select a district to implement the project and discuss future joint activities within community anti-drug coalitions project were expected.

Yet another objective was to organize the meeting with the representatives of two NGOs, identified earlier as CADCA's potential partners in Tajikistan, in order to select the most suitable partner for the upcoming Project.

Following this series of meetings, CADCA and ACCE contemplated on the best solution of launching the community anti-drug coalitions project in Kazakhstan. In accordance with recommendations given by Kazakh Governmental officials, either Memorandum of Understanding or Project proposal will be drafted and submitted to the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Kazakhstan for approval.

The “National Olympic Academy” was selected as a better partner of Colombo Plan for the project implementation in Tajikistan, considering the criteria of the NGO being local and not international to be able to meet project’s goals.

The Colombo Plan Secretariat wishes to express its sincere appreciation to INL and CADCA for the support in the implementation of this initiative.

ACCE Publications

With support from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), US Department of State, the Colombo Plan Asian Centre for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ACCE) publishes trainer and participant manuals for each curriculum in the Global Training Series. The participant and trainer manuals for Curricula 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in the English language have been completed by JBS International, USA and piloted with the ACCE trainers. Participant and Trainer manuals for Curriculum 5 will be completed in the mid 2012.

The ACCE is currently adapting and translating the Manuals to local languages in Afghanistan. Participant Manuals for Curriculum 1 and 2 have been translated and published by the ACCE to Dari in late February 2012. For Indonesia, the participant manuals for Curriculum 1 and 2 have also been adapted and translated to Bahasa Indonesia.

The ACCE continues its adaptation and translation process further to publish its participant manuals 1 and 2 in Afghanistan Pashto language. Further, the ACCE will continue to translate its publications to the Russian language for central Asia and other languages in the region in the future.

As part of the efforts towards assisting the clients in achieving whole person recovery and preventing relapse, the ACCE is currently preparing to publish the manual of “ Psycho-education for Clients and Families”

Chapter 8

Accounts

Introduction

The Annual Report on the Accounts of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat covers 1 July 2010 - 30 June 2011. The administrative costs of the Secretariat are met by the core budget, which is shared equally by the member countries. Hence the unique feature is that the mandatory membership contribution is equal to all member governments, and by keeping the overheads at a low level the Secretariat has been able to maintain a modest mandatory contribution for the financial year 2010/11 is US\$17,400. As a control measure, the actual expenses are well monitored on a monthly basis by the Secretariat in order not to deviate from the budget approved by the Council.

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

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

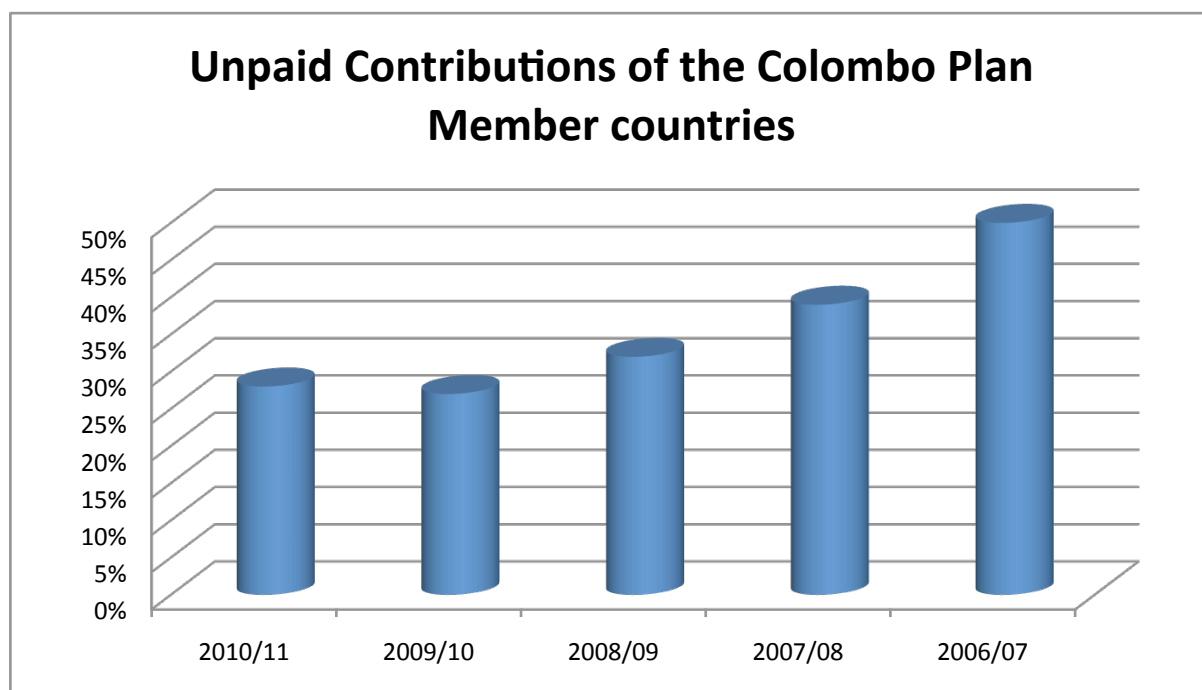
Financial Review

Unpaid mandatory contributions

Out of the 26 member countries, only 19 countries paid their mandatory membership fee within the financial year 2010/11. These arrears placed undue pressure on the financial management of the Secretariat.

The unpaid balance for the Financial Years from 2006/07 to 2010/11 is summarized below:

Financial Year	Total unpaid Balance (US\$)	% Unpaid
2010/11	121,700.00	28%
2009/10	119,900.00	27%
2008/09	138,783.00	32%
2007/08	141,451.00	39%
2006/07	174,000.00	50%



Financial Audit

As stipulated in the Constitution of the Colombo Plan, the accounts of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the Financial Year 2010/11 were audited by the Auditor General of Sri Lanka. The audited Financial Statement of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the year under review is shown from pages 58 to 59. In addition, the Employees Provident Fund, and Financial Statements of different programmes were also audited.

Report Of The Auditor-General

The audit of financial statements of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the Co-operative, Economic and Social Development in Asia and Pacific for the year ended 30 June 2011 comprising the balance sheet as at 30 June 2011 and the income and Expenditure statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended a summary of significant

accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out in terms of Rule No. 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the Colombo Plan Council and the Colombo Plan Secretariat.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fare view of the financial position of the Colombo Plan Council and Secretariat for the Co-operative, Economic and Social Development in Asia and Pacific as at 30 June 2011 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

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

23 May 2012

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2011
(With comparative figures of previous year)

	2010/11	2009/10
	US\$	US\$
ASSETS		
Fixed Assets	99,975	118,003
Current Assets		
Deposits	1,584	1,523
Stock of Stationery	1,860	1,329
Contributions Outstanding	253,008	198,908
Prepaid Expenses	10,352	2,210
Advance payments	23,057	21,210
Accounts Receivables	34,773	18,267
Balance in Stamp Franker	645	543
Cash at Bank - Fixed Deposit	1,869,216	1,320,540
Retirement Fund - Saving Account	1,204	1,112
Cash at Bank - Rupee A/c	(5,113)	30,483
Cash at Bank - US \$ A/c	726,516	769,398
Petty Cash	276	265
Total Current Assets	2,917,379	2,365,788
TOTAL ASSETS	3,017,353	2,483,791
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Accumulated Fund	2,886,064	2,376,262
Reserves	4,600	4,421
Revaluation Reserves	93,376	89,744
Current Liabilities		
Contribution Received in Advance	17,488	-
Cash Received in Advance	6,543	
Accounts Payable	8,078	12,253
Retirement Fund	1,204	1,112
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	3,017,353	2,483,791
Rate of Exchange - US \$ 1 >	108.70	113.10

**COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

	2010/11	2009/10
	US\$	US\$
Income		
Contributions by Member Governments	443,955	438,787
50% of office Rent from GOSL	27,599	
Interests Income	67,932	49,770
Administrative Charges	644,681	660,866
Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange	(92,408)	(17,090)
Other Receipts	48	5
Profit/Loss on Fixed Assets Disposal	3,910	(0)
	1,095,715	1,132,339
Expenditure		
Colombo Plan Council		
Working expenditure	8,983	31,481
Colombo Plan Secretariat		
Salaries and Allowances	231,490	195,770
Subsistence, Travel, and Transport	8,476	9,918
Maintenance of Secretariat	4,477	3,021
Production of Publication	14,839	39,140
Rent & Rates	55,198	32,248
Office Expenditure	105,432	75,927
Community Development	10,173	10,007
Programme activities	247,146	52,781
Expenses for New Office	-	27,528
	686,214	477,820
(Deficit)/ Surplus for the year	409,501	654,519
Rate of Exchange - US \$ 1 >	108.70	113.10

Chapter 9

Budget

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

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

The guiding principles in the formulation of the budget for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 were transparency, accountability, and rationalization of expenditure. The Secretariat has adopted zero-based budgeting for the formulation of the budget, where each item of expenditure has been carefully evaluated before inclusion.

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

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

**APPROVED BUDGET 2011/12 AND
2012/13**

Head	Approved Budget 2011/12 US\$	Approved Budget 2012/13 US\$	Total for the Biennium US\$
<u>Colombo Plan Council</u>			
Working Expenditure	13,829	10,591	24,420
Travel		3,227	3,227
CCM Expenditure		9,091	9,091
	13,829	22,909	36,738
<u>Colombo Plan Secretariat</u>			
Salaries & Allowances	259,502	229,426	488,928
Subsistence, Travel and Transport	27,027	8,636	35,663
Maintenance of Building, including acquisition and repair of Furniture and Equipment	12,387	10,864	23,251
Production of Publication	5,991	9,273	15,264
Rent	27,027	27,273	54,300
Office Expenses	77,739	79,209	156,948
Community Development	10,000	10,000	20,000
	419,673	374,680	794,353
Total Expenditure	433,502	397,590	831,091

Rate of Exchange US\$ 1 = Rs. 111 110