



Asset Study on JICA's Technical Cooperation to Malaysia

Volume 1





**Asset Study on JICA's Technical
Cooperation to Malaysia**

Volume 1

Final Report

PE Research

Plan ning & Economic Consultants

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PREFACE

This report is the outcome of the Asset Study on JICA's Technical Cooperation to Malaysia commissioned by JICA Malaysia Office to PE Research Sdn Bhd. This report is divided into two volumes. **Volume 1** contains the following information:

Chapter 1 covers the methodology, scope and challenges in carry out this study

Chapter 2 gives an overview of official development assistance received by Malaysian in particular Japanese technical assistance.

Chapters 3 to 8 report on the assets built by technical assistance in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries, human resources, health, planning, administration and utilities, social services and environment and trade and industry sectors.

Chapter 9 suggests that many Malaysian institutions have capacity to participate in extending technical assistance to developing countries via their activities in the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP).

Chapter 10 contains the recommendations for further technical cooperation in Malaysia and regionally.

Volume 2, , contains **institutional information sheets** of the various organisations which have been compiled from desktop research as well as from questionnaire and consultative interviews with relevant stakeholders, especially those who were recipients of technical cooperation from JICA. It covers institutions from the sectors;

Chapter 1 – Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Chapter 2 – Human Resources

Chapter 3 – Health

Chapter 4 – Planning, Administration and Utilities

Chapter 5 – Social Services and Environment

Chapter 6 - Trade and Industry

PE Research would like to thank all the various organisations that have assisted us in this study. We hope that the information compiled in the two volumes of the Asset Study will be useful for developing future cooperation between JICA and Malaysia especially as Malaysia moves forward to become a high income country.

PE Research Sdn Bhd

November 30, 2009



ACRONYMS

ADTEC	Advanced Technology Training Centres
APDRTC	ASEAN Poultry Disease Research and Training Centre
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
BPIMB	Bank Pembangunan & Infrastruktur Malaysia Berhad
BPMB	Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad
CATA	Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators
CD	Capacity Development
CIAST	Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DID	Department of Irrigation & Drainage
DMPM	Department of Marine Park Malaysia
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOE	Department of Environment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOS	Department of Statistics
DOSH	Department of Occupational Safety and Health
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EiMAS	Environment Institute of Malaysia
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre
FELDA	Federal Land and Development Agency
FRIM	Forest Research Institute Malaysia
GEF	Global Environment Facility Fund
IAB	Institute Aminuddin Baki
IB	Institute of Biodiversity
IBFD	International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDFR	Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IHM	Institute for Health Management
IKRAM	IKRAM Training and Infrastructure Development Institute
IMR	Institute for Medical Research
INFRA	Institute for Rural Advancement
INPUMA	International Institute of Public Policy and Management

INSTUN	National Institute of Land and Survey
INTAN	National Institute of Public Administration Malaysia
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IRBM	Inland Revenue Board, Malaysia
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISM	<i>Institut Sosial Malaysia</i> (Social Institute of Malaysia)
ITBC	Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMTI	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute
KEDA	Kedah Regional Development Authority
KTPC	Kulim Technology Park Corporation
MARA	<i>Majlis Amanah Rakyat</i>
MARDI	Malaysian Agricultural Research Development Institute
MASDEC	Malacca Straits Development and Research Centre
MATRADE	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIDA	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
MINT	Malaysian Institute for Nuclear Technology Research
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industries
MMEA	Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency
MMS	Malaysia Meteorological Services
MMU	Multimedia University
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoHR	Ministry of Human Resources
MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MP	Malaysia Plan
MPC	Malaysia Productivity Center
MRRD	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
MTA	Malaysian Tax Academy
MTCP	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme
MTIB	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
MWFCD	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
MyIPO	Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NIEW	NAM Institute for Empowerment of Women
NAA	National Audit Academy

NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NUCLEAR Malaysia	Malaysian Nuclear Agency
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation For Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
PDC	Penang Development Corporation
PSDC	Professional Services Development Corporation Sdn Bhd
PWD	Public Works Department
PUSPATI	Tun Ismail Atomic Research Centre
PUO	Polytechnic Ungku Omar
RECSAM	Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics
RMCED	Royal Malaysian Customs and Excise Department
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFODA	Sabah Forestry Development Authority
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
SEARCCT	South-East Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism
SGATAR	Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research
SIRIM	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMIDEC	Small and Medium Industries Development Corporation
SOCISO	Social Security Organisation
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SSM	<i>Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia</i> (Companies Commission of Malaysia)
SWDM	Social Welfare Department of Malaysia
TC	Technical Cooperation
TCTP	Third Country Training Programme
TRTTC	Timber Research and Technical Training Center
TTI	Teachers Training Institute
UKM	University Kebangsaan Malaysia/ National University of Malaysia
UM	University of Malaya
UMS	Universiti Malaysia Sabah
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
USM	University Sains Malaysia
UTN	<i>Unit Tenaga Nuklear</i> (Nuclear Energy Unit)
VRI	Veterinary Research Institute



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The objectives of this report are to:

- Compile information on assets built by the implementing agencies and recipients of Japanese ODA especially technical cooperation
- Identify and propose possible organisations that could be potential partner to further strengthen effective cooperation in Malaysia
- Identify and propose possible organisations that could be potential partner for triangular technical cooperation to other developing countries within the framework of priority areas and special topics of Japan's ODA to Malaysia

Overview of ODA

Over the period 1971 to 2005, capital assistance totalling RM59.955 billion was extended mainly by multilateral financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank. Bilateral funds were mainly from Japan which provided substantial soft loans for Malaysia's Look East Policy and to assist Malaysia during the 1997-98 financial crises.

For the same period technical assistance received totalled RM5.674 billion, with most being bilateral in nature and Japan being the largest donor. The Malaysian government believes that technical cooperation though comparatively low at one-tenth the value of capital assistance have led to increased national capacity, human resource development, policy reform, good governance and institutional developments

Japanese ODA

There is a rich collection of capacity built with Japanese assistance. JICA (established in 1974) assisted Malaysia with a wide range of 85 development studies resulting in accumulation of national intellectual assets in the form of development plans and feasibility study for public facilities and needs assessment and action plan formulation for industries

To date Malaysia has received 74 ODA loans totalling ¥917,113 million. These physical assets range from roads and bridges, expansion of rail systems, airports and handling equipment for seaports, hydro-electric power stations, transmission line and sub-stations, gas turbines and distribution grid, vocational training institutions, teaching hospital and development of universities, and submarine telecommunication cables and fibre optic cable systems. In the last decade loans have been extended to provide for the training and education of young Malaysians and sewerage treatment plants.

Technical Cooperation and TCTP

Malaysia has received 52 technical cooperation (TC) projects with 9 in progress and conducted 60 Third Country Training Programmes (TCTP) with JICA. Most of the assistance are in human resources, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, trade and industry, health, social services and environment and planning, administration and public utilities sectors. The TC and TCTP have developed human assets, physical assets and intellectual assets at the institution level (e.g. in the forms of industry and public guidelines, standard operating manuals, training curricula and manuals). Many of the institutions assisted have attained leadership position nationally and regionally (e.g. they are reference centres for national or regional issues). The assets reside in the prime minister's department, 14 ministries and key state agencies.

Malaysia's Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP)

The objectives of MTCP are

- To share development experience with other countries
- To strengthen bilateral relation with developing countries
- To promote South-South Cooperation and
- To promote technical cooperation amongst developing countries

In adopting a partner-in-development approach, Malaysia extends its technical cooperation through five modalities;

- Provision of long-term scholarship and fellowship
- Provision of short-term scholarship
- Study visits and attachment
- Advisory services
- Socio-economic projects and provision of supplies and equipment

Since the inception of the MTCP in 1980, a total budget of RM600 million has been allocated for the Programme. Despite its limited budget, the MTCP has managed to reach out to a large number of developing countries. Since its inception, the MTCP has grown in depth as well as in coverage. Starting with the five ASEAN countries, the MTCP currently services 138 countries in 10 different regions (ASEAN, Other South East Asia and Asia, the SAARC Asia, the CIS, East and Central Europe, North and West Africa, Africa, Pacific Islands, South America, and the Caribbean). As of December 2008, more than 20,554 participants have undergone training under the Programme

The Malaysia Government believes the most successful output has been the human resource development programmes through the short-term and long-term courses. This is largely attributed to the experience of the Malaysian training institutions and their ability to design and implement programmes that meet the priorities and needs of the developing countries. These implementing agencies are usually the primary/leading agencies in their respective fields.

Recommendations

Feedback received indicates that technical cooperation is still needed by institutions to achieve the 2020 National Vision. Despite constraints faced by many governmental institutions as a result of the on-going financial and credit crisis, institutions continue to show an appetite to collaborate with advanced countries to move up the value chain. While Japanese ODA are based on assessment in response to the recipient development needs as well as Japan's own priorities, it may be worthwhile to leverage on past TC projects or TC projects carried out by other donor countries.

Malaysia's MTCP activities and its performance on the MDGs show that it has experience and capacity to assist developing countries. Malaysian government and its institutions can learn from Japan on how to improve its technical assistance with developing countries so that it can be a more efficient and effective partner. It can be a valued partner of Japan in implementing Japan's various multilateral ODA programmes especially with ASEAN as well as in Africa. Experienced partners such as SIRIM, IMR, VRI can continue to share its expertise. Newly capacitated institutions like Department of Social Welfare can spread its wings regionally. Regional institutions residing here should be co-opted to do more as it has sunk assets that can be further utilised

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Since its independence Malaysia has had an impressive track record of sustained economic growth, substantial poverty reduction, and progress in human development over the last few decades. By 2008, Malaysia's per capita income has reached RM25,796¹ (US\$7,738) and its progress to becoming a high-income country has resulted in donor countries such as Denmark, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia scaling down or terminating its official development assistance (ODA) to Malaysia. Likewise, over the recent years, the volume of Japan's ODA to Malaysia has been declining. It is with this view in sight that the Japanese Government wishes to investigate new approaches to cooperation programmes with Malaysia to strengthen the equal partnership arrangement and to extend joint cooperation to other developing countries as well as to strengthen its collaborative networks with Malaysia.

Over the years, JICA has commissioned various studies to carry out comprehensive overviews in addition to providing technical cooperation projects as well as participating in third country training programmes. It is thus important to understand / identify useful assets in Malaysia for possible future JICA's cooperation not only to Malaysia but also to other developing countries and the region including the ASEAN region. Special focus on this Asset Study is being given to Malaysian Government Ministries, Departments and Institutions/ Agencies which received Japan's ODA support, in particular those involved with technical cooperation programme for its capacity development, and hence contributed to successful development of Malaysia.

For this "Asset Study on JICA's Technical Cooperation to Malaysia" JICA has commissioned PE Research to compile the information on past Japan's technical cooperation to Malaysia and to identify and propose possible organisations that could be potential partners to further strengthen effective cooperation in Malaysia as well as joint cooperation to other developing countries within the framework of priority areas and special topics of cooperation by Japan's technical cooperation to Malaysia.

1.2 Objectives of Study

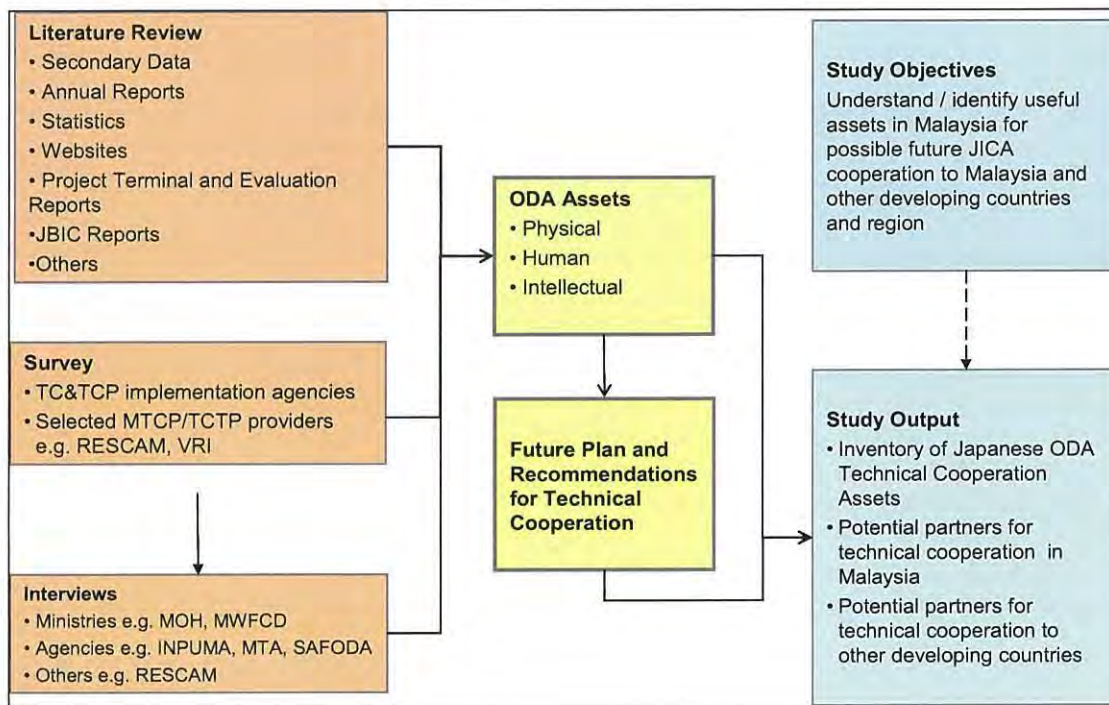
The objectives of this report are to

- Compile information on assets built by the implementing agencies and recipients of Japanese ODA especially technical cooperation
- Identify and propose possible organisations that could be potential partner to further strengthen effective cooperation in Malaysia
- Identify and propose possible organisations that could be potential partner for triangular technical cooperation to other developing countries within the framework of priority areas and special topics of Japan's ODA to Malaysia

The study approach adopted for the study is depicted in Figure 1-1.

¹ http://www.epu.gov.my/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=29580&folderId=29570&name=DLFE-1610.pdf

Figure 1-1: Study Approach



Consultative Interviews and Information Compilation

The Consultants received four (4) lists and an information template guide from JICA. The lists are of the implementing agencies of (i) Technical Cooperation (TC); (ii) Third Country Training Programme (TCTP); (iii) Development Studies² and (iv) ODA Loans³. To the combined list of institutions extracted from the TC, TCTP and Development Studies lists, the Consultants have included institutions that may be potential partners for JICA.

Based on the information template guide, the Consultants designed a questionnaire (Annex 2) and this was sent out to 51 institutions. The list of institutions that responded is in Annex 3. To supplement the questionnaire, the Consultants requested interviews from 28 institutions. The list of 20 institutions interviewed is available in Annex 4.

Sources of literature research for this Asset Study include the respective websites and annual reports of the institutions, evaluation reports and other project documents. Some of the TC projects documentation downloaded from JICA's database are principally in Japanese with summary in English.

JICA's Database of experts and volunteers and Malaysians sent to Japan for training

The Consultants received 3 lists from JICA; these are:

- List of JICA Experts (short-term and long-term) to Malaysia, 1986 – 2009
- Combined List of Senior Volunteers and Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, by teaching subject, 1966 – 2009
- List of trainees sent to Japan, 1991 – 2009.

² See Annex 1

³ This study does not cover ODA loans as separate studies are being commissioned for assets build by ODA loans.

As the lists are in Japanese, efforts were made to translate them using the most economical means as the lists are big database of Japanese experts and volunteers coming to Malaysia to impart their expertise as well as Malaysian receiving training from Japan. The database does not include the Malaysians trained here by the Japanese experts and volunteers. The questionnaire includes questions requesting information on Malaysians send to Japan for training and Japanese experts received by the institutions – these information were used if provided by the institutions. Otherwise we used the information from JICA's database.

Challenges

Due to time limitations, the compilation of institutional information is focussed on TC and TCTP implementing agencies. It also only covers a small selection of implementing agencies from Development Studies list. Information on early projects proved to be problematic. For example, efforts to find information on technical cooperation carried out in 1970 to 1975 on 'Agricultural Mechanization Project' as well as the implementing agency Agricultural Mechanization Training Centre have been fruitless.

Some ODA projects, especially the development studies, have more than one implementing agencies. In such cases the Consultants did not collect information on the collaborating local authorities e.g. Seberang Perai Municipal Council and Alor Setar Town Council. Programmes such as the Borneo Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Programme Phase II (BBEC II) has as many as 13 State implementing agencies and 3 Federal implementing agencies. In this case we are collecting information on the lead federal institution – Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (also the programme co-secretariat) due to time and distance constraints.

The inventory of institutions is classified under their sectors and then their current supervising Ministries. For example the Ministry of Education was the implementing agency for technical cooperation for setting up Politeknik Ungku Omar's Marine Engineering Department and development of Universiti Putra Malaysia's Faculty of Fisheries & Marine Science. . Both institutions are now under the Ministry of Higher Education. The *Unit Tenaga Nuklear* (UTN) was a unit in the Prime Minister's Department. It has since then grown and is now Malaysia Nuclear Agency under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.

The last two cabinet reshuffles have also resulted in changes in the names and roles of several federal ministries. For example in the March 2004 cabinet formation, the Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperative Development has been abolished and its functions distributed to eight other ministries. Responsibilities for higher education have been separated from the Ministry of Education and placed under the newly formed Ministry for Higher Education.

Institutional reforms, restructuring of federal ministries, personnel change, and non-availability of older reports are some of the challenges faced in tracing outcomes of technical cooperation received by the implementing agencies. The large number of implementing agencies that need to be covered compounds the challenges.

Institutional Information

The institutional information is available for 50 institutions and has been grouped by sector then ministries. The institutional information sheets also cover the relevant ministries. The list of the institutions covered is in Table 1-1 below. Brief institutional information is given in Chapter 3 to 8 while the Institutional Information Sheets are compiled into Volume 2 of this report.

Table 1-1: List of Institutions Covered

Sector	Supervising Ministry	No	Agency/Department/Organisation
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry	1.	Department of Agriculture (DOA)
		2.	Department of Fisheries (DOF)
		3.	Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)
		4.	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	5.	Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	6.	Forest Research Institute, Malaysia
		7.	Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA)
		8.	Timber Research and Technical Training Centre, Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd (SFC)
Human Resources	Ministry of Education	9.	SEAMEO Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM)
	Ministry of Higher Education	10.	Ungku Omar Polytechnic (PUO)
		11.	University Putra Malaysia (UPM)
		12.	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation (ITBC), University Malaysia Sabah
		13.	International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA), University of Malaya
		14.	Multimedia University (MMU)
	Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR)	15.	Department of Skills Development
		16.	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI)
		17.	Center for Instructor & Advanced Skill Training (CIAST)
	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (MRRD)	18.	Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA)
Health	Ministry of Health (MOH)	19.	Ministry of Health, Food Safety and Quality Division,
		20.	Institute of Medical Research (IMR)
		21.	Sarawak General Hospital
Planning, administration and utilities	Prime Minister's Department	22.	Auditor General Office Malaysia
		23.	Department Of Statistics Malaysia (DOS)
		24.	Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)
		25.	Malaysian Maritime Academy (MMA)/(ALAM)
		26.	National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN)

Sector	Supervising Ministry	No	Agency/Department/Organisation	
	Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism	27.	Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO)	
	Ministry of Finance (MOF)	28.	Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) (Central Bank of Malaysia)	
		29.	Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRB)	
		30.	Royal Malaysian Customs Department	
		31.	Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB)	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	32.	Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)	
		33.	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT)	
	Ministry of Works (MOW)	34.	Public Works Department (PWD)	
		35.	IKRAM Training and Infrastructure Development Institute	
	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	36.	Malaysian Nuclear Agency (NUCLEAR Malaysia)	
	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (MRRD)	37.	Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA)	
	Social Services and Environment	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD)	38.	Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (SWDM)
		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	39.	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)
40.			Environmental Institute of Malaysia (EiMAS)	
Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR)		41.	Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)	
	42.	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Healthy (NIOSH)		
Trade and Industry	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	43.	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)	
		44.	Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	
		45.	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA)	
		46.	SME Corporation Malaysia (SME Corp)	
	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	47.	Malaysian Meteorological Department (MMD)	
		48.	SIRIM Bhd (SIRIM)	
		49.	Kulim Technology Park Corporation Sdn Bhd	
		50.	Penang Development Corporation (PDC)	



2. OVERVIEW OF ODA RECEIVED

2.1 Introduction

Malaysia aggressively mobilised development assistance to implement its New Economic Policy launched in 1971. These external assistance, largely in the form of soft loans and grants from bilateral sources (e.g. Japan) and multilateral sources such as United Nations agencies (e.g. UNDP), supplementing foreign direct investment and domestic resources, has resulted in development of infrastructure and national capacity that had contributed to the transition of Malaysia from an agrarian to an industrial economy that wished to transform into a knowledge-based economy.

Over the period 1971 to 2005, **capital assistance** totalling RM59.955 billion (see Table 2-1) was extended mainly by multilateral financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank. Bilateral funds were mainly from Japan which provided substantial soft loans for Malaysia's Look East Policy and to assist Malaysia during the 1997-98 financial crisis.

Table 2-1: Foreign Aid to Malaysia, 1971–2005

Year	Malaysia Plan	Technical Assistance (RM Million)	Capital Assistance (RM Million)	Total (RM Million)
1971–1975	2MP	329.9	2,311.8	2,641.7
1976–1980	3MP	na ¹	3,907.0 ²	3,907.0 ³
1981–1985	4MP	327.7	5,203.0	5,530.7
1986–1990	5MP	531.0	8,067.0	8,598.0
1991–1995	6MP	1,469.6	7,827.0	9,296.6
1996–2000	7MP	1,625.0	17,955.9	19,580.9
2001-2005	8MP	1,391.2 ⁴	*14,684.0	16,075.2
	TOTAL	5,674.4	59,955.7	65,630.1

Sources of data: Malaysia, five-year plans, various years.

1. Not available.
2. Includes market loans
3. Total based on loans only
4. Based on exchange rate if US\$1=RM3.80

*Source: 9MP (bilateral cooperation, pg 512; multilateral cooperation, pg 514)

Loans received during the New Economic Policy period from 1971 till 1990 were for poverty alleviation, to improve living standards of rural populations, create employment and increase productivity. During the New Development Policy period (1991 to 2000) it was used for development of strategic economic and social sectors, while loans from Japan were largely utilised on infrastructure, energy and power generation and education.

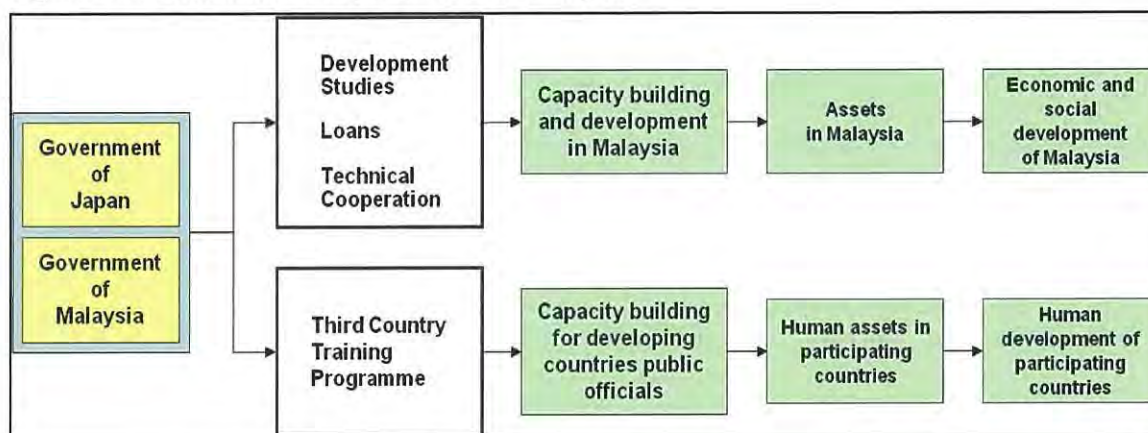
Most **technical assistance** received by Malaysia was bilateral in nature with Japan being the largest donor. The Malaysian government believes that technical cooperation though comparatively low at one-tenth the value of capital assistance have led to increased national capacity, human resource development, policy reform, good governance and institutional developments.

2.2 Japan's ODA to Malaysia

Japan's government assistance to Malaysia commenced in 1956 (then Malaya), with the acceptance of trainees in Japan. Over the years this has contributed to a rich collection of infrastructure and institutions. These include physical assets such as power plants, roads, ports as well as assistance toward the building of human and intellectual assets with educational and training institutions.

In the 1980s Japan's ODA arrangement expanded towards working together with Malaysian Government agencies to provide assistance under the Third Country Training Programme initiative, focussing on training of officials from other developing countries. The framework of Japan's ODA to Malaysia is depicted in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Framework of Japan's ODA to Malaysia



The results of Japan's ODA currently reside in the Prime Minister's Department, fifteen (15) Federal Ministries and its agencies and key State agencies. This study focuses on the assets built and developed with the technical cooperation and third country training programmes.

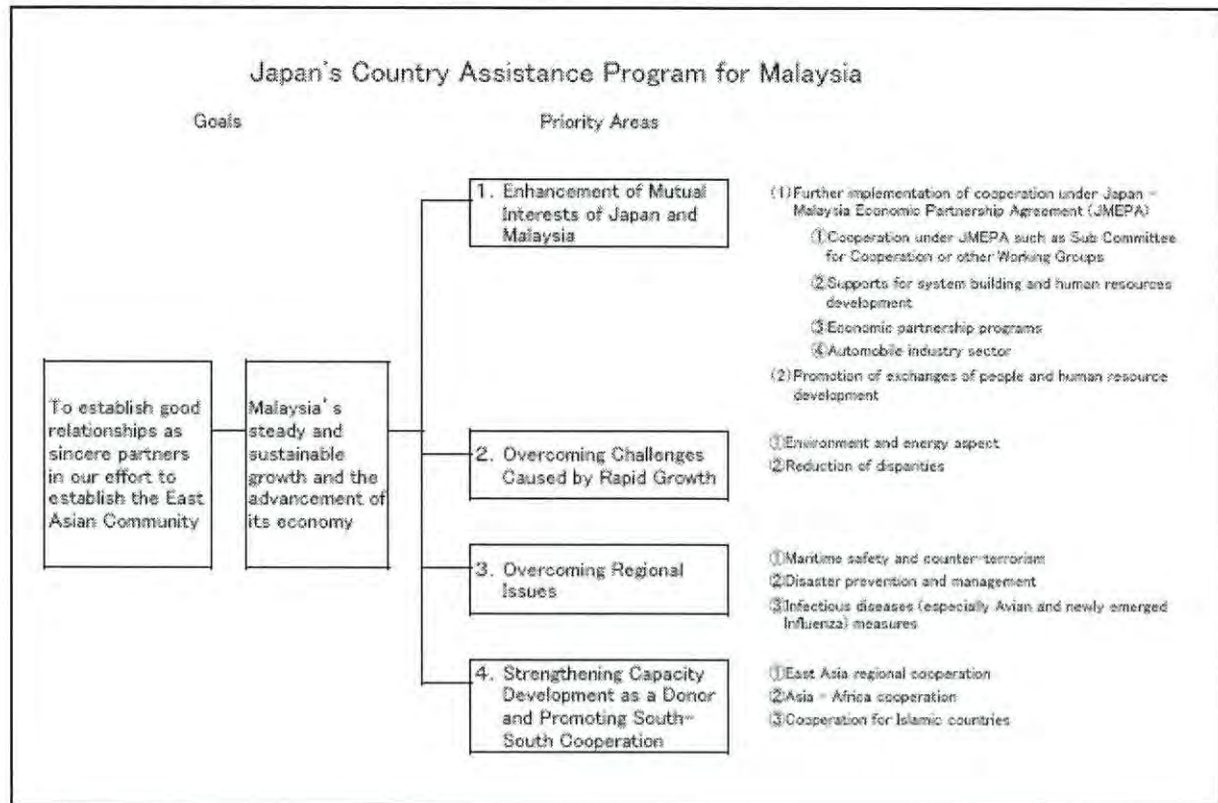
The current bilateral agreement, i.e. the Japan-Malaysia Economic Partnership Agreement (MJEPA), which came into force in 2006 utilises on a new framework based on mutual interests and thus the economic relationship is no more limited to that of donor - recipient countries⁴. In the areas of development cooperation, in addition to economic development oriented cooperation, importance is also placed on regional political stability and cooperating in non-traditional security issues from development perspectives such as peace building, counter-terrorism and combating piracy. Japan is also keen to build up relationships with Malaysia as global development partners, where Japan and Malaysia work together not only for enhancing East-Asia regional integration and development but also for addressing issues of international concerns. Japan also recognises that for future cooperation with Malaysia, it may be necessary to explore cooperation involving all Japanese actors in order to build a true and sincere partnership which can promote mutual interests. In addition, Japan is

⁴ Government of Japan (2009). Country Assistance Program for Malaysia.

seeking to use Malaysia as a model of development assistance to countries with certain level of economic growth.

All this new relationship is best illustrated in the Government of Japan's Country Assistance Strategy for Malaysia (April 2009) as depicted in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2: Japan Country Assistance Program for Malaysia



Source: Government of Japan (April 2009)

2.2.1 Japan's Capital Assistance

To date, Malaysia has received 74 ODA loans totalling JPY917.113 billion (see Table 2-2). The major portion of the loans were for the electric power and gas sector (46%), while social services utilised 28%, transportation 13%, mining and manufacturing 11%, agriculture and telecommunications 1% each (see Figure 2-3).

The ODA loans for physical assets range from roads and bridges, expansion of rail systems, airports and handling equipment for seaports, hydro-electric power stations, transmission line and sub-stations, gas turbines and distribution grid, vocational training institutions, teaching hospital and development of universities, and submarine telecommunication cables and fibre optic cable systems. To overcome the 1997-98 Asian financial crises soft loans were received to ensure industries in particular SME and agri-business remain viable and continue to grow.

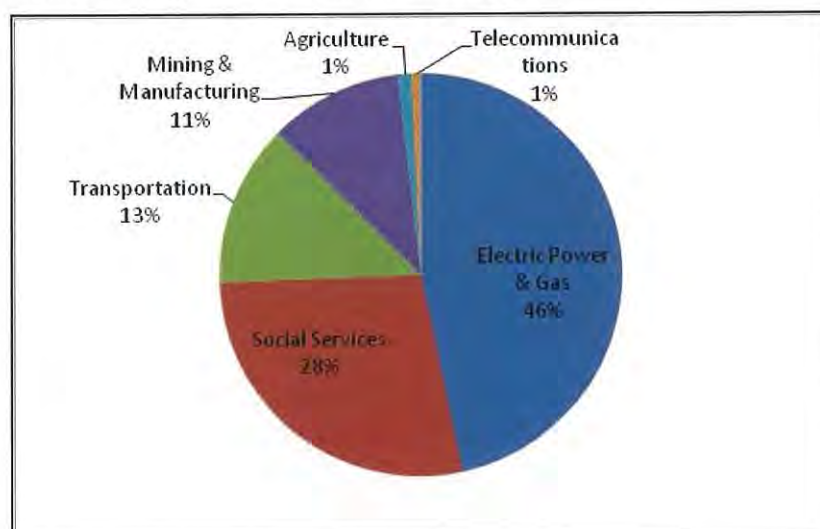
In the last decade, the loans have been extended to provide for sewerage treatment plants and training and education of young Malaysians so that they not only acquire the knowledge and skills but also the work disciplines of Japanese workforce.

Table 2-2: Japan's ODA Loans to Malaysia

Sector	No of Loans	Value of Loans (JPY million)	Assets
Electric Power & Gas	32	427,689	Power stations, substations and transmission lines, Hydro Power plants, Gas grid
Transportation	16	119,473	Roads and bridges, ports, railway improvements and locomotives, airport
Social Services	13	255,336	Safe and treated water supply, sewerage treatment plants, human capacity development (education and poverty eradication)
Mining & Manufacturing	10	98,015	Urea plant, funds for SME and other industries
Telecommunications	2	6,158	Submarine and optical fibre cable networks
Agriculture	1	10,442	Funds for agri-businesses
Total	74	917,113	

Source: JBIC Operations in Malaysia, 2006.

Figure 2-3: Japan's ODA Loans to Malaysia



Source: JBIC Operations in Malaysia, 2006.

2.2.2 Japan's Technical Assistance

Technical assistance received includes technical cooperation (formerly project-type assistance), despatch of experts to conduct development studies and TC, and despatch of JOCV young and senior volunteers.

JICA has assisted Malaysia with a total of 85 development studies, resulting in an accumulation of knowledge assets such as development plans and feasibility studies for public facilities, needs assessments, and action plan formulation for industries. Several of the studies were in the field of hydrology for flood mitigation and cross-sectoral studies on river basin. In the new millennium the studies have been focussed on the social sector ranging from developing rural women entrepreneurs, increasing ICT access in rural communities to

capacity planning for sewerage sector, national plan for waste minimisation and safe closure of landfill sites.

Several of the development studies subsequently led to technical cooperation and third country training programmes with JICA. For example the study to formulate an action plan to develop the advisory capabilities of Malaysian Development Financial Institutions (DFI) for SME has led to SME having increased access to financial and business advice and services from not only the DFI but commercial banks too.

Apart from the public infrastructure and facilities built with capital assistance from Japan (see Section 2.2.1 above) technical assistance have contributed to human development in education and training, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, health, trade and industry, social services and environment, and other public services sectors. Additionally policies are put in place to sustain the outcomes of the TC. This is summarised and presented in Figure 2-4 – Analysis of Technical Cooperation Projects by Sector.

Figure 2-4 gives a broad view of the technical assistance received from Japan over the country's 5-year development plans. Scant information is available on Japanese technical assistance in the first Malaysian Plan period. The TC list only indicates the name of the project 'Medical Consultation Team' conducted in 1966 to 1968 with no counterpart. Vocational training was the main emphasis for TC in the Second, Third and Fourth Malaysia Plans (i.e. covering the period 1971 to 1985) and maintained throughout the later development plans. But during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Malaysia Plans (i.e. from 1986 – 2000) focus shifted to agriculture & forestry and trade & industry. Social services and public services to strengthen government revenue collection mechanisms and national maritime security were the main focus in the Ninth Malaysian Plan.

Figure 2-4: Analysis of Technical Cooperation Projects by Sector

Sector	Project	MP 1	MP2	MP 3	MP4	MP5	MP6	MP7	MP8	MP9	MP10
AGR	Agriculture Mechanization Project										
AGR	Forest Products Research Projects										
AGR	ASEAN Poultry Disease Research										
AGR	Sabah Re-afforestation Technical Development										
AGR	Effective Wood Utilization Research Project in Sarawak										
AGR	Processing of Feed based on Oil Palms Product										
AGR	Aquatic Resource and Envi Studies of the Straits of Malacca										
AGR	Characterization of Nipah Virus										
AGR	National Quality System for the Wood-based Industry										
EDU	Marine Engineering Training Project										
EDU	MARA VTI, KL										
EDU	MARA VTI, JB										
EDU	CIAST										
EDU	Faculty of Fisheries & Marine Science, UPM										
EDU	Biotech UPM										
EDU	JMTI										
EDU	Networked Multimedia Education System										
EDU	Improvement of VTI										
HEA	Medical Consultation Team										
HEA	Upgrading A&E Care Service at Sarawak										
HEA	R&D on Diagnosis of Selected Tropical Diseases										
HEA	Strengthening Food Safety Program										

Sector	Project	MP 1	MP2	MP 3	MP4	MP5	MP6	MP7	MP8	MP9	MP10
PAU	National Computer Institute										
PAU	The Radiation Applications Project										
PAU	Malaysia AI System Development Laboratory										
PAU	Risk Mgt of Hazardous Chemical Substances										
PAU	HRD & Improvement in Tax Administration 1 & 2										
PAU	Improving Economic Indicators of Malaysia										
PAU	Institutional Capacity Building on Infrastructure Finance										
PAU	Risk Management System										
PAU	HRD in the IPR Administration of MyIPO										
PAU	Maritime Guard and Rescue										
PAU	Risk mgt approach at clearance & post clearance process										
PAU	Capacity Building in Maritime Safety and Security										
SSE	Water Management Training Program										
SSE	Evaluation & Analysis of Hazardous Chemicals										
SSE	Capacity Building of NIOSH in OSH										
SSE	Bornean BioD & Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah I & II										
SSE	Capacity Building on SW Programmes for Disabled										
SSE	Improving OSH Admin of DOSH										
SSE	Support Participation of Persons with Disabilities										
TRA	Metal Industry Technology Centre										
TRA	National Metrology Laboratory										
TRA	ASEAN Project on Characterization of Fine Ceramics										
TRA	Foundry Technology Unit										
TRA	MATRADE										
TRA	Measurement Centre of SIRIM (Phase 2)										
TRA	Capacity Building on Product Test on IEC 335 & IEC598										
TRA	Development of HR for SMI										
TRA	SMIDEC-JICA HR Development Phase 2										

Key:

AGR = Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

EDU = Human Resource

HEA = Health

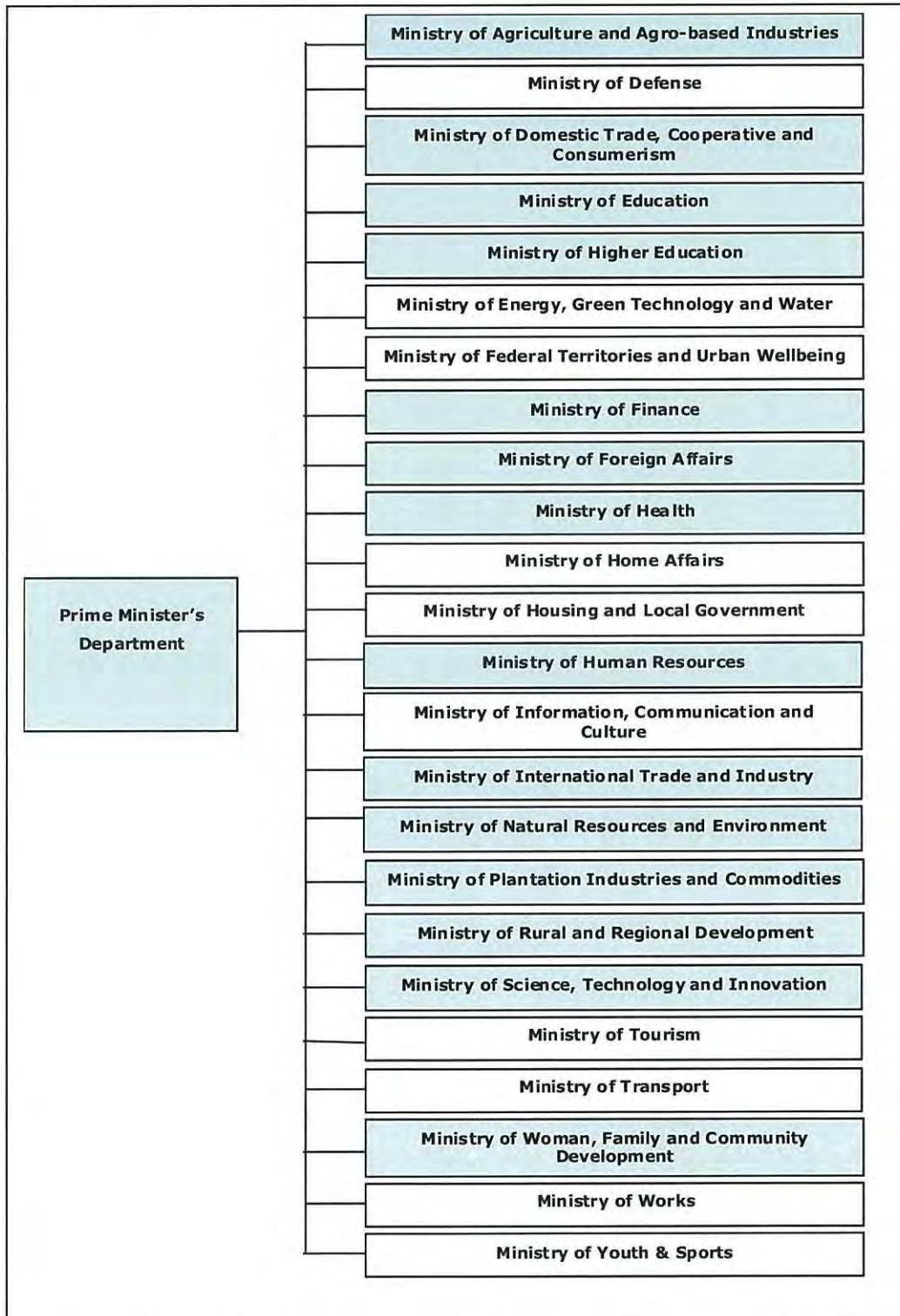
PAU = Planning, Admin & Utilities

SSE= Social Service and Environment

TRA = Trade and Industry

The Technical Cooperation projects and Third Country Training Programme with Japan resides in the Prime Minister's Department, fourteen Ministries and key state agencies (indicated by blue boxes in the figure 2-5 below). Figure 2-5 illustrates the structure of the Malaysian Government with the Prime Minister's department at the apex. Below the PM's Department are 24 ministries, each with their respective department and agencies.

Figure 2-5: Structure of Malaysian Government



2.3 Other Donors' Assistance

For the last 15 years technical assistance from all sources has been declining. The United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada have stopped their bilateral technical assistance in 1994, 2003 and 2004 respectively. Currently beside Japan, Germany and Denmark have bilateral technical assistance programmes with Malaysia. Germany focuses on Sustainable tropical forest management, University forest training (with UMS), Vocational and technical education and Improving air quality in cities. Germany's TC will expire in 2009.

The 5-component Malaysian-Danish Environmental Cooperation Programme, 2003-2006 (extended till 2009) consists of one cross-cutting and four thematic components:

- Component 1. Environmental Planning and Strategy (completed)
- Component 2. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (completed)
- Component 3. Solid Waste
- Component 4. Hazardous Substances (completed)
- Component 5. Biodiversity

The Danish programme also assisted the Malaysian Trade Union Congress and its member organizations to improve OSH situation in the electronics and construction industries from 2000 till 2008. It is assisting to improve coordination and knowledge management between indigenous people organisations, women NGOs, environmental NGOs and other stakeholders related to good practices for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, including tools for mainstreaming gender and indigenous people's issues⁵

The UNDP remains a consistent supporter of technical assistance to Malaysia and their current programmes are focussed on democratic governance, energy and environment, poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS and South-South Cooperation. Since 1977, the Government of Malaysia has entered into a cost-sharing agreement with UNDP. Over the years, Government's share has been increasing and in the on-going programme (2008-2012), Government of Malaysia covers 60 per cent of the project's resource requirements. Furthermore, the Global Environmental Facility Fund (GEF) represented around 50 per cent of programmable resources from UNDP for the last programme, 2003-2007.

Since 1993, the World Bank has phased out its capital assistance to Malaysia. However following the 1997/98 Asian Financial Crisis it provided three loans totalling USD644 million covering poverty reduction, rural development and agricultural projects and education and health projects while Asian Development Bank loans financed infrastructure and utilities projects. Technical assistance from these development banks have reduced from USD13.22 million for the 6th Malaysia Plan to USD2.131 million for the 8th Malaysia Plan.

⁵ <http://www.ambkualalumpur.um.dk/en/menu/Danida/NGOCooperation/>

Table 2-3: Technical Assistance Received by Source, 1991 – 2005, (USD million)

Source	6MP (1991 – 1995)	7MP (1996 – 2000)	8MP (2001-2005)
Japan	304.72	291.10	260.1
Other countries	202.18	146.30	68.32
Total bilateral	506.90	437.40	328.42
Multilateral	57.28	45.19	37.67
Total technical assistance	564.18	482.59	366.09

Source: 7th Malaysia Plan, 8th Malaysia Plan, 9th Malaysia Plan

3. ASSETS IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES SECTOR

3.1 Overview

TC in agriculture started with the 'Agriculture Mechanization Project' in 1970 to 1975. However we are unable to find information on it. This was followed by TC projects to improve the utilisation of wood harvested, set-up forest plantations, re-plant timber on logged sites and protect the forest plantations from diseases and fires in Sarawak and Sabah. The implementing agencies were Timber Research and Technical Training Centre (TRTTC) now part of Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd and Sabah Forest Development Authority (SAFODA). To maintain volume and quality of latex, old trees have to be chopped down and replanted. TC provided to Forest Research Institute, Malaysia (FRIM) contributed to the successful use of rubber wood for the furniture industry. Currently a TC is in progress to 'Establish a National Quality System for the Wood-based Industry and its Testing Body'. The harmonisation of standards internally between peninsula Malaysia and its eastern states of Sabah and Sarawak and externally with regional and international standards will lead to greater volume of trade in timber.

A decade later TC was provided to Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI) to develop technology to process and convert oil palm frond into animal feed for livestock. The technology has been licensed to Federal Land and Development Agency (FELDA) one of the largest oil palm producer in the region. In mid 2009 FELDA reported that the factory it built at Bukit Sagu has successfully produced animal feed pellets from oil palm frond. This is a significant contribution to the livestock industry as it will reduce costs of nutritious feed and contribute to providing small oil palm growers another source of income with the sale of fronds.

Veterinary Research Institute received TC to set up the ASEAN Poultry Disease Research and Training Centre to conduct research, training and information dissemination on poultry diseases. The centre contains ASEAN first SPF⁶ chicken production centre. To reduce the risk of Nipah virus infection, VRI cooperated with Japan to improve its diagnostic technology and epidemiological research for Nipah virus. VRI also serves as a reference centre for Nipah virus. The development of a C-ELISA diagnosis test kit for humans and animals uses the specific monoclonal antibody produced and can be used by the farmers to test and check for Nipah virus antibodies in the pig population.

The Straits of Malacca is a rich source of marine life and supports the fishing economy of the littoral states. From 1998 to 2003 UPM collaborated with JICA to build capacity by enhancing the expertise and skills of UPM's researchers and to improve the research facilities and equipment, to produce a database of bio-diversity and aquatic resources of the Straits of Malacca, and to make an assessment of the socioeconomic aspect of aquatic resource utilization. This contributes to the sustainable management of the Straits for marine and shipping purposes.

⁶ Specific Pathogen Free

The Third National Agriculture Policy covering the period 1998 – 2010 overriding goal is to maximise income through the optimal utilisation of resources in the sector. This includes maximising income of producers leading to increasing agriculture's contribution to national income and export earnings. Specifically the policy seeks to enhance food security, increase productivity and competitiveness, deepen linkages with other sector, create new sources of growth and finally to conserve and utilise natural resources on a sustainable basis.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry and the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities are the two main institutions covering agriculture in the country. Sabah and Sarawak have their state agencies dealing with forestry. Outline of the implementing agencies for TC are provided below.

3.2 Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry

There are twelve department and agencies under the ambit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry. The Agrobank is the implementing bank for the loan (Total: JPY10,442 million) to the agriculture sector under the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund for Malaysia (Category B). Another four agencies have had activities with JICA (underlined).

- a) Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- b) Department of Fisheries (DOF)
- c) Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)
- d) Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
- e) Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA)
- f) Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM)
- g) *Lembaga Pertubuhan Peladang (LPP)* (Farmers' Organisation Authority)
- h) Agrobank (formerly *Bank Pertanian Malaysia*)
- i) Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA)
- j) Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA)
- k) Malaysia Pineapple Industry Board
- l) *Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usaha Niaga (TEKUN)*

The core business of the **Department of Agriculture** (DOA) are to provide agricultural extension services towards production of high quality crops, sufficient and safe for consumption and to regulate, and enforce Agricultural Acts so as to protect Malaysia's agricultural industry against external pests and diseases as well as to facilitate international agricultural trade.

The DOA received TC to assist with their agricultural mechanization Programme. It was also a TCTP partner

The **Department of Fisheries** (DOF) was set up to manage and develop the fisheries sector of the country in a sustainable, dynamic and competitive manner based on scientific information and quality services. DOF has 3 fisheries institutes, 7 research centres, 13 extension centres and hatcheries, 4 marine park conservation centres and the turtle information centre, of which only 2 are involved in MTCP programmes. These are the Fisheries Training Institute in Trengganu and Institute of Marine Aquaculture in Kedah.

DOF was involved in development studies for Fish marketing & distribution system and the Pilot project for improvement of fish marketing and distribution system in East Johor. It hosts the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Centre for the TCTP programme on Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management.

The core services of the **Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)** are focused on the health aspects of livestock and livestock products as well as in support services. The services provided by the department include controlling, preventing and eradicating animal diseases; development of the livestock industry; research into livestock diseases, breeding, livestock feed and socio-economy; laboratory service and quality checking for livestock products based on veterinary enforcement, rules and regulations. DVS also provides consultancy service and guidance to future and existing livestock entrepreneurs. Two TCs were implemented by its research arm, the **Veterinary Research Institute (VRI)**. VRI is also an active partner of JICA for TCTP programmes on poultry diseases.

MARDI was established with the main objective of generating and promoting new, appropriate and efficient technologies towards the advancement of the food, agriculture, food and agro-based industries. It is a statutory body mandated to conduct research in agriculture, food and agro-based industries. MARDI research endeavours have generated many new crop varieties and clones, animal breeds and management practices.

With technical cooperation from JICA it developed technology for converting oil palm frond to animal feed. This technology was licensed to FELDA who has successfully commercialised it with the setting up of a factory in Bukit Sagu early this year.

Table 3-1 below summarises the institutions in the ministry that are active in TC and provide capacity building for domestic needs.

Table 3-1: Status HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP /TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	DOA	X	X	X		TCTP
2	DOF	X	X			SEAFDEC programmes
3	DVS, VRI	X	X	X		TCTP
4	MARDI	X				

3.3 Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)

The Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities. MTIB was established in 1973 by an Act of Parliament. The main objective is to promote and coordinate the overall development of the timber industry.

3.4 Forest Research Institute, Malaysia (FRIM)

FRIM, an agency under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, is responsible for planning and implementing research for the development of the forestry sector and conservation of forest resources and obtaining and disseminating research information to enhance forest management and the use of forest products.

3.5 Sabah Forest Development Authority (SAFODA)

Kinarut was set up as the third arboretum for Sabah. From 1987 to 1994 (period related to 5MP and 6MP) it was the site of a 7-year cooperation between the Japanese Government (JICA) and Malaysian Government (SAFODA) called the Sabah Re-forestation Technical Development and Training Project. The project resulted in the building of several facilities such as the training facilities (meeting rooms, hostel), staff quarters by the State Government and provision of expertise, equipment and counterpart training by the Japanese government. The aftercare programme from 2000 to 2002 emphasized on further research on tree improvement and forest fire management. Shortly after completion of the project the Research and Development Division of SAFODA shifted its offices into Kinarut.

Established in 1976, SAFODA's objectives are to establish, manage and protect plantation forest, rehabilitate degraded land for productive use, protect and restore environment through reforestation activities, promote private sector participation in forest plantation and downstream activities, conduct research and development into forest plantation, downstream processing and marketing, disseminate research findings, and to uplift the socio-economic status of local rural inhabitants.

3.6 Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd

In 2003 the operations of the Sarawak Forestry Department (including Timber Research Technical Training Centre - TRTTC) was transferred to Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd (SFC), a state institution established in 1995. The Forestry Department became a regulatory and policy-making agency. SFC is organised into six (6) business units supported by the Communications and Public Affairs, Quality, Health, Safety and Environment and Human Resources departments. The 6 business units are

- Sustainable Forestry and Compliance
- Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation
- Applied Forest Science and Industry Development (AFSID)
- Security and Asset Protection
- Corporate Services
- Strategic Planning, Special Projects and Land Use

SFC via the then Timber Research and Technical Training Centre (TRTTC) carried out a technical cooperation project with JICA to improve utilisation of wood.

4. ASSETS IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

4.1 Overview

Primary education was made compulsory in 2004 with Malaysia on track to achieve the second MDG goal of universal primary education for children. Since 1973 Japan helped expand secondary and tertiary education in technical education and vocational training. Specifically it assisted with the setting up of MARA Vocational Institutes in Johore and Kuala Lumpur, the establishment of the Marine Engineering Department in the Ungku Omar Polytechnic, Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) and Japan-Malaysia Training Institute (JMTI). It is currently implementing a project with the Ministry of Human Resources to ensure the vocational training system remains relevant to the needs of industry.

Additionally Japan helped with the development of the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science at University Putra Malaysia. Besides a concessionary loan of JPY10,215 million to establish the teaching hospital of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and JPY18,549 million to develop Universiti Sarawak, the Japan government made four loans commitments (Look East Policy, Higher Education Loan Fund I, II and III) totalling JPY32,448 million to provide young bumiputera an opportunity to pursue science and engineering education in Japan.

A networked multimedia education system was established at the Malaysian Multimedia University. The satellite-based real time interactive mode of learning can be accessed from five remote sites supported by a hub at the university. The project also involved preparing multimedia teaching/learning material. This project, though capital intensive, allows greater accessibility to learning.

The national education philosophy as contained in the 1966 Education Act is to produce well-balanced, harmonious, knowledgeable and highly moral human capital. The key human resource policies are the National Education Blueprint, 2006 – 2010 to produce students who can meet domestic and international needs; the National Higher Education Strategic Plan: Beyond 2020, to produce versatile human capital with first class mentality capable of applying knowledge proactively, creatively and innovatively as well as be able to cope with the changing global environment. It is to make higher education institutions competitive, strengthened the research and development environment and make Malaysia an international hub of higher education excellence. The Knowledge-based Economic Master Plan 2001-2010, advocates for quality human resources to move Malaysia from a production-based economy to a knowledge-based economy. One of Malaysia's goal is to increase accessibility and quality of tertiary education and achieve 40% participation rate of the age group 17-23 in 2010.

Generally responsibility for tertiary education lies with the Ministry of Higher Education. However the responsibility for technical education and vocational training is shared with the Ministry of Human Resources and Ministry of Youth and Sports; whereas institutions catering solely to the bumiputera population are under the purview of MARA at the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development.

The implementing agencies for Japanese TC are outlined below.

4.2 Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has received loan and technical cooperation from Japan. The loan was to set up the teaching hospital for Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) (National University of Malaysia), while the TC was for the setting up of the Marine Engineering Department at the Ungku Omar Polytechnic; the setting up of a Networked Multimedia Education System at Multimedia University. JICA has provided TC to Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). The Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation of Universiti Malaysia Sabah is the co-lead implementing agency for the Borneo Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Phase I. Since March 2004 higher education institutions, including those discussed were placed under a new Ministry - the Ministry of Higher Education. Japanese ODA will be discussed in the following section on the Ministry of Higher Education.

MoE has a total of 7,655 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,111,948 students taught by 219,766 teachers and 2,189 secondary schools with an enrolment of 2,304,976 students taught by 166,265 teachers⁷ under its jurisdiction.

Teachers' education and training is carried out by the Teachers Training Institute and the English Language Teaching Centre⁸. The objectives of the Teachers Training Institute are to enhance the teaching profession by producing quality, skilful and responsible teachers who are proud to be educators, as well as achieving the target of having 100% graduate teachers in Secondary Schools and 50% graduate teachers in Primary Schools by the year 2010. They carry out the pre-service and in-service training at Certificate, Diploma and Degree level or any other prescribed qualification. The institute has 27 campuses located throughout Malaysia. Of these, 5 are special campuses dedicated to the teaching of Bahasa Malaysia, foreign (or international) languages, technical education, special education (music, arts) and Islamic education.

The **Teachers Training Institute, International Language** campus aims to provide training and development for the teaching and learning of English and other international languages such as French, Spanish, Japanese and German. It offers language courses for both government and private sector clientele, including non-teaching personnel. Currently it is the only institution at the Ministry of Education offering MTCP programmes. For the year 2009, it offers four 4-week courses:

- Developing classroom skills
- English for effective communication
- Integrating ICT in language teaching
- Testing and evaluation in second language teaching

The training of managers for education is the responsibility of **Institute Aminuddin Baki (IAB)** (National Institute of Educational Management and Leadership).

IAB is the main provider for educational management and leadership training for the Ministry. Besides providing fully residential training, IAB conducts career assessment programmes for educational leaders, consultancy, research and publication. It has campuses at Genting Highlands, Pahang and Jitra, Kedah with a third campus in Kuching, Sarawak expected to be operational in 2010.

⁷ As at 31 January 2009. Extracted from <http://apps.moe.gov.my/emis/emis2/emisportal2/mainpage.php?module=Maklumat&kategori=47&id=188&papar=1>

⁸ This centre was set up in 2002 to train master trainers for the English for the Teaching of Mathematics and Science Programme.

IAB offers two long-term courses: the Leadership Course for Educational Leaders focusing on school principals and head teachers and other educational leaders while the National Professional Qualification for Educational Leaders provide 55 continuing professional development courses on a variety of subjects such as strategic management, financial management, community relations management to leadership skill and 28 high impact competency courses on skills such as decision-making, quality tools, to filing system and record management .

IAB also offers customised training courses for ASEAN, G-15, ISESCO (Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), IIEP (International Institute for Educational Planning) and ANTRIEP (Asian Network of Training and Research Institutions in Educational Planning).

Recommendation: The IAB is a potential regional partner for future TCTP.

SEAMEO Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM)

Since its inception in 1967, RECSAM has been dedicated to the development of educational manpower and has been playing the role of a catalyst for the advancement of science, mathematics and technology education at the primary and secondary school levels among its Member Countries⁹. It is now in its 8th Five-Year Plan (July 2005–June 2010), and more than 6,000 key educators have passed out from RECSAM. As an autonomous body hosted by the Ministry, RECSAM is engaged in training, research, consultancy and convening of conferences, seminars and workshops pertaining to science and mathematics education.

Currently RECSAM has a 3-year programme with JICA to deliver 'Secondary Science/Mathematics Teacher Educators Training for African Countries, 2008 – 2010'. In addition to having rich experience in capacity development for education in science and mathematics for schools, it has expressed an interest to work with JICA in in-country training especially with the CLMV countries as well as with Timor Leste.

Recommendation: RECSAM is a good partner to build and develop collaborations for future TCTP as well as for drawing on experts for in-country training.

Table 4-1 summarises the human resource development programmes of the institutions discussed earlier.

Table 4-1: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP/ TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	Teachers Training Institute	X				
2	Teachers Training Institute, International Language	X	X			TCTP
3	Institute Aminuddin Baki	X				Active programmes with ASEAN, UNESCO, etc
4	RECSAM			X		TCTP

⁹ ASEAN members and Timor Leste.

4.3 Ministry of Higher Education

The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) was established in April 2004. It is currently in charge of public and private universities. In addition the ministry is also responsible for the provision of tertiary vocational education and training through the Management of Polytechnics Division as well as the Management of Community College Division.

There are currently 20 public universities and more than 450 private institutions of higher learning in Malaysia. In addition, currently there are 20 polytechnics and 39 community colleges that are managed by the ministry.

Table 4-2: Statistics on Institutions of Higher Learning

No	Type	No of active institutions (planned)	Enrolment	Staffing
1	Public University	20	382,997	23,567
2	Private University	38	365,800	18,081
3	Polytechnic	22 (27)	84,250	5,565
4	Community college	37 (59)	14,438	No data

Source: *Malaysia Higher Education Statistics 2007, Ministry of Higher Education.*

The Marine Engineering Department of Ungku Omar Polytechnic, Multimedia University, University Putra Malaysia and the teaching hospital for Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) (or the National University of Malaysia), received ODA from Japan. The Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation of Universiti Malaysia Sabah is currently the co-lead implementing agency for the Borneo Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Phase 2.

Polytechnic Ungku Omar (PUO) – the country's first polytechnic - was established in 1969 to provide continuing higher education in vocational and technical disciplines to young Malaysians. In 1972 the Department for Marine Engineering was set up with technical cooperation from Government of Japan. Currently PUO is the only polytechnic in Malaysia offering Diploma in Marine Engineering that qualifies its graduate to serve as fourth engineer on board ship. As at August 2009, the polytechnic has an enrolment of 6,921 students at 8 departments, including the Marine Engineering Department with an enrolment of 237¹⁰ students.

Malaysia Multimedia University, formerly known as Universiti Telekom, Multimedia University is Malaysia's first private university and was established in 1994. Under the 7th Malaysia Plan, JICA provided technical cooperation for the Project on Networked Multimedia Education System. The project was implemented by the MMU together with the (then) Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications (MEWC).

Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) evolved from the merger between the College of Agriculture Malaya and the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya to become Universiti Pertanian Malaysia before it changed its name to Universiti Putra Malaysia.

JICA has provided Technical Cooperation to UPM for the Project for the Development of the Faculty of Fisheries & Marine Science as well as the Project for the Development of Biotechnology at the Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology. UPM also received technical cooperation from JICA for the Project for the Aquatic Resource and Environmental Studies of the Straits of Malacca which was carried out by its Faculty of Science and

¹⁰ www.puo.edu.my/puo2008/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=43&Itemid=136 accessed on 6 November 2009

Environmental Studies through the Malacca Straits Development and Research Centre (MASDEC).

Since 1992, UPM has also been involved in the provision of TCTP for individuals as well as for groups. The TCTP conducted were in: Food Technology (Individual), Plant Systematic (Individual), General Freshwater Aquaculture, Enhancing Women's Economic Participation through Scaling up of Micro-Production Activities to Small-Scale Enterprises, General Freshwater Aquaculture for Laos and Marine Ecosystem and Pollution Management.

UPM is a designate research university.

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) (or the National University of Malaysia), is one of four designated research universities. Established in 1970, its research activities are centred around eight areas i.e. national identity and nation state in cultural diversity and globalisation, sustainable regional development, renewable energy, medical and health technology, biodiversity for biotechnology development, climate change, nanotechnology and advanced materials and content-based informatics.

It received a loan to establish its teaching hospital.

University of Malaya (UM) is a designated research university with a history of more than 100 years. Currently it has about 10,000 postgraduate students enrolled with 25 percent international students. A multi-faculty university, its research is focused on eight clusters i.e. Sustainability sciences, Advanced fundamental research, ICT and computational science, Biotechnology and bioproducts, Health and translational medicine, Advanced engineering and technology, Social and behavioural science and Humanities & ethics¹¹.

INPUMA of UM was set up in 1999 to be a centre of human resource development for both academic and professional purposes, focusing on public policy and public management. Since 2001, INPUMA has been participating in JICA's TCTP to provide training for diplomats and administrators from Myanmar. In addition they have been providing training under TCTP for participants from post-conflict countries.

The **Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation of Universiti Malaysia Sabah** is currently the co-lead implementing agency for the Borneo Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Phase 2.

Besides UM, UKM and UPM the following 4 universities are MTCP centres for long-term studies. A brief description of them is included below. Since 2009 the universities for long-term studies have been increased from 7 to all 20 public universities.

Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), a research university, is the first and only university with APEX¹² status. It has a main campus in the island of Pulau Pinang with branch campus in Nibong Tebal and Kubang Kerian. It currently has 4,225 post graduate students. The university has 13 centres of excellence with four of these centres – the National Poison Centre, the Doping Control Center, the National Higher Education Research Institute and the Centre for Archaeological Research – recognised as national research centres.

University Technology Malaysia (UTM) is the largest engineering-based university in Malaysia.

¹¹ Source: New Sunday Times, November 15, 2009.

¹² Accelerated Programme for Excellence

International Islamic University (IIU) aims to integrate Islamic revealed knowledge and values in all disciplines and aspires to restore the Ummah's leading role in all branches of knowledge.

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), first established in 1922 as a teachers college was upgraded to a full university in 1997.

Table 4-3: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP/ TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1.	University Malaya (UM)	X	X	X		Through INPUMA
2.	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	X	X			
3.	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	X	X			TCTP
4.	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	X	X			
5.	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	X	X			
6.	International Islamic University (IIU)	X	X			
7.	Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)	X	X			
8.	Universiti Darul Iman Malaysia (UDM)	X	X			
9.	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)	X	X			
10.	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)	X	X			
11.	Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP)	X	X			
12.	Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP)	X	X			
13.	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)	X	X			
14.	Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK)	X	X			
15.	Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia	X	X			
16.	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM)	X	X			
17.	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Melaka (UTeM)	X	X			
18.	Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM)	X	X			
19.	Universiti Tun Hussien Onn Malaysia (UTHM)	X	X			
20.	Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)	X	X			

Recommendation: Of the twenty universities involved in providing long-term studies for MTCP, 4 of them are designated research universities of which University Malaya is a TCTP partner and University Putra Malaysia has received TC and conducted TCTP activities. A research university has greater autonomy and access to more funding. As such the remaining two research universities ie Universiti Sains Malaysia and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia would be potential implementing agencies.

4.4 Ministry of Human Resources

The Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) is the main ministry that is responsible for the development and management of human resources in the country. Under the ambit of MOHR, there are eight departments, four statutory bodies / companies, and three advisory councils. In addition, under the Manpower Department there are five Advanced Training Institutes (including the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute) and 21 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), while the Center for Instructor & Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) reports to the Department of Skills Development. Through its departments and agencies, the MOHR has carried several activities with JICA under Technical Cooperation Projects and Third Country Training Programmes.

Currently, the Ministry is receiving Technical Cooperation from JICA for the 'Improvement of Vocational Training System to Keep Meeting with the Needs of Industries'. The project runs from 2007 - 2010.

Departments:

- Manpower Department
- Department of Skills Development
- Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)
- Labour Department (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak)
- Trade Union Affairs Department
- Industrial Relation Department
- Industrial Court
- National Human Resources Institute

Statutory Bodies and Companies:

- Social Security Organisation (SOCSSO)
- Human Resource Development Berhad
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Healthy (NIOSH)
- Skill Development Fund Corporation

Advisory Council:

- National Labour Advisory Council
- National Council for Occupational Safety and Health
- Wages Council

Training Institutes:

- 4 Advanced Technology Training Centers (ADTEC) and Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI)
- 21 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI)
- Center for Instructor & Advanced Skill Training (CIAST)

The **Manpower Department** is responsible for preparing and conducting skills training programmes to meet the needs of industry and to improve the skills of workers in the industrial sector. It is responsible for the vocational education and training institutions ie the ADTECs including JMTI. **JMTI** was set up in 1998 to generate quality skilled workers through the skilled training programmes at the higher level to cater to the industrial needs in Malaysia. JMTI is a Technical Cooperation project with JICA. In addition, JMTI also delivered a TCTP in the field of Computer Networking Technology

The **Department of Skills Development** is responsible for the co-ordination and control of skills training as well as career development in skills training, in line with the implementation of the National Skills Development Act, 652 (2006) on September 1, 2006.

CIAST was set up in 1991 to provide courses in instructor training, supervisory training and advanced skill training for skill instructors, industrial supervisors, coaches and industrial skilled workers from the private and public sectors as well as internationally level. CIAST is a Technical Cooperation project with JICA. It also participates in providing training under the TCTP in various subjects - Vocational Training Methodology, Arc Welding, Operation and Maintenance of ENG/EFP - Advanced Course, Electrical Control (Individual), Advanced Skill Training on Programmable Logic Controller, Advanced Skill Training on Fuel Injection System Service, and Engine Electrical and Electronic System Services.

In 1999, CIAST participated in a workshop entitled Trilateral Technical Cooperation of France-Japan-Malaysia Programme: Workshop on Effective Vocational Training for Sub-Saharan African Countries.

The **Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)** is responsible for ensuring the safety, health and welfare of people at work as well as protecting members of the public from unsafe conditions and health hazards arising from the activities of the industrial and commercial sectors:

Currently, the department is receiving Technical Cooperation from JICA for the project for Improving Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Occupational Safety and Health of Malaysia. The project runs from 2007 – 2012.

NIOSH was established in June 1992 as a Company Limited by Guarantee to provide training, consultation services, disseminate information and conduct research in the field of Occupational Safety and Health. JICA was involved in the Technical Cooperation Project for the Capacity Building of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health in the field of Occupational Safety and Health.

Table 4-4: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP /TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	DOSH / NIOSH	X	X			
2	JMTI	X				TCTP
3	CIAST	X	X			TCTP

4.5 Ministry of Rural and Regional Development

Established as the Ministry of National and Rural Development since 1959, the role of the ministry is to address issues of rural poverty and backwardness in line with the slogan of "urbanising rural areas". In 1990 it was renamed the Ministry of Rural Development and the regional development authorities (KEJORA, KETENGAH, PERDA, KEDA, KESEDAR, DARA

and LKWJ) as well as the land development authorities (RISDA and FELCRA) were placed under the ministry.

In 2004, as a result of a reshuffling of portfolios, the ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (MRRD). Currently there are 10 agencies and departments that fall under the ambit of the ministry. They are:

1. Social Development Department (KEMAS)
2. Department of Orang Asli Affairs (JHEOA)
3. Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA)
4. Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA)
5. Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA)
6. Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (FELCRA)
7. Kedah Regional Development Authority (KEDA)
8. Southeast Johor Development Authority (KEJORA)
9. Terengganu Tengah Development Authority (KETENGAH)
10. South Kelantan Development Authority (KESEDAR)

INFRA is the primary training institute for the management of rural development. INFRA's main focus is to train leaders from the grassroots level and conduct research pertaining to rural issues. The institute also focuses on issues of poverty alleviation and non-formal education.

Currently, INFRA is involved in JICA's TCTP and conducts training courses on Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation. It is a MTCP provider.

MARA¹³ was created in the 1966 specifically to cater for *Bumiputera* to address the perceived backwardness of the *Bumiputera* community. Within its vocational and technical education ambit, it seeks to address *Bumiputera* poverty through the provision of skills and education in order to achieve skilled employment.

JICA has provided Technical Cooperation for two MARA vocational training institutes – in Kuala Lumpur and in Johor Bahru

¹³ Council of Trust for the Indigenous People



5. ASSETS IN HEALTH SECTOR

5.1 Overview

Japan's assistance built the capacity of the accident and emergency department of Sarawak General Hospital back in 1992 to 1997 with one year of aftercare cooperation over 2001/2002. As part of the project two conferences on emergency medical services and disaster management was held. This elicited overwhelming response and significant interest. Sarawak General Hospital A&E department is now a reference trauma centre for Sarawak.

The project to assist IMR to strengthen the use of biotechnology in the diagnosis and management of malaria, dengue and Japanese encephalitis ended in June 1995. As a result of the project, diagnostic test through the application of molecular techniques in dengue and Japanese encephalitis provides the means for rapid, sensitive and specific confirmatory tests for the two diseases. This has impact on patient care and management and disease control. The control of the outbreak of Japanese encephalitis in 1999 and the endemic outbreak of dengue have benefited for the project. The expertise built has also been transferred to other countries via several TCTP from the years 1995 till 2000 via the 'International Seminar on Biotechnological Techniques in Tropical Medicine'.

In 2001 to 2005 the Food Safety and Quality Division of the MOH cooperated with Japan with the aim of strengthening the management of foods safety and enhanced capacity for food analysis, food inspection and food safety promotion. Food analysis in the areas of pesticide residue, veterinary drug, GMF and microbiology was transferred. This not only reduce incidence of food poisoning due bacteria and toxin residue but have contributed to the growing export of food by SME.

The 9th Malaysian Plan 2006 – 2010 will consolidate health care services enhance human resource development and optimise resource utilisation. It seeks greater involvement of individuals, families and the community in disease prevention and control as well as practising a healthy lifestyle towards achieving better health and wellness.¹⁴

5.2 Ministry of Health

Three departments/agencies of the Ministry of Health (MOH) received technical cooperation from JICA. These were the Sarawak General Hospital for upgrading of Accident and Emergency Care Services; the Institute for Medical Research (IMR) for 'the project for research and development on diagnosis on Malaria, Japanese encephalitis and dengue; and Strengthened Food Safety in Malaysia by the Food Safety and Quality Division.

The MOH has substantial capacities to extend technical assistance to developing countries. It participates in MTCP via IMR and the Institute of Health Management.

¹⁴ The status of the draft Malaysian National Health Policy (2007) remains unclear. The policy to support the achievement of Vision 2020 proposes 3 objectives in the areas of health of the population, national capacity building for health and national capacity building to enhance the country's competitiveness in the health market.

The facilities under the MOH are:

- 134 hospitals ranging from 20-bed hospital at Kota Padawan, Kuching, Sarawak to the 2,245-bed Hospital Kuala Lumpur
- 7 national institutes of health (www.nih.gov.my). These are
 - Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur. www.imr.gov.my
 - Institute for Public Health, Kuala Lumpur. www.iku.gov.my
 - Institute for Health Management, Kuala Lumpur.
 - Clinical Research Centres, Kuala Lumpur. www.nccr.gov.my
 - Institute for Health Behavioural Research, Kuala Lumpur
 - Institute for Health Systems Research, Kuala Lumpur. www.ihsr.gov.my
 - National Institute for Natural Product and Vaccinology, Kuala Lumpur
- 16 Nursing Colleges situated over 11 States
- 9 Community Nursing Colleges in 7 states
- 3 Medical Assistant Colleges, one each in Kedah, Negeri Sembilan and Perak
- 3 Integrated Health Science Colleges, one each in Selangor, Sabah and Sarawak
- College for Radiography and Radiotherapy, Johore
- Pulau Pinang Dental Training College, Penang
- College for Public Health, Terengganu
- National Public Health Laboratory with branches in Johore, Perak and Sabah

Training of food safety programmes are now conducted at the **Institute of Public Health**. Since 2006 they train the trainers for programmes on food handling conducted by other institutions as well as training for food handlers to Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Capacities build at **IMR** has been shared with other tropical developing countries through TCTP activities from 1995 to 2000. IMR's Diploma programmes in Medical Microbiology and Applied Parasitology & Entomology is an accepted programme for MTCP as well as TCTP individual programme and Colombo Plan. The IMR continues to be recognised as a premier institution for medical research. It is the WHO Collaborating Center to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis and also for Taxonomy, Ecology and Control of Vectors of Malaria, Filariasis and Dengue. It is the secretariat for Inter-Islamic Network for Tropical Medicines.

Table 5-1: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP /TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	IMR	X	X	X		TCTP, WHO Collaborative Centre for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases and Nutrition, SEAMEO TROMED Centre
2	Institute of Health Management	X	X			
3	Institute for Public Health	X				
4	Training Division, MOH					TCTP

Recommendations: MOH has several training and research institutions that are capable of assisting developing countries to improve the performance of their health sector.

6. ASSETS IN PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR

6.1 Overview

In 1985 JICA extended Technical Cooperation for human resource development at the National Computer Institute at INTAN. It was focussed on system development using host. 'The Radiation Application Project' in 1989 to 2004 introduced the electron beam accelerator technology for radiation sterilisation of medical products and radiation curing of surface coating for industry. SIRIM received TC project to promote Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in Malaysia by building the capacity of the AI System Development Laboratory, developing a prototype AI system and promoting AI technology of Malaysia. These projects helped to launch the use of AI technology and upgrade the use of information and radiation technology in the country. The Malaysian government today is a heavy user and promoter of information technology.

Physical infrastructure needs innovative financing. Bank Pembangunan, as the major infrastructure development financing institution worked with JICA to implement the project on 'Institutional Capacity Building on Infrastructure Finance in Malaysia'.

Research activities result in new discoveries. The TC at MyIPO for 'Human Resource Development in the Intellectual Property Rights Administration of MyIPO' is to enable Malaysians to claim and protect their rights to their discovery.

The technical cooperation at the Department of Statistic TC was on 'Improving economic Indicators of Malaysia'. Improved indicators are necessary to move to evidence-based quality planning and decision-making.

In this decade the Malaysian Tax Academy had a two-phase TC for 'Human Resource Development and Improvement in Tax Administration'. This was to build the capacity of MTA lecturers and IRB officers to conduct tax examinations. Tax audit is a mechanism to encourage voluntary compliance to the self-assessment system while tax investigations are to identify tax evasion. A broader base of tax payers and prevention of leakages contributes to higher collection of direct taxes.

The Royal Malaysian Customs the collector of indirect taxes received TC on 'Risk Management System' from 2006 to 2008 and this was extended to another TC called 'Risk Management Approach at Clearance and Post-Clearance Process'. The assistance has enabled the department to adopt internationally recognised risk management standards that will reduce customs clearing time, increase custom officers productivity thus modernising the Royal Malaysian Customs and facilitating trade. It is restrict or prevent movement of hazardous consignments into and out of the country. Effective investigations will also result in increased revenue collection.

Other projects to ensure the security of the country are capacity development at the Malaysia Marine Enforcement Agency for 'Maritime Guard and Rescue' and 'Maritime Safety and Security'.

The Public Works Department and JICA conducted development studies such as (i) Slope Disaster Management Study for Federal Highway; (ii) Urban Transport in Greater Metropolitan Area of George Town, Butterworth & Bukit Mentajam; (iii) Kelantan Port Development Project; (iv) National Water Resources Study; (v) Maintenance & Rehabilitation of Bridges; (vi) Standardization of the Bridge Design; and (vii) Kuala Lumpur Outer Ring Road

Besides the above TC, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has two agencies – the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) and the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism that conducts training programme with JICA and other international agencies. The Institute for Rural Advancement under the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development also has TCTP with JICA.

An outline of the implementing agencies for technical assistance is given below.

6.2 Prime Minister's Department

The Prime Minister's department is consists of 45 agencies as follow

- Keeper of the Ruler Seal
- Parliament of Malaysia
- 4 Commissions
- 6 Divisions
- 9 offices
- 7 Departments (including the Department of Statistics and Public Service Department)
- 3 Units (including Economic Planning Unit)
- 3 Bureaus
- 4 Institutions (including National Institute for Public Administration and Judicial and Legal Training Institute)
- 2 Development Authorities (including FELDA)
- National Security Council
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
- Syariah Court of Federal Territory
- Pilgrims Fund Board, Malaysia
- Perdana Leadership Foundation

ODA has been received or implemented by five agencies under the PM's Department. The Department of Statistics implemented a technical cooperation to improve economic indicators, INTAN for the National Computer Institute project back in the early days on networked information technology and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency on maritime security. INTAN is an active participants of MTCP and TCTP activities. The Economic Planning Unit works with JICA on several development studies ranging from water resources and river basin studies to road and rail transportation systems. The Public Service Department is the executing agency for the JPY14,026 million Look East Loan extended to Malaysia to mitigate the impact of the 1997/98 Asian Financial Crisis on Malaysia's long-term prospects.

The Economic Planning Unit is responsible for preparing the medium and long term plans for national development, initiate and undertake economic research and provide economic advice to the government, plan and coordinate the privatization programme, initiate and coordinate bilateral and multilateral assistance, manage MTCP, and monitor and evaluate investment activities to ensure they are in line with the corporate equity restructuring objectives.

The **Department of Statistics's** role is to increase and broaden its role as the premier agency in the field of statistics towards establishing a quality, user-oriented and timely information system for the formulation of policies for national development planning and administration.

National Institute for Public Administration (INTAN), as the training arm of the Public Service Department, provides training to officers on land administration, financial administration, office management and local government administration.

The role of the **Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency** is to protect and safeguard peace, security and national sovereignty in the Malaysian Maritime Zone and to save lives and properties during emergencies at sea

Table 6-1: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP /TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	INTAN	X	X			TCTP
2	Judicial and Legal Training Institute	X	X			
3	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy	X	X			

6.3 Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (MDTCC) was established in October 1990, with the aim towards encouraging ethical trade practices and to protect consumer interest. Under the ambit of the MDTCC are six agencies. Of these only the Intellectual Commission of Malaysia (MyIPO) has activities with JICA (underlined).

- Bank Rakyat
- Cooperative College of Malaysia (CCM)
- Cooperative Commission of Malaysia (Suruhanjaya Koperasi Malaysia)
- Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS)
- Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO)
- Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM)

Bank Rakyat was established in September 1954 under the Cooperative Ordinance 1948, following an expansion of the cooperative movement in Peninsular Malaysia. To facilitate the expansion of the cooperative movement, the co-operatives set up their respective union banks provide financial needs to their members. On 28 September 1954, 11 of these union banks decided to merge and form Bank Agong (Apex Bank).

However, in 1967, Bank Kerjasama Malaysia Berhad replaced Bank Agong with its membership opened not only to the cooperatives, but also to individuals. Subsequent changes in the by-laws also resulted in the creation of its subsidiary companies and opening of branches to serve customers as well as members. On 6 January 1973, the name was changed to Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad or better known as Bank Rakyat. In 1989, Bank Rakyat was placed under the Ministry of Land and Co-operative Development and the Ministry of Finance, but with the restructuring of the Malaysian government portfolios, it was then placed under the MDTCC and the Ministry of Finance.

The **Cooperative College of Malaysia (CCM)** is the one and only cooperative education institution in Malaysia. It was established in 1956 and through the Parliamentary Act of 1968, it was legislated with the responsibility to provide training and education on cooperative to the country's cooperative movement. Previously, CCM has been placed as an agency under the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Cooperative Development, but with the restructuring of the Malaysian government portfolios, it was then placed under the MDTCC.

Cooperative Commission of Malaysia, formerly known as the Cooperative Department, this agency was set up in January 2008 to promote the cooperative movement in the country.

Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS), formerly known as PERNAS, was incorporated in November 29, 1969. In September 1996, PERNAS was privatized through a 'management buyout' (MBO) in which its selected assets were taken over by Pernas International Holdings Berhad. The current mission of PNS is to develop world class franchisepreneurs through superior delivery of integrated services and comprehensive products.

Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO) was set up to provide the legal infrastructure and effective administration regime to enhance greater creativity and exploitation of intellectual property. It facilitates the dissemination of information and promotional publicity of IPR, thus contributing to enhancing IPR awareness among Malaysians, and fostering valuable networking and partnerships through the various programme organised jointly with key stakeholders throughout the country such as expo and exhibition, briefing programme and seminar and IP mobile clinic.

MyIPO is currently implementing the second phase of a TC to improve the efficiency of intellectual property administration and formulates recommendations on further improved efficiency through the use of information technology. The TC was based on development study conducted early.

The **Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM)** is a statutory body which regulates companies and businesses. SSM, which came into operation on 16 April 2002, is a statutory body formed as a result of a merger between the Registrar of Companies (ROC) and the Registrar of Businesses (ROB) in Malaysia. The main activity of SSM is to serve as an agency to incorporate companies and register businesses as well as to provide company and business information to the public. As the leading authority for the improvement of corporate governance, SSM fulfils its function to ensure compliance with business registration and corporate legislation through comprehensive enforcement and monitoring activities to sustain positive developments in the corporate and business sectors of the Nation.

6.4 Ministry of Finance (MOF)

MOF is responsible for the financial and economic management of the country. It is committed to ensure that there is sustained and continuous economic growth, competitive and economic resilience, effective and prudent financial management and equitable sharing of the national wealth. This is carried out by the treasury department and 15 agencies. The agencies that have technical cooperation with Japan are:

- Central Bank of Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia) - The Study on Formulation of an Action Plan to Develop Advisory Capabilities of Malaysian Development Financial Institutions for SMEs, Sep 2004 to Oct 2005
- Royal Customs & Excise Department of Malaysia – Risk Management System 2006-2008 followed by Risk Management Approach to Clearance and Post Clearance.
- Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia – Technical cooperation on Human Resource Department Development in Tax Administration, Phase 1 from October 2003 to September 2006 and Phase 2 from July 2007 to July 2010.

The following institutions under MOF are extending technical cooperation to developing countries via the MTCP.

The **Central Bank of Malaysia** is the sole authority in issuing currency and management of the country's international reserves. Its major responsibilities include the prudent conduct of monetary policy, development of financial system infrastructure, and advising on the country's macroeconomic policies and public debt management. It is also the banker to the Government. The Bank human capital development is managed by the Human Capital Development Centre and the Human Resources Management Division. It extends technical cooperation to other central bankers via the Human Capital Development Centre, the South East Asian Central Bank (SEACEN) Research and Training Centre and International Centre for Leadership in Finance.

Dedicated institutions for the building and development of human resources in Islamic finance are:

- Islamic Banking and Finance Institute Malaysia provides industry and business customized training to produce high competence personnel and executives. It also offers apprenticeship for Islamic finance trainers and advisers. Established in February 2001, the industry-owned institute is dedicated to producing well-trained, high competence personnel and executives with the required talent in the Islamic finance industry
- International Centre of Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) is set up by the Bank in December 2005 as a University to offer both practical and academic training programmes in Islamic finance aimed at developing professionals who are well-versed in Islamic finance.
- International Shariah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA) is a part of INCEIF. Established in March 2008 it conducts applied research on Shariah issues in Islamic finance and act as a repository of knowledge for shariah views or fatwas in undertaking studies on contemporary issues in Islamic finance.

As a main revenue collecting agency the **Inland Revenue Board (IRBM)**'s Human Capital Development Programme is to produce officers who are competent, professional, knowledgeable, skilled, disciplined and with integrity. **Malaysian Tax Academy (MTA)** is the primary training centre IRBM officers, tax administrators of other countries and the public on taxation. In addition to providing on-the-job training as well as skills training and self-development courses, the MTA also offers Diploma Programs in Management Science and Accountancy, in collaboration with Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) and Universiti Teknologi Mara.

Besides MTA, IRBM has three other centres to cater for its staff training needs. These are the Investigation Training Centre for new officers who will be posted at the IRBM's Investigation Centres, the Stamp Duty Training Centre, and the Organisational Development Division of the Administration Department which coordinates IRBM officers' internal training programmes and participation in training programs organised by external agencies.

IRBM collaborates with the following overseas organisations for its staff training:

- Organisation For Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),
- The Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA),
- Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research (SGATAR),
- International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation (IBFD),
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (FLETC)

The **Royal Malaysia Customs and Excise Department (RMCED)**, another key revenue collecting agency of the Ministry of Finance, is the government agency responsible for administrating the nation's indirect tax policy. It aims is to collect revenue efficiently and help the expansion of trade and industry through continuous facilitation whilst enhancing legal compliance in order to safeguard the nation's economic, social and security interest. RMCED is responsible for the administration of seven main and thirty-nine subsidiary laws. Besides that, the department implements eighteen laws for other government agencies.

The training activities are conducted by **Royal Customs Academy Malaysia**. The academy is a MTCP training provider.

Table 6-2: Status of HRD Programmes

		Local	MTCP	MTCP /TCTP	MTCP/ OIC	Others
1	Central Bank of Malaysia	X	X			
2	Malaysian Tax Academy, Inland Revenue Board	X	X	X		TCTP, 2005-09
3	National Institute of Valuation	X	X			
4	Royal Customs Academy of Malaysia, Royal Customs Board of Malaysia	X	X			
5	Securities Industry Development Centre, Securities Commission	X				

Recommendations: Institutions linked to the Central Bank of Malaysia, such as South East Asian Central Bank (SEACEN) Research and Training Centre and International Centre for Leadership in Finance. Islamic Banking and Finance Institute Malaysia are potential partners for JICA for capacity building in banking and finance.

6.5 Ministry of Works

Established since 1956, the Ministry of Works (MOW) is the lead agency responsible for infrastructural development in the country. Under its ambit are the Public Works Department (PWD), the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), the Malaysia Highway Authority (MHA), the Professional Services Development Corporation Sdn Bhd (PSDC).

The **PWD** is the lead department of the MOW and is responsible for providing consulting, project management and management supervision services for government construction projects.

JICA has development studies for the PWD – (i) Slope Disaster Management Study for Federal Highway; (ii) Urban Transport in Greater Metropolitan Area of George Town, Butterworth & Bukit Mertajam; (iii) Kelantan Port Development Project; (iv) National Water Resources Study; (v) Maintenance & Rehabilitation of Bridges; (vi) Standardization of the Bridge Design; and (vii) Kuala Lumpur Outer Ring Road.

PSDC is a Government of Malaysia established machinery to accelerate the capacity of Malaysian professional service providers towards meeting the challenges of liberalisation and globalisation. It is owned by the Minister of Finance Incorporated and placed as an agency under the Ministry of Works Malaysia. PSDC is an MTCP provider.

MoW has contracted out its training responsibilities to a private company called IKRAM Training and Infrastructure Development Institute (**IKRAM**). IKRAM is an MTCP provider.

Recommendations: PSDC and IKRAM are potential partners for construction, operations and maintenance of public infrastructures.

6.6 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is responsible for conducting Malaysia's foreign relations with other countries. This includes matters related to political relations, economic affairs, security matters, and social and cultural promotion. The Ministry is responsible for:

- Managing bilateral, regional and multilateral relations with foreign countries and international organisations. These relations embody political, economic and cultural matters;
- Promoting trade and investment with foreign countries;
- Disseminating information to project the country's image;
- Providing supporting activities including service, general administration, finance, consular, security and communications.

MOFA has two agencies under its ambit – the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) and the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism. Both agencies participate in TCTP with JICA.

The **Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations** was first established in 1991 under the Prime Minister's Department. The institute was set up to provide basic training for future diplomats of Malaysia and selected developing countries, as well as to provide follow-up training for those officers already in the diplomatic service. In 2004, IDFR officially became part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Established in 2003, the **Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism** serves as a major Centre in the region to train and build the capacity of enforcement and security officials from Governments in the region and beyond, with collaboration with other Governments and international organizations. The Centre not only promotes capacity building in the region, but also showcases Malaysia's perspective on the most effective means of dealing with the issue of terrorism.

6.7 Malaysian Nuclear Agency

Malaysian Nuclear Agency (or better known as Nuclear Malaysia) (formerly known as Malaysian Institute for Nuclear Technology Research, MINT) was established in 1972 as the Tun Ismail Atomic Research Centre (PUSPATI). PUSPATI was later renamed the Nuclear Energy Unit (UTN) in June 1983 on being placed under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Department. In October 1990, UTN was retransferred to the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, and assumed its new identity as MINT in 10 August 1994. It is currently supervised by MOSTI. It implemented the technical cooperation project on 'The Radiation Application Programme'.

6.8 SIRIM Bhd

SIRIM Bhd or SIRIM, under MOSTI has evolved from a standards and industrial research institute to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Ministry of Finance Incorporated providing engineering and support services, standards and quality, research and technology to meet the needs of industry.

JICA has been supporting SIRIM since the early years through development studies technical cooperation projects and TCTP. SIRIM is currently involved in JICA's TCTP providing training in Innovation and Incubation.

6.9 Institute for Rural Advancement

Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA), under the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development, is the primary training institute for the management of rural development. INFRA's main focus is to train leaders from the grassroots level and conduct research pertaining to rural issues. The institute also focuses on issues of poverty alleviation and non-formal education.

Currently, INFRA is involved in JICA's TCTP and conducts training courses on Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation. It is a MTCP provider.