



THE COLOMBO PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 2024-JUNE 2025



THE COLOMBO PLAN
ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 2024-JUNE 2025

CONTENTS

02	MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
03	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
04	ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE
06	HIGHLIGHTS
09	THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT
11	DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME
27	MARITIME ADVISORY PROGRAMME
29	CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME
30	PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
31	AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Colombo Plan for the period of July 2024 to June 2025, a year that reflects the organisation's continued commitment to fostering human development, international cooperation, and collective resilience across our member countries.

During the year under review, the Colombo Plan strengthened its position as a trusted regional and global partner in advancing sustainable development and responding to emerging challenges. Through its flagship initiatives the organisation continued to promote evidence-based solutions, knowledge sharing, and institutional capacity-building.

Despite funding constraints arising from adjustments to foreign assistance by its principal donor, the Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) remained at the forefront of global drug demand and supply reduction efforts. Operating in more than 80 countries, CPDAP expanded evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery initiatives, while strengthening partnerships with governments, academia, and civil society. These efforts contributed to building a professional, ethical, and compassionate workforce equipped to address substance use challenges.

The Capacity Building Programme and the Programme for Environment and Climate Change continued to empower individuals and institutions through targeted training programmes, workshops, and scholarship opportunities. These initiatives enabled member countries to strengthen human resource capabilities and institutional resilience across diverse sectors.

Our newest initiative, the Maritime Advisory Programme, marked a strategic milestone in expanding the Colombo Plan's mandate to sectors critical for the region's



economic stability. This programme focused on enhancing maritime governance, strengthening cybersecurity, and improving operational resilience through specialised training and international exposure.

For more than seven decades, the Colombo Plan has remained a pillar of international development, dedicated to fostering cooperation and socio-economic progress in the region. As we reflect on the achievements of the past year, the organisation reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the capabilities of its member countries and shaping a future of shared prosperity and sustainable development.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to our member governments, development partners, and dedicated staff whose collaboration and commitment continue to advance the mission of the Colombo Plan.

Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
Secretary-General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an account of the activities undertaken by the Colombo Plan Secretariat and its programmes: the Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), Capacity Building Programme (CPCBP), Programme for Environment and Climate Change (CPECC), and the Maritime Advisory Programme (CPMAP) from July 2024 to June 2025.

During the reporting period, the Colombo Plan consolidated its position as a trusted partner in promoting sustainable growth and addressing complex development challenges. Across all programmes, the organisation prioritised knowledge sharing, innovation, professional excellence, and regional cooperation, while navigating an increasingly constrained funding environment.

The Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), supported primarily by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), advanced global efforts in drug prevention, treatment, recovery, and supply reduction. Operating in over 80 countries, CPDAP conducted 73 Universal Curricula trainings, launched the Universal Nurses Addiction Curriculum, and continued issuing timely Public Health Alerts on emerging synthetic drug threats. The programme also expanded access through self-led and instructor-led online courses, reinforcing partnerships across member and non-member countries.

The Capacity Building Programme (CPCBP) and the Programme for Environment and Climate Change (CPECC) continued to enhance human capital development through short-term training programmes, workshops, and scholarships, implemented primarily on a cost-sharing basis with the partner countries, including the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia.

These initiatives strengthened professional competencies and institutional resilience across a range of development sectors. The newly established Maritime Advisory

Key Highlights 2024–2025

- Delivered nearly 80 trainings, benefiting over 2,400 professionals across more than 80 countries.
- Expanded global access to evidence-based learning through online platforms, reaching over 6,000 learners.
- Launched the Universal Nurses Addiction Curriculum (UNAC), the first globally standardised addiction training resource for nurses.
- Issued Public Health Alerts on emerging synthetic drug threats, including Nitazenes and novel adulterants.
- Operationalised the Maritime Advisory Programme, expanding the Colombo Plan's mandate to maritime governance and port security.

Programme (CPMAP) marked a strategic expansion of the Colombo Plan's development focus. Implemented in partnership with the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) and funded by the U.S. Embassy in Sri Lanka, the programme contributed to strengthening maritime governance, cybersecurity preparedness, and operational capacity through specialised training and international exposure.

This year was not without its challenges. Midway through, the CPDAP was impacted by the late-January 2025 announcement of adjustments to foreign assistance by its principal donor, the Government of the United States of America—a watershed moment for the organisation, given that the United States has funded the programme continuously since its launch in 1973. Despite the constraints posed by funding drops, CPDAP sustained programme delivery to the greatest extent possible.

These challenges underscored the importance of strengthening organisational resilience in the face of vulnerabilities arising from the increasing centralisation of donor support. They also highlighted the need to diversify partnerships and funding sources to sustain the Colombo Plan's mission of empowering member countries through collaboration, evidence-based practice, and sustainable development.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Established on 1 July 1951, the Colombo Plan is founded on the principles of self-help and mutual cooperation in addressing economic and social development challenges. Its core focus areas include human resource development and South–South cooperation, with the objective of strengthening institutional capacity and promoting shared development across member countries.

Over the decades, while remaining anchored in its partnership-driven mandate, the Colombo Plan has continuously adapted its programme content to reflect the evolving needs of member countries in a rapidly changing global environment. Long-term training initiatives that characterised earlier periods were progressively streamlined, with increased emphasis placed on short-term, targeted programmes aimed at advanced skill development, experience sharing, and the dissemination of best practices to support effective policy-making and governance.

PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS:

- Promote interest in and support for the economic and social development of Asia and the Pacific;
- Promote technical cooperation and facilitate the sharing and transfer of technology among member countries;
- Review and disseminate information on technical cooperation among member governments, multilateral organisations, and development partners to accelerate development through cooperative effort;
- Facilitate the transfer and sharing of developmental experiences among member countries within the concept of South-South Cooperation; and
- Assist the least developed countries of the Colombo Plan region by supporting the dissemination of technical and industrial expertise from comparatively advanced member countries.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

An Intergovernmental Organisation

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Meets on a biennial basis, hosted by a Member State

THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL

Meets on a quarterly basis, attended by representatives of Member States with missions in Sri Lanka

THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

Assists the Council in the discharge of its functions and responsibilities; implements programmes; disseminates information as directed by the Council

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Appointed by the Council for a four-year tenure

PROGRAMME DIRECTORS

Appointed by the Council upon recommendation by the Secretary-General

PROGRAMMES:

The activities of the Colombo Plan are implemented through four core programmes:

- Capacity Building Programme
- Drug Advisory Programme
- Maritime Advisory Programme
- Programme for Environment and Climate Change

MEMBER COUNTRIES



	Afghanistan, 1963		India, 1950		Maldives, 1963		Philippines, 1954
	Australia, 1950		Indonesia, 1953		Mongolia, 2004		Saudi Arabia, 2012
	Bangladesh, 1972		Islamic Republic of Iran, 1966		Myanmar, 1952		Singapore, 1966
	Bhutan, 1962		Japan, 1954		Nepal, 1952		Sri Lanka, 1950
	Brunei Darussalam, 2008		Republic of Korea, 1962		New Zealand, 1950		Thailand, 1954
	Chile, 2021		Lao PDR, 1951		Pakistan, 1950		United States of America, 1951
	Fiji, 1972		Malaysia, 1957		Papua New Guinea, 1973		Vietnam, 2004

HIGHLIGHTS

OF 2024/2025

During the reporting period, the Colombo Plan marked several significant milestones that underscored its continued relevance, adaptability, and impact across member countries.

The 73rd Anniversary of the Colombo Plan:

The Colombo Plan commemorated its 73rd anniversary on 4 July 2024 at the Sheraton Hotel, Colombo. The celebration coincided with the launch of a training of trainers (ToT) programme on Dignified Menstruation, reflecting the organisation's commitment to gender equality and inclusive development.

The ToT programme was implemented in collaboration with the Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation, and brought together 26 participants from 13 member countries. The training focused on strengthening advocacy skills, advancing menstrual health education, and empowering women leaders at the community and policy levels.

In his address, the Secretary-General highlighted the programme's alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 5, emphasising the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of women's rights in both public and private spheres. The anniversary celebrations reaffirmed the Colombo Plan's role as a platform for regional cooperation, knowledge dissemination, and adaptive development interventions.



Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan addressing the gathering during the anniversary celebrations



Colombo Plan staff



Participants of the ToT on Dignified Menstruation

CADCA honours the Secretary-General:

In July 2024, the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan received the International Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Coalition of Anti-Drug Communities of America (CADCA) in recognition of his decades of leadership in the Prevention Movement, both in the Philippines and with the Colombo Plan.



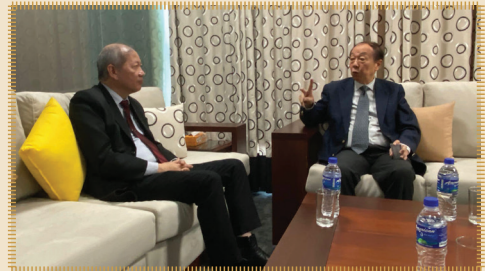
National Secretariats meeting 2024:

The Drug Advisory Programme, in collaboration with the PEMA Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Office of Bhutan, successfully organised the National Secretariats Meeting 2024 in Thimphu, Bhutan, in August 2024.



Visit of former Secretary-General:

The Colombo Plan's third Secretary-General, Kittipan Kanjanapipatkul (June 2003 – August 2007), who was serving as International Affairs Advisor of the Chulabhorn Graduate Institute of Thailand at the time, paid a visit to the Secretariat in November 2024.



Donor forum:

The Colombo Plan's first-ever donor forum was held in December 2024 to explore possible alignments with donor priorities and availability of grant support, with the participation of member countries and international organisations present in Colombo.



Meetings with donors:

In April 2025, the Secretary-General held a meeting with Marcy Brown of INL-Nepal and Jennifer Werth of the South-Central Asia Bureau of the U.S. State Department to discuss U.S.- funded priority projects implemented by the Colombo Plan.



Meetings with donors:

In June 2025, the Secretary-General met with Hideki Kusakabe, Deputy Assistant Minister of the International Cooperation Bureau at Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Meetings with donors:

In June 2025, the Secretary-General welcomed visitors from the U.S. Department of Commerce, headed by Lindsey Scannell (2R), Senior Counsel, along with William Kent (C), International Advisor, and Dustin Bickel (L) from the U.S. Embassy in Sri Lanka, to discuss issues related to the Maritime Advisory Programme.



Engagement with non-member countries:

The Colombo Plan's engagement with non-member countries has made a significant contribution to its regional and global initiatives. Notably, initial collaborations with faith-based organisations and the Anti-Drug Educational Foundation based in Taiwan have strengthened partnerships beyond member states, highlighting the Colombo Plan's commitment to fostering international cooperation in addressing critical issues such as drug prevention and education.



Establishment of the Colombo Plan Foundation:

The Colombo Plan Foundation, based in the USA, was created to attract private contributions and maintain financial sustainability beyond primary donor support.



Implementation of an ERP System:

An Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system was deployed to boost efficiency of the organisation and enable informed decision-making through centralised data management.



SECRETARIAT

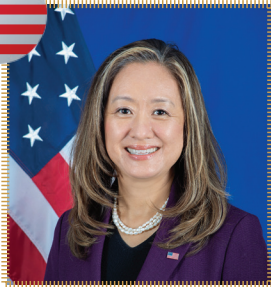
During the period of July 2024 to June 2025, meetings of the Colombo Plan Council and the Standing Committee of the Colombo Plan Council on Administrative and Financial Matters were convened in accordance with established governance procedures.

Colombo Plan Council Leadership:



April 2024 to
May 2025

H.E. Paitoon Mahapannaporn
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Sri Lanka.



Incumbent from
May 2025

H.E. Julie J. Chung
Ambassador of the United States to Sri Lanka

Colombo Plan Council Sessions:

309th Session of the Colombo Plan Council was held on 19 September 2024.



Special Session of the Colombo Plan Council (7 May 2025):
Marking the transition of the Council Presidency



Standing Committee Meetings:

20 August 2024



3 April 2025



30 April 2025



Composition of the Standing Committee of the Colombo Plan Council on Administrative and Financial Matters 2024/2025



Chairman:
The United States of America
(Asia/Pacific)

- Bangladesh** (South Asia/Sub region of Southwest Asia)
- Indonesia** (Southeast Asia)
- Japan** (Asia-Pacific)
- Korea** (Asia-Pacific)
- Malaysia** (Southeast Asia)
- Pakistan** (South Asia/Sub region of Southwest Asia)

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME



Established in 1973 during the Consultative Committee Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand, the Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) is the Colombo Plan's flagship initiative addressing global challenges related to substance use and related harms.

Operating in more than 80 countries across Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America, CPDAP plays a leading role in both drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction, promoting evidence-based, ethical, and public health-oriented responses to substance use disorders.

Strategic Priorities

CPDAP's work is centered on the promotion of evidence-based practices in the fields of prevention, treatment, and recovery, while also supporting efforts in drug supply reduction. Its key strategic goals include:

- Developing effective prevention programmes;
- Engaging youth, and public participation in drug demand reduction;
- Improving access to treatment and rehabilitation;
- Providing treatment services for children and other vulnerable populations;
- Rendering expert advisory services;
- Capacity building training for drug demand and supply reduction workforce;
- Providing information in relation to detection of toxic adulterants and preventing illicit drug use that are harmful to health;
- Sharing analytical data on drug testing and forensic laboratory findings, and public health alerts; and
- Promoting global forensic laboratory network to enhance global cooperation and information sharing on common drug threats, new synthetic drugs as well as harmful drug mixtures.

Funding and Partnerships

CPDAP is funded primarily by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the U.S. Department of State. In addition to this core support, CPDAP receives voluntary contributions from several member countries, including India, Japan, Malaysia, the Maldives, Pakistan, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand. Furthermore, CPDAP implements initiatives on a cost-sharing basis with partner governments and institutions worldwide.

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

The Colombo Plan's drug demand reduction (DDR) initiatives aim to prevent and reduce substance use through evidence-based strategies, capacity building, and international collaboration. It partners with governments, civil society, and professionals to strengthen prevention, treatment, and recovery systems, promoting a public health approach grounded in ethical and professional standards. This initiative supports sustainable responses to substance use disorders. Over 80 countries across Asia-Pacific, Africa, and the Americas benefit from CPDAP's work.

Key areas of DDR interventions include:

- Curricula development and translations;
- Curriculum-based trainings;
- Donor-directed special interventions; and
- Accreditation of training providers.

CURRICULA DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSLATIONS

CPDAP's Universal Curricula (UC) encompass a wide range of evidence-based programmes in the areas of prevention, treatment, and recovery designed to enhance the capacity of DDR professionals.

Universal Treatment Curricula (UTC)	Basic UTC	For entry-level treatment professionals, community workers, general health staff, and students beginning their engagement with substance use disorder (SUD) care.
	Advanced UTC	For experienced clinicians and supervisors seeking advanced skills in managing complex SUD cases using evidence-based approaches.
	Specialised UTC	CHILD – For professionals working with children focused on early intervention.
		WISE – For women-centered services, with a focus on gender-responsive and trauma-informed care.
		SOGI - For service providers working with LGBTQI+ populations, promoting inclusive and culturally competent care.
		ATI – To train national policy makers to employ alternatives to incarceration across the criminal justice system for individuals with SUDs.
Universal Prevention Curricula (UPC)	UPC Managers and Supervisors Series (UPC M&S)	For prevention managers and policymakers overseeing implementation of prevention strategies.
	UPC Practitioner Series (UPC P)	For frontline workers delivering and evaluating prevention programmes in diverse settings.
Universal Recovery Curricula (URC)	PEER	For peer support workers using first-hand lived experience to support individuals in recovery.
	Recovery Allies	For families, caregivers, and community members supporting recovery and reintegration.
Self-led Courses (Online)	Basic UTC 1-8 Advanced UTC 16, 22	These UTC courses are designed to be completed at the learner's convenience according to their own timeline. Available in both English and Spanish.
Instructor-led Courses (online)	UPC M&S Courses 1-9 UPC P Core Course UTC Specialized (WISE) UTC Specialized (SOGI)	These instructor-led courses are available on a set schedule with some synchronous sessions with a trainer. Each course will have its own schedule and synchronous time requirements. Available in both English and Spanish
Translation of UC	Acknowledging linguistic and cultural diversity, CPDAP has translated its Universal Curricula into more than 25 languages as per the needs of its partner countries.	

New Curriculum

The first ever globally standardised training resource designed specifically for nurses working in substance use disorder treatment settings, the Universal Nurses Addiction Curriculum (UNAC) was launched in June 2025.

The UNAC aims to strengthen the role of nurses as essential frontline providers in addiction care and recovery support services worldwide.

●●● Global Launch Webinar Invitation

We're excited to launch the
Universal Nurses Addiction Curriculum (UNAC)
 a groundbreaking new course designed by nurses, for nurses to strengthen the global response to substance use and addiction.

JUNE 20 FRIDAY **1:00 PM GMT**

REGISTER NOW! **GET SAMPLE**

Hear from world-renowned experts, discover how to integrate UNAC into nursing education, and be part of a global movement for compassionate, evidence-based care.

Supported by:
 U.S. Department of State INL
 The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP)

New Handbook

In a significant advancement for global treatment standards, the International Centre for Quality in Drug Use Disorder Treatment (ICQ) and the Programme for the Improvement of Quality in Alcohol and Drug Treatment (PIQAT), with support from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, launched a new handbook titled "Managing Drug Use Disorder Treatment Services in Line with International 'Key Quality Standards': A Handbook for Managers." Released in English and Spanish during a webinar on 21 May 2025, the handbook offers practical guidance to help treatment centres improve service quality and patient outcomes.

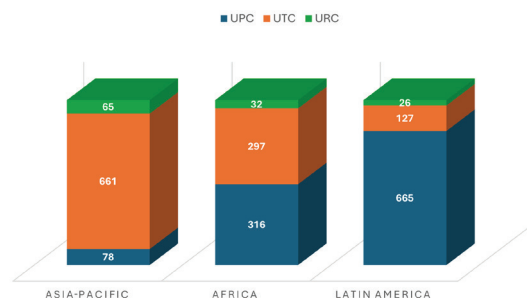


CURRICULUM-BASED TRAININGS: PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY

CPDAP enhances DDR workforce capabilities through a comprehensive range of trainings under its Universal Curricula, providing professionals with skills needed to effectively address substance use and related issues. These trainings equip participants with the knowledge and skills to implement effective, evidence-based strategies in Prevention (UPC), Treatment (UTC), and Recovery (URC), thereby enhancing national responses to the evolving challenges of substance use. CPDAP delivers these training courses at the national, regional, and global levels, reaching more than 80 countries across Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America.

Trainings are conducted through in-person, CPDAP-monitored virtual, and hybrid formats. During the reporting period, CPDAP trained a total of 2,267 individuals globally, through a total of 73 Universal Curricula trainings.

Total Beneficiaries: 2,267



Trainings on the Universal Prevention Curricula

The primary objective of substance use prevention is to assist individuals in avoiding or delaying the initiation of psychoactive substance use. For those who have already commenced use, the focus is on preventing the escalation to substance use disorders.

Over the years, CPDAP has implemented a diverse range of prevention strategies, including its Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) which focuses on Practitioners and Managers and Supervisors in the prevention field. Youth engagement remains a critical component, facilitated through capacity-building initiatives and financial support for youth proposals.

Achievements during the reporting period: During the reporting period, CPDAP successfully conducted 29 prevention trainings, directly benefiting 1,059 individuals.



Over 270 professionals completed the UPC M&S Series held for Colombia, concluded in December 2024



Training on UPC_P School-based Prevention in Lesotho held in June 2025, benefiting 24 professionals.



Training on UPC_P Media-based prevention was held in October 2024, for 29 professionals in the Philippines

Trainings on the Universal Treatment Curricula

CPDAP emphasises evidence-based treatment as a key element in addressing substance use disorders. To strengthen national capacities, CPDAP builds the skills of treatment professionals to ensure quality and inclusive care.

CPDAP offers treatment-based courses for treatment professionals in general and for those who work with special populations such as women, children, marginalised groups including LGBTQI individuals, and those in rural communities.

Achievements during the reporting period: During the reporting period, CPDAP successfully conducted 37 treatment trainings, directly benefiting 1,085 individuals.



Nepal completed training on UTC Basic Courses during this reporting period. The final training, covering UTC Basic Course 5, was held in July 2024, producing its first group of 25 professionals eligible to sit for the ICAP exam



Hybrid training on WISE Curriculum was held for 18 African professionals in October / November 2024



The first ever TOT on Rural-based Prevention and Treatment Curriculum rolled out in Latin America in September 2024, where 29 trainers were trained

Trainings on the Universal Recovery Curricula

CPDAP emphasises the vital role of recovery in addressing substance use disorders. Through its Universal Recovery Curricula, CPDAP strengthens global capacities by equipping Peers and Recovery Allies with evidence-based knowledge and practical skills to support sustained recovery and reintegration.

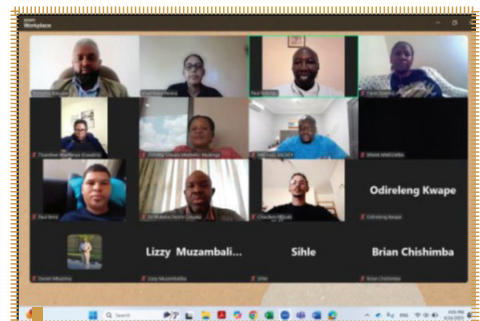
Achievements during the reporting period: During the reporting period, CPDAP successfully conducted seven Recovery trainings, directly benefiting 123 individuals.



The first-ever in-person URC-PEER training was held in Latin America, setting an important precedent for peer-based recovery support in the region. Twenty-six participants from government institutions and local organisations benefited from this training



Forty professionals attended the URC Recovery Allies training held in Indonesia, in January 2025



A Virtual Regional Training on URC PEER was conducted in April 2025, engaging participants from across Africa. A total of 29 individuals were trained - 12 from English-speaking and 17 from French-speaking African countries

The very first group of Spanish Speaking URC Trainers in Latin America:

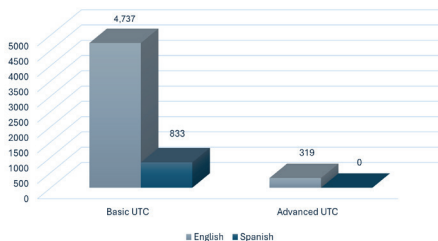
In May 2025, the first-ever group of Universal Recovery Curricula (URC) trainers for Spanish-speaking countries was established through a dedicated URC training. This milestone enhanced regional capacity for standardised, evidence-based recovery training in Latin America and supported the development of a professional workforce of Recovery Support Professionals.



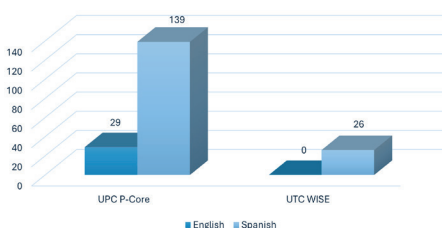
In addition, selected Universal Curricula are also available online via two modes: Self-led, allowing participants to learn at their own pace, and Instructor-led, which includes structured, interactive sessions guided by certified trainers.

During the reporting period, CPDAP's self-led and Instructor-led courses have been completed by 5,939 individuals and 194 individuals respectively.

Completion of Self-led Courses - 5,939



Completion of Instructor-led Courses - 194



SPECIAL INTERVENTIONS

Women's Leadership Fellowship Programme



The Women's Leadership Fellowship Programme (WOLF), implemented by CPDAP with support from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) aimed to empower young Afghan women to pursue higher education and careers in counternarcotics. The programme provided five-year scholarships at the Asian University for Women (AUW) in Bangladesh and fellowship placements with international and government organisations.

AUW played a pivotal role by hosting 32 Afghan women beneficiaries of the WOLF project, ensuring their safety and uninterrupted education. Through AUW's academic and leadership programmes, these students gained specialised knowledge in drug control alongside their undergraduate studies, equipping them for future employment opportunities within international and non-governmental organisations. The project successfully strengthened the academic and professional capacities of Afghan women, contributing to the long-term goal of creating a skilled, empowered, and globally connected cohort of future leaders.

Following the stop-work orders by the U.S. government, project implementation was halted in January 2025, and subsequently, it was formally terminated.



Fourteen beneficiaries of WOLF attended "Fostering Opportunities and Resources for Women's Advancement, Recognition and Development (FORWARD)" training in Bangkok, from 18 to 22 November 2024

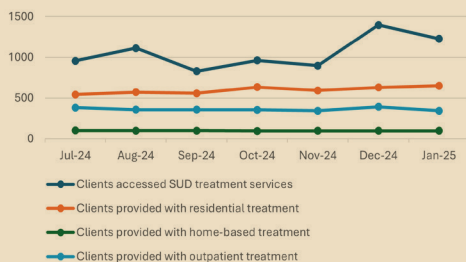


Assistance to Specialised Substance Use Disorders Treatment Facilities

This initiative, funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), aimed to maintain the operation and service delivery of the residential, home-based and outpatient treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug dependents in Afghanistan.

Under this project, CPDAP supported 24 drug treatment centers across six provinces, delivering inpatient, outpatient, and home-based treatment services primarily to women, female adolescents, and children. During the reporting period, a total of 7,381 clients accessed substance use disorder treatment services. Of these, 4,179 received treatment through residential centers, while 694 participated in the home-based treatment programme. Additionally, 2,524 clients were screened and assessed through the outpatient treatment services. Under post-treatment services a total of 2,887 individuals attended post-treatment Recovery Support Group sessions, 513 clients were referred to medical care, and 331 underwent HIV screening.

**Beneficiaries of services provided by
drug treatment centres (July 2024 – Jan 2025)**



Operations were suspended in January 2025 following stop-work orders by the U.S. government and subsequently, in April 2025, this project, too, was formally terminated.



*Female beneficiaries receiving
vocational training*



Monitoring visits to Drug Treatment Centres



*Staff of Colombo Plan's field office in Kabul
posing for a photo in front of the office premises
in March 2025 before its handing over to the
landlord*



In Colombia, CPDAP partnered with the U.S. Embassy in Colombia to deliver a series of in-country echo-trainings of the UTC Basic level across Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali, and Bogotá. Led by nationally certified trainers, these trainings marked the first large-scale national replication of the UTC in Colombia. During this period, over 150 professionals from public and private treatment services completed the eight UTC Basic courses, gaining core competencies in evidence-based addiction treatment. The initiative strengthened national capacity, improved professional knowledge and service quality, and established a sustainable, Colombian-led model for standardised treatment training.



5th UTC Basic Training – Cali, Colombia



3rd UTC Basic Training in Medellín, Colombia



Strengthening DDR Activities in Myanmar:

This project aimed to strengthen DDR capacities in Myanmar, addressing challenges from the Covid-19 pandemic and political unrest since February 2021. It focused on building the capacity of addiction professionals from non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, and civil society organisations through specialised training and international exposure, with the goal of establishing a professional network to enhance evidence-based, client-centered DDR activities. During the reporting period, 32 professionals from Myanmar benefited from UTC trainings.

This project, too, was suspended in January 2025 following the stop-work orders from the U.S. government, and ultimately terminated effective 28 February 2025.



Beneficiaries attending a hybrid training at the American Center in Yangon



During its implementation, CPDAP collaborated with Alliance Myanmar to establish an addiction professional society to promote dissemination of evidence-based drug treatment services in the country



In the Philippines, CPDAP supported efforts to build national capacity in treatment, prevention, and recovery support through evidence-based training in collaboration with key institutions. Working closely with universities and treatment services, this intervention enhanced professional competencies and promoted standardised, ethical, and effective approaches to substance use disorder care. It also supported community-based initiatives, strengthening cross-sector coordination and developing a skilled, sustainable workforce for drug demand reduction. During the reporting period, more than 500 professionals benefited from various project activities.



CPDAP-Philippines team conducted multiple UTC and UPC training tracks during the 3rd ISSUP Philippines National Conference from 14 to 18 October 2024, Quezon City, which brought together over 250 participants from government, academia, and treatment services

ACCREDITATION OF TRAINING PROVIDERS

To ensure the quality, consistency, and sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the CPDAP formally recognises and accredits partner institutions as Approved Training Providers (TPs) for the delivery of its Universal Curricula.

Approved Training Providers are selected through a structured accreditation process based on clearly defined eligibility criteria, including demonstrated technical expertise, institutional capacity, adherence to ethical standards, and the ability to deliver training in line with CPDAP methodologies and quality assurance requirements.

TPs play a critical role in decentralising training delivery, strengthening national ownership, and expanding access to evidence-based drug demand reduction education. Through this network, CPDAP supports the development of a professional and sustainable workforce while maintaining the integrity and global standards of the Universal Curricula.

Global Network of Training Providers

As at the end of the reporting period, CPDAP had accredited a total of 79 TPs, distributed as follows:

- Asia and the Pacific: 36
- Africa: 36
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 7

This expanding network enables the Colombo Plan to respond efficiently to national training needs, support large-scale replication of curricula, and foster long-term institutional capacity within partner countries.

DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

The Colombo Plan has been a key contributor in addressing the global challenges pertaining to drug supply reduction (DSR). Over the years, the Colombo Plan's DSR efforts have extended to identifying adulterants in seized drugs, as well as developing innovative testing technologies through partnerships with U.S. and international forensic, public health, and law enforcement agencies. These collective actions are part of an overarching strategy aimed at reducing the global drug overdose crisis, intensified by harmful adulterants and synthetic drug combinations.

The Colombo Plan's **Global Toxic Adulterant Project Series** funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), was launched in response to the alarming increase in drug adulteration. It focuses on advancing the testing and analysis of street-level and wholesale drugs for toxic adulterants. The aim has been to prevent overdose deaths, particularly in regions where the consumption of drugs such as heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine is compounded by dangerous substances which intensify health risks, including fatalities. This initiative is focused on identifying synthetic drugs (both recurring and emerging) as well as complex drug mixtures, trace elements of specific synthetic or traditional drugs, and unknown substances appearing for the first time in a country's illicit drug supply. Also, to enhance advanced drug analysis techniques such as LC-QTOF-MS and LC-MS/MS, setting new standards in the ability to detect and characterize these novel and often highly dangerous substances. Many of these synthetic substances, such as fentanyl, levamisole, and xylazine, have become prevalent in the global illicit drug market, complicating public health responses.

Since 2010, the Colombo Plan has partnered with key stakeholders, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, Centre for Disease Control (CDC), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the National Institute on

Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE), USA among others, to create a comprehensive strategy for identifying emerging drug threats. Key to this effort has been the development of the world's first Instant Adulterant Test Kit developed under the Global Toxic Adulterant Project to detect adulterants, phenacetin and aminopyrine. Also, the development of world's first portable GC/MS drug testing machine which could simultaneously detect and display 20 compounds in an individual drug sample.

By 2016, the Colombo Plan's Global Toxic Adulterant Project had fully engaged in the global testing and analysis of seized drug samples. It also expanded its research into the serious, both immediate and long-term, public health consequences of these adulterants, which included respiratory depression, cardiovascular issues, immune system suppression, and blood cell depletion. Moreover, the presence of fentanyl, its analogues, and other novel synthetic opioids as adulterants, as these substances were suspected of significantly influencing overdose rates.

The Colombo Plan's Global Toxic Adulterant Project also supports the **NPS Discovery Program**, launched by CFSRE, which focuses on monitoring emerging drug threats, especially new psychoactive substances (NPS). It is supported in-part by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Analysis and reporting are supported by the NIJ, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and the Colombo Plan. It is a research programme which aims to rapidly identify emerging drugs (fentanyl compounds, novel opioids, cathinones, cannabinoids, adulterants, etc.) and lethal drug combinations (e.g., traditional drugs such as heroin with adulterants like diltiazem) associated with intoxications and adverse events. The programme involves real-time analysis of seized drugs (both wholesale and retail) as well as biological samples, including serum from both fatal and non-fatal overdoses, in the U.S. and overseas. As part of the effort, numerous

Public Health Alerts have been issued regarding the dangers of various drug/adulterant combinations, highlighting the escalating risks to public health.

The Global Toxic Adulterant Project Series continued its work on adulterants from the initial phases (Phase I – IV) and introduced a new **Sentinel** component (Phase V – VI), building on an established partnership between U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Colombo Plan collaborators. The Sentinel initiative is focused on identifying new and emerging synthetic drugs entering the illicit drug supply, enabling more proactive responses to the evolving threats posed by these substances in different countries. Under Phase V, a total of 2,103 samples were collected and analysed from 11 different states from the U.S. namely, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Sentinel programme issued the first public health alert on Xylazine in 2020 and has since identified new patterns of Xylazine mixtures in the U.S. drug supply which can exponentially increase the chances of overdose. In December 2023, Sentinel issued its first alert on the veterinary drug Medetomidine. Most recently, Sentinel has identified the latest cutting agents in fentanyl pills which redefine the definition of a lethal dose. In January 2025, Sentinel issued the first global alert on the lethal class of synthetic opioids known as Nitazenes, which are 1.5 to 20 times more potent than fentanyl compounds. Later, in May 2025, another public health alert was issued, this time concerning the discovery of BTMPS and the presence of Tetramethylfentanyl-related substances.

Currently, the NPS Discovery Program in collaboration with the Colombo Plan is focused on data mining of High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS) toxicology data, and testing seized drug surveillance samples (the QTOF Program) for the presence of newly emergent drugs. CFSRE will receive HRMS data from the analysis of toxicological samples obtained from medicolegal death

investigations, human performance impairment cases, and drug-facilitated crimes, through its partner organisation, NMS Labs. The data will be reprocessed against expanded databases containing newly emergent compounds, including fentanyl analogues, nitazenes, cathinones, novel benzodiazepines, and hallucinogens, to identify new substances. Additionally, the Program will collect data on the geographic distribution and proliferation of these new drugs. The findings will be published as public health alerts and new drug monographs on any emergent substances. It will also include the analysis of seized drug extracts provided by partnering state crime laboratories using LC-QTOF-MS technology for drugs and adulterants. This has been designed to fill gaps in surveillance data caused by a pause in federal funding from NIJ, and to reintegrate surveillance data with geo-mapping and trend plots showing the life cycles of various classes and individual compounds in the NPS portfolio. It is anticipated to process six months of TOF data from NMS Labs and test approximately 700 seized drug extracts from crime laboratories across the United States using QTOF technology.



*Scan the QR code,
to read more on
Public Health Alerts.*

In 2017, INL recognised the need to create a network of forensic drug testing lab directors to address the challenges faced by many countries in drug testing instruments and analysis techniques. While many countries were capable of detecting basic drugs such as cocaine and heroin, they faced challenges in identifying emerging cutting agents and adulterants as well as potent, emerging synthetic drugs and complex drug mixtures linked to mortality, including fatal overdoses. In response, the Colombo Plan initiated a series of **International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors** to foster collaboration and address these critical gaps in drug detection.



Participants and resource persons from the First International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors held from 4 to 7 December 2017 in Cancun, Mexico



Participants and resource persons from the 2nd International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors held from 22 to 25 July 2019 in Singapore



Participants and resource persons from the 3rd International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors held from 14 to 16 May 2022 in Abu Dhabi, UAE



Participants and resource persons from the 4th International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors held from 29 April to 03 May 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand

To further streamline global efforts, the **International Toxic Adulterant Database (ITAD)** was developed following the conclusion of the First International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors in Cancun, Mexico, in December 2017. This initiative allows participating countries to report findings on toxic adulterants and emerging drug combinations. ITAD has provided crucial data on the intersection of synthetic and traditional drugs. Over time, the database has expanded to include data from 27 countries, offering insights into the prevalence and risks of adulterated drugs on an international scale.

In August 2024, the Colombo Plan launched the **Upgrading Forensics Labs Capabilities in South Asia** project, funded by the INL Office of Europe and Asia, which aims to enhance the forensic laboratory infrastructure and capabilities in South Asian countries including Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. This initiative seeks to bolster the ability of these laboratories to perform comprehensive drug and toxicological testing, focusing on identifying emerging threats to public health and safety, particularly from synthetic drugs and harmful drug combinations. The project aims to provide the key equipment, the RADIANT ASAP Mass Detector to laboratories in Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, as well as technical assistance and training to ensure the effective use of the advanced equipment.



RADIANT ASAP Mass Detector

The Colombo Plan has also proudly sponsored the **Rx and Illicit Drug Summit** (Titanium Sponsor in 2024 and Diamond Sponsor in 2025). For the past 15 years, the Rx Summit has been a pivotal force in the fight against the opioid and addiction crisis, making it the largest event in the U.S. dedicated to addressing the growing overdose epidemic. At the summit,

the Colombo Plan showcased its initiatives through an exhibition booth, with a special focus on the Colombo Plan/CFSRE Sentinel Program. The Colombo Plan also conducted special sessions at the Rx and Illicit Drug Summit and through these discussions, the Colombo Plan reinforced its commitment to advancing global efforts in drug supply reduction.

GLOBAL ENGAGEMENTS AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

National Secretariats Meeting – August 2024

The National Secretariats Meeting – 2024, took place in Thimphu, Bhutan from 6 to 8 August 2024. This meeting was organised by CPDAP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and the PEMA Secretariat of the Kingdom of Bhutan. It aimed to reflect the shared commitment towards fostering regional collaboration and maintaining active relationships to combat drug and its related issues among the Colombo Plan member countries. The two-day meeting was attended by representatives from 18 Member Countries of the Colombo Plan.



Recovery-Oriented System of Care Facilitation Tour - August 2024

CPDAP organised a Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) Facilitation Tour for six professionals from Pereira and Dosquebradas, Colombia. Held from 17 to 23 August 2024, the tour spanned Baltimore, Washington D.C., Richmond, Carrboro, and Raleigh, offering valuable insights into compassionate, evidence-based recovery models. The delegation left with practical ideas to develop locally adapted recovery services in Colombia.



11th Asian Youth Forum – September 2024

The 11th Asian Youth Forum was held in Kochi, India, from 16 to 20 September 2024, welcoming 150 youth leaders from 13 countries. Organised by CPDAP, the forum focused on empowering young people through training in drug prevention and youth leadership. Participants engaged in interactive workshops, country presentations, and peer learning sessions focused on building resilience and promoting drug-free lifestyles. The forum also introduced global prevention tools and encouraged the development of community-based youth initiatives. By the end, participants pledged to act as youth ambassadors for prevention in their respective countries.



38th International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXXVIII) - September 2024

The Colombo Plan played a prominent role at the 38th International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXXVIII), held from 24 to 26 September 2024 in Athens, Greece, under the theme “Beyond Borders: Expanding Global Partnerships.” Co-hosted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, and supported by INL, the event brought together top drug enforcement officials from over 130 countries. The Colombo Plan delegation, led by its Secretary-General and CEO, actively contributed to key sessions on synthetic drugs and showcased its work in demand and supply reduction at the IDEC Vendor Exhibition. The Colombo Plan also sponsored 88 law enforcement officials from 77 countries, reaffirming its commitment to strengthening global cooperation in addressing emerging drug threats.



Chemist Meeting on Forensic Science and Novel Psychoactive Substances – September 2024

CPDAP in collaboration with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), co-hosted a three-day forensic science meeting from 24 to 26 September 2024 in Athens, Greece, titled “Sharing Science: The Changes to Forensic Science Presented by Novel Psychoactive Substances.” The meeting addressed the challenges posed by synthetic and emerging drugs, equipping 22 delegates from over 15 countries with advanced tools and methodologies. Led by DEA experts, the event fostered global collaboration in strengthening forensic drug analysis and enforcement capabilities.



Middle East Drug Dialogue (MEDD) - October 2024

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, in partnership with the U.S. Department of State INL and International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA), co-hosted the Middle East Drug Dialogue from 15 to 16 October 2024 in Budapest, Hungary. The event brought together 49 delegates from nine Middle Eastern countries, international agencies, and experts to address the rising threat of synthetic drugs such as captagon and fentanyl. The Dialogue emphasised regional cooperation, public health approaches, and policy reforms, with key recommendations including improved early warning systems, cross-border collaboration, and capacity-building for professionals across the drug control spectrum.



African Regional Training on Universal Curricula - November 2024

The 2024 Regional Seminar held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 4 to 9 November 2024, organised by the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, marked a major milestone in strengthening substance use disorder (SUD) prevention and treatment across Africa. This training of trainers (ToT) programme featured four streams; Family, Environment, Adolescent, and Women's Intervention for Substance Exposure (WISE) - combining online sessions in October with in-person training in November. Over 80 participants from 13 African countries, representing government, civil society, health, and education sectors, were trained. The opening ceremony, attended by INL Director Maureen Mimnaugh, NACADA CEO Dr. Anthony Omerikwa, and over 125 attendees, underscored the programme's regional impact and its goal to build capacity for community-based SUD interventions and informed decision-making across Africa.



Regional Meeting of the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug threats in Latin America - December 2024

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, together with OAS-CICAD, UNODC, and the Secretariat of Comprehensive Drug Policies of the Argentine Nation (SEDONAR), co-organised a regional meeting of Latin American Drug Commissions in Buenos Aires from 10 to 11 December 2024. The event brought together officials from 15 countries and international experts to share good practices and explore joint strategies to address the rising challenge of synthetic drugs in the region.



RX and Illicit Drug Summit 2025 – April 2025

The Colombo Plan proudly served as the Diamond Sponsor of the Rx and Illicit Drug Summit 2025, held from 21 to 24 April 2025 in Nashville, Tennessee, USA. As the premier annual event on substance use prevention, treatment, and enforcement, the summit attracted nearly 3,000 participants from across all 50 U.S. states, territories, Canada, and beyond. The Colombo Plan's active presence reinforced its global leadership in addressing the overdose crisis and promoting innovative, evidence-based solutions.



Asia Pacific Youth Forum - April 2025

The Asia Pacific Youth Forum 2025, organised by CPDAP together with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand, and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), was held from 22 to 28 April 2025 in Chiang Rai, Thailand. The forum brought together 35 youth leaders from 18 Colombo Plan member countries to foster collaboration, refresh leadership capacity, and strengthen youth engagement in drug demand reduction efforts.



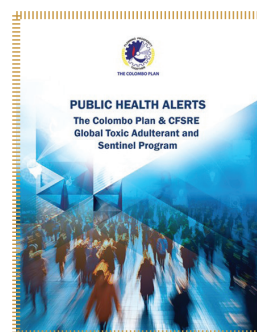
The forum focused on equipping participants with essential life skills to promote resilience and positive decision-making among youth. A significant highlight of the forum was the educational visit to the Hall of Opium and the Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai, which provided historical context and a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding the drug issue in the region, and the possibility of transforming the world into a better place.

Sharing Early Warning via Timely Public Health Alerts

The Colombo Plan timely issues public health alerts on emerging drug threats before they overwhelm national health systems as well as law enforcement sectors. These timely warnings enable authorities to update drug analytical data, harmful substances, new emerging drug threats as well as new psychoactive substances, refine interventions, and adjust enforcement priorities. The alerts also highlight dangerous drug-adulterant combinations that significantly increase overdose risks.

These public health alerts are issued under the Colombo Plan's Global Toxic Adulterant Project funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S. Department of State.

Recent updates include the identification of lethal cutting agents in fentanyl pills; the first global alert on highly potent Nitazenes in January 2025; and a May 2025 alert on BTMPS and tetramethylfentanyl-related substances. Together, these alerts underscore the escalating global public health risks posed by adulterated and synthetic drugs.



To read more on Public Health Alerts, visit: <https://colombo-plan.org/public-health-alerts/>



MARITIME ADVISORY PROGRAMME



The Colombo Plan instituted the Maritime Advisory Programme (CPMAP) in October 2023, with the Port of Colombo Capacity Building Project as a pilot initiative. Partnering with the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA), this three-year project aims to strengthen Sri Lanka's maritime capabilities and establish Colombo as a leading regional maritime hub. Funded by the United States Embassy in Sri Lanka, CPMAP was officially launched on 31 January 2024.

Sri Lanka's strategic location on key maritime routes allows over 200 vessels to transit daily, carrying two-thirds of the world's seaborne oil and half of its container shipments. The Maritime Advisory Programme builds on this foundation by strengthening port logistics, governance, and connectivity, supporting Colombo's evolution as a premier transshipment hub and maritime capital for South Asia.

During the period under review, CPMAP supported the following initiatives:

Skill Connect Training-Effective Negotiation for Maritime Professionals:

In July 2024, CPMAP conducted a two-day training on "Effective Negotiation for Maritime Professionals", in Colombo. The training was designed for SLPA personnel, mainly targeting practical negotiation strategies to improve communication and decision-making skills in the maritime industry.

Navigating Cyber Threats:

In November 2024, CPMAP hosted a two-day workshop titled "Navigating Cyber Threats," attended by 45 SLPA participants, focused on cybersecurity in port operations. The workshop focused on key areas such as the ISO 27001 framework, identifying cybersecurity risks, managing incident response included case studies and interactive group exercises to enhance practical understanding. Following the workshop, SLPA established a dedicated cybersecurity team for the Port of Colombo, reinforcing port security and operational continuity.



Participants engaging in group activities during the "Navigating Cyber Threats" workshop



Group photo with trainers from Experion Technologies, the Colombo Plan team, and SLPA top management



Closing session on the final day of the "Navigating Cyber Threats" workshop.

Colombo International Maritime Conference 2024:

In November 2024, CPMAP also sponsored a ten-member SLPA delegation to attend the Colombo International Maritime & Logistics Conference (CIMC), allowing them to gain exposure to global best practices and policy insights, enhancing competitiveness and supporting regional connectivity. Their participation supported CPMAP's objective of strengthening maritime administration, enhancing competitiveness and promoting regional connectivity through knowledge sharing and capacity building.



SLPA top management attending the Colombo International Maritime Conference (CIMC) 2024



SLPA officials participated in CIMC 2024, supported by the Maritime Advisory Programme gaining valuable insights into the maritime sector

Terminal Operators Conference (TOC) 2025:

In June 2025, CPMAP supported another SLPA delegation to attend the Terminal Operator Conference in Rotterdam. This included a technical visit to the Port of Rotterdam, one of Europe's leading sustainable ports offering direct exposure to advanced port technologies. The conference was based on trade, tariffs, its tensions, sustainable growth and investment in technology. Throughout the conference, SLPA officials engaged with global experts on container terminal innovation, digital transformation in port logistics, environmental practices, and evolving international trade dynamics.



Selected delegates from the SLPA and the CPMAP team in Rotterdam, Netherlands, attending the Terminal Operators Conference (TOC) Europe 2025



Session on "AI & Machine Learning: Realizing Its Full Potential" at the Terminal Operators Conference (TOC) Europe 2025

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME



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



Representatives from Bhutan, Iran, Lao PDR, India, Saudi Arabia, and Fiji attending the 2024 Knowledge Sharing Program on Enhancing the Development of Small and Medium Industry through Innovation and Intellectual Property Initiatives in Yogyakarta, Indonesia



2024 Capacity Building Programme for Trainers on the Development of Climate Services for Sectors was held in Jakarta, with participants from Pakistan, Malaysia, Nepal, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Maldives, Iran, Bhutan, Fiji, and Indonesia



As part of the 2024 Capacity Building Program for Trainers on the Development of Climate Services for Sectors in Jakarta, participants engaged in a cultural event, crafting personalised batik pieces



Participants of the 2024 Knowledge Sharing Program on Library Transformation Based on Social Inclusion "wax writing" their names on fabric during the visit to the Library and Archives Department of Magelang Regency



Participants of the 2024 Knowledge Sharing Program on Library Transformation through Social Inclusion listening to a presentation during their visit to the Library and Archives Department of Magelang Regency

PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



The Programme for Environment and Climate Change is aimed at environment preservation by addressing capacity building on various environment related topics such

as waste management, renewable energy, eco-tourism, and climate change through training programmes, international conferences, and community awareness campaigns.

Country	Year	Name of Programme	Implementing Agency	Number of	Country of Participant
South Korea	2025	One-year master's scholarship programme offered by the KDI School of Public Policy and Management - Spring 2024	The Korean Development Institute (KDI)	1	Myanmar
Indonesia	2024	The Capacity Building Programme on the Development of Climate Services for Sectors for 2024	Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics	15	Bhutan(1), Fiji(2), Laos(2), Indonesia(5), Iran(1), Malaysia(2), Maldives(2), Nepal(3), Pakistan(1), Philippines(1)
Indonesia	2024	The Knowledge Sharing Programme on Library Transformation based on Social Inclusion for the 2024	The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia	20	Bangladesh(2), Bhutan(2), Laos(2), Malaysia(2), Maldives(1), Myanmar(2), Nepal(1), Sri Lanka(2), Philippines(2), Thailand(1), Vietnam(2)
Indonesia	2024	Capacity Building Programme on Enhancing the Development of Small and Medium Industry, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Ministry of Industry	19	Bhutan(4), Fiji(2), Iran(4), Laos(4), India(1), Indonesia(2), Saudi Arabia(2)



AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF
THE COLOMBO PLAN
SECRETARIAT



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

PAF/A/CPS/01/2023/2024

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

30 July 2025

The Secretary General,
The Colombo Plan.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Colombo Plan for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Colombo Plan for the year ended 30 June 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Rule No.17 of the Rules and Regulations 2016 of the Colombo Plan.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Colombo Plan as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statements of Recommended Practice for Not for Profit Organizations.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

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



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

1.3 Emphasis of Matter

Income and Expenses Reported Separately to Donors

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

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

Certain administrative expenses, as agreed upon with donors, are directly covered by donor-restricted contributions and accounted separately from Council-funded expenses. The total administrative expenses covered by donors amounted to USD 1,818,301 which equivalent to Rs. 549,126,778 during the year under review. (Conversion rate USD 1: Rs 302)

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Colombo Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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


 G.H.D. Dharmapala
 Auditor General (Acting)

THE COLOMBO PLAN

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

As at 30 June	NOTE	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	186,159,230	202,666,535
Contributions receivable	4	82,508,363	49,436,969
Other accounts receivables	5	23,578,248	35,388,315
Prepayments	6	2,587,500	15,217,650
Stamp float		70,100	70,100
Short Term Investment	7	725,716,075	664,367,159
Total current assets		1,020,619,517	967,146,730
Non - Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	3,724,374	4,617,398
Intangible Assets	9	2,666,667	-
Total non-current assets		6,391,041	4,617,398
TOTAL ASSETS		1,027,010,558	971,764,128
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses	10	7,330,991	463,439
Other accounts payable	11	5,481,120	(0)
Contribution Received in Advance		-	5,784,000
		12,812,111	6,247,438
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit liabilities	12	17,219,646	14,279,133
		17,219,646	14,279,133
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted funds	13	911,954,801	866,213,557
Revaluation reserves		9,174,000	9,174,000
General reserve	14	75,850,000	75,850,000
		996,978,800	951,237,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		1,027,010,558	971,764,128


Mahinda Gunaratne
 Head of Finance




Merlyn Francisco
 Chief Financial Officer


Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
 Secretary-General

THE COLOMBO PLAN**Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024**

Year ended 30 June	NOTE	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Operating Income			
Contributions by Member Governments	15	144,519,252	153,728,508
Interest income	16	56,267,854	55,967,977
Profit on disposal of assets		54,994	112,182
Other income		2,260,522	-
		203,102,622	209,808,668
Operating Expenditure			
Council Working expenditure	17	27,014,413	1,955,478
Salaries and allowances	18	67,541,139	56,703,179
Subsistence, travel, and transport	19	2,978,899	-
Maintenance of the Secretariat	20	7,043,519	260,153
Production of publications		-	-
Rent & Rates		10,890,120	8,708,198
Office expenditure	21	17,476,935	8,941,495
Community development		4,842,669	-
		137,787,695	76,568,504
Surplus for the year		65,314,927	133,240,163
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign exchange gains/ (Loss)	22	(10,768,268)	(151,983,930)
Revaluation of Motor vehicles		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(10,768,268)	(151,983,930)
Comprehensive Income		54,546,659	(18,743,767)


Mahinda Gunaratne
 Head of Finance


Merlyn Francisco
 Chief Financial Officer


Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
 Secretary-General



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Statement of Changes in Reserves for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Revaluation Reserves	General Reserve Rs.	Designated Funds Rs.	Results for the year Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 July 2022	9,174,000.00	75,850,000	(0)	915,708,622	1,000,732,622
Revaluation of Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	(151,983,930)	(151,983,930)
Transfer to Programme Activities	-	-	-	(30,751,300)	(30,751,300)
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	133,240,163	133,240,163
Balance as at 30 June 2023	9,174,000	75,850,000	(0)	866,213,557	951,237,556
Revaluation of Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Prior year Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	(10,768,268)	(10,768,268)
Transfer to Programme Activities	-	-	-	(8,805,414)	(8,805,414)
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	65,314,927	65,314,927
Balance as at 30 June 2024	9,174,000	75,850,000	(0)	911,954,801	996,978,801


Mahinda Gunaratne
 Head of Finance




Merlyn Francisco
 Chief Financial Officer


Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
 Secretary-General

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 June	2,024 Rs.	2,023 Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	65,314,927	133,240,163
Adjustments to reconcile surplus / (deficit) to net cash flows		
Provision for depreciation and amortization	3,621,952	1,848,429
Provision for gratuity	2,089,355	(886,543)
Provision for leave pay	2,585,784	(1,129,781)
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss) Ref. Note. 21	(10,768,268)	(151,983,930)
Disposal of assets	(54,994)	(114,682)
Interest income	(56,267,854)	(55,967,977)
	6,520,902	(74,994,320)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in contributions receivable	(33,071,394)	(2,156,293)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables	(2,387,895)	(17,785,716)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	12,630,150	(6,626,452)
Increase / (decrease) in accrued expenses	6,560,888	(167,907)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	5,481,120	(4,339,608)
Contribution received in Advance	(5,784,000)	5,784,000
Cash Generated from operating activities	(10,050,228)	(100,286,296)
Net Cash Flow From/ (Used in) Operating Activities	(10,050,228)	(100,286,296)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	70,481,180	55,993,242
Interest income from employee benefit liabilities	4,080	4,784
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,395,600)	(765,699)
Purchase of Intangible Assets (ERP system)	(3,693,336)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	55,000	114,700
Investment in Fixed Deposits	(61,348,916)	(102,496,927)
Net cash from investing activities	4,102,407	(47,149,899)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Transfer to PPA,PPSD,LTSP Project Activities	(8,805,414)	(30,751,300)
Leave & Gratuity pay	(1,754,070)	(1,765,126)
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,559,484)	(32,516,426)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalent	(16,507,305)	(179,952,620)
Net cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	202,666,535	382,619,155
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year (Note 1)	186,159,230	202,666,535
Note I		
U.S. Dollar special foreign currency accounts	185,256,497	201,164,419
Rupee accounts	674	619,502
Retirement fund savings account & Gratuity savings accounts	827,059	807,615
Petty cash	75,000	75,000
	186,159,230	202,666,535


Mahinda Gunaratne
 Head of Finance


Merlyn Francisco
 Chief Financial Officer




Dr Benjamin P. Reyes
 Secretary-General

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Note to the accounts

1
Basis of Preparation

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows together with the Accounting Policies and Notes to the financial statements as at 30 June 2024 and for the year then ended comply with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations.

1.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

1.4 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2.
Summary of significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Foreign currency transactions

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

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

Currency	Closing Rate	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
US Dollar	302.00	303.50



THE COLOMBO PLAN

Note to the accounts

Summary of significant Accounting Policies contd.

2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.3 Receivables

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

2.4 Inventories

Inventories consists of stationery stocks and are valued at cost.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

a) Cost and valuation

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

b) Subsequent expenditure

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

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all assets on the straight-line basis and is calculated on the cost or revalued amount of all property plant and equipment in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives of such assets.

Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis. Depreciation is provided from the month of purchase and no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

The rates of depreciation currently being used are:

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

d) Donated assets

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



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Note to the accounts

Summary of significant Accounting Policies contd.

2.6 Provisions

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

2.7 Income recognition

a) Contributions

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

b) Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis

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

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.8 Expenditure recognition

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



2.9 Income and Expenses Reported Separately to Donors

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

1. Donor-Restricted Contributions: Donor contributions received during the year are classified based on donor-imposed restrictions. The Secretariat recognizes and segregates from the Membership Contributions the funds earmarked for specific programs and purposes, such as the Drug Advisory Programme, Gender Advisory Programme, and other initiatives. The utilization of these funds are reported separately to the donors.
2. Administrative Expenses Covered by Donors: Certain administrative expenses, as agreed upon with donors, are directly covered by donor-restricted contributions and accounted separately from Council-funded expenses. The total administrative expenses covered by donors amounted to USD 1,818,300 during the fiscal year 2023/24. These expenses include:

Description	Amount (USD)
Office rent and other rental payment 23/24	104,634
Staff Salaries, Benefits & Allowances (Charged to Admin) 23/24	1,350,759
Outsourced services 23/24	240,225
Other office admin and operating expenses 23/24	122,683
Total	1,818,301

Conversion to LKR (at USD 1 : LKR 302) : LKR 549,126,778

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

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

This note serves to enhance transparency and accountability in the reporting of income and expenses related to donor-funded activities. The Colombo Plan Secretariat remains committed to ensuring that donor contributions are utilized in accordance with the intentions specified by the donors.



THE COLOMBO PLAN

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

2024
Rs.2023
Rs.**3.****Cash and cash equivalents**

Special Foreign Currency Accounts (US\$)	185,256,497	201,164,419
Rupee current accounts	674	619,502
Retirement Fund & Gratuity Fund savings account	827,058.93	807,615
Cash in hand	75,000	75,000
	186,159,230	202,666,535

4.**Contributions receivable**

Afghanisatan	14,496,000	9,712,000
Chillei	14,496,000	9,712,000
Fiji	9,664,000	4,856,000
India	4,832,000	
Japan	4,832,000	4,856,000
Myanmar	9,839,160	5,032,030
Nepal	4,832,000	
Pakistan	189,203	700,939
Papua New Guinea	9,664,000	4,856,000
Sri Lanka	-	4,856,000
United States of America	4,832,000	4,856,000
Saudi Arabia	4,832,000	
	82,508,363	49,436,969

5.**Other accounts receivable**

Refundable deposits	172,202	172,202
Govt. of Sri Lanka - Office rent	3,000,000	3,000,000
Advance	139,669	20,247
Interest receivable	17,997,904	32,195,866
From Donor project Admin fund	2,265,773	
Manager BOC	2,700	
	23,578,248	35,388,315

6.**Prepayments**

Advance payments - Rent	0	5,409,000
Rent advance - SG's Residence	2,587,500	2,587,500
Payment for ERP Software	0	7,221,150
	2,587,500	15,217,650

7.**Maturity over three months Fixed Deposits**

Fixed Deposits	725,716,075	664,367,159
	725,716,075	664,367,159



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

8.

Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture	Equipment	Vehicles	Utensils, Library Books	Total
Cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 01/07/2023	1,122,330.52	2,688,875.18	9,173,999.99	550,976.50	13,536,182.19
Additions during the year	273,611.95	1,121,988.54	-	-	1,395,600.49
Disposals during the year	(133,500.00)	-	-	-	(133,500.00)
Balance as at 30/06/2024	1,262,442.47	3,810,863.72	9,173,999.99	550,976.50	14,798,282.68
Depreciation					
Balance as at 01/07/2023	1,122,312.65	1,898,662.41	5,346,832.17	550,976.50	8,918,783.73
Previous year Adjustment		-	-		-
Disposals during the year	(133,494.00)	-	-	-	(133,494.00)
Charge for the year	51,302.24	402,516.38	1,834,800.00	-	2,288,618.62
Balance as at 30/06/2024	1,040,120.89	2,301,178.79	7,181,632.17	550,976.50	11,073,908.35

Written down value

As at 30/06/2024	222,321.58	1,509,684.93	1,992,367.82	-	3,724,374.33
As at 30/06/2023	17.87	790,212.77	3,827,167.82	-	4,617,398.46

9. Intangible assets

	LKR
Software development Costs	4,000,000.00
Accrued Amortization	
Balance as at 30/06/2023	-
Amortization expense	1,333,333.33
Balance as at 30/06/2024	1,333,333.33

Written Down Value 2,666,666.67



THE COLOMBO PLAN

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

10**Accrued expenses**

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Audit fee	155,000	155,000
CCM - cost	5,004,166	-
Electricity and water	160,223	128,159
Travel expenses	1,465,100	
Consultation fee	140,921	
Email-Internet	-	76,539
Water -	-	11,499
Telephone	58,615	45,341
Transport	9,401	46,900
Payable to SANKARAA	306,664	
Payable to Ms Gihani M	30,900	
	7,330,991	463,439

11.**Other accounts payable**

Donor Project Administrative Fund	5,481,120	-
	5,481,120	-

12.**12.1****Employee benefit liabilities - Retirement Fund**

Balance as at 1 July	169,451	164,668
Expenses	(215)	(120)
Interest income	4,294	4,903
	173,531	169,451

12.2**Employee benefit liabilities - Gratuity**

Balance as at 1 July	7,785,661	9,273,565
Interest	15,364	25,265
Provision for the year	2,089,355	(886,543)
Paid during the year	(1,150,500)	(626,626)
	8,739,880	7,785,661

12.3**Employee benefit liabilities - Leave pay**

Balance as at 1 July	6,324,021	8,592,302
Provision for the year	2,585,784	(1,129,781)
Paid during the year	(603,570)	(1,138,500)
	8,306,236	6,324,021



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

2024
Rs.

2023
Rs.

13

Unrestricted funds

Balance at the beginning of the year	866,213,557	915,708,622
Foreign exchange gains	(10,768,268)	(151,983,930)
Transfer to Programme Activities	(8,805,414)	(30,751,300)
Surplus for the year	65,314,927	133,240,163
Balance at the end of the year	911,954,801	866,213,557

14

General reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year	75,850,000	75,850,000
Transfer of funds during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	75,850,000	75,850,000

15.

Contributions by Member Governments

Contributions received during the year	93,010,049	111,179,569
Contributions receivable for the year	48,509,203	39,548,939
Rent Contribution From Govt, of Sri Lanka	3,000,000	3,000,000
	144,519,252	153,728,508

16.

Interest income

Rupee fixed deposits	125,435	270,857
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	53,854,768	49,858,290
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	2,287,651	5,838,831
	56,267,853.83	55,967,977



THE COLOMBO PLAN

Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

17.**Council working expenditure**

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Consultative Committee Meeting	22,356,046	-
Council sessions	324,060	770,109
Travel expenses	213,120	-
Representation / Entertainment	4,121,187	1,185,369
	27,014,413	1,955,478

18.**Salaries and allowances**

Salaries - International Officers	25,599,737	27,259,484
Rent - International Officers	12,474,317	10,605,289
Education allowance - International Officer	-	223,868
Medical expenses - International Officers	-	-
Leave encashment - International Officer	1,057,000	-
Salaries - Local Staff	19,869,478	16,461,544
Provident Fund @15% - Local Staff	2,708,064	2,596,936
Overtime - Local Staff	1,589,865	1,139,135
Gratuity - Local Staff	2,089,355	(886,543)
Medical expenses - Local Staff	624,538	433,248
Leave encashment - Local Staff	1,528,784	(1,129,781)
	67,541,139	56,703,179

19.**Subsistence, travel and transport**

Travel and subsistence	2,978,899	-
Passage & Transfer cost	-	-
	2,978,899	-

20.**Maintenance of the Secretariat**

Maintenance of the Secretariat	6,849,324	260,153
Maintenance of SG's Bungalow	194,194	-
	7,043,519	260,153



THE COLOMBO PLAN
Notes to the Accounts

As at 30th June

21.

Office expenditure

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Audit fee	144,450	175,250
Bank charges	480,520	206,021
Computer expenses	172,067	142,800
Complementary expenses	25,000	-
Consultancy fee	211,380	18,000
Depreciation	2,288,619	1,848,429
Amortization of intangible assets	1,333,333	
Electricity	852,922	3,582,581
Insurance	66,138	164,045
Internet & Email	6,632,270	1,228,540
Postage / courier	9,224	7,925
Printing & stationery	1,402,667	220,910
Sundries	226,787	180,303
Telephone / fax	1,852,093	446,474
Transport / fuel	992,403	426,322
Uniform for staff	45,001	67,120
Vehicle repairs	347,449	137,458
Water	79,607	65,018
Welfare	315,004	24,300
	17,476,935	8,941,495

22.

Foreign exchange gains/ (loss)

Contributions outstanding from prior years	(168,870)	(2,680,077)
U.S. Dollar special savings accounts	(4,866,988)	(38,154,701)
U.S. Dollar fixed deposits	(6,829,249)	(110,366,751)
Contribution receivables	1,382,583	
Exchange loss from internal transfer	(285,590)	-
Others	(155)	(782,401)
	(10,768,268.35)	(151,983,930)



THE COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL & SECRETARIAT

Variance Analysis
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	BUDGET USD	INCURRED USD	VARIANCE USD	
Operating Expenditure:				
Colombo Plan Council				
Working expenditure	29,162	6,507	22,655	78%
Colombo Plan Secretariat				
Salaries and allowances	257,772	188,696	69,076	27%
Subsistence, travel, and transport	11,518	-	11,518	100%
Maintenance of building / acquisition and repair of F&E	24,764	3,414	21,350	86%
Production of publications	2,932	-	2,932	100%
Rent & Rates	31,414	28,979	2,435	8%
Office expenditure excluding depreciation	53,168	23,604	29,564	56%
Community development	10,000	-	10,000	100%
	420,730	251,201	169,529	40%

CONTACT US



info@colombo-plan.org



+94 11 2576 322



<http://www.facebook.com/ColomboPlan>



[thecolomboplanorg](https://www.instagram.com/thecolomboplanorg)



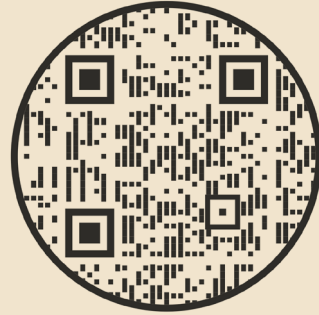
[@thecolomboplan](https://twitter.com/thecolomboplan)



The Colombo Plan



<https://www.colombo-plan.org>





THE COLOMBO PLAN

THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

5th Floor, M2M Veranda Office, No. 34, W.A.D.Ramanayake Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.

T : +94 11 257 6322 **F** : +94 11 257 6311 **E** : info@colombo-plan.org

www.colombo-plan.org

