

**Data Collection Survey on Trends of Other Donors in
Indonesia and Malaysia**

Final Report

June 2009

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

**NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.
KRI INTERNATIONAL CORP.**

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (AS OF APRIL 2009)

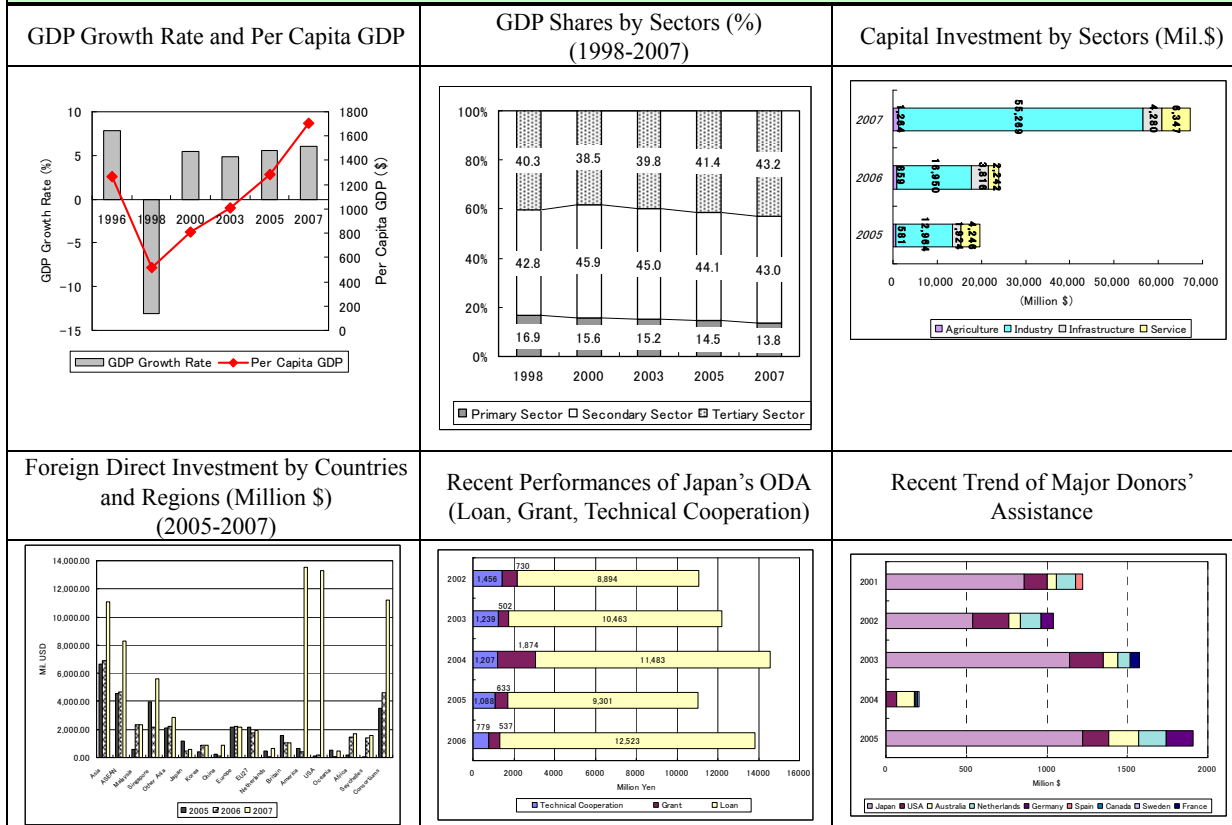
1 US\$ = 11,554 Indonesian Rupiah = 97.29 Japanese Yen

1 US\$ = 3.645 Malaysian Ringgit = 97.29 Japanese Yen

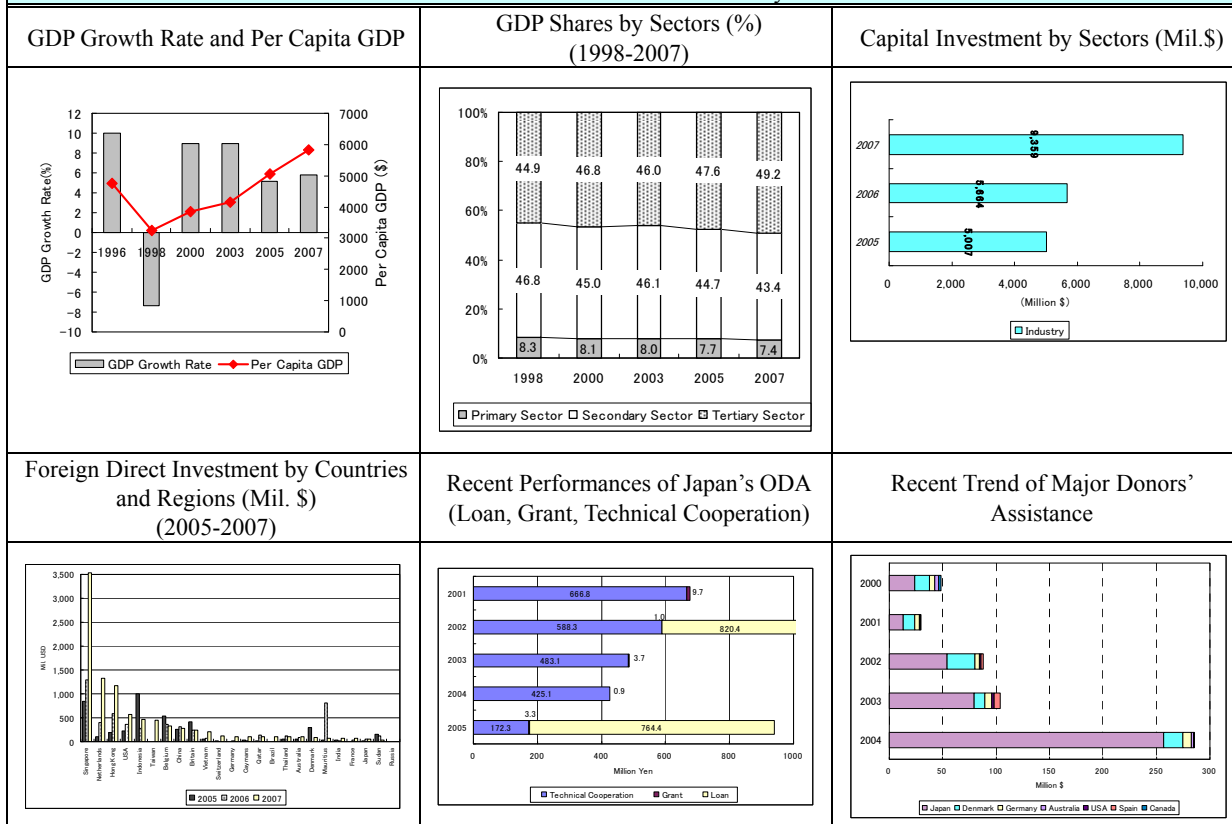


Location Map of the Study Area

Basic Economic Indicators - Indonesia



Basic Economic Indicators - Malaysia



Summary of the Basic Economic Indicators

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The framework of international technical cooperation activities towards “Aid Effectiveness”, particularly after the Paris Declaration, has dramatically changed. Furthermore, through the Accra High Level Forum (HLF), the significance of related principles was confirmed leading to the endorsement of Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in 2008.

In this context, the newly reorganized JICA, as one of the major donor institution recognized globally, considers supporting the modality and mandate for the new challenge and agenda.

In the case of Indonesia, which is part of this study, the Jakarta Commitment was adopted by major donors and international agencies providing technical cooperation activities and financial support to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in early 2009. This was considered to be the first initiative among all the recipient countries.

Given the current recognition of “quasi/semi middle-income country status”, GOI has been aggressively undertaking a move to the action plan for “Aid Effectiveness.” The major donors for Indonesia have been actively participating in GOI’s action and activities to improve its “Aid Effectiveness” as part of exercise of the Paris Declaration. This was conducted through various mechanisms such as multi donor cooperation, multi donor fund, and trust fund. The donor cooperation activities have been strengthened further in terms of ownership, management and monitoring of funds, alignment and cooperation. GOI intends to share its experience and knowledge to the other potential countries and will serve as the model. Consequently, they are already executing various related activities.

The current economic and political situation backs favor to various international investment activities and private sector initiatives to Indonesia. Under this favorable situation, GOI is stepping ahead to perform partnership activities that differ from the traditional ways of receiving aids and assistance to gain ownership. This initiative has been recognized and supported by major donors.

Meanwhile, the situation in Malaysia is rather different from Indonesia concerning ODA activities such as donor cooperation activities and its mechanism. Nevertheless, Malaysia has already initiated moves aiming to be an advanced country by the year 2020.

There are only a few remaining donors who are willing to support development activities in Malaysia, such as Denmark, UN, IDB, and Japan. Although there are other donor coordination forums that exist, the Government of Malaysia (GOM) does not seem to extend a major participation.

Part one of this study focuses on Indonesia with its first chapter presenting an introduction to cover the outline of socio-economic situation, and to present the timeline activities on “Aid Effectiveness.” Chapter two meanwhile, is related to the GOI’s organization and mechanism for receiving ODA and its functions. Some alternative resolutions towards the Jakarta Commitment (JKT-C) are also presented in said chapter. Chapter three explains what other donors consider and the responses to the JKT-C. It also includes their expectations from JICA, as revealed from the results of series of interviews undertaken. Chapter four concludes part one with corresponding findings and suggestions.

Part two explains the Malaysian situation on ODA assistance programs with its donors, and GOM’s strategy. Its first chapter presents introductory discussions while chapter two summarizes the overview on Malaysian socio-economic situation. The organizational mechanism and functions of the GOM concerning ODA are discussed in chapter three. This chapter also presents studies and confirms some relevant cases, including the waste management sector’s situation with multi donors at the national initiative, the Pulau Pinang being an example of local initiative for donor cooperation and ownership, and the TCDC or “South-south cooperation” as documented globally. The findings and suggestions are finally discussed in chapter four.

Data Collection Survey on Trends of Other Donors in Indonesia and Malaysia

Final Report

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

PART-I: INDONESIA

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDE	Aid for Development Effectiveness
A4DES	Aid for Development Effectiveness Secretariat
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BaKTI	Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia: Support Office for Eastern Indonesia: SOfEI
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BKPM	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal
BOS	Bantuan Operational Sekolah:
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CGI	Consultative Group on Indonesia
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategy and Program (ADB)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DGCE	Directorate General of Custom and Excise
DPL	Development Policy Loan
DPSP	Development Policy Support Program (ADB)
DSF	Decentralization Support Facility
EC	European Commission
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
EU	European Union

Exim Bank	Export and Import Bank of Korea
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GTZ	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JKT-C	Jakarta Commitment
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFO	JICA Makassar Field Office
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONE	Ministry of National Education
NIES	Newly Industrializing Economies)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDAE	Paris Declaration on Aide Effectiveness
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PROPENAS	Program Pembangunan Nasional
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach

SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SOfeI	Support Office for Eastern Indonesia: BaKTI
RPJM	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah
TF	Trust Fund
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN System	United Nations System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

PART-II: MALAYSIA

6MP	Sixth Malaysia Plan
7MP	Seventh Malaysia Plan
8MP	Eighth Malaysia Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippine East ASEAN Growth Area
BNM	Bank of Negara Malaysia
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DANCED	Danish Cooperation of Environment and Development
DOE	Department of Environment
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GEF	Global Environmental Facility Fund
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IMP2	Second Industrial Master Plan
IMS-GT	Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle
IMT-GT	Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle

MASSA	Malaysia South-South Association
MASSCORP	Malaysian South-South Corporation Bhd
MATRADE	Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENGO	Malaysian Environmental Non Governmental Organizations
MITI	Ministry of International Trade & Industry
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MPPP	Municipal Council of Penang Island
MPSP	Municipal Council of Seberang Perai
MTCP	Malaysian Technical Co-operation Program
NAP3	Third National Agricultural Policy
NBDP	National Biological Diversity Policy
NITA	National Information Technology agenda
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OPP	Outline Perspective Plan
PFP	Partnership Facility Programme
RM	Ringitt Malaysia
SMIDP	Small and Medium Industries Development Plan
SOMM	Senior Officials and Ministers Meeting
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TCTP	Third Country Training Programme
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIMAS	University Malaysia Sarawak
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization

PART-I: INDONESIA

CHAPTER 1 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY IN INDONESIA

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

JICA, as part of the international donor community for Indonesia, has been undertaking various assistance programs for poverty alleviation, sustainable economic and social development with global environmental concern. Through close coordination with the Government of Indonesia (GOI), the programs are carried out in order to comply with the Paris Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Among other Asian countries, Indonesia is one of Japan's oldest and closest partners. The Japanese ODA to Indonesia has dramatically increased since 1997, particularly due to the economic recession that hit all sectors and became the obstacle to Indonesia's national and regional development efforts. The importance of the partnership between the two countries remains, and will be further strengthened through innovative approaches and programs.

Due to the recent global economic downturn, however, there is pressure on ODA expenditures among donors. It is therefore felt that cooperation among all donors and stakeholders through closer partnership is required for more effective and efficient implementation of quality aid programs to achieve the development goals in a well-coordinated manner.

JICA was merged with JBIC (previously the Overseas Economic Cooperation Division) in 2008 and became the largest bilateral donor organization in the world in terms of scale of operation fund. Since the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, donor coordination towards increasing aid effectiveness has been declared and widely recognized by the donor community. Each recipient country is making a proactive effort for aid effectiveness based on their action plans. In particular, Indonesia, as a world predecessor, has been promoting its own strategy. While most donor countries support the efforts of Indonesia, JICA, as a major partner, has not manifested its definite strategy.

The GOI declared the Jakarta Commitment (JKT-C) for improvement of aid effectiveness and signed this with 22 donors in January 2009¹. The main point of the commitment is that "no matter whether the aid is a grant or loan, the Government of Indonesia will take the initiative in making use of the availed fund and not by donors' initiatives". This is rather a substantial commitment and the BAPPENAS had long been waiting for the realization of its own initiative².

This indication by the GOI is supported and justified by a series of international forums, i.e., the Rome Declaration in 2003 through the "Rome High-Level Forum for Harmonization", the Paris

¹ Outline of Jakarta Commitment is presented in Attachment-1
Signatories: (1) Government of Australia, (2) Government of Austria, (3) Government of Japan, (4) Government of Netherlands, (5) Government of Poland, (6) Government of Finland, (7) Government of Germany, (8) Government of Italy, (9) Government of Norway, (10) Government of Sweden, (11) CIDA, (12) Government of France, (13) DFID, (14) AFD, (15) JICA, (16) KOICA, (17) NZAID, (18) USAID, (19) ADB, (20) EC, (21) UN System, (22) WB.

² Since the 1990s, the GOI has continuously insisted such initiative.

Declaration³ in 2005 through the “Paris High-Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness”, and the Accra Agenda for Action⁴(AAA) in 2008 through the “Accra High-Level Forum”, which is considered as a follow-up meeting for the post-Paris Declaration.

In this regard, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono declared in 2007 the dissolving of the donor-initiated Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), which has an unfavorable reputation among the public. In its place, Indonesia had to seek a common platform for donor coordination and harmonization.

The JKT-C is considered in line with the above series of declarations and the status of efforts for aid effectiveness can be outlined in the following timeline.



Figure 1.1.1 Setting MDGs toward Jakarta Commitment

³ From Feb. 28 - Mar 2, 2005, the second high-level forum was held in Paris with 91 countries and 26 organizations. (<http://www.aidharmonization.org/secondary-pages/Paris2005>)

⁴ From Sep. 2 - 4, 2008, the third high-level forum was held in Accra, Ghana for interim evaluation of the Paris Declaration and clarification of actions toward 2010. A total of 128 countries and 64 organizations participated. (<http://www.aidharmonization.org/secondary-pages/Paris2005AAA: Accra Agenda for Action>)

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

(1) Objective

With the above background, the study was initiated with the following objective:

To collect and provide valuable information in formulating the country assistance strategy of JICA, for more effective and efficient implementation of quality aid programs/projects, in a more coordinated manner and in harmonization with other development partners in Indonesia.

(2) Expected Output of the Study

The following outputs are expected from the Study:

- 1) Confirmation of the donor coordination and implementation mechanism after the JKT-C from the Indonesian side.
- 2) Confirmation of actions and strategies after the JKT-C by other donors, including the new and emerging ones.
- 3) Confirmation of the other donors' activities in areas specified in the draft assistance strategy of JICA, as follows:

Table 1.2.1 Priority Assistance Program by JICA (2009-2010)

Priority Area	Development Subjects	Priority Program
Creation of Democratic and Fair Society	Poverty Alleviation	Basic Education Public Health / Medical Care Food Security
	Development of Eastern Indonesia	Development of South Sulawesi Province Development of North Eastern Indonesia

The following table outlines the recent economic conditions of Indonesia and priority areas for Japan's ODA.

Table 1.2.2 Outline of Indonesian Economy, Priority Areas of Japan's ODA and On-Going National Development Plan

Outline of Indonesian Economy
<p>GDP: GDP recorded negative growth rate in 1998 followed by damages from the Asian economic and currency crisis in 1997. Since then, the economy gradually recovered, achieving 5% GDP growth rate after 2003 and recorded a per capita GDP of USD 1,925 in 2007.</p> <p>Industrial Structure: Major industry is the primary sector such as agriculture and fishery, while the structure of industry is in transition recently. After the 1980s, manufacturing of petroleum and industrial products was the major industry. Currently, the tertiary sector such as services sector has grown substantially, creating greater employment opportunities.</p> <p>Employment Structure: 55% of the total employed population was under agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors in 1990. Since then, the proportion has gradually decreased to 45% in 2005. The tertiary sector, including commercial sector (20%) and service sector (14%), shares 40% of the total employed population. The secondary sector shared 11%, while it contributes 25% of GDP.</p> <p>Trade: Indonesia is an oil-producing country and such natural resources are important sources of foreign exchange. However, as the industry structure changes, the proportion of the oil and natural gas export relatively decreased resulting to the country becoming a net oil importer since 2004.</p>
Outline of JICA Country Assistance Strategy 2009-2010 for Indonesia (Draft)
<p>Sustainable Development led by Private Sector:</p> <p>(a) Cooperation in the macro economy, fiscal and financial affairs as economic policy assistance, (b) Cooperation in transportation, energy infrastructures as well as promotion of PPP as economic infrastructure development assistance, (c) Cooperation in private sector development, higher education, improvement of overall marketing system in the capital area, as assistance for improving business and investment environment in Indonesia.</p> <p>Creation of Democratic and Equitable Society:</p> <p>(a) Assistance for poverty alleviation through improvement of primary education, stabilization of food supply, improvement of public health, and development of water supply, (b) Assistance for regional development, particularly in Eastern Indonesia, to reduce the economic gap with the western parts, (c) Assistance for governance-related activities such as democratization of the national police.</p> <p>Peace and Stability:</p> <p>In Indonesia as "Unity in Diversity", realization of peace and stability is an essential condition for smooth economic development through (a) Assistance for disaster prevention, (b) Assistance for marine safety and counterterrorism measures.</p> <p>Environment:</p> <p>For the emerging issue of global warming, (a) Assistance for countermeasures in climate change, (b) Assistance for natural resources conservation, (c) Assistance for improving urban environment.</p>
Middle-Term National Development Plan (RPJM 2004-2009)
<p>1) Realization of a safe and peaceful nation</p> <p>Reduction of regional / ethnic conflicts and crimes</p> <p>Maintaining and strengthening the unity of the nation and dispelling terrorism</p> <p>Contribution to the ASEAN region and to world peace</p> <p>2) Realization of equitable and democratic nation</p> <p>Rule of law and strengthening of judicial system</p> <p>Realization of gender equity</p> <p>Promotion of regional autonomy</p> <p>Improvement in quality and efficiency of public services (including anti-corruption measures)</p> <p>Realization of equitable and democratic election</p> <p>3) Achievement of socio-economic prosperity and welfare for the people</p> <p>Poverty alleviation (reducing poverty rate to 8.2% by 2009) and economic growth (improving from 5.1% in 2005 to 7.6% in 2009)</p> <p>Reducing regional economic gap</p> <p>Promoting human resource development through improvement of education, public health and social welfare</p> <p>(Source: BAPPENAS : http://bappenas.go.id/index.php?module=ContentExpress&func=display&ceid=2820)</p>

CHAPTER 2 JAKARTA COMMITMENT AND DONOR COORDINATION SYSTEM

2.1 BACKGROUND ON THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INDONESIA (CGI)

Established in 1992, the CGI was a consortium of countries and institutions providing loans to Indonesia, set up by the Indonesian government and the World Bank. CGI membership is made up of 30 bilateral and multilateral creditors, including WB, ADB, IMF and other development partners such as Japan and the United States, as well as many other smaller countries and many other world financial and aid institutions. The president announced to terminate the CGI in January 2007, although, the CGI in fact, also provided a dialogue for coordination of the development partners. It is said that the rationales of the dissolution can be extended to the following⁵:

- 1) Indonesia no longer needed the special assistance of the CGI because the country was now able to overcome its foreign debt problems acting alone.
- 2) As the country's primary creditors were only WB, ADB and Japan, and that Indonesia now preferred one-on-one negotiations rather than multilateral ones in the roundtable.

2.2 FRAMEWORK OF POST CGI

In January 2009, a year after the termination of the CGI, the GOI committed itself to take a way forward aid for development effectiveness as a road map toward 2014. This action is in line with the series of forums and conferences for aid effectiveness and development finance, such as the Paris Declaration (2005), Accra Agenda for Action⁶ (2008), and Doha Declaration (2008). The GOI and 22 development partners signed the Jakarta Commitment on January 12, 2009.⁷ In addition, the commitment is expected to provide new dialogue for coordination among and between the GOI and its development partners.

Most of the donors basically welcomed and commended the spirit of the commitment⁸, although they also recognize that the GOI needs more capacity to realize the commitment, which may take substantial time. In this regard, some of the donors already committed themselves to support the improvement of several government systems as articulated in the commitment, although the commitment is not legally binding for the signatories.

The following table presents the current activities to move the JKT-C forward.

⁵ Source: <http://www.indonesiamatters.com>

⁶ Accra Agenda for Action

⁷ Outline of the Jakarta Commitment signed by all participants are presented in Attachment-1.

⁸ According to the result of interviews to donors, most donors except KOICA and EDCF are supportive.

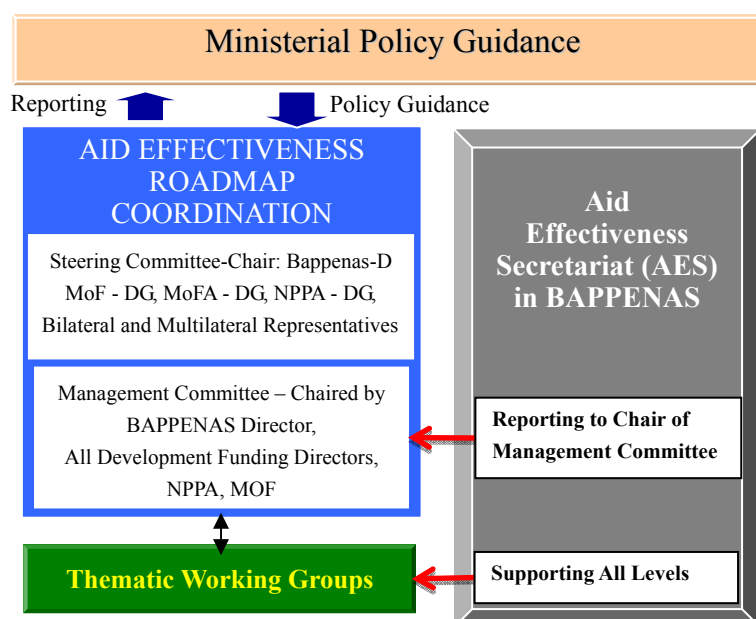
Table 2.2.1 Thematic Working Group for Realization of the JKT-C and Donors' Supports

	Thematic Working Groups*	Chaired by	Supported by
1.	Aid Information Management System	Director of Development Funding (BAPPENAS)	GTZ
2.	Procurement System	National Public Procurement Office	AusAID, WB, ADB
3.	Capacity Development	Director of Multilateral Fund (BAPPENAS)	--
4.	Public Financial Management	Ministry of Finance	WB Trust Fund
5.	Dialogue	Director of Bilateral Fund (BAPPENAS)	--
6.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Director of M&E (BAPPENAS)	--

*Note: The listed working groups were identified as of April 2009 and the number of working groups will be increased in the future.

Source: Interview at BAPPENAS April 2009. Information of the chairman in the central column is based on the attached documents provided to donors by BAPPENAS in Dec. 2008.

The above mentioned thematic working groups are expected to closely interact with the Aid Effectiveness Secretariat, which is being prepared for setting-up. USAID and AusAID are supporting the establishment of the secretariat through recruitment of specific local experts, while DFID and Netherlands support the procurement of office equipment for the secretariat⁹. The proposed internal coordination system is illustrated in the figure below.



Source: Handout provided by BAPPENAS in Dec. 2008

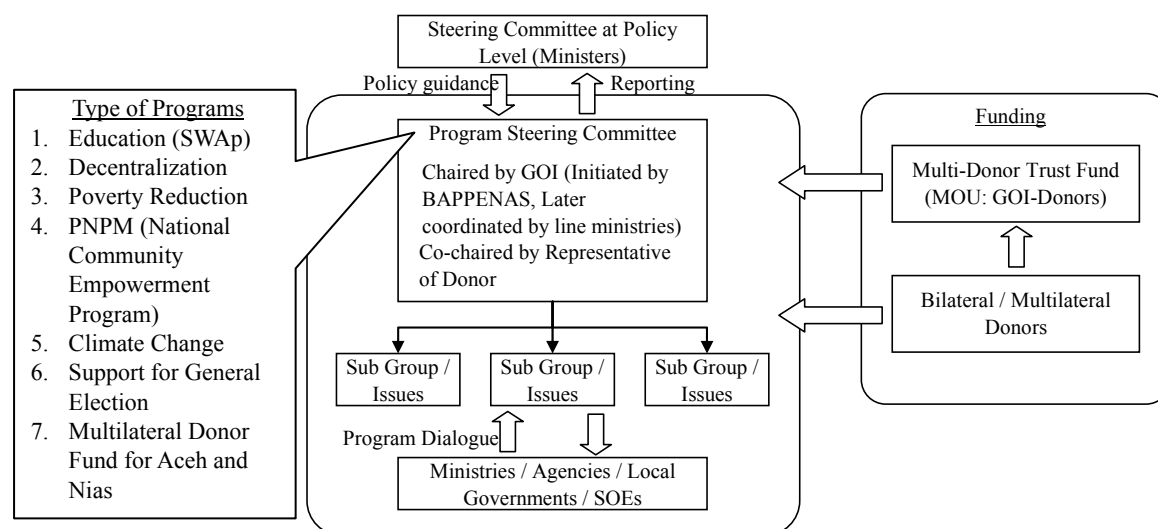
Figure 2.2.1 Proposed Internal Coordination System for Aid Effectiveness

Such concepts regarding coordination system was already initiated within the GOI some time last year (2008) prior to the signing of the JKT-C. Based on the concept, the GOI is effecting to establish a new donor coordination mechanism to achieve the commitment, while the signatory donors are expected to support the GOI efforts.

⁹ According to the progress report on May 1st 2009, USAID is undertaking necessary supports for set up of the secretariat such as provision of experts, administration staff, and office equipment.

2.3 DONOR COORDINATION MECHANISM AFTER JAKARTA COMMITMENT

In order to achieve the JKT-C, the GOI has been seeking a new donor coordination system, which will substitute for the CGI but will be more simplified. Internal discussions within the GOI and dialogue with donors are still on-going to put in place the new system. The GOI has come up with the following new donor coordination system¹⁰.



Source: Obtained from BAPPENAS in Apr. 2009. Type of programs is based on interview at Multilateral Foreign Financing, BAPPENAS.

Figure 2.3.1 General Structure of Donor Coordination and Dialogue Proposed by BAPPENAS

The steering committee is proposed to be chaired by BAPPENAS and the Line Ministry of the related sector development, and co-chaired by a specific donor. Actually, in the establishment of the steering committee, BAPPENAS only facilitates to initiate the forum and discussion, and the operation initiative of the committee will be gradually taken over by the line ministry. The steering committee is proposed to consist of GOI and the donors' representatives, who are interested in involvement in their respective programs. The steering committee is expected to function as the donor coordinator in the respective programs.

The fund from the multi-donor trust fund is expected to be built into the GOI budget based on the memorandum of understanding between the GOI and donors. On the other hand, both bilateral and multilateral cooperation, which are not through trust funds, are proposed to be coordinated within each program steering committee to align the system and to avoid duplication of the projects or programs. The approval for utilization of the fund will be made by the steering committee. BAPPENAS is seeking a scheme to incorporate all external funds into the GOI budget as untied fund; however, it does not reject the existing assistance schemes and will accept

¹⁰ The idea of this coordination system was already initiated in BAPPENAS before June 2008, according to AusAID (Australia Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy 2008-2013).

other existing bilateral and multilateral funding schemes¹¹

Figure 2.3.2 presents the example of coordination mechanism in the support of general elections.

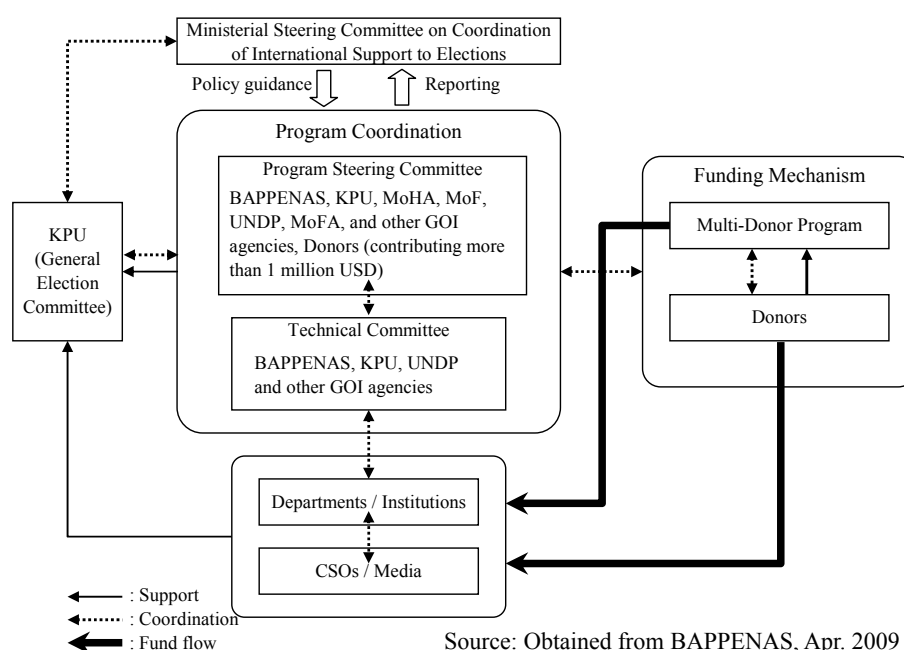


Figure 2.3.2 Example of Donor Coordination Mechanism in Electoral Program

The above mentioned system is still under development and eventually, five to ten steering committees are planned to be set up. Some of the steering committees, such as support for general election and climate change, have already been formulated and are working properly¹². However, it has been felt that the proposed mechanism is still at a trial stage, since there seemed to be arguments within the GOI whether the JKT-C itself should be supported. For instance, some line ministries do not understand the concept of the JKT-C, thereby not adopting or intending not to adopt the proposed coordination mechanism. Although BAPPENAS tries to disseminate the concept of the JKT-C at the regional level, there seems to be lack of dialogue between the central line ministries and regional government¹³. Therefore, it will be necessary to spend more time and effort to continue comprehensive discussions and dialogues within the GOI as a whole.

2.4 EMERGING SCHEME FOR GRANT AID IMPLEMENTATION

In line with the JKT-C, BAPPENAS announced to launch the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) in the steering committee meeting held on 21st April 2009. The meeting was held in order to provide information on the fund, seek feedback on its design, and gather indication

¹¹ Source: Interviews at BAPPENAS Bilateral Fund, Multilateral Fund, and Development Fund.

¹² According to AFD and WB, the steering committee for climate change is working quite properly, especially for the JICA-AFD co-financed program loan of climate change.

¹³ According to interview with the Head of BAPPEDA, South Sulawesi Province, he is not very familiar with the Jakarta Commitment. This indicates insufficient dialogue / communication between BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA.

from development partners on their initial interests. The outline of the ICCTF is explained below.

2.4.1 Objectives and Mechanism of the ICCTF

Major objectives of the fund are:

- 1) To align donor support for climate change with the GOI policies,
- 2) To improve target investments in climate change using decentralized structures,
- 3) To accelerate priority investment in climate change mechanism to support actions which the GOI cannot support by its own means,
- 4) To prepare and promote a comprehensive policy framework for mitigation and adaptation, and
- 5) To facilitate private sector investment in climate change.

The overall concept and mechanism have been introduced as follows:

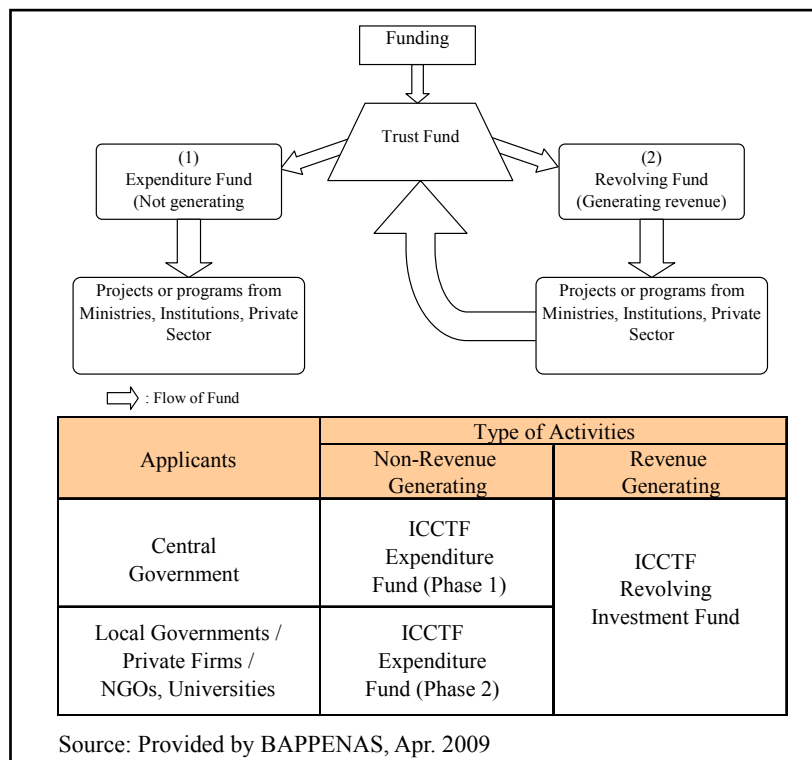
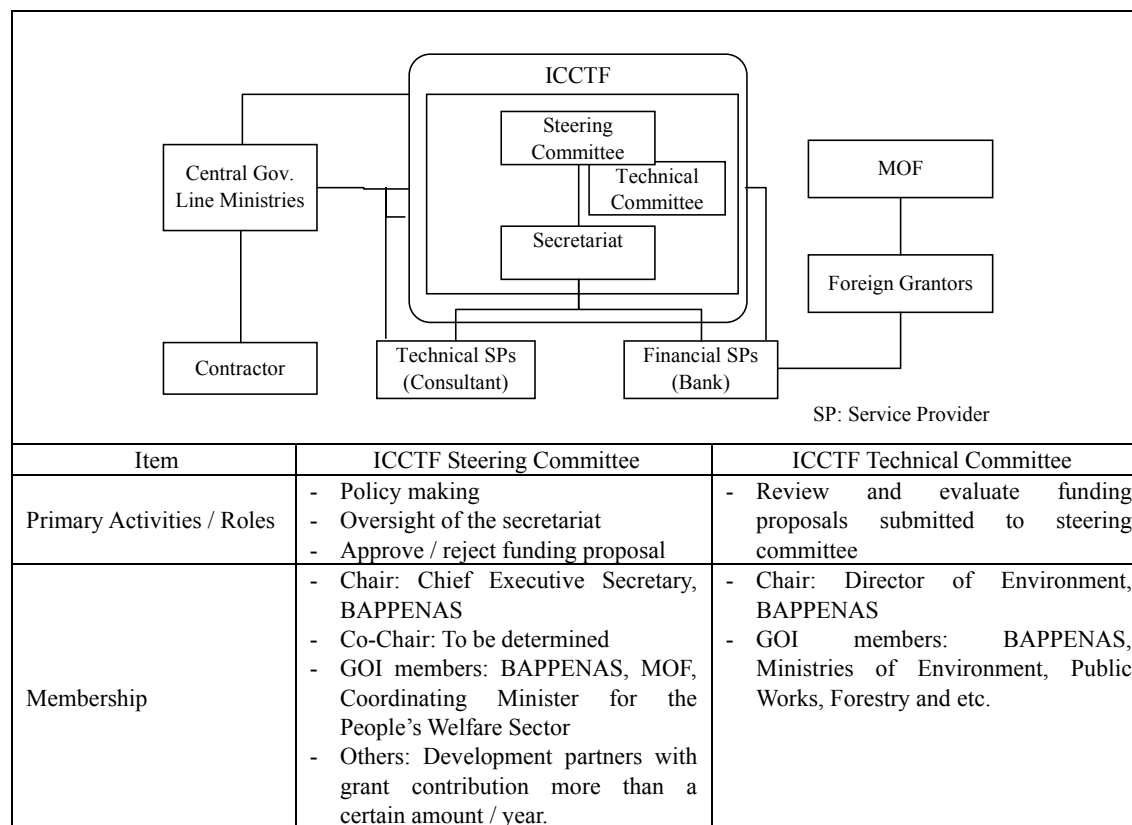


Figure 2.4.1 Concept of ICCTF Mechanism

The expenditure fund will assist to overcome barriers to deployment at early stage of the fund operation, while the revolving fund will aim to assist with market penetration. ICCTF is designed to facilitate renewable energy, enhancement of carbon stocks / peat lands, agri-science, integrated water management, and so on.

2.4.2 Institutional Setting for the ICCTF

The GOI proposed a new institutional arrangement for the ICCTF operation. It was introduced as illustrated in the figure below.



Source: Provided by BAPPENAS, Apr. 2009

Figure 2.4.2 Institutional Setting for the ICCTF

The GOI consider the fund as an important means of coordination to support actions for climate change, and unique in terms of being:

- 1) The first trust fund to be solely managed by the GOI,
- 2) Supported by JKT-C, and
- 3) A model for other countries.

The GOI is to consider operating the fund with trusteeship of an eligible national state-owned bank. The arrangement and concept of the trust fund is still under preparation and the GOI continues to have dialogues with the development partners for its mechanism and financing.

2.5 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (RPJM) 2010-2014

BAPPENAS is currently formulating the next 5-year Medium-Term Development Strategy (RPJM 2010–2014). Although each directorate has already completed as working papers for

setting up the priority issues, these papers are still in their draft stage, thus not disclosed to the study team. The final strategy will not be available until January 2010 in view of the political situation to be determined by the results of the forthcoming general and presidential elections, in April and July 2009, respectively¹⁴. The draft strategy will need to be adjusted by the policy-makers elected after the series of elections. Therefore, the current draft paper might be changed drastically depending on the next President and the political situation outlook.

At present, BAPPENAS is considering the priority issues in each sector as summarized in the table below¹⁵.

Table 2.5.1 Tentative Priority Issues for the Next RPJM (2010-2014)

Sector	Priority Issues to be Emphasized in the Next RPJM
Basic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of education quality: Quality teachers in right places. - Capacity development of local government in needs assessment of local communities - School infrastructure development: One roof for primary and secondary education - Strengthening school governance: Effective and efficient use of School Operation Fund (BOS: Bantuan Operasional Sekolah)
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to build, to construct health care center and its networking. - Human resources development for health care. (paramedic) - Provision of enough essential drugs/ medicine. - Provision of equipment for emergency delivery. - Provision of neo natal emergency package in health center or hospital.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to proceed and strengthen food security and also nutrition quality - Continuation of the revitalization in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors. - Conversion of agriculture land - How to face impacts of climate change to the agriculture sector. - How to develop post-harvest processing.(strengthening agricultural processing technique and marketing)
Development in Eastern Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOI will develop Sulawesi and Maluku as marine base areas. - Develop cooperation among regional government, since there are many newly established districts. - Target to reduce the regional government budget for routine activity (salary, O&M costs, etc) from 70% to 50%, while on the other hand, to increase the budget for new development activities from 30% to 50%. - Integrate development strategies of regional governments - Increase the portion of the budget that will be transferred to regional government. - Create a minimum service standard at the district level. Currently, there are four standards that should be achieved by every district i.e. minimum service standard for education, health, transportation, and social security.
Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the PNPM (National Community Empowerment Program) support facility - Develop the clustering under the new national team for poverty reduction - Promote social health insurance, school assistance for primary education, rice for poor families, community empowerment, empowerment of microfinance and SME in rural areas

Source: Hearing at BAPPENAS, Apr. 2009

¹⁴ The first round of the presidential election is scheduled to be held in 9 July 2009 and the second round will be in September 2009.

¹⁵ Information are based on the interviews with: Deputy Minister for Development Funding Affairs, Deputy for Poverty, Labor, and Small & Medium Enterprises, Director of Bilateral Foreign Funding, Director of Multilateral Foreign Funding, Director for Food and Agriculture, Director for Regional Development, Director of Health and Community Nutrition.

Among the above listed issues, BAPPENAS is expecting the following areas to be considered by JICA.

Table 2.5.2 Specific Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA

Sector	Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA
Primary Education	- Area to be based on the coordination among donors
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The book of maternal and child health to disseminate more books - Provision of better infrastructure in primary health care at regional level. - Training for para-medicals to have better competency and ability. - Strengthening of the teaching hospital. - Construction of new hospitals in district areas. - The safety of food and drug through strengthening of the capacity of laboratories for food and drug control. - Capacity development for immunization program. - Building the national coverage of the health insurance system. - Provision of essential drugs for mother and children
Food Security	- Any assistance in connection with climate change
Development in Eastern Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of specific economic activity in Eastern Indonesia, i.e. one product-one province - Human resource development through establishing agriculture vocational schools for specific products. - Basic infrastructure development in Sulawesi (not only South Sulawesi) as a marine base. - Irrigation and water resource management in Sulawesi
Poverty Reduction	- Financial assistance in PNPM (poverty reduction program in Eastern Indonesia)

Source: Hearing at BAPPENAS, Apr. 2009

CHAPTER 3 DONOR TRENDS IN INDONESIA

3.1 OUTLINE

This study selected 16 donors among 30 active donors in Indonesia, which all signed the JKT-C, with the exception of China. The study focuses on the (1) response to the JKT-C and policies and any particular donor cooperation activities sought, and (2) activities on the JICA's priority programs and its aid policies and mechanisms.

Table 3.1.1 Selected Donors

Major donors	
UN System	United Nations System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Agency of International Development
AFD*	Agence Française de Développement
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Netherlands	Netherlands
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
New Donors	
China	People's Republic of China
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund, Korea
Donor Facility Organization	
SOFEI	Support Office for Eastern Indonesia: BaKTI

*USAID and DFID were excluded from this study¹⁶

Table 3.1.2 Priority Programs and Sectors

Priority Program	Development issue	Cooperation Program
Development of fair society	Poverty alleviation	Assistance on Primary Education
		Assistance on Health and Medical Care
		Food Security
	Development of East Indonesia	Regional Development of South Sulawesi
		Regional Development of North Eastern Indonesia

¹⁶ USAID is currently reviewing its policies and strategies for Indonesia as BAPPENAS is preparing the set up of the secretariat for the Jakarta Commitment. Therefore, there is no information that can be shared and disclosed at this moment. DFID and Denmark had no response to JICA's official letter and the team tried many times to contact the officers nominated by JICA-JKT office. In consideration of JICA's reputation risk, the team gave up in collecting information from these organizations. Country Director of KfW was on leave until the last week of April 2009. The team contacted through e-mail and obtained brief perspectives of KfW.

3.2 DONOR RESPONSES ON JAKARTA COMMITMENT

The results of interviews and discussions conducted with the selected donors are summarized in the following sections.

3.2.1 Trends in the International Donor Community

The Paris High-Level Forum held in February 2005 adopted five principle agendas as for “aid effectiveness.” The five principles are as follows:

- 1) Ownership,
- 2) Alignment,
- 3) Harmonization,
- 4) Results, and
- 5) Accountability.

After the Paris High-Level Forum, there were significant high-level meetings held, such the Ottawa Meeting for Aide Effectiveness held in February 2008, followed by the Accra High-Level Forum, which adopted the “Accra Agenda for Action¹⁷” in September 2008.

The GOI was keen to accept these agendas to improve the aid program, and initiated and declared the Jakarta Commitment as “Jakarta Commitment: Aid for Development Effectiveness, Indonesia’s Road Map to 2014”. It identified its own action plan for these principle agendas in January 2009 signed by 22 active donors in Indonesia. Further to the commitment, BAPPENAS intends to disseminate the experience and knowledge as an “Indonesian Model” for other countries to follow. The horizon year to achieve the goal is set for 2014, with the following principle agendas:

- 1) Ownership: aligning to the laws and regulations set for GOI that all aid programs and projects are to be untied,
- 2) Partnership: aligning to GOI’s development plan through multi-donor and trust fund schemes,
- 3) Monitoring: assessing effectiveness and efficiency of aid (quantitative analysis on input and output¹⁸)

The EC with European countries and AusAID with Commonwealth countries have been very active in providing support to GOI for the detailed preparation of JKT-C, which might be undertaken immediately after post-CGI in 2007. For example, AusAID indicated this in its

¹⁷ (1) Predictability, (2) Ownership, (3) Country System, (4) Conditionality, (5) Untying, (6) Aid fragmentation, (6) Partnerships, (6) Transparency

¹⁸ Bilateral Bureau, BAPPENAS

AIP¹⁹ Country Strategy (2008-2013) referring to the donor cooperation activities with other donors, namely WB, ADB, EC, USAID, DFID, GTZ and the UN as the most important donor partner²⁰.

In the AIP, the figure of such donor coordination mechanism by referring BAPPENAS was clearly illustrated as an example. It could be said that AusAID has had tight coordination with BAPPENAS even immediately after the President's declaration of disbanding the CGI, and is currently assisting in the establishment of the AfDE secretariat. AusAID is going to provide funds for four personnel in the secretariat while other donors provide stationary and some necessary equipment.

GTZ is providing technical support on the AID Management Information System (AMIS) as a database system for the secretariat.

BAPPENAS has just launched its first trust fund activities on climate change as the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund²¹. This is planned to be ready for operation in July 2009 and targeted for COP15 to be held in Denmark in December 2009 as GOI's initiative on their environmental activity.

3.2.2 Donor Responses

Although KOICA and EDCF²² have signed, they considered that it might be a political show and there still remained GOI's capacity to have harmonization and coordination capacity in the GOI. China is addressing bilateral relationship and partnership and donor harmonization and cooperation is different from the Chinese assistance program. Recent Indonesia's trend towards the Middle East²³, and further to ME countries strengthening their investment activities in Indonesian and various countries, GOI apparently shows more interest in ME assistant programs through bilateral and multilateral partnership program including IDB, which offers a mark up²⁴ system instead of charging interests. Table 3.2.1 presents the summary of each donor's response on the JKT-C.

Table 3.2.1 Donor's Response to JKT-C

	Active	Passive	N/A	Remarks
UN System	√			Active support in line with the Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. Problematic on coordination capacity of BAPPENAS with other ministries. Valuable action on Aid Effectiveness
FAO	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. MOF to handle all foreign financing maybe problematic. Coordination

¹⁹ AIP : Australia Indonesia Partnership

²⁰ JICA is not included.

²¹ Since the environmental issue is beyond the focus of this study, further details were not catered for this time.

²² KOICA and EDCF have followed Japan for signing the JKT-C.

²³ One recent example with a large investment case, KSA financed USD 1.3 billion for rice production for exporting to KSA, while GOI provides 2 million ha of agricultural land for the purpose.

²⁴ Charging interest over lending money is prohibited in the Islamic Law (Shariah). Therefore, Islamic banks use a kind of margin or "mark up" on top of the purchase price instead.

				capacity of BAPPENAS weak.
WB	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. Capacity development in GOI should be assisted.
EU	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration is international mandate to follow. Welcome Japan's participation in donor cooperation activities
ADB	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. Problematic on coordination capacity of BAPPENAS with other ministries. Expecting Japan's initiative and donor cooperation activities
IDB	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Based on Shariah to promote the assistance to GOI. Currently co-financing with ADB undertaken.
AusAID	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. Continuation on supporting GOI and expecting Japan to donor cooperation.
China			√	Chinese assistance system does not match with JKT-C and continue to support bilateral relationship. Priority is for the sake of people residing in the project area and benefits to them are the important contributions to GOI.
CIDA	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. GOI's coordination capacity is improved. ICCTF activity is too aggressive.
AFD	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. In line with that, AFD established its Jakarta office in 2007 for more active support.
GTZ	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF. GTZ is solely for technical assistance, not for funding support.
KfW	√			Active Support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. As German Government, participated in DSF. For TF/MDTF should be audited by external auditing procedures could comply for German Government. Cooperation with JICA is welcome.
KOICA		√		JKT-C considered as a kind of political show, and application of funding remained unsolved.
EDCF		√		Capacity of GOI/BAPPENAS to coordinate with the other ministries remained unsolved and problematic. Expects Japan's active leading role over the donor community.
Netherlands	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Participated in DSF and promote multi trust fund activities.
SIDA	√			Active support in line with Paris and Accra Declaration. Aid effectiveness is important and untied will be more effective except for some specific sectors such as high-tech and if special technical skills/know-how is required.

(1) United Nations: UN System

UN has been involved to support the JKT-C implementation. Actually, JKT-C embodies the Paris Declaration and the new GOI Regulation No. 2 Year 2006 on grant and loan management. It is mandated in this regulation that GOI should monitor grant as well as loan projects. Previously, donor countries had directly coordinated with the Technical Ministry. Since this regulation was implemented, however, coordination should now be through BAPPENAS and the Ministry of

Finance (MOF). All the projects, whether it is grant or loan, should be listed in MOF.

Indonesia just graduated from being a less developed country to middle income country. GOI wanted to have the leadership to manage aid coordination whether it is grant or loan due to the fact that bilateral and multilateral funds comprise only 5% share or little more of the national GOI budget²⁵. There is a strong commitment from BAPPENAS and MOF, and now GOI is setting up the establishment of JKT-C secretariat as a road map to make the effectiveness of the implementation of JKT-C itself. It seems that GOI wants to have full ownership in secretariat establishment but does not have enough capacity to do it and needs more assistance from donor countries. UN will work with, and bring in the technical assistance to improve the capability of, BAPPENAS. Regarding this, UN had conducted some meetings in January, February and March. The message that was conveyed is basically the same: UN will support JKT-C and GOI should have the strong capability to manage it.

(2) Food and Agriculture Organization: FAO

The JKT-C originated from the Paris Declaration, in line with which, the GOI issued Government Regulation No. 2 Year 2006. (*PP No. 2 Tahun 2006*). As a concrete realization of Paris Declaration and Government Regulation No. 2 year 2006, the government of Indonesia established The Jakarta Commitment to facilitate and coordinate donor communities. There are the positive and negative impacts of JKT-C to project implementation and the following comments were obtained.

- The JKT-C improves the project's accountability
- In Government Regulation No. 2 year 2006, it is mentioned that the treatment for loan and grant project are same.
- Since the JKT-C is effected, the implementation of a donor's project becomes very slow. In the past, projects are easily signed by each Technical Ministry, but now these should be signed by the Ministry of Finance. This has happened, because all of the government's projects should be registered in Ministry of Finance, based on Government Regulation No. 2 year 2006.
- To realize JKT-C, it is expected that it will cause some negative pressure on the daily work for GOI due to considerable lack of institutional capacity.

²⁵ Calculation based on APBN data

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ODA/Budget (%)	7.70	5.89	4.83	4.34	5.50	4.19	4.72
Budget (expenditure)	341.56	322.2	374.18	427.18	511.61	666.21	757.65
Central	260.51	223.98	254.1	297.46	361.16	440.03	504.39
Regional	81.05	98.2	120.7	129.72	150.46	226.18	253.26
Revenue	300.08	298.6	341.1	403.37	495.22	637.99	707.81
ODA	26.33	19.0	18.1	18.56	28.14	27.94	35.77
Grant	0.48	0.1	0.4	0.26	1.3	1.83	1.7
Foreign fund	26.15	18.9	17.7	18.3	26.84	26.11	34.07

Source: Ministry of Finance APBN LKPP/PAN (IND Trillion Rupiah)

(3) World Bank: WB

Basically, JKT-C is the right direction for GOI and donors to take, and WB supports the concept. The past CGI was not so appreciated by many donors since there were so many stakeholders, interests, and sectors to be taken care of. Each stakeholder has its own views and comments on the JKT-C. Even within BAPPENAS, some people do not favor it. It is natural that some donors favor and some do not. Establishment of a new coordination system involves a long process, and should be taken with small step by step.

SWAP approach is considered not so efficient and private investment does not achieve good results. Education sector is simpler than others, since it involves a single line ministry (Ministry of Education) and has strong leadership from GOI. There was a very good policy dialogue a few months ago on the education sector with the minister and many donors. On the other hand, the Decentralization Support Facilities (DSF) is more complicated, since it involves the central and local administrations for many sectors. The current practice and support in the procurement system is expected to move to a better direction gradually.

Indonesia is now in a transition process into middle-income country. The key is to improve governance in GOI, particularly in the procurement system.

Some donor countries like Australia, USA and Japan prefer to manage their project or program by themselves. However, since the assignment of JKT-C, the kind of development assistance is shifting. GOI want to change its system more in line with multi donor trust fund.

Australia and Netherlands try to make changes and to make bigger impact in development policy engagement. Support for the government steering committee which is inviting other donor countries, and all of them can have discussions on policies.

WB programs for 2009-2010 are presented in Table 3.2.2.

Table 3.2.2 List of the Planned Deliverable Programs by World Bank 2009-2010

FY2009 Planned Deliverables		Total (MUSD)
1	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSSP)	30
2	PINTAR (Second GF MRAP)	145
3	Western Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project (WINRIP)	80
4	Dam Operational Improvement (DOISP)	50
5	Urgent Mitigation for Jakarta Flood Control	150
6	PNPM II (Rural)	300
7	PNPM II (Urban)	115
8	BOS Improvement project (Refinancing)	600
9	Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Facility (IIF)	100
10	Infrastructure-DPL-2	250
11	DPL-5 (w/ climate change trigger)	700
FY 2009 Total Deliverables:		2,520

FY2010 Planned Deliverables		
1	Education System Improvement through Sector Wide Approaches (SISWA)	250
2	Local Government DAU/DAK Support – (Refinancing)	200
3	PNPM III (Rural)	220
4	PNPM III (Urban)	165
5	Strengthening Indo Statistics (STATCAP)	45
6	Upper Ciskan Pumped Storage Hydro Electric	470
7	HR for Health Education Quality Improvement (Medical Education)	95
8	Infrastructure-DPL-3	350
9	DPL-6	750
FY 2010 Total Deliverables:		2,545

Other Potential Deliverables		
1	Youth Employment Program (BEKERJA)	100
2	Sustainable Ag Research Tech Dissemination Project (SMART-D)	60
3	National Roads Maintenance Project (Refinancing)	300
4	Geothermal Power Investment Project	200-500 (t.b.d.)

Source: MOU on Lending Program Deliverables in FY2009-2010 between GOI and WB

(4) European Union: EU

To achieve the MDGs, aid effectiveness is very important not only to provide harmonization but also the efficiency of aid and it should be done globally. After the Accra Declaration, all countries which were involved should take major actions to implement whatever had been achieved.

From BAPPENAS side, especially the deputy for development financing is doing very seriously to bring out and realize Paris Declaration and Accra Declaration into an aid implementation system in Indonesia, which became the principal of JKT-C. All donor countries which signed JKT-C should apply this principle and take it seriously in their aid implementation program.

EC has clearly distinguished between ODA and political interest, thus the ODA implementation should be untied and not related to political interests or other issues. If each donor uses its own procedure, this will defeat the purpose of ODA.

Policy Dialogue for Donor Coordination

- EC supports GOI to make government's policy in all sectors, especially in its sector approach.
- The objective of policy dialogue for donor coordination is to get a clear picture for what the donors are doing in their development assistance and to push GOI to organize the policy development in all sectors. This dialogue should invite all donor countries and be lead by the GOI and become one policy dialogue where all donors can participate and put their idea into it.
- This policy will have major indicator, objective and result to be achieved. Thus, using this policy, the monitoring and evaluation system should be the same between donor countries and GOI and it should be useful for joint strategy or common strategy for all donors and could be used as a model for other countries. The donors also should review the progress of policy to be developed.

EC Coordination Meetings

EC conducted coordination meetings within EC itself

- Monthly meeting for general coordination
- Development preparation meeting, every two months
- Development counselor activity, every two months
- EC has also conducted meetings for donor coordination but GOI did not attend

Post CGI and JKT-C

- JKT-C is much better than previous CGI because JKT-C is a reflection of the Paris and Accra Declaration principles, which is brought into the national level and managed by the GOI. The previous CGI was not run by GOI, but it was run by the World Bank and IMF.

(5) Asian Development Bank: ADB

Basically, ADB supports the concept of JKT-C. However, bilateral and multi-lateral assistance should be treated differently. KfW and IDB provide loan to assist alignment of the national procurement system. ADB has higher concerns in the procurement system, since ADB, WB, and JICA are the largest donors providing loan assistance in Indonesia.

Comment on the implementation of Jakarta Commitment

- ADB is very consistent on JKT-C because since CGI had been graduated two years ago, it is required that kind of system for donor coordination.
- Establishment of the secretariat for JKT-C is welcome. However, GOI should organize not only for the organization of donor countries through JKT-C secretariat but also for all stakeholders that relate to the JKT-C implementation, especially coordination among government institutions. In particular, it is meaningful for donors who carry relatively small amount of grant funds.
- ADB is concerned that GOI should improve the procurement system. To move money properly and for accountability, a clear system and regulations are needed. GOI should start developing a strong procurement system and then moving to the whole government system.

- GOI has its own procurement system but there is no law which basically regulates practice of good principles. Since decentralization, each local government has its own system.
- The financial and monitoring system also needs to be built for accountability of project implementation. ADB has independent assessment for its project implementation and doing as random system for some issues.

ADB highly values JICA's approach in the climate change assistance and prefers a program approach rather than sectoral.

(6) Islamic Development Bank: IDB

Although IDB has not signed JKT-C, it supports its principles which are in line with the Paris Declaration and AAA. IDB understands that JKT-C is an initiative of GOI which should be fully supported by the donor community.

IDB is to participate in the annual meeting organized by ADB scheduled to be held in May 2009 and although IDB is under preparation, IDB will co-finance with ADB.

The position of the IDB officer for the Indonesia Regional Office is still vacant, and the discussion was made with the officer from the Malaysia Regional Office. IDB has 58 member countries.

There are four sectors which are included in IDB's portfolio programs in Indonesia

1. Public sector: IDB is very active in this sector.
2. Private sector development: Not extensive but try to build
3. Trade financing
4. Capacity Building: IDB is very active in the conduct of conferences, training or studies.

IDB projects are more focused on higher education. However, in the future, IDB will be more focused on infrastructure development. IDB will finance the project of port extension in Belawan Port Medan, North Sumatra.

For the current portfolios; 16 IDB projects are ongoing, while three are rolling programs with BAPPENAS and the MOF.

Table 3.2.3 IDB Project Portfolio in Indonesia

NO	CODE	PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	MODE	CUR.	IN MILLION APPR	STATUS
FY 2001							
1	IND0063	Science & Technology Equity Program-2	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	17.391	In Progress
2	IND0064	Science & Technology Equity Program-2	Education	Loan	ID	3.608	In Progress
3	IND0080	Improvement of Land Irrigation System At Farm Level	Agriculture	Loan	ID	6.454	Project Completion Report
FY 2003							
4	IND0087	Improvement of Search & Rescue (SAR) Communication System	Communications	Inst Sale	US\$	11.263	Project Completion Report
5	IND0090	Development & Upgrade of STAIN Malang State College	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	21.506	Project Completion Report
6	IND0091	Development & Upgrade of STAIN Malang State College	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	5.071	Project Completion Report
FY 2004							
7	IND0095	Strengthening of Customs Capability Project	Miscellaneous	Istisnaa	US\$	33.517	In Progress
8	IND0097	Development & Upgrading of Sultan Syarif Kasim University	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	15.881	In Progress
9	IND0098	Development & Upgrading of Sultan Syarif Kasim University	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	6.061	In Progress
FY 2005							
10	IND0105	Development & Upgrade of University of Haluoleo	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	5.665	Near completion
11	IND0106	Development & Upgrade of University of Haluoleo	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	14.614	Near completion
FY 2006							
12	IND0109	Integrated Development Diponegoro University	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	25.190	In Progress
13	IND0110	Integrated Development Diponegoro University	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	7.810	In Progress
14	IND0112	IAIN Ar-Raniry University	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	27.520	In Progress
15	IND0113	IAIN Ar-Raniry University	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	8.060	In Progress
16	IND0114	North Sumatera University Hospital	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	21.583	In Progress
17	IND0115	North Sumatera University Hospital	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	11.017	In Progress
18	IND0117	Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar	Education	Inst Sale	ID	6.082	In Progress
19	IND0118	Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar	Education	Istisnaa	ID	17.713	In Progress
20	IND0120	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Simueleu Island (Phase 1)	Rural Integration	Loan	ID	10.274	In Progress
21	IND0121	Development of Belawan & Sibolga Fishing Ports	Fisheries	Istisnaa	US\$	31.920	Project Start-up Workshop
22	IND0122	Development of Belawan & Sibolga Fishing Ports	Fisheries	Grant	ID	0.160	Project Start-up Workshop
23	IND0124	Technical Assistance for Biopesticide Production	Agriculture	Grant	US\$	0.287	In Progress
FY 2007							
24	IND0125	Rehabilitation of Agriculture Infrastructure in Aceh	Agriculture	Loan	ID	10.274	In Progress
25	IND0126	Upgrade & Devp of State Islamic University. of Sunan Gunung Djati	Education	Inst Sale	US\$	15.807	In Progress
26	IND0127	Upgrade & Devp of State Islamic University. of Sunan Gunung Djati	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	5.190	In Progress
FY 2008							
27	IND0129	Upgrading & Development of State University of Jakarta	Education	Istisnaa	US\$	21.591	Project Start-up Workshop
28	IND0130	Upgrading & Development of State University of Jakarta	Education	Loan	ID	2.114	Project Start-up Workshop
FY 2009							
29	IND0131	PNPM-Integrated Community Driven Development Project	Poverty Reduction	Istisnaa	US\$	68.000	Declaration of Effectiveness
30	IND0132	PNPM-Integrated Community Driven	Poverty Reduction	Loan	ID	9.375	Declaration of Effectiveness
31	IND0133	Development of Belawan Port Phase I	Port	Istisnaa	US\$	87.550	Signing of Financing Agreement
<p>Documentation:</p> <p>APPR Date the Project is Approved by the IDB Board of Executive Directors</p> <p>SIGNED Date the Financing Agreement is signed by both Parties</p> <p>EFF Date the Financing Agreement is Declared Effective (for implementation)</p> <p>Currency ID = Islamic Dinar</p>							

Source: Obtained from IDB Jakarta Office (It was availed from National Economic and Finance Officer at Malaysia Office, since the position at Jakarta Office was under recruitment.)

(7) Agence Française de Développement: AFD

Due to other issues not related with this study, the deputy director of the AFD country representative office indicated unpleasant feelings over JICA's coordination with AFD on the Global Climate Change project which is co-financed by both JICA and AFD.

AFD is a French government facility and the Paris Declaration is certainly considered the most important for improvement of aid programs and support fully. AFD understood that JKT-C is in line with the Paris Declaration and AAA, and established its country representative office in Jakarta to support JKT-C activities to fulfill its mandate. Some details of AFD are as follows:

- A bilateral aid agency which has the mission to finance development.
- Statutory body
- Financial institution, in compliance with French banking regulations
- Three pillars: Poverty alleviation (MDG), Economic growth, Global public goods.
- In line with local governments' priorities
- Fully untied aid, fully shares the Paris Declaration and Accra Declaration as its guideline.

Prospect in Indonesia

- A specific mandate for emerging countries (Indonesia, Brazil, India, Pakistan + China and Thailand)
- Focusing on global public goods
- Climate change (energy efficiency, renewable energy and etc.)
- Biodiversity
- Emerging and transmissible diseases
- Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for public and private companies
- Funding: Non-concessional or slightly concessional loans.
- AFD does not have any grant program and has not been involved in multi donor trust fund

Coordination with other donors

- AFD has collaborated in the co-financing program with JICA for the Climate Change Program Loan.
- In this program, AFD has put in USD 200 million while JICA provided USD 300 million.
- In the preparation and implementation of this program, AFD has conducted regular meetings with GOI; the steering committee for climate change (chaired by Ms. Aty) and technical committee with BAPPENAS (chaired by Mr. Effendy). AFD also fully used the GOI procurement system.

(8) AusAID

JKT-C is a really promising paper but it is moving too slowly in its implementation. The main idea of JKT-C is that in the next time, GOI wants to implement untied aid program as far as possible and will be conducted through the GOI system. However, to implement JKT-C, the GOI should have good coordination among the government institutions, since it is fairly common in Indonesia that coordination among BAPPENAS, MOF and the line ministries is not good. To solve this problem, GOI should socialize the concept of JKT-C to all the line ministries and other stakeholders to strengthen coordination. Hopefully, the situation will be change through JKT-C.

AusAID has its own mechanism with regard to aid program implementation. To support JKT-C implementation, however, AusAID is undertaking the following two steps after the signing of JKT-C:

- a) Try to establish a new mechanism to be able to adopt the JKT-C mechanism.
- b) Support GOI for setting-up of the JKT-C secretariat and donor coordination meeting.

AusAID thinks that these two actions are very important as primary stage of JKT-C implementation. It intends to be more proactive in utilizing its aid programs to support GOI. It is understandable that every donor country has its own policy and mechanism. The GOI tries to accommodate the differences through the action matrix which was attached in the draft of JKT-C. More discussions and also support from all donor countries to put their ideas to be adopted in this action matrix are needed. Before this new mechanism is implemented, GOI and all donor countries should have good preparation and coordination meetings.

(9) CIDA

Comment on JKT-C

CIDA was requested by BAPPENAS to take the lead among other donor groups for preparation of the JKT-C secretariat establishment. At present, other donors are more active in terms of JKT-C Secretariat establishment.

CIDA plans to provide technical assistance to BAPPENAS, although it is still waiting to know more clearly what support for BAPPENAS is really needed.

Multi-donor Trust Fund

BAPPENAS has presented the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) proposal in line with JKT-C implementation. In the meeting, there was a question from the Japanese representative about relationship between the ICCTF and the Climate Change project co-financed by Japan and France. There was no clear answer regarding this matter.

CIDA has experience in the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) Program. It was established four years before as the DSF Trust Fund which involved nine donors and three GOI ministries, i.e., Ministry of Home Affairs, BAPPENAS, and Ministry of Finance. In DSF, one of difficulties is to obtain GOI consolidation and strong leadership for the effort that donors are going to achieve. In ICCTF, CIDA actually is not sure as to the capability of GOI to have good coordination and strong leadership to the ten ministries which are involved in this trust fund. CIDA still has a big question and challenge whether GOI would able to do so or not. EU is not involved in DSF and might not face that kind of experience, thus the EU supports the GOI Trust Fund very much.

Related to JKT-C implementation, all donor countries are actually enforced by GOI to disburse the money through a trust fund or government budget as soon as possible. One that should be considered is the capability of GOI, especially to coordinate among its institutions.

Actually, JKT-C is not different and is still in line with the Paris and Accra Declarations. The concept of JKT-C is to increase ODA provided with un-budgeted manner, and correspondingly, the recipient country has to set up the assistance and should guarantee the proper mechanism and manner. Basically, CIDA is still doubtful of the capacity of BAPPENAS at this time.

CIDA's collaboration with other donors

CIDA do not have much bilateral collaboration with other donors. Likewise, CIDA has no regular or specific meetings with JICA, only incidental meetings from time to time but not for any specific objective. CIDA is providing funds to the DSF, PEACH²⁶ for three provinces in

²⁶ Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonization Program (PEACH) is to support local governments to increase the effectiveness of their development planning, budgeting and budget execution, trust fund support by CIDA, Netherlands, AusAID, and World Bank, coordinated by SOFEl-BaKTI

Sulawesi, and Green PNPM (environmental sector, including greenery).

(10) GTZ

Comment on JKT-C

JKT-C is just a normal logical step for donor coordination. The Government of Germany has signed it and absolutely supports JKT-C and tries to coordinate its project/ program with other donor countries. The big question is how the different donor countries and GOI could understand the commitment since JKT-C does not have any clear mechanism for basket funding. Meanwhile, technical assistance for JKT-C implementation is still needed.

Steering Committee

It is part of the road map to JKT-C. The problem is that not all donor countries are ready to put the money in trust funds. The Government of Germany can only dispatch the money through bilateral aid and not through trust fund due to high requirements for accountability from the German government. GTZ is also giving support and is involved in multi-donor activities. The mode of assistance is not by fund but through technical cooperation (in-kind assistance). GTZ conducts its programs or projects by itself, and all expenditures are managed by GTZ.

Decentralization Support Facility (DSF)

The DSF is funded by DFID and AusAID through a trust fund portfolio under the World Bank program. In this program, GTZ provides support for technical assistance (advice and consulting). Another activity for decentralization support is the donor countries' working group. This working group was previously under CGI. Even though CGI was dissolved, this working group still exists and is continuing its activities. The previous year's working group was organized by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) and achieved good results. Essentially, the working group is more of an information exchange-oriented forum among the donor countries.

(11) KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)

KfW was established in 1948 in line with Marshal Plan, European Recovery Program after WWII by German Government, provides assistance on financing for developing countries among other financial schemes such as investment financing, exporting financing, and consultancy.

Concerning Jakarta Commitment in line with Paris and Accra Declaration, KfW supports the GOI's initiative on Aid Effectiveness.

GOI is in the process of finding its position and mechanism on how to enable an efficient donor coordination on "Aid Effectiveness," and the part of this donor coordination, is currently through each sector steering committee, which should be integrated as a gross sectoral mechanism.

BAPPENAS in this regard is preparing such mechanism though, has not finalized. KfW respects the “ownership” therefore will follow the guidelines of GOI’s initiative.

KfW has been actively participating in many donor coordination meetings either sectoral, coordinated with/without GOI, ad hoc and others including bilateral initiatives.

Concerning compliance mechanism on a common basket fund such as Decentralization Support Facility, and Multi Donor Trust Fund on Climate Change, KfW sees external auditing procedure would fulfill the requirement.

Any cooperation with JICA will be sought to be enhanced.

(12) Netherlands

Netherlands currently provides funding support for 70% of its total ODA through the multilateral donor funds and trust funds, with the remaining 30% through bilateral assistance. The mandate for international cooperation activities in Netherlands is to support these multilateral and trust fund projects. The auditing and oversight mechanisms under such organization are to be considered acceptable which will fulfill the criteria of certification.

Netherlands as a member of EC fully supports JKT-C. Considering the ratio between ODA over GOI’s national budget, which is only 5% or less, GOI spending substantial efforts to coordinate with each donor (over 30 donors available) may not be effective. There should be a more efficient manner to deal with ODA. In this context, JKT-C makes better sense to align ODA assistance to the national system and create a forum among donor countries to work together.

The Government of Netherlands participates in regular meetings such as:

- EU regular meetings every two-months, including all EU members.
- Ad hoc meetings with BAPPENAS for secretariat aid, which can be participated in by non-EC countries; Japan is welcome.

(13) SIDA

SIDA is very active to support the Paris and Accra Declarations. However, implementation in some countries becomes very complicated since it is a development of new cooperation which is not the traditional way.

For the implementation of JKT-C, SIDA is still facing problems regarding some related issues, as follows:

- SIDA still has a dilemma on whether to change its system to follow the JKT-C concept. SIDA is trying to find ways on how to put a mutual system to be used together.
- There are some aspects that should still be considered carefully by SIDA in order to follow the GOI system based on the JKT-C implementation.

GOI now is preparing the AID Information System, which is assisted by GTZ. To support the system, SIDA is trying to provide all information that is needed to be put into the system.

3.3 NEW DONORS

(1) KOCIA

The Jakarta Commitment is a symbolic and very memorable event, the discussion of which has begun since the end of August 2008. Through the commitment, donor coordination is more flexible. KOICA is planning to provide very active contribution for establishment of Jakarta Commitment Secretariat. The difficulty that KOICA is facing is how to follow the GOI system, especially the GOI procurement and budget system. KOICA has some skeptical impression of the GOI procurement and budget system, and suggests that the system be more practical to follow and not too bureaucratic.

Action Plan of Jakarta Commitment

In the draft Jakarta Commitment document, the GOI attached the matrix of the commitment's action plan. Because there were so many questions on the action plan from donor countries, the attachment was deleted in order for the final document to be signed. Therefore, that matrix is not part of the commitment and should be discussed later on. KOICA noted that China did not sign the Jakarta Commitment.

(2) EDCF

Indonesia is the most difficult country to deal with in terms of ODA arrangement. Actually, each country has its own procurement system or other procedures. However, GOI wants to use its system as much as possible. Through JKT-C, GOI wants to have more strong leadership to coordinate donor partnership. Before signing on the commitment, GOI has prepared a detailed plan and upon discussion, there were many objections and questions from donor countries that was why the detailed plan, which was initially attached to the prepared document, was deleted. The document for signing was only the principal statement.

It is very difficult for Korea to follow JKT-C, which is why Korea was the last country that signed the JKT-C, and is still reluctant for this commitment. The position of the Korean government now is still to wait and see. Until now, EDCF does not have any plan or any coordination among donor coordination following JKT-C. If all the donor countries have clear coordination following JKT-C, EDCF is willing to participate in it. The target of the Korean government for this year is USD 100 million for project loan, which seems very difficult to achieve.

(3) Chinese Government

China did not sign the JKT-C. The main reason for this is that the JKT-C concept is considered for untied and multilateral aid or trust fund. On the other hand, most, if not all, of China's development assistance is bilateral aid and implemented as tied loan or grant. Thus, the concept of JKT-C is not in line with the China System. China also has not been into any co-financing system.

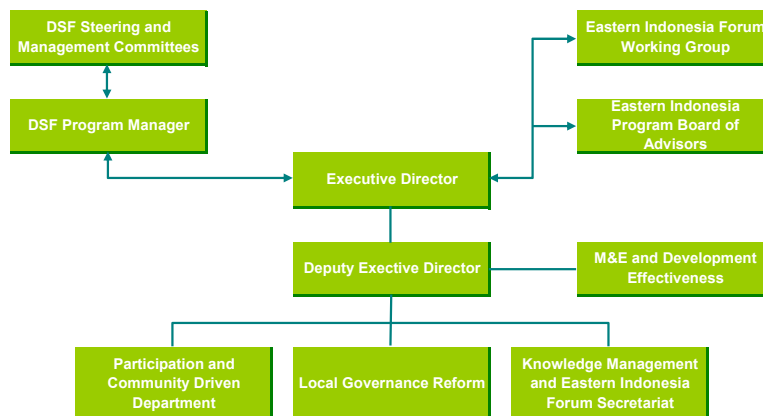
3.4 DONOR COORDINATION AND COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Donor Coordination in Eastern Indonesia

(1) Decentralization Support Facility Eastern Indonesia (SOFEI)

The SOFEI was established in 2004 and based in Makassar, South Sulawesi, financially supported by the World Bank, AusAID, CIDA, GTZ, DFID, ADB and Netherlands through the DSF trust fund²⁷. The organizational structure of SOFEI is presented in Figure 3.4.1.

By strengthening local capacities, generating social capital and promoting accountability, SOFEI is improving government performance and service delivery in Eastern Indonesia. SOFEI's activities support decentralization throughout the 12 provinces in Eastern Indonesia.



Source: <http://eip.easternindonesia.org/index.php/team.html>

Figure 3.4.1 Organizational Structure of SOFEI

Major functions of SOFEI can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Establish knowledge exchange for key stakeholders to disseminate appropriate information relevant to Eastern Indonesia, including development models, smart practices, approaches and methodologies

²⁷ The current cycle of funding will be completed towards the end of 2009, for which it will be operated by forming a foundation (yayasan).

- 2) Identify, facilitate and maintain networks of government and civil society stakeholders
- 3) Identify needs, and facilitate and support capacity enhancement in Eastern Indonesia through technical assistance and implementation of capacity enhancement programs
- 4) Draw on donor development initiatives and approaches, focusing on poverty reduction, good governance and anti-corruption, creation of social capital and capacity enhancement
- 5) Provide support for supervision, monitoring and quality evaluation of development initiatives and approaches.

Major activities of SOfEI that should be noted are:

- 1) Establishment and logistic support of Eastern Indonesia Forum²⁸ of which objective is to share smart practices, experiences, and lessons learned among local development stakeholders (the heads of BAPPEDA, representatives of NGOs, universities, media, and donor representatives). It has been considered as the meeting of opinions of local leaders committed to the development of Eastern Indonesia.
- 2) Conduct of capacity development at the local government level, through the Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Enhancement Program (PEACH) financed by the World Bank.
- 3) Information dissemination of various development issues through publication of a monthly newsletter called BaKTI News and utilizing 12 focal points in each province of Eastern Indonesia.
- 4) Provision of public services such as free internet access, library, and meeting venues
- 5) Facilitation of the BAPPEDA forum discussion inviting the 12 heads of BAPPEDA. The aim of this forum is to focus on providing input, advice and also gathering information for what should be proposed to the central government on the next RPJM.

(2) Donor Coordination Meetings in Eastern Indonesia

A number of meetings have been formed with specific aims of coordinating programs with regard to specific issues, especially in the education sector in Papua, Sulawesi and Gorontalo. The major identified dialogues/meetings are summarized in the table below.

²⁸ The forum is on annual basis and the fourth meeting will be held in July 2009 in Makassar.

Table 3.4.1 Series of Dialogues/Meetings among Stakeholders on Development Issues

Harmonizing Development Partner and Government Programs in Papua	In February 2006; a meeting was held among Papua development partners, with the aim of evaluating the achievement of a number of development programs in Papua. At this time, majority of the recommendations generated by the discussion.
Papua Core Group in Jakarta:	Papua development partners in Jakarta regularly meet to share information regarding program development in Papua. BAPPENAS is an active member of the group. The Papua core group includes UNDP, World Bank, DFID, AusAID, the Dutch Embassy, and DFS/ SOFEI.
Education Sector Working Group (Papua-ESWG)	This group consists of development partners involved in the education sector in Papua, including bilateral agencies, multilateral partners and NGOs. This group was formed at the end of 2007 and, for the time being, is led by UNICEF.
The UN Papua Working Group	The UN system in Indonesia formed a working group led by UNDP and UNICEF. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of UN support to Papua.
Synergizing Local Government and Donor Programs in Southeast Sulawesi	In mid December 2008, the Building People's Prosperity (Program Bangun Kesejahteraan Masyarakat/ Program Bahteramas) was launched by the Provincial Government of Southeast Sulawesi in Kendari City. This program aims to synchronize and integrate donor organizations and overseas aid in Southeast Sulawesi.
Donor Coordination in the Education Sector Meeting in South Sulawesi	On February 10, 2009; there was a meeting between the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi and a number of development partners active in the education sector in South Sulawesi. The meeting was held to look at various donor activities, obstacles faced, and program plans. The donor organizations attended the meeting, during which the Governor of South Sulawesi conveyed his appreciation and invited all stakeholders to actively participate in implementing the strategic government programs, especially in education. Following this meeting, the Government of South Sulawesi had issued The Decree of Governor of South Sulawesi Province No: 616/V/2006 on the Establishment of the Coordination Team for Education Sector-Focused Donor Institutions in South Sulawesi Province.
Coordination Meeting; Government of Gorontalo Province and International Development Partners	On February 16, 2009; a ceremony to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Gorontalo Province was conducted. The Government of Gorontalo Province invited representatives of international development partners with programs in the region. Representatives who attended the ceremony included JICA, UNDP, CIDA, AusAID, and SOFEI-World Bank.

Source: BaKTI News, various volumes

3.5 Priority Areas for Sectoral Assistance by Major Donors

(1) Activities of Major Donors in Priority Areas

The following table summarizes the assistance strategies/main activities of major donors in Indonesia.

Table 3.5.1 Sectoral Assistance Strategies / Main Activities by Donors

Sector	Tentative Priority Issues for the Next RPJM (2010-2014)* (As of April 2009)	Development Partners	Strategies / Main Activities**	Specific Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA *	Remarks
Basic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of education quality: Quality teachers in right places. - Capacity development of local government in needs assessment of local communities - School infrastructure development: One roof for primary and secondary education - Strengthening school governance: Effective and efficient use of School Operation Fund (BOS: Bantuan Operasional Sekolah) 	ADB	ADB will shift its support from primary education to higher education and vocational training. ADB has conducted the Decentralizing Education Project for Madrasah (Islamic school). ADB will focus on upper education level such as polytechnic or university level infrastructure development. The shifting from basic education to upper level to improve education quality is needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It can not be determined because it depends on coordination among all interested donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor coordination system in this sector is relatively well developed. Each donor takes program approaches in various areas and themes. JICA will need to participate in the ESWG and program steering committee so as to determine its assistance strategy and target areas. - Possibly, tie-up of Yen loan and project type technical cooperation would be effective for improvement of education quality (capacity strengthening of principals and senior trainers), financial assistance to BOS, regional extension of REDIP.²⁹
		WB	The BOS-KITA program and SISWA, which aims at capacity development of school administration at the regional level, will be implemented.		
		Netherlands	Netherlands co-finances with WB through trust fund the Government's School Operational Assistance (BOS) program. This program builds on MoNE's initiatives to better manage its education funding through improved public information management and accounting, better monitoring and evaluation system. At the local level, the program will improve governance and accountability, and support districts and schools in their management, operational and technical functions.		
		AusAID	In collaboration with EC, AusAID committed to provide 120 million A\$ of grant for school buildings and transparent procurement practices. AusAID will also support quality education for gender equality.		
		EC	EC committed to provide 195 million Euro of grant fund in the basic education sector. This fund will be incorporated into the GOI budget. EC will monitor and evaluate the outcome through policy matrix.		
		GTZ	GTZ was used to support improvement of science education quality at the primary and secondary education level. Recently, GTZ is not focusing on this sector.		
		USAID	USAID has supported basic education improvement through the Decentralized Basic Education Project nationwide. USAID will continue to support the improvement of teachers' quality at the basic education level and help uncertified teachers obtain undergraduate degrees and certification. USAID will help Indonesian institutions of higher education to strengthen the ability of universities to carry out research and		

²⁹ Information from the JICA expert at the Ministry of National Education.

Sector	Tentative Priority Issues for the Next RPJM (2010-2014)* (As of April 2009)	Development Partners	Strategies / Main Activities**	Specific Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA*	Remarks
Public Health Medical Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to build, to construct health care center and its net working. - Human resources development for health care. (paramedic) - Provision of enough essential drugs/ medicine. - Provision of equipment for emergency delivery. - Provision of neo natal emergency package in health center or hospital. 	ADB	produce original knowledge, improve the international profile and standing, improve the quality of the curriculum based on the needs of practitioners; help broaden and diversify faculty and students knowledge about America, and promote curriculum development and innovation. ADB is focusing on water and sanitation projects and nutrition. The health sector will not be a priority area of ADB by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of more books on maternal and child health - Provision of better infrastructure in primary health care at the regional level. - Training for paramedics to have better competency and ability. - Strengthening the teaching hospital. - Construction of new hospital in district areas. - Safety of food and drugs through strengthening the capacity of laboratories for food and drug control. - Capacity development for immunization program. - Building national coverage of health insurance system. - Provision of essential drug for mother and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The steering committee for this sector has not been set up yet as a new donor coordination mechanism mentioned in Chapter 2. This implies that the coordination system has not matured and is still weak between GOI and donors. - Various donors are very active in preventive medication and mother and child health. However, there seems to be lack of substantial assistance in emergency medical service. - In the national health insurance system, only GTZ provides policy support. There may be more needs for assistance from JICA.
		Netherlands	Netherlands will focus on water and sanitation program through trust fund.		
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to proceed and strengthen food security and also nutrition quality - Continuation of the 	AusAID	Support for the strengthening of the performance and accountability of health systems through increase of the number of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants and reduction of the incidence of maternal malaria and anemia, including support at the district level. Support on disability issues, particularly addressing treatable and preventable blindness. Support for the improvement of infectious diseases, i.e. HIV and Avian influenza, through co-finance approach with ADB and the Global Fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any assistance in connection with climate change - Financial assistance in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA has been implementing the climate change program loan by co-financing
		GTZ	Supporting policy analysis and development in health sector for decentralization. Conducting policy advisory support for health insurance at the central level and improvement of health system in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) focusing on improvement of maternal and infant health services.		
		USAID	USAID will support to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates by 1) focusing on improving the quality of services delivered by skilled birth attendants 2) providing TA in logistics and cold chain management to support the national acceleration immunization program and a revitalized national family planning program, 3) strengthening institutional capacity of the midwives association; and 4) advancing advocacy for health to promote civil society participation and improved local governance. USAID will also support lowering infectious diseases incidence and mortality. The assistance will extend to prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria in pregnancy, and avian influenza.		
		ADB	Target areas are integrated water resources management and community empowerment programs. ADB has conducted the North Sumatra Agriculture Project II. ADB will continue to support PNPM (Community Empowerment)		

Sector	Tentative Priority Issues for the Next RPJM (2010-2014)* (As of April 2009)	Development Partners	Strategies / Main Activities**	Specific Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA*	Remarks	
Development in Eastern Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> revitalization of the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors. Conversion of agriculture land How to face climate change that impacted to the agriculture sector. How to develop post-harvest processing.(strengthening agricultural processing technique and marketing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN (FAO) USAID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for about USD 50-65 million. FAO is focusing on a small-scale project, called Tele-Food Project. Each project is about USD 10,000 covering 15-40 households for livestock grazing. USAID will focus support on the improvement of productivities for selected crop products. This will be conducted to provide teaching, research, and extension assistance for agricultural universities. 	PNPM (poverty reduction) program in Eastern Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with AFD (France). Apart from Java Island, it is considered that assistances for improvement of agricultural processing technique and marketing are effective in other areas where food access is relatively unfavorable. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI will develop Sulawesi and Maluku as marine base areas. Develop the cooperation among the regional government since there are many newly established districts. Targeting to reduce the regional government budget for routine activities (salary, O&M costs, etc.) from 70% to 50%, and to increase that for new development activities from 30% to 50%. Integrating development strategies of regional governments Increasing the portion of the budget that will be transferred to the regional government. Creating minimum service standard at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB ADB UN (FAO) AusAID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB is conducting the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) through trust fund financially supported by DFID and AusAID. In sequence of decentralization of government administration, WB has administered the DSF for Eastern Indonesia (SOEI) and established its main office in Makassar, South Sulawesi. Most of ADB programs or projects are used to be concentrated in Sumatra. However, ADB has no specific focus on geographic areas. UN Joint Program will focus on seven districts in NTT for education, health, agriculture and food security programs. FAO is exploring to see the possible projects in Papua or West Papua. Now, FAO is collecting information by employing local consultant to identify needs of agriculture sector development. Particularly focusing on forestry in West and Central Kalimantan and on rural livelihood improvement in South and Central Sulawesi. South Sulawesi is the biggest province as AusAID's regional target. There are also five target regions: Papua, West Papua, NTT, NTB and Aceh. AusAID is conducting junior secondary school construction program and South Sulawesi is the biggest target in this program. AusAID is funding AUS\$20 million for this program. GTZ provides technical support for the Decentralization Support Facilities trust fund (WB). GTZ is conducting the Promotion of Small Financial Institutions (microfinance project) in NTT and NTB. Focuses on Sulawesi Island, particularly in Southeast and North Sulawesi for Environment Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of specific economic activity in Eastern Indonesia, i.e. one product-one province Human resource development through establishing Agriculture Vocational School for specific product. Basic infrastructure development in Sulawesi (not only South Sulawesi) as a marine base. Irrigation and water resource management in Sulawesi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibly, regional extension of JICA's support in one product-one province in overall Eastern Indonesia will be effective in poverty alleviation and income generation. Donors' support in basic education in Eastern Indonesia seems sufficient. Papua and Kalimantan seem to receive insufficient donor supports, especially in the areas of public health, social infrastructure, and environmental conservation. These areas could be JICA's priority areas for assistance.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTZ CIDA 			

Sector	Tentative Priority Issues for the Next RPJM (2010-2014)* (As of April 2009)	Development Partners	Strategies / Main Activities**	Specific Areas for Cooperation Expected from JICA*	Remarks
	district level. Currently, there are four standards that should be achieved by every district i.e. minimum service standards for education, health, transportation, and social security.				
Others		<p>Sweden (SIDA)</p> <p>KOICA</p> <p>EDCF</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>IDB</p> <p>EC</p>	<p>The Swedish Government will focus on the areas of support for democracy, human rights, environment/climate change.</p> <p>KOICA's priority areas are capacity building of the central government, particularly in administration report system, sustainable environment programs (three forestry projects are on-going), disaster prevention (earthquake early warning system using IT network), and reconstruction in Aceh. In the future, KOICA is planning to support the establishment of an e-procurement system for GOI.</p> <p>There is no specific priority area.</p> <p>AFD is co-financing USD 200 million in climate change program with JICA. Priority areas of AFD in Indonesia are global public goods (climate change, biodiversity, emerging and transmissible diseases), poverty alleviation (MDGs), and economic growth.</p> <p>IDB is assisting university education on a grant basis. Mostly, the assistances are for procurement of equipment and machineries for higher education institutions.</p> <p>EC will focus on climate change program under the initiative of GOI.</p>		

Source: *Interview with the respective sectoral directors of BAPPENAS.

** Interview with various donors and the respective web pages of the donors.

(2) Basic Education

Although the presence of USAID and ADB used to be large, they are planning to shift their emphasis from basic education to higher education. While ADB will provide credit for infrastructure development for universities and vocational schools, USAID will provide technical assistance for upgrading of teachers' capacities through promotion of obtaining bachelor's degrees.

Sector-wide approach is expected to be the major approach for assistance in the basic education sector, where EC, AusAID, Netherlands, and World Bank will become major partners. As presented in the table above, EC and AusAID have already collaborated in this area by using a common policy matrix, where EC takes a unique approach that the grant aid will be put in the budget of the GOI and disbursement will be made according to the progress achieved for the target indicators, which are set by mutual agreement. It is assumed that AusAID will supportively cooperate in building school infrastructures³⁰. Unlike EC, AusAID will not be able to provide grant fund with the GOI budget directly, since it has its own procurement system (Commonwealth Procurement System). BAPPENAS considers this approach in the education sector as a realization model for the Jakarta Commitment³¹.

World Bank will aim at improvement of the access and quality of basic education through continuous financial assistance for the government school operation fund (BOS) and assistance for the fund operation for transparency and accountability. World Bank will operate System Improvement through Sector Wide Approaches (SISWA) financed by Netherlands, aiming at the improvement of school administration at the regional level. The detailed activities of the SISWA have not yet been determined. However, provision for grant fund on progress achievement basis and for scholarship, and improvement of progress monitoring system are currently planned. Furthermore, the grant fund will be put into the GOI budget and transferred to the local governments and schools.

The above overall assistance (EC, AusAID, Netherlands, World Bank) is estimated to sum up to USD 1.1 billion. In the basic education sector, donor coordination and the GOI partnership are considered most proactive, among others, through the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG).

(3) Public Health / Medical Care

Various donors support for prevention of HIV and avian flu, while USAID will specialize in preventive support for infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Regarding the priority areas of the GOI, which are to reduce maternal, infant, and neonatal mortality rate, and nutrition improvement in the rural areas, ADB will support nutrition improvement in Aceh and other regions, AusAID and USAID will support to reduce the respective mortality rates

³⁰ According to the DG Bilateral Fund BAPPENAS, AusAID assistance will specialize in school infrastructures. However, the hearing results at EC and AusAID clarified that it has not been determined yet.

³¹ Source: DG Bilateral Fund, BAPPENAS.

nationwide. Supports for increase in number of deliveries with skilled birth attendants, system building for maternal, neonatal, and infant health services, capacity building of health or medical-related workers are the major trends in the public health/medical care sector. However, it is noted that the implementing agency, the Ministry of Health, is not willing to conduct donor coordination, which seems to exacerbate interaction and coordination within the donor community.

(4) Food Security

Although proactive donor assistance in food security was not clearly recognized, FAO, World Bank and ADB are providing substantial assistance in community empowerment, with rural income generation as the strategy for poverty alleviation. The GOI agreed to provide 200 million ha for paddy production and export to Saudi Arabia, which instead will invest USD 13 billion for paddy production in that land³². This implies that Indonesia contributes to food security for other countries. However, FAO reported that Indonesia is still a net rice importer and some regions still face difficulty in food access. Thus, there may be higher needs of support for improvement of food marketing and distribution system, and income-generating activities to improve food access in rural areas. Not limited to rice, Papua and Kalimantan generally experience insufficient food access³³. Higher requirements for the mentioned supports may arise.

(5) Development of Eastern Indonesia

As noted earlier, SOFEI organizes data and information of donors' activities in Eastern Indonesia, and coordinating dialogues between donors and local governments on development issues. Project/program information under SOFEI's management and direct interviews of each donor have identified the following recent trend of assistance.

³² <http://oryza.com/Middle-East/Saudi-Arabia-Market/9985.html>

³³ Indonesia: Current Food Price Situation and Stabilization Policies, Ministry of Agriculture, April 2008.

Table 3.5.2 Specific Areas of Donor Assistance

Donor	Region	Assistance Area
WB	Entire areas of Eastern Indonesia	Basic education, higher education, poverty alleviation, local governance, water and sanitation, and regional development
ADB	Entire Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara	Basic education, higher education, poverty alleviation, local governance, rural infrastructure, industry and SME
AusAID	Entire Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West and Central Kalimantan	Basic education, public health, local governance, poverty alleviation, and environmental conservation
CIDA	East Nusa Tenggara, entire Sulawesi	Private sector development, local governance, public health, water and sanitation, and environmental component.
DFID	South Sulawesi (through ADB trust fund)	Housing, water and sanitation
EU	Papua	Public health / medical care.
GTZ	Entire Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara	Poverty alleviation, local governance, water and sanitation, primary science education, agricultural marketing, public health system, micro-finance system.
UN System	Entire areas of Eastern Indonesia	Vocational training, local governance, rural micro hydropower, ocean power, industrial development.
USAID	South, North, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, East Nusa Tenggara	Basic education, democratic reform, disease control, local governance, anti-corruption.

Source: Attachment-2 and interview of each donor.

The basic education sector in Eastern Indonesia has involved various donors such as the World Bank, ADB, AusAID, GTZ, and USAID, as it is apparent from the fact that the regional working group for the education sector is specifically held in Eastern Indonesia. As indicated in Table 3.5.1, various dialogues between local governments and the donor community in Papua are proactively held for coordination and information exchanges. This is indicative of the higher possibility of enhanced donor assistance for the education sector in Papua.

Regarding poverty alleviation, SOFEI arranged and coordinated the regional PNPM (National Community Empowerment Program) summit. In this summit, SOFEI played an instrumental role as add-on to PNPM, including the Australian-supported Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative, Canadian-supported environmental strand to PNPM in Sulawesi, GTZ-supported community maintenance of micro-hydropower units³⁴. These activities and achievements were widely shared in the regional summit for Eastern Indonesia development.

The bilateral donors (AusAID, GTZ, USAID, and CIDA) progressively assisting not only Sulawesi, but also Papua and Nusa Tenggara, are increasing their presence in Eastern Indonesia.

³⁴ Program Highlights and Reflections 2008, Decentralization Support Facility Eastern Indonesia (SOFEI)

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS

The MDGs could only be achieved through the most effective and efficient manner with well coordinated international coordination, and knowledge sharing for “aid effectiveness” as adopted by the Paris High-Level Forum and confirmed by the Accra High-Level Forum, is shared through the international society. Due to the current global economic downturn and recession, further tight cooperation activities is required, from the traditional development effort of “donor–recipient” to “partnership-oriented international cooperation and alignment”.

It is recognized among the donors that the achievement of GOI is in good progress, and the ratio of total ODA over the APBN has been around 5%. With economic growth and stability of the socio-political situation over the past years, more attention from international and private investors is drawn, which leave more opportunities for GOI to have partnership cooperation with wider perspectives than even before. GOI can be more selective about such programs and partners. The situation in Indonesia is no longer similar to some Asian and African countries where the ratio of ODA over the national budget is high, and advice for GOI to tell the donors has been signified.

The presence of new donors such as China, Korea, India and some ME countries apparently is visible now, and the social trend to look at the Middle East also backs GOI to get opportunities. IDB will further strengthen their partnership program with GOI through the Islamic system of borrowing funds of “mark up” as of interest of OGI, while Government of France through AFD (Agence Française de Développement), established its new facility in Jakarta in 2007 provides fund for cooperation and partnership program such as “Climate Change” program to support JKT-C.

The mapping of available donors has been dramatically drawn. In this regard, GOI has more opportunities to select the partners, which might affect their dependency on JICA in the coming years.

Collection of donor information on Aid Effectiveness

As the Accra Report by FASID (2008) indicated that “...there might be some difficulties as some countries insisting the AAA beyond its contents and/or some EC countries intentionally taking advantage of AAA ...” and to avoid such confusion, JICA will need to be well-prepared and to adopt a clear policy and action plan for the AAA and Paris Declarations.

It apparently is the case in Indonesia. Although some may say that JKT-C is not binding, it was agreed and adopted through the international donors’ meetings and other major donors have welcomed it and intend to emphasize on donor cooperation. JICA has to consider how to deal with the other donors.

The findings from the study and interviews with the donors clearly indicate that more active

information collection and exchange of views and opinions with other donors is needed, as other donors are encouraging JICA officials to communicate with them. In order to clarify and grasp the situation and trends that have to be dealt with, JICA's day-to-day active dialogue with GOI, particularly BAPPENAS in this case, and other donors is suggested to be undertaken. This cannot be achieved only by employment of consultants from time to time, since the information on policies/strategies and its applications in the fields is moved and changed day by day. If JICA is not equipped with such knowledge and experience, as it is suggested elsewhere, the quick solution would be that JICA should be more open to cooperate with these donors to learn and share their ideas.

The other finding is that as a major donor, JICA is expected to have a leading role to initiate the coordination with the other donors and GOI, in a series of steering committees which are under consideration for the post-CGI and in line with JKT-C.

**ATTACHMENT-1 OUTLINE OF JAKARTA
COMMITMENT**

ATTACHMENT-1 OUTLINE OF JAKARTA COMMITMENT

The Government of Indonesia committed itself to take a way forward aid for development effectiveness as a road map toward 2014. This action is in line with the series of forums and conferences for aid effectiveness and development finance such as Paris Declaration (2005), Accra Agenda for Action (2008), Doha Declaration (2008). GOI and 22 development partners signed on the Jakarta Commitment on January 12, 2009 and the key outline of the commitment can be summarized as below.

I. Strengthening Country Ownership over Development

a) Strengthening capacities and using stronger government systems

- The GOI will articulate and development partners will support the achievement of, capacity development objectives and targets within sector plans and thematic strategies.
- Development partners will align themselves more fully with the government programs and systems, including programming cycles, use of the government format for reporting, and increasingly use of government financial management and procurement systems.
- Development partners will transparently state their rationale for NOT using government systems and indicate how they will work with GOI to align in the future.

b) Improving the international governance of aid and strengthening south-south cooperation

- The GOI commits to work to strengthen the international aid architecture and development partners will support it in this endeavor.
- The GOI and development partners commit to further strengthening regional processes and institutions facilitating South-South cooperation.

II. Building More Effective and Inclusive Partnerships for Development

a) Developing a new partnership paradigm

- The importance of external assistance for Indonesia is not only a function of its volume, but rather of its quality and effectiveness.
- Development partners commit to providing all their development assistance based on country demands.
- Development partners will review their implementation modalities and the mix of skills that they can make available at the country level in relation to their objectives of knowledge transfer as well as financial transfer.

b) Strengthening existing aid instruments and shaping new ones

- Multi-donor trust funds have emerged as an important vehicle for development partners to support Indonesia, which in some respects, supported a program based approach to aid delivery.
- Some trust funds may not necessarily contribute to convergence of ideas on critical development issues, nor even support the alignment and harmonization agenda and the GOI's own interventions. This is especially so, if the activities are executed by development partners and the funding is not incorporated in the government budget.
- The GOI and development partners will put higher priority on program based approach, supporting government programs and linking the priorities of BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance and concerned line ministries.
- Within existing multi-donor support, the GOI and development partners will work together to strengthen alignment with government systems and commit to reducing the number of ad hoc freestanding trust funds.
- The GOI will issue clear-cut guidelines for the mobilization and management of multi-donor funds.

c) Expanding dialogue to include new actors

- The GOI will propose a regular dialogue mechanism to provide a platform for discussing the development agenda in line with the Jakarta Commitment.
- The proposed dialogue mechanism will be an opportunity to meet and discuss progress toward the achievement of the Paris Declaration indicators by 2010 and further to discuss the full implementation of the Jakarta Commitment by 2014.

III. Delivering and Accounting for Development Results

a) Strengthening a focus on, and capacity to manage by, development results

- The GOI will further develop, and development partners will further support, strong frameworks for measuring and monitoring results within the RPJM and linked sector plans.
- The GOI will further clarify the institutional framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and development partners will reduce parallel efforts at monitoring national development targets. The result-based M&E will be a powerful tool for ensuring the effectiveness of Indonesia's development policies and delivery of tangible results by the government.

b) Working together to review progress across development partnerships

- Development partners will integrate results frameworks into their cooperation

strategies and programs, shifting their internal incentives to focus on sustainable results going beyond the project level and developing results based reporting systems.

- The GOI and development partners will jointly carry out regular reviews on progress in implementing the commitments on aid for development effectiveness and improved development outcomes through an objective country level mechanism.
- To this end, the GOI will establish an integrated Aid Information and Management System.

Finally, the GOI states that it will establish an Aid for Development Effectiveness Secretariat in BAPPENAS using its own resources and those of development partners particularly tapping technical support to help the GOI move forward together on this important agenda of enhancing development effectiveness in Indonesia. Furthermore, the commitment states that it enjoins upon the GOI and development partners to make available appropriate resources, knowledge and capacity to implement the commitment, whilst not legally binding, by adopting the commitment, all below development partners aspire to achieve the strong aspirations.

ATTACHMENT-2 LIST OF THE PROJECTS / PROGRAMS BY MAJOR DONORS

- LIST OF THE PLANNED DELIVERABLE PROGRAMS BY WORLD BANK 2009-2010
- LIST OF ON-GOING PROJECTS BY WORLD BANK
- SUMMARY OF WORLD BANK TRUST FUND STATUS: INDONESIA (AS OF MARCH 2009)
- LIST OF PROJECTS / PROGRAMS BY ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
- EC-FUNDED PROJECTS IN INDONESIA
- ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - INDONESIA ASSISTANCE PORTFOLIO
- LIST OF ON-GOING PROJECTS / PROGRAMS IN EASTERN INDONESIA
- LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS / PROGRAMS IN EASTERN INDONESIA

List of the Planned Deliverable Programs by World Bank 2009-2010

As of Oct. 2008

FY2009	Planned Deliverables	Total (MUSD)
1	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSSP)	30
2	PINTAR (Second GF MRAP)	145
3	Western Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project (WINRIP)	80
4	Dam Operational Improvement (DOISP)	50
5	Urgent Mitigation for Jakarta Flood Control	150
6	PNPM II (Rural)	300
7	PNPM II (Urban)	115
8	BOS Improvement project (Refinancing)	600
9	Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Facility (IIFF)	100
10	Infrastructure-DPL-2	250
11	DPL-5 (w/ climate change trigger)	700
		2.52

FY2010	Planned Deliverables	
1	Education SISWA	250
2	Local Government DAU/DAK Support – (Refinancing)	200
3	PNPM III (Rural)	220
4	PNPM III (Urban)	165
5	Strengthening Indo Statistics (STATCAP)	45
6	Upper Ciskan Pumped storage Hydro Electric	470
7	HR for Health Education Quality Improvement (Medical Education)	95
8	Infrastructure-DPL-3	350
9	DPL-6	750
		2,545

Other	Potential Deliverables	
1	Youth Employment Program (BEKERJA)	100
2	Sustainable Ag Research Tech Dissemination Project (SMART-D)	60
3	National Roads Maintenance Project (Refinancing)	300
4	Geothermal Power Investment Project	200-500 (t.b.d.)

Source: MOU on Lending Program Deliverables in FY2009-2010 between the Government of Indonesia and World Bank

List of On-Going Projects by World Bank

As of March 31, 2009

No. Loan/grant No.	Project Title	(USD Million) Net Amount	Signing Date	Closing Date
A LOAN-CREDIT				
I Closed but still Disbursing Projects				
1	4702/3784 Health Workforce and Services Project	109.7	October 1, 2003	December 31, 2008
II Ongoing Projects				
2	4711/3807 Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Mgt.	71.7	June 24, 2005	December 31, 2009
3	4740/3910 Second Coral Reef Rehab & Mgt. Project	58.8	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2009
4	4744 Second Eastern Ind. Region Transport Prj.	200.0	July 23, 2004	June 30, 2009
5	Cr. 4205 Early Childhood Education and Dev't Project	67.5	September 13, 2006	December 31, 2013
6	7427/4260 Farmer Empowerment through Agricultural Tech. and Information (FEATI)	92.8	March 28, 2007	June 30, 2012
7	7476/4349 Better Educ Through Reformed Mgt and Universal Teacher Upgrading - BERMUTU	86.0	November 7, 2007	June 30, 2012
8	7591 BOS-KITA School Operational Assistance - Knowledge Improvement for Transparency and Accountability Project	600.0	October 8, 2008	December 31, 2010
9	7669 Dam Operational Improvement and Safety Project	50.0	March 27, 2009	December 31, 2013
10	TF-53350 GEF-Second Coral Reef Rehab & Mgt. Prj.	7.5	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2009
B. TRUST FUNDS				
AUSTRALIA				
11	TF057097 Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiatives	4.4	April 25, 2007	December 31, 2009
12	TF057181 Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiatives (Bank Executed)	0.89	August 1, 2006	June 30, 2009
CANADA				
13	TF056890 Kecamatan Development Project and Environment in Sulawesi	9.8	March 5, 2007	December 31, 2010
14	TF090060 Kecamatan Development Project and Environment in Sulawesi(Bank Executed)	1.56	February 13, 2007	December 31, 2010
15	TF090912 Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) in Sulawesi Environmental Training and Awareness Project	0.754	August 20, 2007	August 31, 2010
16	TF090976 Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) in Sulawesi Environmental Training and Awareness Project	0.759	August 20, 2007	October 31, 2010
17	TF090977 Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) in Sulawesi Environmental Training and Awareness Project in South East Sulawesi (OPWAL)	0.764	August 20, 2007	October 31, 2010

No. Loan/grant No.	Project Title	(USD Million) Net Amount	Signing Date	Closing Date
JAPAN				
18 TF053814	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Educational Quality through Enhanced Community Participation	0.991	November 1, 2004	December 21, 2008
19 TF053815	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Educational Quality through Enhanced Community Participation (Bank executed TF to cover Incr. Bank Cost of TF053814)	0.027	November 1, 2004	December 21, 2008
20 TF055478	JSDf-Indonesia: Support for Fisheries Sector Post - Tsunami Rehabilitation	1.86	March 7, 2006	December 31, 2008
21 TF055479	JSDf-Indonesia: Support for Fisheries Sector Post - Tsunami Rehabilitation	0.068	February 28, 2006	December 31, 2008
22 TF055900	JSDf-Indonesia: Education for Very Poor Children (Recipient-Executed)	1.33	March 14, 2006	December 31, 2010
23 TF055901	JSDf-Indonesia: Education for Very Poor Children (Bank executed TF to cover Incr. Bank Cost of TF055900)	0.045	March 14, 2006	December 31, 2010
24 TF056879	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Rural Connectivity for Sustainable Livelihoods	0.572	July 31, 2007	August 1, 2011
25 TF090411	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Food Security by Empowering Poor Women (Bank Executed)	0.05	January 30, 2008	January 30, 2012
26 TF090423	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Rural Connectivity for Sustainable Livelihoods	0.335	July 27, 2007	July 28, 2011
27 TF090424	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Rural Connectivity for Sustainable Livelihoods	0.391	July 23, 2007	July 24, 2011
28 TF090483	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Food Security by Empowering Poor Women	0.633	January 30, 2008	January 30, 2012
29 TF091312	JSDf-Indonesia: Improving Food Security by Empowering Poor Women	0.893	February 12, 2008	February 12, 2012
THE NETHERLANDS				
30 TF052124	Indonesia Water Resources and irrigation Sector Management Program (WISMP)	14	June 24, 2005	December 31, 2009
31 TF056597	Aligning Water Resources Sector	2.8	April 17, 2006	December 31, 2009
32 TF056841	Early Childhood Education and Development	25.3	September 13, 2006	June 30, 2013
33 TF090794	Better Education through Reformed Management and Universal Teacher Upgrading (BERMUTU)	52	November 7, 2007	December 31, 2013
MULTIPLE DONORS				
34 TF053350	GEF3 FSP-Indonesia Second Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project-	7.5	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2009
35 TF054815	GEF MSP Indonesia:Lambusango Forest Conservation, Sulawesi	0.975	September 1, 2004	December 31, 2008
36 TF056116	Sea Delivery and Logistic program, Phase 1	25.032	December 5, 2005	February 28, 2010

Summary of World Bank Trust Fund Status: Indonesia (as of March 2009)

TABLE-1. TF USAGE

TF Usage	No. of Project	Amount	Cummulative Disbursement		FY'09 Disbursement	
Admin Trust Fund	2	13,531,848	11,275,134	83%	3,750,511	28%
Bank Assistance	15	5,791,189	4,860,273	84%	684,632	12%
Cofinancing	15	205,308,468	67,227,958	33%	17,694,808	9%
Fiscal Agency	9	126,336,974	106,347,309	84%	28,276,604	22%
Project Preparation	3	2,250,000	938,544	42%	738,544	33%
Technical Assistance	113	362,479,304	115,879,081	32%	56,154,591	15%
Unclassified	36	325,622,517	265,319,194	81%	14,487,754	4%
Total	193	1,041,320,300	571,847,493	55%	121,787,444	12%

TABLE-2. BY TF EXECUTION

TF Beneficiary	No. of Project	Amount	Cummulative Disbursement		FY'09 Disbursement	
Receipient Execute						
- FAA - Fiscal Agency Arrangement	9	126,336,974	106,347,309	84%	28,276,604	22%
- NGO - Non Government Organization	29	55,361,463	28,015,960	51%	9,759,089	18%
- Government of Indonesia	45	730,461,598	380,949,205	52%	62,442,242	9%
Total Recipient Executed	83	912,160,035	515,312,474	56%	100,477,935	11%
Bank Execute	110	129,160,266	56,535,020	44%	21,309,509	16%
	193	1,041,320,301	571,847,494	55%	121,787,444	12%

TABLE-3. BY SECTOR

TF By Sector	No. of Project	Amount	Cummulative Disbursement		FY'09 Disbursement	
Indonesia (EACIF)	16	145,017,708	120,072,291	83%	32,518,255	22%
Central Operation Services (COSU) - EAPCO	4	852,020	222,228	26%	62,132	7%
Human Development -EASHD	11	148,818,773	29,143,866	20%	11,277,329	8%
Environment and Social Development - EASES	2	17,533,000	10,462,600	60%	3,457,638	20%
Sustainable Development Unit - EASIS	98	328,440,941	180,211,645	55%	29,039,121	9%
Rural Devt, Natural Resources and Environment - EASRE	11	96,557,999	53,863,336	56%	6,812,874	7%
Social Development - EASSO	3	1,433,284	362,519	25%	326,250	23%
Transport, Energy & Mining - EASTE	5	5,547,167	1,225,782	22%	735,497	13%
Urban Development - EASUR	5	249,460,000	155,956,199	63%	30,228,238	12%
Sustainable Development Sector - EASSD	124	698,972,392	402,082,082	58%	70,599,618	10%
PREM Indonesia - EASPI	19	17,147,413	10,872,875	63%	4,010,385	23%
PREM - EASPR	12	20,247,337	5,599,441	28%	2,132,650	11%
Financial and Private Sector - EASFP	7	10,264,658	3,854,710	38%	1,187,075	12%
Poverty Reduction and Economic Management - PREM	38	47,659,408	20,327,026	43%	7,330,111	15%
Total	193	1,041,320,301	571,847,493	55%	121,787,445	12%

TABLE-4. TF BY DONOR

TF By Donor	No. of Project	Amount	Cummulative Disbursement		FY'09 Disbursement	
AUSTRALIA	16	17,515,992	11,258,809	64%	3,619,871	21%
CANADA	2	21,397,276	6,634,551	31%	1,843,000	9%
JAPAN	7	13,964,681	1,579,368	11%	1,190,319	9%
NETHERLANDS	34	40,693,517	17,071,209	42%	3,455,959	8%
UNITED KINGDOM	25	131,279,586	36,141,194	28%	12,452,513	9%
USA	10	9,046,363	4,033,638	45%	2,009,478	22%
Other (Multiple Donor)	4	1,067,020	372,072	35%	150,609	14%
	95	806,355,865	494,756,654	61%	97,065,695	12%
	193	1,041,320,300	571,847,495	55%	121,787,444	12%

TABLE-5. TF BY JUMBO TRUST FUND

TF By Fund Name	No. of Project	Active Date	Closing Date
TF054314 - WB/ Dutch Program for Institutional Development and Capacity	13	26-Nov-04	30-Apr-10
TF054938 - Multi - Donor Fund for Aceh and North Sumatra (FANS)	23	3-May-05	30-Jun-13
TF054544 - Indonesia Decentralized Support Facility Trust Fund	1	16-Mar-05	30-Jun-09
TF054683 - Indonesia Water and Sanitation Program	4	18-May-05	30-Apr-12
TF070582 - Decentralization Support Facility II	29	18-Oct-06	30-Apr-11
TF070639 - Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF)	4	30-Oct-06	1-Dec-10
TF070661 - Public Financial Management and Revenue Administration	8	8-Dec-06	30-Apr-13
TF070672 - Support for Poor and Disadvantage Areas Project (SPDA)	10	1-Mar-07	30-Apr-10
TF070811 - Basic Education Capacity Program	3	6-Jun-07	31-Oct-12
TF070967 - Support Facility for The National Program for Community	9	7-Feb-08	30-Jun-13
Various Trust Funds	89		7-Feb-08
	193		

TABLE-6. TF SIGNED IN FY 2009

TF Signed in FY'09	No. of Project	Amount	Disbursement	
FY09 - Quarter I	8	12,870,484	10,609,891	82%
FY09 - Quarter II	15	43,065,753	6,102,472	14%
FY09 - Quarter III	15	10,943,757	410,721	4%
FY09 - Quarter IV	1	140,000	-	0%
Fiscal Year 2009	39	67,019,994	17,123,084	26%

List of Projects / Programs by Asian Development Bank

Project Number	Title	Type				Sector	PID Creation
		Grant	Technical Assistance	Project Loan			
33409	Decentralized Senior Secondary Education Project		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$1.0 million		Education	1-Mar-06
	Decentralized Senior Secondary Education Project		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$400,000		Education	1-Mar-06
	Enhance Continuing Skills Development		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$500,000		Education	1-Mar-06
	Vocational Education Strengthening Project		Asian Development Fund	US\$80.0 million		Education	1-Mar-06
42099	Polytechnic Education Development Project		Japan Special Fund	US\$1.2 million	Ordinary Capital Resources	Education	5-Dec-08
31137	Decentralized Basic Education	Netherlands Fund (with LoA)	A. T. F. - Australian T. A. Grant	US\$150,000	Asian Development Fund	Education	5-Dec-06
41059	Rice Fortification for the Poor	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction		US\$2.0 million		Health	19-Apr-07
35183	Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Reduction		United Kingdom (w/ LoA)	US\$800,000		Food Security	3-Mar-06
	Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction				Asian Development Fund	Food Security	3-Mar-06
39071	Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health		Japan Special Fund	US\$1.2 million	Ordinary Capital Resources	Health	2-Mar-06
40130	Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health (Supplementary)		Water Financing Facility-Multidonor TF	US\$500,000		Health	2-Mar-06
	Support for HIV/AIDS in Infrastructure		Japan Special Fund	US\$200,000		Health	17-Apr-08
38117	Nutrition Improvement through Community Empowerment		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$400,000		Health	1-Mar-06

List of Projects / Programs by Asian Development Bank

Project Number	Title	Type				Sector	PID Creation
		Grant	Technical Assistance	Project Loan			
	Independent Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Improvement through Community Empowerment Project		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$500,000		Health	1-Mar-06
	Nutrition Improvement through Community Empowerment				Asian Development Fund	Health	1-Mar-06
34142	Support for Health Sector Policy Reforms		Japan Special Fund	US\$1.0 million		Health	11-Sep-07
	Support for Health Sector Policy Reforms		Australian Grant	US\$857,400		Health	11-Sep-07
34149	Decentralized Health Services II		Japan Special Fund	US\$1.0 million	Ordinary Capital Resources	Health	1-Dec-06
					Asian Development Fund	Health	1-Dec-06
34007	Decentralized Health Services I		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$150,000	Asian Development Fund	Health	1-Dec-06
			A.T.F. - Australian T.A. Grant	US\$30,000		Health	1-Dec-06
37475	Madrasah Education Development		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$600,000	Asian Development Fund	Education	6-Mar-06
			A.T.F. - Australian T.A. Grant	US\$600,000		Education	6-Mar-06
	Independent Monitoring and Evaluation of the Madrasah Education Development		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$995,000		Education	6-Mar-06
34147	Support for Decentralized Basic Education Management II		United Kingdom (w/ LoA)	US\$300,000		Education	17-Apr-07
			Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$300,000		Education	17-Apr-07

List of Projects / Programs by Asian Development Bank

Project Number	Title	Type				Sector	PID Creation
		Grant	Technical Assistance	Project Loan			
31081	Polytechnics Development		US\$600,000 Technical Assistance Special Fund	Ordinary Capital Resources	Education	5-Dec-06	
	Technological & Professional Skills Development			US\$180.0 million	Education	5-Dec-06	
37472	Decentralized Education Management		US\$500,000 Technical Assistance Special Fund A.T.F. - EEC		Education	21-Apr-06	
39184	Supporting Community Health Care Initiatives in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Grant-9084 INO			Education	21-Apr-06	
29065	Development of Madrasah Aliyahs			Loan-1519 INO	Health		
23077	Rationalization of Operation and Maintenance in Primary and Secondary Education		TA-2412 INO		Education		
	Senior Secondary Education		TA-1458 INO		Education		
37652	Second Decentralized Health Services: Adapting the Project to New Regulations		TA-4156 INO	Loan-1360 INO	Education		
26076	Resource Mobilization and Budgeting for Decentralized Health Services		TA-2221 INO		Health		
27005	Private Secondary Education		TA-1902 INO	Loan-1359 I	Education		
33405	Private Junior Secondary Education		TA-4094 INO		Health		
32516	Public Health and Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluating the Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program		TA-3175 INO		Health		
	Capacity Building to Support Decentralized Health Services Systems		TA-3176 INO		Health		

List of Projects / Programs by Asian Development Bank

Project Number	Title	Type				Sector	PID Creation
		Grant	Technical Assistance	Project Loan			
	Monitoring and Evaluating the Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program (Supplementary)		TA-3175 INO		Health		
	Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HNSDP)			Loan-1675 INO	Health		
	Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program - Project Loan			Loan-1676 INO	Health		
35178	Supporting the Community-Based Basic Education for the Poor	Grant-9016 INO			Education		
34120	Support for Decentralized Education Management		TA-3701 INO		Education		
31126	Basic Education in Bali and Nusa Tenggara Barat		TA-3007 INO				
29335	Rationalizing and Strengthening In-Service Teacher Training		TA-2667 INO		Education		
	In-Service Teacher Training Strategy and Development Study		TA-2941 INO		Education		
27006	Second Junior Secondary Education		TA-2638 INO	Loan-1574 INO Loan-1573 INO	Education		
29326	Higher Education Sector		TA-2899 INO		Education		
28294	Reproductive Health Care		TA-2839 INO		Health		
28072	Communicable Diseases Control		TA-2300 INO		Health		
	Intensified Communicable Diseases Control			Loan-1523 INO	Health		
29560	Capacity Building of the Ministry of Health for Strategic Development		TA-2814 INO		Health		
28074	Family Health and Nutrition		TA-2301 INO	Loan-1471	Health		
28069	Basic Education		TA-2123 INO	Loan-1442 INO	Health		
25040	Education Finance Study		TA-2548 INO		Education		
26505	Impact Evaluation Study in the Education Sector		TA-1839 INO		Education		

List of Projects / Programs by Asian Development Bank

Project Number	Title	Type				Sector	PID Creation
		Grant	Technical Assistance	Project Loan			
26436	Second Surabaya Institute of Technology		TA-1761 INO		Education		
25030	Preparation of a Community Health Services Project		TA-1634 INO		Health		
24332	Rural Health and Population Lower Secondary Education		TA-1527	Loan-1299 INO	Health		
11018	Junior Secondary Education			Loan-1194 INO	Education		
15015	Senior Technical Schools			Loan-0356 INO	Education		
	Vocational Education			Loan-0574 INO	Education		
	Second Vocational Education			Loan-0970 INO	Education		
	Second Vocational Education			Loan-0969 INO	Education		
15059	Agricultural Education			Loan-0675 INO	Education		
	Marine Sciences Education			Loan-0895 INO	Education		
	Marine Sciences Education			Loan-0894 INO	Education		
36949	University of Hasanuddin			Loan-0402 INO	Education		
26293	Third Vocational Education		TA-1752 INO		Education		
	Vocational and Technical Education			Loan-1319 INO	Education		
24333	Outer Islands Universities Higher Education		TA-1702 INO		Education		
				Loan-1253 INO	Education		
23228	Technical Education Development			Loan-1100 INO	Education		
20185	Agricultural Technology Schools			Loan-1050 INO	Education		
22045	Six Universities Development and Rehabilitation			Loan-1013 INO	Education		
21213	Second Health and Population			Loan-0926 INO	Education		
16041	Health and Population			Loan-0737 INO	Health		
16100	University of Sriwijaya			Loan-0737 INO	Education		
16099	Third Senior Technical Schools			Loan-0715 INO	Education		
14017	University of North Sumatra			Loan-0525 INO	Education		
13037	Second Senior Technical Schools			Loan-0488 INO	Education		

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
I. EC-FUNDED PROJECTS IN INDONESIA		
1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources		
a. Water Sector		
Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Buleleng and Karang Asem	Ministry of Public Works	ONGOING
Nusa Tenggara Water Resource Management Programme (NTB-WRMP)	Ministry of Public Works	ONGOING
Good Governance in Water Resource Management Project	Ministry of Public Works	CLOSED
b. Forestry Sector		
EC-Indonesia Forestry Programme		
EC-Indonesia FLEGT Support Project	Ministry of Forestry	ONGOING
South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project	Ministry of Forestry	ONGOING
Illegal Logging Response Centre	Ministry of Forestry	CLOSED
Berau Forest Bridging Project	Ministry of Forestry	CLOSED
Forest Liaison Bureau	-	CLOSED
Leuser Development Programme	National Development Planning Board (Bappenas)	CLOSED
South and Central Kalimantan Production Forest Programme	Ministry of Forestry	CLOSED
EC Tropical Forests Programme		
Pioneering a new way to conserve Rainforest: From Illegal Logging to Good Governance	Birdlife Indonesia	ONGOING
Improving Governance of Forest Resources and Reducing Illegal Logging and Associated Trade with full Civil Society Participation in South East Asia	Environmental Investigation Agency	ONGOING
Promoting the Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Lowland Forests of South Central Kalimantan	Orangutan Foundation	ONGOING
Communal Management of Tropical Forests and Retorestation of Degraded Grasslands as an Integrated Strategy for Rural Development	Yayasan Dian Tama	ONGOING
Levelling the Playing Field: fair partnership for local development to improve the forest sustainability in Southeast Asia	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)	ONGOING
Small Grants Program to Promote Tropical Forests	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	ONGOING
Promotion of Ecologically-Sustainable, Socially-Equitable and Economically-Viable Forest Management in Indonesia through Implementation of Credible Forest Certification Systems	Yayasan Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia	CLOSED
Improving the Rattan Resource Management and Trading System in Kalimantan - an Integrated Approach towards Conservation and Regeneration of Natural Resources and Economic Development in Kalimantan	Yayasan Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan Kalimantan Timur (SHK-Kaltim)	CLOSED
Participatory land use planning for sustainable forest resource management in the Tanimbar Island, Eastern Indonesia	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)	CLOSED
2. Good Governance in Health, Education and Public Administration		
a. Support in the field of Social Welfare and Health		
Support to Community Health Services in South Sumatra, Jambi and Papua	Ministry of Health	ONGOING
Basic Education – Sector Capacity Support Programme (BE-SCSP)	Ministry of National Education	ONGOING

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
Indonesia Social Health Insurance Policy Development	Task Force for a National Social Security System (SJSN) at the Office of the President of Indonesia	CLOSED
Mitigating of Malaria for the Most Affected Groups on Timor Island (MIAT)	Stichting Care Nederland	
b. Support to Good Governance and Institutional Strengthening		
Good Governance in the Indonesian Judiciary	Supreme Court	
Support to the Partnership for Good Governance	Partnership for Governance Reform, UNDP Trust Fund	
Institutional Support to the Office of the Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General	CLOSED
EU Support to the 2004 Elections in Indonesia	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	CLOSED
3. Support to Civil Society and Democracy		
a. NGO Co-financing Scheme		
Block Grant 2005	HIVOS	ONGOING
Primary Health Care and Infectious Diseases Prevention Programme in Puncak Jaya District, Papua	MDM France	ONGOING
Community-Based Economic Development through Capacity Building and Income Generation for Marginalised Farmers and Small-Scale Entrepreneurs in West Timor and Bali	Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE) and Yayasan Daya Pertiwi Foundation	ONGOING
Support Poor Farmers in Three Districts in Central Java and Yogyakarta Province (Indonesia) to Increase their Food and Income Security	HIVOS	ONGOING
Building Opportunities: Strengthening the Capacity of Poor Small Island Communities in Indonesia to Develop Sustainable Livelihoods	OXFAM GB and Indonesian partners: Biotani Plan - Jakarta, Jaringan Pengembangan Kawasan Pesisir (JPKP) - Buton and Sor Silai Foundation - Maluku	ONGOING
Block Grant 2004	NOVIB, Oxfam Netherlands and Indonesian partners: WALHI, Yayasan Sekretariat Anak Merdeka Indonesia (SAMIN Foundation), Yayasan Lembaga Belu Banua Talino (YLBTT), Perkumpulan Pancur Kasih, Perserikatan Solidaritas Perempuan	ONGOING
Capacity Building of Perdhaki Member Health Units on the Rational Use of Essential Drugs	CORDAID Netherlands and PERDHAKI Indonesia	CLOSED
The Development of a Training Program for SBSI Indonesia	Fonds voor Wereldsolidariteit/ WSM - Belgium and Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union (SBSI)	CLOSED
Disability Rights, Empowerment, Awareness and Mobility in Indonesia and Thailand - DREAM IT	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	CLOSED
Legal Aid Foundation, Together with People Develop Democracy	NOVIB (Oxfam Netherlands) and Legal Aid Foundation Indonesia (YLBHI)	CLOSED

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Development as Instrument for Strengthening Self-Help Capabilities and Long-Term Development Perspectives in West Java	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	CLOSED
b. European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights		
EIDHR Macro		
Empowering the Adat People of Indonesian Society	Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE)	CLOSED
Promoting Democracy and Good Governance by supporting Administrative Accountability and the Prevention of Corruption in Indonesia - Capacity Building for Local Governance in Sumatra	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	CLOSED
The Promotion and Protection of Women's Human Rights in Indonesia	National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)	CLOSED
Media for Democracy in Indonesia	International Federation of Journalist (IFJ)	
Women Transforming Conflict in Indonesia	Common Ground	
Protecting and Promoting Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information in the ASEAN Region	Article 19 and Global Campaign for Free Expression	CLOSED
Community Radio: Assisting Indonesia's New Media Expansion	Internews Europe	
EIDHR Micro - 1st Call for Proposals		
Preventing and Resolving Conflicts Through Society Participation to Enhance the Social Cohesion of the Papuan	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	CLOSED
Promoting democracy & law enforcement through positioning the roles & strengthening the capabilities of members of DPRD & empowering civil society in making & implementing policies, & monitoring the process of formulating local regulation & APBD	Institute for Research and Community Development Studies (IRCOS) and Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	CLOSED
Strengthening the Understanding and Attitudes Towards Pluralism and Multiculturalism Among Young Journalists and Young Religious Leaders	International Centre for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)	CLOSED
Institutionalising Women's Participation in Local Government Budgeting in Gunung Kidul Regency	Institute of Development and Economic Analysis (IDEA)	CLOSED
Promoting Truth and Reconciliation Commission as the Alternative Mechanism for Confronting the Past Human Rights Abuses	Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)	CLOSED
Research and Campaign for Legal Reform	Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association (PBHI)	CLOSED
Gender Perspectives of Legal Service for Women Victims of Violence in Aceh	Legal Aid Institute for Women and Justice, Aceh (LBH APIK Aceh)	CLOSED
Tempo Magazine Supplement - "Democracy in Indonesia: Serialised narrative report based on results of Demo's research data"	Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (DEMOS)	CLOSED
Preventing APBD Misuse through Community-based Budget Transparency and Monitoring Movement	Centre for Regional Development Studies (PSPK)	
EIDHR Micro - 2nd Call for Proposals		

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
Creating Public Awareness for the Promotion of Judicial Transparency in Salatiga	Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW)	
People Capacity Building in the Field of Law as One Pillar of Enforcing the Rule of Law	Foundation for Advocacy for Society Transformation (ATMA Foundation)	
Peace Building and Reconciliation for Kesui IDPs and Communities	Jesuit Refugee Service Indonesia	
Advocacy Education: People-Driven Local Policy Reform	Farmer Initiatives for Ecological Livelihood and Democracy Indonesia (FIELD Indonesia)	
Building Dayak Indigenous People Culture of Peace and Non-Violence through Independent Media	Perkumpulan Institut Dayakologi	
Advocacy of Law No 21 Year 2001 (Special Autonomy Law) and Civil Society Empowerment to Guard the Implementation of Special Autonomy in Papua Province	Forum Kerjasama Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat Papua (FOKER LSM Papua)	CLOSED
Developing a Monitoring System of Regional Government Finance Management	Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia	CLOSED
Advocating the Handling Issues of Trafficking in Persons within Legal and Judicial Institutions in North Sumatra	Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia	
Promoting Ethics and Professionalism in Indonesian Journalism	Dewan Pers	CLOSED
EIDHR Micro - 3rd Call for Proposals		
The Human Rights Court as one of the National Mechanism to realise a Sense of Justice for Victims of the Gross Human Rights Violation and their Family in East Java	Surabaya Legal Aid Foundation	
Promoting Human Rights Education in Indonesia	Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia	
Education and Health Rights Strengthening through ECOSOC Rights Implementation on Local Public Policy	Centre for Regional Information and Studies (PATTIRO)	
Advocacy Programme on the Law and Human Rights for Communities and Law Enforcement Officials in NTT	Yayasan Konsultasi dan Bantuan Hukum Justitia (YKBH-Justitia)	
Mainstreaming Democratic and Pluralism Perspective to Educational System for Conflict Prevention through Teaching Method and Student Organisation Reinforcement	Yayasan Madanika	
Increasing Public Pressure to promote Environmental Law Enforcement through Developing Coalition of Communities	Perkumpulan Inisiatif	
Promoting Peace through Local Wisdoms in Conflict Areas in Maluku, Central Sulawesi and West Kalimantan: A Cooperation with Local Leaders, Journalists, Youth and Religious Activists	Yayasan International Centre for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)	
4. Assistance to Uprooted People		
The Peace and Tolerance Magazine Project	World Vision	CLOSED
Primary Education for IDP and Local Children in Local Schools in North Maluku	Save the Children UK	CLOSED
Support for Reintegration and Economic Recovery in Maluku and Central Sulawesi	Mercy Corps Scotland	CLOSED

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
School Reconstruction/ Rehabilitation in North Maluku	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	CLOSED
Building Sustainable Waste Management Systems in Ambon	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	CLOSED
Rehabilitation of the Public Electrical System in East Bacan, North Maluku to Support the Return of IDPs	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	CLOSED
Integrated IDPs Settlement and Development Programme for Buton, South East Sulawesi	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	CLOSED
Meeting the Long-Term Humanitarian Needs of Children in the Malukus	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	CLOSED
Livelihood Support for Resettling Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Vulnerable Populations in Selected Districts of North Maluku Province	Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	CLOSED
Support for the Comprehensive Strategy to find Durable Solutions for East Timorese Former Refugees in West Timor, Indonesia	United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR)	CLOSED
UNHCR Support to find Durable Solutions for Timorese Refugees through Voluntary Repatriation and Local Settlement	United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR)	CLOSED
5. Economic Co-operation		
a. EU-Indonesia Small Projects Facility		
SPF - 1st Call for Proposals		
Information and Support Network for Exporting Novel Handicraft and Interior Decoration Products to the European Union	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	CLOSED
European Indonesian Association (EIA):EU-Indonesia Networking and Dissemination Project	British Chamber of Commerce in Indonesian (BRITCHAM)	CLOSED
Promotion of Sustainable Nature and Community-based Tourism for Small and Medium Enterprises through enhanced Economic Co-operation with the European Union	Yayasan Bumi Kita	CLOSED
Study of Competition Policy in several Economic Sectors as a comparison between EU and Indonesia (Urban Transport and Railway, Telecommunication)	Commission of the Indonesia Supervision of Business Competition (Komisi Pengawasan Persaingan Usaha)	CLOSED
Using the European Expertise for the Establishment of the Agricultural Development Policy in Tasikmalaya Regency	University of Siliwangi	CLOSED
SPF - 2nd Call for Proposals		
Cow Milk Breeding and Milk Production Training Centre	Desa Pakraman Delod-Yeh - Bali	CLOSED
Building Academia-Industry Partnership in the sectors of Marine and Telecommunication Technology	Institute for Research and Community Empowerment - Institut Teknologi Bandung (LPPM-ITB)	CLOSED
EU Business World and Indonesia Local Governments: which co-operation to enhance public services and local economies?	City of Palembang	CLOSED
Training Programme on Corporate Governance	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	CLOSED

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
Study and Advocacy: Investment Barriers in Eastern Indonesia for the Foreign Direct Investment from European Union Countries	Regional Economic Development Institute (REDI)	CLOSED
Business Principles for Countering Briberies: Making it work in Indonesia	Transparency International Indonesia (ITI)	CLOSED
Establishment of a Centre for Excellence (COE) for the promotion of Innovation and Technology	Ministry of Research and Technology	CLOSED
SPF - 3rd Call for Proposals		
Program on Mapping Potential Export Commodities and Improvement on Information Access to European Union Countries Market for Enterprises in East Java	Regional Economic Development Institute (REDI)	CLOSED
Establishment of Support Structure for Small and Medium Enterprises in Tasikmalaya	University of Siliwangi	CLOSED
Improvement on Consumer Protection through Alternative Consumer Dispute Resolution in Indonesia - Learning from European Experience	Lembaga Konsumen Jakarta (LKJ-PIRAC)	CLOSED
Euro-Promocap-Iwat: promoting European capacity building in Indonesian water utilities	Indonesian French Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IFCCI)	CLOSED
Strengthening Network of Business Development Services Providers for SMEs in Indonesia through transfer of European Know-how and Experience	Perkumpulan untuk Peningkatan Usaha Kecil (PUPUK)	CLOSED
Economic Impact Study of Counterfeiting Indonesia and Dialogue on Regulatory Remedies	Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (LPEM-FEUI)	CLOSED
Promotional Website and Management Support for Export of Design Handicraft and Interior Decoration Products	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	CLOSED
Comparative Study Comparative Study EU-Indonesia on Investment Policies and Regulations for Telecommunications sector	Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)	CLOSED
Organisational, Operational and Financial Reform on Urban Public Transport Industry	Centre for Transportation and Logistics Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (UGM)	CLOSED
SPF - 4th Call for Proposals		
Improving the Market Access of Indonesia's Exports to the European Union	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	CLOSED
Strengthening the Capacity of Local Government Institutions and Small and Medium Enterprises for Ecotourism Development in Indonesia: a EU-Indonesia Cooperation	Yayasan Bina Swadaya	CLOSED
Indonesian Operational Ocean Observing System (INDOO)	Research Centre for Marine Technology, Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research	CLOSED
Regional Inventory - Agricultural Statistics Technology Innovation (RI-ASTI)	Directorate General of Food Crops Production Development, Ministry of Agriculture	CLOSED

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

	Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
	Regional University Capacity Building in Regional Energy Sector Development	Institute of Research and Community Services, Institut Teknologi Bandung (LPPM-ITB)	CLOSED
	The Empowerment of Leather SMEs through the Capability Improvement of BDS and the Association in order to penetrate the European Market	Akademi Teknologi Kulit Yogyakarta	CLOSED
	Promoting Fair Labour Regulations in Indonesia: A Study and Advocacy in Improving Local Level Investment Environment in Tangerang and Pasuruan	AKATIGA Foundation	CLOSED
	Bridging Two Communities: Supporting Indonesian Exports to Europe and Raising EU Business Visibility and Investments in Indonesia	Ikatan Wanita Pengusaha Indonesia (IWAPI)	CLOSED
	Fostering Indonesian Local Investment Promotion and Management in Decentralisation Era using European Experience	Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah (KPPOD)	CLOSED
SPF - 5th Call for Proposals			
	Promoting European Expertise; assisting Indonesia water utility companies to improve resource management as well as to grant better service to the populations in the regions through trainings, seminars, pilot projects and quality management educational pr	Indonesian French Chamber of Commerce and Industry	CLOSED
	Food Quality and Safety Standard and Policy Improvement for Consumer Protection in Indonesia: A lesson learnt from European Union	Lembaga Konsumen Jakarta (LKJ)	CLOSED
	Utilisation of B2B Networks to Facilitate Two-way Market Access between Provincial Indonesia and the European Union	British Chamber of Commerce (Britcham)	CLOSED
	Enhancing the International Competitiveness and Performance of Indonesian SMEs through the Establishment of a Trans-national Technology Transfer between Indonesia and the EU Member States	Business Technology Centre – Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi (BTC-BPPT)	CLOSED
SPF - 6th Call for Proposals			
	EU-Indonesia Infrastructure Forum	European Business Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (Eurocham)	ONGOING
	Improved handling of fresh tuna intended for EU Markets	Research Center for Marine and Fisheries Product Processing and Biotechnology, Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	ONGOING
	Monitoring, adaptation and implementation of Power Purchase Agreements to improve the climate for EU investment in Indonesian small and medium power stations as part of Economic Policy Reform	British Chamber of Commerce (Britcham)	ONGOING
	Fruit Export Development Programme to the EU	German Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Ekonid)	ONGOING
	Improving local investment climate through implementation of One Stop Service and improvement of local regulation quality	Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah (KPPOD)	ONGOING
	Promoting and strengthening exports from East Java to EU Member States	Gabungan Perusahaan Ekspor Indonesia (GPEI) East Java	ONGOING

EC-Funded Projects in Indonesia

Project Title	Executing Agency / Implementing Partner	Status
b. Technical Assistance Projects		
Indonesia Trade Support Programme	Ministry of Trade	
Customs Improvement Project	Ministry of Finance	
Public Finance Management Trust Fund		
6. Humanitarian Assistance		
Humanitarian aid in response to the Tsunami	<i>various</i>	
Aid in response to conflicts or natural disasters outside Sumatra	<i>various</i>	
Disaster Risk Management - DIPECHO - projects	<i>various</i>	
7. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Assistance for Post Tsunami Indonesia		
Multi Donors Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF)	World Bank	ONGOING
8. Aceh Peace Process Support (APPS)		
Support to the Organisation of Local Elections in Aceh	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	ONGOING
Enhancement of Local Public Administration	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	ONGOING
Capacity Building to Support Local Police Reorganisation, with particular emphasis on respect for Human Rights	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	ONGOING
Support to the Civil Judicial System and Access to Justice, with particular regard to respect for Human Rights	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	ONGOING

Source: http://www.delidn.ec.europa.eu/en/newsroom/newsroom_5.htm

Islamic Development Bank - Indonesia Assistance Portfolio

As of April 2009

NO	CODE	PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	MODE	DOCUMENTATION		CUR.	IN MILLION			Value Date	STATUS	
					APPR	SIGNED		DISB	BALANCE	APPR			
1	IND0063	Science & Technology Equity Program-2	Education	Inst Sale	2001/1/8	2003/5/28	2003/12/6	US\$	17.391	11.282	6.109	2004/10/4	In Progress
2	IND0064	Science & Technology Equity Program-2	Education	Loan	2001/1/8	2003/4/2	2005/1/13	ID	3.608	0.079	3.529	2007/3/15	In Progress
3	IND0080	Improvement of Land Irrigation System At Farm Level	Agriculture	Loan	2001/1/8	2003/3/3	2004/2/18	ID	6.454	1.294	5.160	2007/2/14	Project Completion Report
4	IND0087	Improvement of Search & Rescue (SAR) Communication System	Communications	Inst Sale	2003/3/2	2003/9/3	2003/12/13	US\$	11.263	4.694	6.569		Project Completion Report
5	IND0090	Development & Upgrade of STAIN Malang State College	Education	Instisnaa	2003/6/16	2004/8/10	2005/1/13	US\$	21.506	14.415	7.091	2005/6/14	Project Completion Report
6	IND0091	Development & Upgrade of STAIN Malang State College	Education	Inst Sale	2003/6/16	2004/8/10	2005/1/13	US\$	5.071	1.935	3.136	2006/4/17	Project Completion Report
7	IND0095	Strengthening of Customs Capability Project	Miscellaneous	Instisnaa	2004/3/28	2004/9/12	2005/3/20	US\$	33.517	15.906	17.611	2006/10/11	In Progress
8	IND0097	Development & Upgrading of Sultan Syarif Kasim University	Education	Instisnaa	2004/8/1	2005/3/31	2005/5/25	US\$	15.881	13.923	1.958	2006/6/2	In Progress
9	IND0098	Development & Upgrading of Sultan Syarif Kasim University	Education	Inst Sale	2004/8/1	2005/3/31	2005/5/25	US\$	6.061	0.087	5.974	2007/7/25	In Progress
10	IND0105	Development & Upgrade of University of Haluoleo	Education	Inst Sale	2005/2/6	2005/6/23	2005/8/9	US\$	5.665	0.106	5.559	2007/8/20	Near completion
11	IND0106	Development & Upgrade of University of Haluoleo	Education	Instisnaa	2005/2/6	2005/6/23	2005/8/9	US\$	14.614	12.163	2.451	2006/6/15	Near completion
12	IND0109	Integrated Development Diponegoro University	Education	Instisnaa	2006/1/23	2006/4/27	2006/7/15	US\$	25.190	0.454	24.736	2007/9/27	In Progress
13	IND0110	Integrated Development Diponegoro University	Education	Inst Sale	2006/1/23	2006/4/27	2006/7/15	US\$	7.810	0.000	7.810		In Progress
14	IND0112	IAIN Ar-Raniry University	Education	Instisnaa	2006/4/9	2006/7/22	2006/12/13	US\$	27.520	0.015	27.505	2007/8/10	In Progress
15	IND0113	IAIN Ar-Raniry University	Education	Inst Sale	2006/4/9	2006/7/22	2006/12/13	US\$	8.060	0.000	8.060		In Progress
16	IND0114	North Sumatera University Hospital	Education	Inst Sale	2006/4/9	2006/7/22	2006/12/23	US\$	21.583	0.036	21.547	2007/6/22	In Progress
17	IND0115	North Sumatera University Hospital	Education	Inst Sale	2006/4/9	2006/7/22	2006/12/23	US\$	11.017	0.000	11.017		In Progress
18	IND0117	Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar	Education	Inst Sale	2006/7/3	2006/10/2	2007/2/3	ID	6.082	0.000	6.082		In Progress
19	IND0118	Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar	Education	Instisnaa	2006/7/3	2006/10/2	2007/2/3	ID	17.713	0.406	17.307	2007/11/5	In Progress
20	IND0120	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Simueleu Island (Phase 1)	Rural Integration	Loan	2006/7/17	2007/2/4	2007/6/2	ID	10.274	0.010	10.264	2007/8/31	In Progress
21	IND0121	Development of Belawan & Sibolga Fishing Ports	Fisheries	Instisnaa	2006/9/11	2008/3/16	2008/7/15	US\$	31.920	0.000	31.920		Project Start-up Workshop
22	IND0122	Development of Belawan & Sibolga Fishing Ports	Fisheries	Grant	2006/9/11	2008/3/16	2008/3/16	ID	0.160	0.000	0.160		Project Start-up Workshop
23	IND0124	Technical Assistance for Biopesticide Production	Agriculture	Grant	2006/12/6	2007/10/21	2007/10/21	US\$	0.287	0.000	0.287		In Progress
24	IND0125	Rehabilitation of Agriculture Infrastructure in Aceh	Agriculture	Loan	2007/1/14	2008/3/8	2008/9/8	ID	10.274	0.000	10.274		In Progress
25	IND0126	Upgrade & Devp of State Islamic University. of Sunan Gunung Djati	Education	Inst Sale	2007/9/8	2008/4/23	2008/7/6	US\$	15.807	0.000	15.807		In Progress
26	IND0127	Upgrade & Devp of State Islamic University. of Sunan Gunung Djati	Education	Instisnaa	2007/9/8	2008/4/23	2008/7/6	US\$	5.190	0.000	5.190		In Progress
27	IND0129	Upgrading & Development of State University of Jakarta	Education	Instisnaa	2008/1/6	2008/10/1	2009/12/4	US\$	21.591	0.000	21.591		Project Start-up Workshop
28	IND0130	Upgrading & Development of State University of Jakarta	Education	Loan	2008/1/6	2008/10/1	2009/12/4	ID	2.114	0.000	2.114		Project Start-up Workshop
29	IND0131	PNPM-Integrated Community Driven Development Project	Poverty Reduction	Instisna'a	2009/10/1	2009/1/16		US\$	68.000				Declaration of Effectiveness
30	IND0132	PNPM-Integrated Community Driven	Poverty Reduction	Loan	2009/10/1	2009/1/16		ID	9.375				Declaration of Effectiveness
31	IND0133	Development of Belawan Port Phase I	Port	Instisna'a	2009/3/29			US\$	87.550				Signing of Financing Agreement

Source: Obtained from IDB Office in Jakarta

Legend:

- APPR: Date the Project is Approved by the IDB Board of Executive Directors
 - SIGNED: Date the Financing Agreement is signed by both Parties
 - EFF: Date the Financing Agreement is Declared Effective (for implementation)
- Currency: ID = Islamic Dinar

List of On-Going Projects / Programs in Eastern Indonesia

	TITLE	SECTORS	REGION	DONOR
1	Decentralized Basic Education Project (DBEP)	EDUCATION	NTT, NTB	ADB
2	Decentralized Health Services I	HEALTH	South, Central, North Sulawesi	ADB
3	Local Government Finance and Governance Reform Sector Development Project (Loan)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku	ADB
4	Marine & Coastal Resource Management Project (MCRMP)	FISHERY	NTT, NTB, All Sulawesi	ADB
5	Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project (NUSSP)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	NTB, South, West Sulawesi	ADB
6	Participatory Irrigation Sector Project	AGRICULTURE	South Sulawesi	ADB
7	Poor Farmer Income Improvement Through Innovation Project	AGRICULTURE	Central Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara	ADB
8	Rural Infrastructure Support Project	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Southeast Sulawesi, NTT	ADB
9	Second Decentralized Health Services Project (DHS - II)	HEALTH	South, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo, NTT, NTB	ADB
10	Small and Medium Enterprise Export Development Project	INDUSTRY	South Sulawesi	ADB
11	Support for State Audit Reforms (Loan)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	ADB
12	Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction Project	AGRICULTURE	Southeast Sulawesi	ADB
13	Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization Project	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Southeast Sulawesi, NTB	ADB
14	Technological & Professional Skills Development	EDUCATION	Nationwide	ADB
15	Capacity 2015: Support to Indonesia's Role in the Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF)	Fishery, General environmental protection	Papua	Australia Gov.
16	Australia - Nusa Tenggara Assistance for Regional Autonomy (ANTARA) Program	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	NTT, NTB	AusAID
17	Australian - Indonesia Basic Education Project (BEP)	EDUCATION	All Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Maluku	AusAID
18	Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme (ACCESS)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	South, Southeast Sulawesi, NTT, NTB	AusAID
19	Indonesia Australia Specialised Training Project Phase III (IASTP III)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, Nusa Tenggara, South, Southeast Sulawesi	AusAID
20	Kang Guru Radio English	EDUCATION	Nationwide	AusAID
21	Learning Assistance Program for Islamic Schools (LAPIS)	EDUCATION	NTT	AusAID
22	Nabire Health and Disaster Management	HEALTH	Papua	AusAID
23	Poverty Alleviation and Food Security through Improving the Sweet Potato-Pig Systems in Papua, Indonesia	AGRICULTURE	Papua	AusAID
24	Project health mapping for effective public health service delivery in NTT - pilot applications	HEALTH	NTT	AusAID
25	Water and Sanitation Policy Formulation and Action Planning Project (WASPOLA 2) Phase 2	HEALTH	South, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Nusa Tenggara	AusAID
26	Canada Indonesia Private Sector Enterprise Project (CIPSED)	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Nationwide	CIDA
27	Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihood Program (EGSLP)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo	CIDA
28	Governance Reform Support II	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	CIDA
29	Program for Eastern Indonesia SME Assistance	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	South Sulawesi	CIDA
30	Reproductive Health / Family Planning Commodity Security Support Program	HEALTH	NTT	CIDA
31	Sulawesi Water and Sanitation Hygiene - CARE (SWASH)	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	South Sulawesi, Gorontalo	CIDA
32	Tomini Bay Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods and Management (SUSCLAM)	Environmental policy and administrative management	North, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo	CIDA
33	Financing Integrated Settlements Development Project	Housing	South Sulawesi	DFID
34	Water Supply and Sanitation Project	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Nationwide	DFID
35	Primary Health Care and Infectious Diseases Prevention Programme in Puncak Jaya District, Papua, Indonesia (phase 2)	HEALTH	Papua	EU
36	Support to Community Health Services in Keerom and Merauke District, Papua, Indonesia	HEALTH	Papua	EU
37	Poverty Alleviation and Support for Local Governance in the Nusa Tenggara Provinces, Indonesia	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Nusa Tenggara	GTZ
38	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Nusa Tenggara Timur (ProAir)	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	NTT, NTB	GTZ
39	Rural Water Supply in East Nusa Tenggara	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	NTT	GTZ
40	Science Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP)	EDUCATION	South, Southeast Sulawesi, Papua, NTB	GTZ
41	Science Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP) Phase II	EDUCATION	NTT, South, Southeast, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo	GTZ
42	Self-Help-Orientated Poverty Alleviation in Nusa Tenggara-Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products (PNT-Agro) Phase I	AGRICULTURE	NTT, NTB	GTZ
43	Strengthening of Small Financial Institutions (ProFi) Phase II	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	NTT, NTB	GTZ
44	Strengthening of the District Health Systems in East and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces (SISKES PLUS)	HEALTH	NTT, NTB	GTZ
45	Education and Skills Training for Youth Employment (EAST)	EDUCATION	Maluku, NTT, Papua, South Sulawesi	ILO
46	Building and Reinventing Decentralised Governance (BRIDGE)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	All Sulawesi	UNDP
47	Capacity 2015: Partnership for Sustainable Development in Papua	General environmental protection	Papua	UNDP
48	Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP Indonesia)	Agricultural development ; FORESTRY ; Ge	NTT, NTB, All Sulawesi	UNDP
49	Governance Reform and DPRD Empowerment (GRADE)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	North, Central, South Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo	UNDP
50	Integrated Micro-hydro Development and Application Program (IMIDAP) – Phase I	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	NTB	UNDP
51	Legal Empowerment and Assistance for the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Project	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Central, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku	UNDP
52	UNFPA 7th Country Programme in Indonesia	HEALTH	NTT, NTB	UNFPA
53	District Social Development for Children and Women (KHPPPIA) Project	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	NTT, NTB, South, West Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua	UNICEF

List of On-Going Projects / Programs in Eastern Indonesia

	TITLE	SECTORS	REGION	DONOR
54	Eastern Indonesia Development Programme – Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Timur	Strengthening civil society	NTT, Central, South, Southeast Sulawesi	UNID
55	Environmentally sustainable energy resource - Marine current power generator	Ocean power	North, Central South, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo	UNID
56	Maluku Province - Rural Development in Post Conflict Situation (Phase I)	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Maluku	UNID
57	The Eastern Indonesia Development Programme - Industrial Framework Formulation for Sulawesi Island with Special Reference to Fishery and Agro-based Industrial Sector Development	INDUSTRY	Sulawesi	UNID
58	Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) 1	EDUCATION	South Sulawesi	USAID
59	Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) 2	EDUCATION	South Sulawesi	USAID
60	Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) 3	EDUCATION	South Sulawesi	USAID
61	Democratic Reform Support Program	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, North Sulawesi	USAID
62	Democratic Reform Support Program (DRSP)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, North Sulawesi	USAID
63	Environmental Services Project	General environmental protection	Papua, North Sulawesi	USAID
64	HIV/AIDS Project - Aksi Stop AIDS (ASA)	HEALTH	Papua	USAID
65	Indonesia Anti-Corruption and Commercial Courts Enhancement (IN-ACCE)	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	South Sulawesi	USAID
66	Indonesia Competitiveness Development (SENADA)	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	South Sulawesi	USAID
67	Local Government Support Program (LGSP)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, South Sulawesi	USAID
68	Malaria Program in Eastern Indonesia	HEALTH	NTT, Papua, Maluku	USAID
69	Opportunities for Vulnerable Children Program (OVCP)	EDUCATION	South Sulawesi	USAID
70	Post Elections Support to the DPR, DPD and DPRD	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, South Sulawesi	USAID
71	Reducing Barriers to Markets (PROMIS)	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	South Sulawesi	USAID
72	Support for Peaceful Democratization	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Central Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua	USAID
73	Better Education through Reformed Management and Universal Teacher Upgrading (BERMUTU)	EDUCATION	Papua, Gorontalo, South and Central Sulawesi, Maluku, NTT, NTB	World Bank
74	Early Childhood Education and Development Project	EDUCATION	North, West, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Papua, Nusa Tenggara	World Bank
75	Farmer Empowerment through Agricultural Technology and Information Project (FEATIP)	AGRICULTURE	All Sulawesi, NTT, NTB	World Bank
76	Health Workforce & Services Project	HEALTH	North, Central Sulawesi	World Bank
77	Indonesia - BOS Knowledge Improvement for Transparency and Accountability	EDUCATION	Nationwide	World Bank
78	Initiative for Local Governance Reform Project (ILGRP)	Government administration, Rural development	North, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo	World Bank
79	Kecamatan Development Project (KDP) III	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Nationwide	World Bank
80	Kecamatan Development Project 3B	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Nationwide	World Bank
81	Lambusango Forest and Conservation Project (LFCP)	General environmental protection	Southeast Sulawesi	World Bank
82	Land Management and Policy Development Project	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	World Bank
83	Managing Higher Education for Relevance and Efficiency (MHERE)	EDUCATION	Nationwide	World Bank
84	National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas	Primary education, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Nationwide	World Bank
85	Partnerships for Conservation management of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku	FORESTRY	North Maluku	World Bank
86	Sangihe - Talaud Island Project	General environmental protection	North Sulawesi	World Bank
87	Second Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP II)	Site preservation	South, Southeast Sulawesi, Papua, NTT	World Bank
88	Second Eastern Indonesia Region Transport Project (EIRTP II)	Road transport	Central, South, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara	World Bank
89	Second Urban Poverty Project (UPP II)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	All Sulawesi	World Bank
90	Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project (SPADA)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Central Sulawesi, Maluku	World Bank
91	Urban Poverty Project III	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Maluku, Papua, NTT	World Bank
92	Urban Sector Development and Reform Project (USDRP)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Central, South, Southeast Sulawesi	World Bank
93	Water Resources & Irrigation Sector Management Program (WISMP)	Rural development	NTT, Central, South, West Sulawesi	World Bank
94	Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project (WSSLIC II)	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	NTB, West Sulawesi	World Bank
95	Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project III (WSSLIC III)	HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	NTT, Gorontalo, Central, South, West Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua	World Bank

Source: SoFEI website (<http://bakti.easternindonesia.org:8080/lpd/>)
At the website, the project descriptions are available for the public.

List of Completed Projects / Programs in Eastern Indonesia

	TITLE	SECTORS	REGION	DONOR
1	Basic Education Project in Indonesia	EDUCATION	NTB	ADB
2	Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development and Conservation Project	AGRICULTURE	Central Sulawesi	ADB
3	Community Empowerment for Rural Development	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Central, Southeast, North Sulawesi	ADB
4	Community and Local Government Support: Sector Development Program (Program Loan)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	ADB
5	Eastern Islands Roads (Sector) Project	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	South, Southeast, North, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, NTT, NTB, Papua, Maluku	ADB
6	Eastern Islands Urban Development Sector Project	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	NTT, NTB, Maluku, Papua	ADB
7	Farmer Managed Irrigation System Project	AGRICULTURE	South, Central, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, NTB	ADB
8	Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HNSDP)	HEALTH	Nationwide	ADB
9	Local Government Finance and Governance Reform Program	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	ADB
10	Power Transmission Improvement Sector	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Nationwide	ADB
11	Renewable Energy Development	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Nationwide	ADB
12	Road Rehabilitation (Sector)	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Nationwide	ADB
13	Social Protection Sector Program (SPSDP)	HEALTH	NTB, Southeast, Central Sulawesi, Papua	ADB
14	State-owned Enterprise Governance and Privatization Program	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	ADB
15	Sustainable Agriculture Development Project in Irian Jaya	AGRICULTURE	Papua	ADB
16	Strengthening GOI/NGO Capacity And Partnership for HIV/AIDS Programme Implementation	HEALTH	Nationwide	Australia Gov.
17	ADB Decentralised Health Services Project	HEALTH	Southeast Sulawesi	AusAID
18	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP)	General environmental protection	NTT	AusAID
19	Counter Terrorism Initiative	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	AusAID
20	Creating Learning Communities for Children (CLCC)	EDUCATION	South, West Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Papua	AusAID
21	Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies	HEALTH	Southeast Sulawesi	AusAID
22	Improving Maternal Health in Eastern Indonesia (IMHE)	HEALTH	Nusa Tenggara, Papua	AusAID
23	Indonesia Australia Partnership in Skills Development Program (IAPSD)	EDUCATION	Nationwide	AusAID
24	Indonesia HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Project Phase 2 (IHPCP)	HEALTH	NTT, South Sulawesi, Papua	AusAID
25	Indonesian Women's Health and Family Welfare Project (IWHFWP) Phase II	HEALTH	NTT, NTB	AusAID
26	Madrasah Education Development	EDUCATION	Nationwide	AusAID
27	Microfinance Program Opportunity in NTT: Increasing the Outreach and Enhancing the Organisational Capacity of TLM Foundation	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	NTT	AusAID
28	Nusa Tenggara Timur Primary Education Partnership (NTT PEP)	EDUCATION	NTT	AusAID
29	Public Sector Linkages Program (PSLP) : Enhancing the Land Management Capacity for Sustainable Rural Development in Eastern Indonesia - Stage 2	--	NTT	AusAID
30	Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Phase II	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	NTB, South Sulawesi	AusAID
31	Assistance for Decentralization Efforts	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Sulawesi	CIDA
32	Partnership Program for Development (PPD)	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	All Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, NTT	CIDA
33	Partnership Program for Development/ PPD Phase II- YAPPIKA	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, NTT	CIDA
34	Private Enterprise Participation Phase II (PEP II)	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	South, North Sulawesi	CIDA
35	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Resource Management (ICFRM)	AGRICULTURE	NTB	DFID
36	Local Grids Development Sector Project	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Southeast Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara	DFID
37	Multistakeholder Forestry Programme	FORESTRY	Nationwide	DFID
38	Provincial SME and Industrial Development	INDUSTRY	North, South Sulawesi	DFID
39	Shelter Sector	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Nationwide	DFID
40	Civil Society and Intermunicipal Cooperation for Better Urban Services (Urban Quality) Phase I	General environmental protection	NTT, NTB	GTZ
41	HIV Prevention Measures and Family Planning	HEALTH	Papua, South Sulawesi, NTT	GTZ
42	Poverty Alleviation and Local Governance in Nusa Tenggara (PROMIS-NT) Phase I	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	NTT, NTB	GTZ
43	Strengthening the Management Capacities in the Indonesian Forest Sector (SMCP)	FORESTRY	Nationwide	GTZ
44	Support for Decentralization Measures (SfDM) Phase IV	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	GTZ
45	Support for Good Governance (SfGG) Phase II	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	NTB	GTZ
46	Support for the Improvement of the Indonesian Population Administration System (PAS) Phase I	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	GTZ
47	Special Programme for Food Security	AGRICULTURE	South Sulawesi, NTB	FAO
48	PAF Contribution: Opening New Front in HIV/AIDS Awareness and Education for Female Migrant Workers	HEALTH	North, South Sulawesi	ILO
49	Partnership Fund Contribution to HIV/AIDS in the World of Work	HEALTH	North, South Sulawesi, Papua	ILO
50	Enabling the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	UNDP
51	Indonesia Decentralized Environmental and Natural Resources Management (IDEN) Programme	General environmental protection	Nationwide	UNDP
52	Kei Islands Peace Building Programme	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Maluku	UNDP
53	Local Governance Reform Through Inter-Governmental Cooperation (LoGIC)	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Papua, Maluku, All Sulawesi	UNDP
54	North Maluku and Maluku Recovery Programme	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Maluku	UNDP
55	Partnership towards Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Human Development in Indonesia -- Preparatory Assistance Project	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	UNDP
56	Technical Assistance towards Policy Formulation and Strategic Planning for Sustained Social and Economic Recovery	GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Nationwide	UNDP

List of Completed Projects / Programs in Eastern Indonesia

	TITLE	SECTORS	REGION	DONOR
57	Coastal Resources Management Project (Proyek Pesisir)	FISHERY	Papua, North Sulawesi	USAID
58	Strengthening the Initiatives of Government and others against Human Trafficking	--	NTB, North Sulawesi	USAID
59	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP) Phase I	General environmental protection	South Sulawesi, Papua	World Bank
60	Eastern Indonesia Region Transport Project (EIRTP)	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Papua, Maluku, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara	World Bank
61	Global Development Learning Network Project	EDUCATION	South Sulawesi	World Bank
62	Indonesia - Early Child Development Project (ECD)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	South Sulawesi	World Bank
63	Intensified Iodine Deficiency Control Project	HEALTH	Nationwide	World Bank
64	Junior Secondary Education (JSE) Project	Secondary education	NTT	World Bank
65	Kecamatan Development Project	--	Nationwide	World Bank
66	Nusa Tenggara Agricultural Area Development Project	AGRICULTURE	Nusa Tenggara	World Bank
67	Second Kecamatan Development Project (KDP II)	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Nationwide	World Bank
68	Sulawesi Agricultural Area Development Project	AGRICULTURE	Southeast, Central Sulawesi	World Bank
69	Sulawesi Urban Development Project II	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Southeast, Central, South, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo	World Bank
70	Sulawesi and Eastern Islands Basic Education Project	EDUCATION	Sulawesi	World Bank

Source: SoFEI website (<http://bakti.easternindonesia.org:8080/lpd/>)
 At the website, the project descriptions are available for the public.

**ATTACHMENT-3 LIST OF PERSONS
INTERVIEWED**

Attachment-3
List of Persons Interviewed

Agency	Name and Position	E-mail Address
Government of Indonesia		
BAPPENAS	Dr. Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo. MA (Deputy Minister for Development Funding Affairs)	lukita@bappenas.go.id
	Prasetijono Widjojo Malang Joedo (Deputy for Poverty, Labor, and Small & Medium Enterprises)	prasetijo@bappenas.go.id
	Kennedy Simanjuntak (Director for Bilateral Foreign Financing)	kennedy@bappenas.go.id
	RM Dewo Broto Joko P.SH.LLM (Director for Multilateral Foreign Financing)	dewo@bappenas.go.id
	Ir. Arifin Rudiyanto, M.Sc, Ph.D (Director for Regional)	arifinr@bappenas.go.jp
	Dr. Drs. Arum Atmawikarta, MPH (Director for Health and Community Nutrition)	arum@bappenas.go.id
	Wahyuningshi Darajati (Director for Food and Agriculture)	ningsih@bappenas.go.id
South Sulawesi Province	Ir.H. Tan Malaka Guntur, Msi (Head of BAPPEDA Sulawesi Selatan)	
United Nations and International Financial Agencies		
United Nations	El-Mostafa Benlamlih (Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System)	el-mostafa.benlamlih@undp.org
	Lukas Adhyakso (Assistant Resident Representative, Head of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, UNDP)	lukas.adhyakso@undp.org
FAO	Dr. Benni H. Sormin (Assistant FAO Representative, Programme, FAO)	benni.sormin@fao.org
World Bank	Chris Hoban (Manager, Operations and Portfolio)	choban@worldbank.org
Asian Development Bank	James A. Nugent (Country Director, Indonesia Resident Mission)	jnugent@adb.org
	Purnima Rajapakse (Principal Country Specialist, Indonesian Resident Mission)	prajapakse@adb.org
European Union	Pierre Philippe (First Counsellor, Head of Operation)	pierre.philippe@ec.europa.eu
Islamic Development Bank	Razak Ratne (National Economic & Finance Officer, IDB Regional Office)	rratne@isdb.org
UNICEF	Dr. Willy Kumurur, MPH (Health & Nutrition Specialist)	wkumurur@unicef.org
Donors		
AFD	Patrick Abbes (Deputy Country Director)	abbesp@afd.fr
AusAID	Sue Connell (Counsellor, Governance and Policy Coordination)	sue.connell@ausaid.gov.au
	Benita Sommerville (Governance and Policy Coordination)	benita.sommerville@ausaid.gov.au
Chinese Embassy	Zhang Botao (Attache, Economic & Commerce)	zhangbotao@mofcom.gov.cn
CIDA	Marco Domaschio (Counsellor, Development)	marco.domaschio@international.go.ca
GTZ	Frank Jattke (County Desk Officer)	frank.jattke@gtz.de
	M. Riza Tadjoeidin (Deputy Country Director)	riza.tadjoeidin@gtz.de
KOICA	Soo Yeon Han (Assistant Resident Representative)	syhan@koica.go.kr
Korea Eximbank	Siduk Jun (Country Director)	junsd@koreaexim.go.kr
Netherlands Embassy	Wiebe J. Anema (Deputy Head of Economic Division)	wiebe.anema@minbuza.nl
SIDA	Frederik Frisell (First Secretary)	frederik.frisell@foreign.ministry.se
SOFI	Robert Brink	robert.brink@ausaid.gov.org
	Sherly Heumasse	sheumasse@worldbank.org
	Mila Shwaiiko	mila@bakti.org
	Zusanna Gosal	zgosal@bakti.org
KfW (Only contacted through e-mail)	Manfred Kiefer (Country Director)	manfred.kiefer@kfw.de

Itinerary of Interviews

Date		Time	No.	Itinerary / Meeting With	Remarks
24-Mar	Tue	14:00	1	Mr. SAKANE Koji, Section Chief/ Representative Mr. TOMIYA Kiichi, Senior Representative Mr. KATAYAMA Hiroyuki, Senior Representative Mr. YAMANE Makoto, Representative Ms. KOIZUMI Takako JICA Indonesia Office	JICA Indonesia Office Sentral Senayan II, 14th Floor Jl. Asia Afrika No. 8 Jakarta Meeting at Sulawesi Meeting Room
25-Mar	Wed	13:00	2	Drs. Arum Atmawikarta (Mr) Director of Public Health and Nutrition, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 TS 2A Building, 3rd Floor e-mail: arum@bappenas.go.id Secretary: Ms. Lily T: 021-31936207 ext 374
27-Mar	Fri	11:00	3	Ir. Wahyuningsih Darajati, M.Sc (Ms) Director of Food and Agriculture, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 TS 2A Buidling, 5th Floor e-mail: ningsih@bappenas.go.id Secretary: Ms. Dian T: 021-31934323
30-Mar	Mon	9:00	4	Dr. Ir. Lukita Dinarsyahtwo, MA (Mr) Deputy Chairman for Development Funding Affairs, BAPPENAS and Dr. Prasetijono Widjojo MJ, MA (Mr) Deputy Chairman for Poverty, Labor and SME, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 New Building, 5th Floor e-mail: lukita@bappenas.go.id e-mail: prasetijo@bappenas.go.id Secretary: Ms. Ocha T: 021-3926601
		13:00	5	Dr. Man Ho So FAO Representative in Indonesia Represented by Mr. Benni Sormin Assistant of Representative	FAO Representative in Indonesia Menara Thamrin, 7th Floor Jl. MH. Thamrin Kav. 3 e-mail: Benni.Sormin@fao.org Secretary: Ms. Fera T: 021- 314 1308
31-Mar	Tue	10:00	6	Mr. James Nugent Country Director, ADB	ADB Gedung BRI II, 7th Floor, Jl. Jend, Sudirman Kav. 44-46, Jakarta e-mail: jnugent@adb.org Secretary Ms. Utami T: 021-2512721
		13:00	7	Dr. Ir. Arifin Rudiyanto, M.Sc Director of Regional Development, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 Madiun Building, 4th Floor e-mail: arifinr@bappenas.go.id Secretary: Ms. Vinny T: 021- 31934195
		15:00	8	Mr. Wiebi Anema Acting of Head of Economic Division	Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands (Kedubes Belanda) Jl. HR. Rasuna Said Kav. S3 Kuningan e-mail: wiebe.anema@minbuza.nl Secretary: Ms. Novi (021-524 1060)

Date		Time	No.	Itinerary / Meeting With	Remarks
1-Apr	Wed	10:00	9	Mr. Jong-Seon LEE, represented by Ms. Soo Yeon Han Resident Representative, KOICA Indonesia Office	Embassy of the Republic of Korea Kav. 58, Jalan Gatot Subroto, Jakarta e-mail: jslee@koica.go.kr e-mail: syhan@koica.go.kr 021-522-7771,
1-Apr	Wed	16:00	10	Mr. Dewo, Multilateral Foreign Financing, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 New Building, 6th Floor, Secretary: Rini, T: 021-316 0159
3-Apr	Fri	10:00	11	Mr. Chris Hoban Deputy for Country Director	World Bank Indonesia Stock Exchange Buidling, Tower 2, 12th Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta, e-mail: choban@worldbank.org Secretary: Ms. Memei, T: 021- 5299 3115
6-Apr	Mon	9:30	12	Mr. M. Riza Tadjoedin, Deputy Country Director Mr. Frank Jattke, Country Desk Officer Indonesia/ Timor Leste GTZ	GTZ Menara BCA, 46th Floor, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310 e-mail: frank.jattke@gtz.de e-mail: riza.tadjoedin@gtz.de Secretary: Ms. Irawati T: 021- 2358 7111
7-Apr	Tue	10:00	13	Mr. El-Mostafa Benlamlih, Resident Coordinator of the UN System	Menara Thamrin Building, 8-9th Floor, Kav. 3Jl. M.H. Thamrin e-mail: el-mostafa.benlamlih@undp.org Secretary: Ms. IvonT: 021- 3141 308
		14:00	14	Mr. Siduk Jun, Country Director, EDCF Resident Mission Indonesia	EDCF Menara Mulia Tower 20th Floor, Suite 2007 Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav. 9-11, Jakarta e-mail: junsd@koreaexim.go.kr Secretary: Ms. Ira T: 021- 525 7261
8-Apr	Wed	13:00	15	Mr. Dr. Taufik Hanafi, MURP Director of Religion and Education, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 TS 2A Building, 3rd Floor Secretary: Ms. Erna T: 021-319 36 207 ext. 376
14-Apr	Tue	10:00	16	Mr. Kennedy Simanjuntek Director of Bilateral Fund, BAPPENAS	BAPPENAS Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 TS 2A Building, 3rd Floor e-mail: kennedy@bappenas.go.id Secretary: Ms. Tuty T: 021-310 1927, Hp: 0812 9480 240
		15:00	17	Mrs. Sue Connel (Counsellor) Ms. Benita Sommerville Ms. Merry Ginting Governance and Policy Coordination AusAID	Australian Embassy Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. C15-16 Jakarta 12940, Indonesia e-mail: sue.connell@ausaid.gov.au benita.sommerville@ausaid.gov.au Secretary: Ms. Merry T: 021- 2550 5456

Date		Time	No.	Itinerary / Meeting With	Remarks
15-Apr	Wed	11:00	18	Mr. Frederik Frisell First Secretary, SIDA (Sweden)	Embassy of Sweden Menara Rajawali, 9th Floor Jl. Mega Kuningan lot # 5.1 Kawasan Mega Kuningan, PO BOX 2824, Jakarta 10001 e-mail: frederik.frisell@foreign.ministry.se Direct Number: 021- 2553 5915
		17.30	19	Mr. Patrick Abbes Deputy Country Director, AFD	AFD World Trade Center 12th Floor Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 31 Jakarta 12920, Indonesia e-mail: abbesp@afd.fr Secretary: Ms. Ary T: 021- 2550 2300, Hp: 0815 968 64 34
17-Apr	Fri	10:30	20	Mr. Razak Ratne National Economic & Finance Officer, IDB Malaysia Office	Gedung Juanda 2, 18th floor Jl. Dr. Wahidin, Jakarta Pusat e-mail: rratne@isdb.org Secretary: Ms. Nina Hp: 0813 166 82200
20-Apr	Mon	10:00	21	Mr. Zhang Botao Attaché (Economic and Commerce), Embassy of China	Embassy of China Jl. Mega Kuningan Barat 10 No. 2 Kawasan Mega Kuningan Jakarta 12950, Indonesia e-mail: zhangbotao@mofcom.gov.cn T: 021- 576 1048 Hp: 0813 1789 7592
21-Apr	Tue	15:00	22	Mr. Pierre Philippe First Counsellor, Head of Operation European Union Delegation of EC to Indonesia & Brunei Darussalam	European Commission Intiland Tower, 16th Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman 32, Jakarta 10220 e-mail: pierre.philippe@ec.europa.eu Secretary: Ms. Cecilia T: 021- 2554 6200 T: 021- 2554 6240 (Direct Line)
23-Apr	Thu	9:00	23	Mr. NAKAGAWA Kazuo Ms. SUZUKI Sachiko Ms. Ida Gosal JICA Makassar Field Office (MFO)	JICA MFO Hotel Sahid Jaya Makassar, 2nd Floor Jl. Dr. Sam Ratulangi, Makassar 90132 South Sulawesi T: 0441- 876 357, 876 358
		10:00	24	Mr. Robert Brink Ms. Mila Shwaiko Ms. Zuzana Gosal Ms. Sherly Humasse SofEI	SofEI / BaKTI Jl. DR. Soetomo No. 26 Makassar 90113 e-mail: rbrink@bakti.org / robert.brink@ausaid.gov.au mila@bakti.org, zgosal@bakti.org, sheumasse@bakti.org / sheumasse@worldbank.org Secretary: Ms. Hasnah T: 0411- 365 0320-22

Date		Time	No.	Itinerary / Meeting With	Remarks
23-Apr	Thu	12:00	25	Mr. MATSUI Kazuhisa JICA Expert Policy Advisor on Sulawesi Regional Development BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi	South Sulawesi Governor Office BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi Province Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269, Makassar 90231 e-mail: matsui01@gmail.com T: 0411- 44 99 86, Hp: 0811 410 6670
		13:00	26	Mr. Ir. H. Tan Malaka Guntur Head of BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi Province	South Sulawesi Governor Office BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi Province Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269 Makassar 90231 T: 0411- 450 009
		13:30	27	Mr. DR. Willy Kumurur, MPH Health & Nutrition Specialist United Nations Children's Fund Makassar Zone Office	South Sulawesi Governor Office BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi Province Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269 Makassar 90231 e-mail: wkumurur@unicef.org T: 0411- 451 378, 451 388
		14:30	28	Mr. SAKUMA Hiroyuki (Leader/ Regional Development Policy Advisor) Mr. NAKAJIMA Kosuke (Network Building/ Project Coordinator) JICA, Sulawesi Capacity Development Project (CD Project)	South Sulawesi Governor Office Koperasi Building, 1st Floor Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269 Makassar 90231 e-mail: h3sakuma@hotmail.com, kos1231@hotmail.com T: 0411- 44 36 18
28-Apr	Tue	14:00	29	Mr. Marco Domaschio, Counsellor Development CIDA	Canadian Embassy World Trade Center 6th Floor Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 29-31 Jakarta 12920, Indonesia e-mail: marcodomaschio@international.gc.ca Secretary: Ms. May Gamina T: 021- 2550 7800

PART-II: MALAYSIA

CHAPTER 1 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY IN MALAYSIA

1.1 BACKGROUND

Malaysia has been a recipient of ODA since 1950s. Based on the recent economic growth and achievement of social and economic development, the recipient amount of ODA, especially concessionary loans had reduced significantly over the years, with several bilateral donors ceased to provide ODA in the past five years. Malaysia, considered as a middle-income country, has committed itself to becoming a developed country by 2020.

Malaysia started the technical cooperation as early as 1980s, under the principle of “prosper-thy-neighbour policy.” and a strong advocator of the merit of South-South Cooperation. Malaysia has more than two decades’ experiences of the South- South Cooperation.

Due to the limited number of donors, especially around 2005 when major bilateral donors ceased to contribute for financing technical assistance and multilateral donors also scaled down considerably on development activities, the agenda of donor coordination and future assistance plan did not become major issues for Malaysia.

JICA has been undertaking various programmes to meet the development challenges through close coordination with the Government of Malaysia (GoM), and remains to be its major donor although their contribution has significantly decreased. The study will aim to provide opportunities not only to take stock of the achievements of the development partners and GoM, but also to identify issues that could be considered by the Japanese government in order to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance policies to Malaysia and technical cooperation programmes for the third parties in the future.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY IN MALAYSIA

- To confirm challenges that the GoM faces regarding ODA programme / projects and alternative approaches for cooperation by reviewing the past efforts of development partners.
- To confirm the achievement of the GoM for their past efforts of the South-South Cooperation.

1.3 THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The literature review included the past national plans, various documents prepared by the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Ministers’ Office, and reports of JICA and other donor agencies. Interviews were conducted with the GoM, as well as with bilateral donor and other multilateral donors.

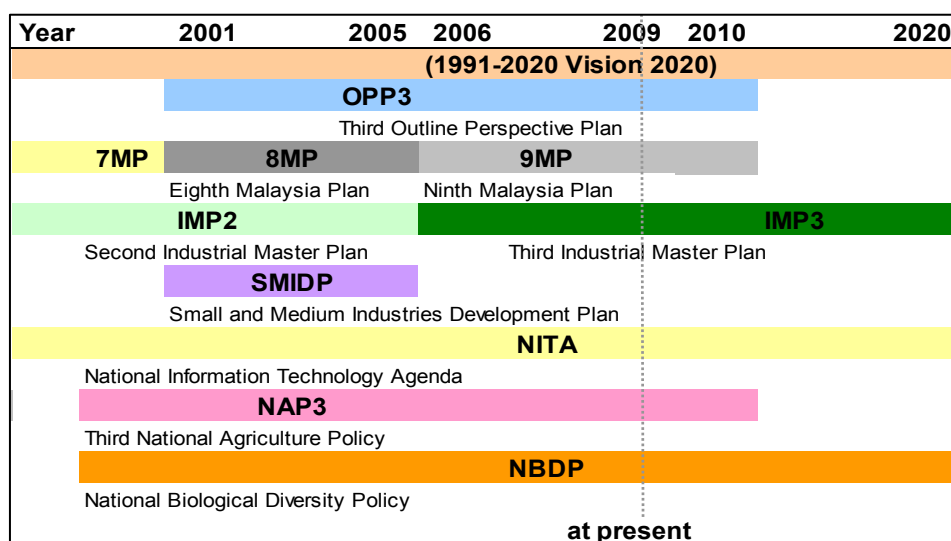
CHAPTER 2 OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PLANS

2.1 CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Malaysia has achieved in sustaining its economic growth, in poverty reduction and progress in human development. The Malaysian economy grew at an average of 5.3% during the year 2000-2006 and reached 6.3% growth in 2007. Its national poverty rate meanwhile has dropped from 16.5% in 1990 to 5.7% in 2004. Moreover, it has achieved all of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), except for HIV/Aids.

2.2 PAST AND CURRENT NINTH MALAYSIA PLAN (9MP)

Malaysia introduced development planning system in 1950. The development planning documents comprise ten-year outline perspective plans (OPP) and five-year development plans, or Malaysia Plan (MP). The theme of the First OPP (1970-1990) was growth with equity, the Second OPP (1991-2000) was balanced development and the Third OPP (2001-2010) is strengthening competitiveness and resilience. Other major plans / policies related to economic sectors and environment were the Industrial Master Plan, Small and Medium Industries Development Plan, National Information Technology Agenda, Third National Agriculture Policy, and National Biological Diversity Policy.



Source: PE Research Sdn Bhd 2002. Project Formulation Study for Strengthening JICA's Program Approach to Malaysia and updated information.

Figure 2.1 Recent Plans and Policies of Malaysia

The current 9MP sets the five thrusts for moving forward. It focuses the country's efforts on these thrusts of the National Mission, and ultimately pave the way for Malaysia's smooth progression to become a developed nation by 2020.

These thrusts are as follows:

- To move the economy up the value chain
- To raise the capacity for knowledge and innovation and to nurture a 'first class mentality'
- To address socio-economic inequalities constructively and productively
- To improve the standard and sustainability of quality of life
- To strengthen institutional and implementation capacity

In 2008, a mid-term review was tabulated in the parliament. The development expenditure ceiling was raised to RM230 billion from RM200 billion. The additional RM30 billion has been allocated to finance priority projects including the food security program, construction of rural roads and provision of low cost housing. It was also intended to meet the escalation in cost of building materials for approved infrastructure projects.

2.3 CHANGE OF TRADE PARTNERS

Trade and its related policies remain integral parts of Malaysia's broad economic development strategy, in which the key objective is to become an economic growth sufficient for the attainment of developed country status by 2020.

Malaysia has continued to liberalize its policies on international trade and foreign investment. Since domestic barriers are dismantled through bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and through WTO negotiations, import competition are intensified. Simultaneously, trade volume has grown continuously, as Malaysia's trade with ASEAN grew drastically due to further liberalization of intra-ASEAN trade. Recent trade pattern also reflects Malaysia's active foreign trade policies in expanding business markets to non-traditional countries, especially China, and Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries. Consequently, Malaysian import and export trades with Japan has decreased. Nonetheless, Japan maintains as a major partner in terms of the origin of import.

Table 2.1 Trends of Direct of Export

	1991				2001				2008*		
	Country	RM mil	Share (%)		Country	RM mil	Share (%)		Country	RM mil	Share (%)
	Total Exports	94,497			Total Exports	334,284			Total Exports	326,897	
1	Singapore	22,030	23.3%	1	Singapore	56,669	17.0%	1	Singapore	49,243	15.1%
	ASEAN²	27,659	29.3%		<i>Thailand</i>	12,768	3.8%		<i>Thailand</i>	16,706	5.1%
2	U.S	15,984	16.9%		ASEAN²	84,091	25.2%		ASEAN²	85,919	26.3%
3	Japan	14,840	15.7%	2	U.S	67,672	20.2%	2	U.S	42,403	13.0%
	<i>U.K</i>	4,139	4.4%		<i>U.K</i>	8,779	2.6%		<i>U.K</i>	5,059	1.5%
	<i>Germany, Netherland, France & Belgium</i>	5,701	6.0%		<i>Germany, Netherland, France & Belgium</i>	29,304	8.8%		<i>Germany</i>	7,345	2.2%
4	EU	13,980	14.8%	3	EU	45,462	13.6%		<i>Netherland</i>	10,966	3.4%
5	South Korea	4,168	4.4%	4	Japan	44,503	13.3%	3	EU	36,832	11.3%
6	Hong Kong	3,172	3.4%	5	Hong Kong	15,299	4.6%	4	Japan	32,522	9.9%
7	Taiwan	2,566	2.7%	6	China	14,520	4.3%	5	China	30,783	9.4%
8	China	1,761	1.9%	7	Taiwan	12,117	3.6%	6	Hong Kong	14,319	4.4%
9	West Asia¹	1,835	1.9%	8	South Korea	11,157	3.3%	7	South Korea	13,685	4.2%
10	Australia	1,614	1.7%	9	Australia	7,798	2.3%	8	Australia	12,212	3.7%
				10	West Asia¹	6,887	2.1%	9	West Asia¹	11,744	3.6%
								10	Taiwan	8,134	2.5%

Source: http://www2.treasury.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=73&Itemid=174&lang=en
Economic Report 1995/1996, 2002/2003, Ministry of Finance Malaysia, Statistical Table, 3.1 - Commodity Trade by SITC and Direction

a) Economic Report 2008/2009, Ministry of Finance Malaysia, Chapter 3 - Economic Performance and Prospect, Table

3.18 - Direction of External Trade, Malaysia (page 76)

b) Economic Report 2008/2009, Ministry of Finance Malaysia, Statistical Table, 3.2 - Commodity Trade by SITC and Direction

- 1 Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt & UAE (Members of OIC)
- 2 Brunei & Indonesia (Members of OIC) are included in ASEAN

Table 2.2 Trends of Origin of Import

Year	1991		Year	2001		Year	2008*	
Country	RM mil	Share (%)	Country	RM mil	Share (%)	Country	RM mil	Share (%)
Total Imports	100,831		Total Imports	280,229		Total Imports	259,311	
1 Japan	26,289	26.1%	Singapore	35,313	12.6%	Singapore	29,983	11.6%
Singapore	15,714	15.6%	Thailand	11,121	4.0%	Thailand	14,314	5.5%
2 ASEAN ²	20,054	19.9%	1 ASEAN ²	63,539	22.7%	1 ASEAN ²	67,581	26.1%
3 U.S	15,458	15.3%	2 Japan	54,002	19.3%	2 Japan	32,570	12.6%
U.K	4,669	4.6%	3 U.S	44,841	16.0%	U.K	3,814	1.5%
Germany & Netherland	5,306	5.3%	U.K	6,872	2.5%	Germany	10,769	4.2%
4 EU	13,786	13.7%	Germany, Netherland, France & Belgium	18,453	6.6%	Netherland	2,091	0.8%
5 Taiwan	5,506	5.5%	4 EU	36,075	12.9%	3 EU	29,832	11.5%
6 Australia	3,233	3.2%	5 Taiwan	15,932	5.7%	4 China	32,232	12.4%
7 South Korea	2,743	2.7%	6 China	14,457	5.2%	5 U.S	27,245	10.5%
8 China	2,213	2.2%	7 South Korea	11,240	4.0%	6 Taiwan	13,198	5.1%
9 Hong Kong	2,061	2.0%	8 Hong Kong	7,191	2.6%	7 South Korea	12,268	4.7%
10 West Asia ¹	873	0.9%	9 West Asia ¹	6,861	2.4%	8 West Asia ¹	11,909	4.6%
			10 Australia	5,944	2.1%	9 Hong Kong	7,127	2.7%
						10 Australia	5,075	2.0%

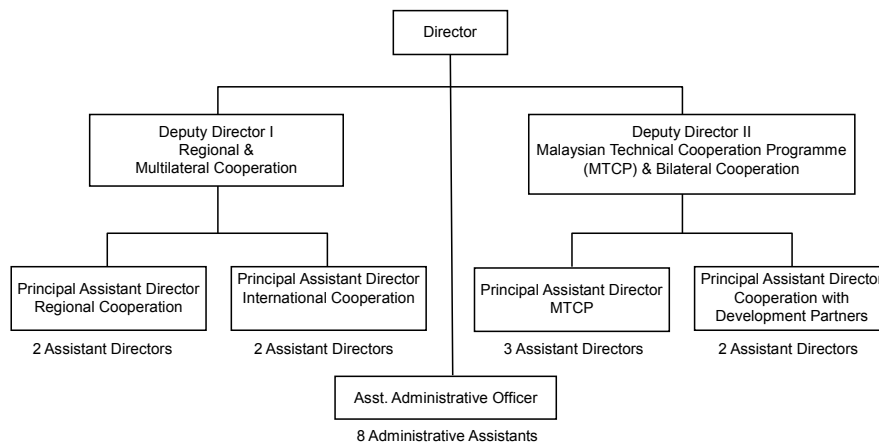
Source: Same as Table 2.1

CHAPTER 3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF MALAYSIA

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

(1) Economic Planning Unit (EPU)

International Cooperation Section of the EPU under the Prime Minister's office coordinates overall external assistance as well as technical cooperation program known as the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) discussed in section 3.6. International Cooperation Section is one of the 19 Sections of EPU. The organization structure is briefly described in the following figure:



Source: Prepared by information from website.<http://www.epu.gov.my/New%20Folder/cartarebranding/bantuanluar.pdf>

Figure 3.1 Organisation Structure of International Cooperation Section of Economic Planning Unit

The agenda of Malaysia for further collaboration with development partners include environment, social welfare with poverty/disparity eradication in the corridor projects (Eastern Corridor Economic Region – ECER, Northern Corridor Economic Region – NCER, Iskandar Development Region – IDR, Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy – SCORE, and Sabah Development Corridor – SDC), climate change, and national security. These issues are already under discussions with the development partners.

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

MOFA plays a significant role in terms of diplomatic decision on cooperation scheme, especially under the MTCP. The embassies of Malaysia also contribute to the publicity and logistic support of the MTCP. Their missions include; 1) disseminate information about the MTCP, 2) receive applications for technical assistance from various countries, 3) short-list potential participants, and 4) carry out follow-up activities, if necessary.

MITI played a significant role in the South-South business development since the trade mission to Latin America, followed by the establishment of the Malaysian South-South Corporation Berhad (MASSCORP) and Malaysia South-South Association (MASSA) in early 1990s. Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) under the MITI also

contributes in promoting business market to both developing countries and non-developing countries. This organization also offers short courses of MTCP entitled “Sharing of Malaysia’s experience in Trade Promotion for OIC Member Countries” in 2008, and “Interfacing with Chambers of Commerce on Global Challenges and Trade Opportunities” and “Malaysia-Endeavouring Global Trade Competitiveness for OIC Countries” in 2009.

3.2 PAST RECORDS OF ODA IN MALAYSIA

(1) Overview of the past ODA

Malaysia has been a recipient of ODA in the form of development projects, human resource development, studies, advisory services and volunteers from Japan and the United States. These were in the form of both capital and technical assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources. In the 1950s – 80s ODA was important as a means to fill up the resource gap in implementing Malaysia’s development programs. Malaysia’s strong economic growth had strengthened the position of its government’s finances based on high domestic savings, together with political stability, prudent macroeconomic and financial management. The contribution of ODA to the development allocation, consequently, decreased over the decades except during the 7MP when Malaysia suffered from the Asian financial crisis in 1997. The contribution of ODA during the 7MP doubled that of 6MP. During the 8MP, however, the total ODA to development allocation became less than 5 % compared to more than 15% during the 7MP. Considering the recent economic growth and stabilization, contribution of ODA to development allocation during the 9MP is anticipated to be much lesser than that of 8MP.

On the other hand, contribution of Malaysia to various international organizations has increased by 40% during the 8MP compared to that of the 7MP. This progress indicates that Malaysia is already in the stage of becoming a development partner for being a recipient of ODA.

Table 3.1 ODA received by Malaysia from 1MP - 8MP (RM million)

Malaysia Plan Year	Technical Assistance	Capital Assistance	Total ODA	Development allocation	Capital assistance / development allocation
1 MP 1966-70	NA	701.0	701.0	4,242.0	16.5%
2 MP 1971-75	329.9	2,311.8	2,641.7	11,457.0	20.2%
3 MP 1976-80	NA	3,907.0	3,907.0	37,651.0	10.4%
4 MP 1981-85	327.7	5,203.0	5,530.7	80,331.0	6.5%
5 MP 1986-90	531.0	8,067.0	8,598.0	64,590.0	12.5%
6 MP 1991-95	1,469.6	7,827.0	9,296.6	104,000.0	7.5%
7 MP 1996-2000	1,689.0	16,916.4	18,605.4	103,564.9	16.3%
8 MP 2001-2005	1,281.3	5,769.4	7,050.7	170,000.0	3.4%

Source: Weekly Progress Report on “An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and The Way Forward”, JICA 2009, and UNDP report MDG8, various Malaysia Development Plans

Table 3.2 Malaysia's contribution to Multilateral Organisations during the 7MP and 8MP (RM 1,000)

Organisations	7MP	8MP
Development Banks/Financial Institutions		
Asian Development Bank	29,575.9	9,139.3
Asian Development Fund	4,740.0	19,242.0
Islamic Development Bank	27,576.4	11,413.6
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	6,724.1	-
International Finance Corporation	6,708.6	-
International Development Association	543.2	-
ASEAN	10,312.2	14,588.0
Asia-Europe Foundation	1,000.0	-
Asian & Pacific Development Centre	4,119.5	-
Colombo Plan	1,532.0	-
Commonwealth	13,564.4	-
Food and Agriculture Organisation	8,721.4	11,775.1
International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia	1,988.3	-
International Civil Aviation Organisation		5,102.8
Organisation of Islamic Conference	7,730.9	9,637.5
International Labour Organisation	6,203.8	10,309.0
International Maritime Organisation	-	5,462.5
International Telecommunication Union	-	3,578.2
International Tropical Timber Organisation	-	5,213.1
Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	-	7,685.1
Regional Centre of Education in Science and Mathematics	16,500.0	18,500.0
South Coordination Commission	380.0	-
South East Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat	4,342.8	3,826.7
United Nations	28,872.4	68,635.5
United Nations Development Programme	10,259.7	12,946.5
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	10,109.0	11,753.5
United Nations Population Fund	-	2,565.0
United Nations Children's Fund	1,392.8	-
United Nations Peacekeeping	13,199.3	33,928.0
UN World Tourism Organisation	-	2,237.3
World Health Organisation	12,700.2	15,546.4
World Trade Organisation	-	27,386.3
Tropical Medicine & Public Health	1,607.2	-
Others (annual contributions less than RM200,000 each)	13,661.5	-
Others(annual contributions less than RM500,000)		30,785.8
Total	244,065.6	341,257.2

Source: 8th and 9th of Malaysia Plan, Economic Planning Unit

(2) Capital Assistance

Malaysia continues to seek further cooperation from traditional capital sources such as Japan and Islamic Development Bank in order to materialize its priority projects. The focus areas for capital assistances are not fixed openly as principal and the GoM welcomes support from donors that match with their specific development needs. Cooperation with multilateral development banks, such as World Bank and ADB remains mainly in terms of technical assistance.

The capital assistances from the 6MP to 8 MP are outlined in the following tables. Until the 7MP, the GoM continued to receive capital assistance from the World Bank and ADB. Both institutions supported the projects mainly on agriculture, rural development, infrastructure, etc. After the Asian financial crisis, ADB ceased the financial assistance except for previously committed ones, due to disagreement with the GoM concerning conditionality required by ADB. The Islamic Development Bank has been assisting mainly in the area of education and health

despite the fact that the volume of assistance has been smaller than that offered by the World Bank and ADB. In the last several decades, other than Japan, countries such as the UK, Sweden, France and Australia have considerably reduced in terms of capital assistance to Malaysia. This is due to the global criteria for ODA where Malaysia is now outside the category of large-scale ODA recipient countries.

Table 3.3 Capital assistance received by Malaysia in 1991-95 (6MP period)

Source	RM million	% of total	Purpose
Multilateral			
World Bank	456.5	15.2%	Agriculture, education, health: Third primary and secondary school project, Polytechnic development, Federal Land Consolidation & Rehabilitation Authority, FELCRA. By 1993, the World Bank phased out an active loan program in Malaysia due to Malaysia's budget surplus and that the loan program became almost dormant
ADB	373.6	12.4%	Under the 6MP, the ADB provided 43.2% of total loan from multilateral sources for 6 projects in various sectors. The loans provided were for coastal erosion, upgrading of water supply, technical and vocational education and flood mitigation. The projects included the Semerak Rural Development project, Northern Terengganu Rural Development project; National Coastal Erosion Control Sector project; Pahang Barat Integrated Agricultural Development project; Fisheries Infrastructure Improvement project; Klang River Basin Environmental Improvement and Flood mitigation project; Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Water Supply project; Technical and Vocational Education and the Technical Education project
IDB	35.0	1.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia was one of the founding members of the IDB, which was established in 1974. The amount of loans given by IDB to Malaysia was small compared to that provided by the World Bank and ADB • IDB provided only 4% of the total multilateral loans during the 6MP for the part financing of new campus for the International Islamic University and fisheries complexes for the Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority
Sub total	865.1	28.8%	
Bilateral			
Australia	16.9	0.6%	Education
France	20.9	0.7%	Malaysia-French institute
Japan	1634.9	54.5%	Energy, industry, infrastructure, social services Japan provided the largest amount of bilateral loans under the 6MP period (1991-95), amounting to 76.5% of loans from bilateral sources and 54.5% of the total loans Malaysia suspended the new yen loans after 1994 as the financing of development expenditure began relying less on foreign borrowing and more on the surplus from the current account and domestic borrowing. There was also an issue related to appreciation of the yen currency.
Sweden	15	0.5%	Tropical rain forest management
UK	448.7	14.9%	British Malaysia institute
Sub total	2136.4	71.2%	
Total	3001.5	100.0%	

Table 3.4 Capital assistance received by Malaysia in 1996-2000 (7MP period) following the Asian financial crisis

Source	RM million	% of total	Purpose
Multilateral			
World Bank	554.94	11.5%	<p>There was a revival in World Bank loan activities following the Asian financial crisis of 1997/1998. The loans provided were as follows:</p> <p>Economic Recovery and Social Sector Loan (US 300 million) This was a fast track loan to support the government's program of pre-emptive measures to minimize the downturn in economic activity; implement policy reforms to resume robust and sustainable growth; expand safety nets to protect the hard core and near poor from the adverse effects of the crisis; and protect investment in the human resource base</p> <p>Education Sector Support Loan (US 244 million) The project benefited over 40,000 children, largely from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, through the provision of school and hostel facilities. Improved quality in basic education resulted from the training and upgrading of about 5,210 teaching staff. These interventions helped the government maintain universal primary education, increase enrolment in secondary education, and improve educational outcomes. The project also created over 8,000 students places in polytechnics and provided over 1,000 teaching staff with improved skills and training</p> <p>Y2K loan (US 10 million) This project assisted the government to contain and minimize the disruption in the country's social and economic infrastructure that would be caused by the critical failure of processing dates after December 31, 1999; coordinate Y2K efforts in key sectors, monitor closely the overall national situation, and prepare measures to deal with possible disruptions.</p>
ADB (Continuation projects only)	66.3	1.4%	Flood mitigation, technical education (continuation projects) No new loan was given by ADB in response to the financial crisis of 1997/98. ADB Governing Board hesitated in providing loans to Malaysia over the issue of Malaysia's capital control. Therefore the ADB did not have any additional loan project under the 7th plan but continued with disbursement for loan projects approved previously under the 6th plan period
IDB	92.0	1.9%	<p>In 1998 following the Asian financial crisis, the Government requested for a USD200 million loan to finance projects in the social sector. Following this request, 4 loans were approved from 1998-2000. These projects included the procurement of medical equipment for 6 regional hospitals (US 25 million); fire fighting equipment (US 26 million); educational equipment for University Malaysia Sabah (US 20 million); educational equipment for University Technology Malaysia (US20 million); diagnostic and imaging equipment for several hospitals in Sabah (US 27.8 million); fire fighting equipment (US 32 million) and laboratory and computer equipment, University Technology Malaysia (US 36.9 million)</p> <p>IDB also provided lines of financing to the Development and Infrastructure Bank, the Industry Bank, and to private companies.</p>
Sub total	713.25	14.8%	
Bilateral			

Japan	4120	85.2%	Yen loans had ceased in 1994 but resumed following the East Asian financial crisis. These loans were under the New Miyazawa Initiative announced in 1998, which provided various initiatives to support Asian countries adversely affected by the crisis. Yen loans received by Malaysia in the 7MP period (1996-2000) increased by about three folds to US 4.12 billion, from US 1.63 billion under the previous plan period. The loans were provided in priority sectors such as energy, human resource development, infrastructure, industry and small and medium scale industries. This was mentioned in the 8MP document which was quoted stating "the timely support from Japan assisted Malaysia's quick recovery".
Sub total	4120	85.2%	
Total	4833.25	100.0%	

Table 3.5 Capital assistance received by Malaysia 2001-2005 (8MP period)

Source	RM million	% of total	Purpose
Multilateral			
World Bank	Nil		
ADB	Nil		
IDB	148.4	9.0%	Procurement of equipment (education sector)
Sub total	148.4	9.0%	
Bilateral			
Japan	1500	91.0%	Human resource development SMEs Infrastructure
Sub total	1500	91.0%	
Total	1648.4	100.0%	

Source of Table 3.3 to 3.5 is Weekly Progress Report on "An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and The Way Forward", JICA 2009.

Table 3.6 Technical Assistance Received by Malaysia from 1991 – 2005 (USD MILLION)

	1991-1995 6MP	% share	1996-2000 7 MP	% share	2001-2005 8 MP	% share
Bilateral	506.90	89.8%	437.40	90.6%	328.40	89.7%
Australia	12.16	2.2%	2.10	0.4%	5.70	1.6%
Canada	20.00	3.5%	20.20	4.2%	3.70	1.0%
Denmark	0.00	0.0%	51.10	10.6%	46.40	12.7%
Germany	49.87	8.8%	47.70	9.9%	12.50	3.4%
Japan	304.72	54.0%	291.10	60.3%	260.10	71.1%
UK	106.43	18.9%	20.50	4.2%	0.00	0.0%
others	13.72	2.4%	4.70	1.0%	0.00	0.0%
Multilateral	57.28	10.2%	45.19	9.4%	37.60	10.3%
UN agencies*	44.06	7.8%	40.06	8.3%	35.50	9.7%
Financial Institutions	13.22	2.3%	5.13	1.1%	2.10	0.6%
World Bank	0.12	0.0%	2.19	0.5%	1.40	0.4%
ADB	7.01	1.2%	2.74	0.6%	0.00	0.0%
IDB	6.09	1.1%	0.20	0.0%	0.70	0.2%
Grand total	564.18	100.0%	482.59	100.0%	366.00	100.0%

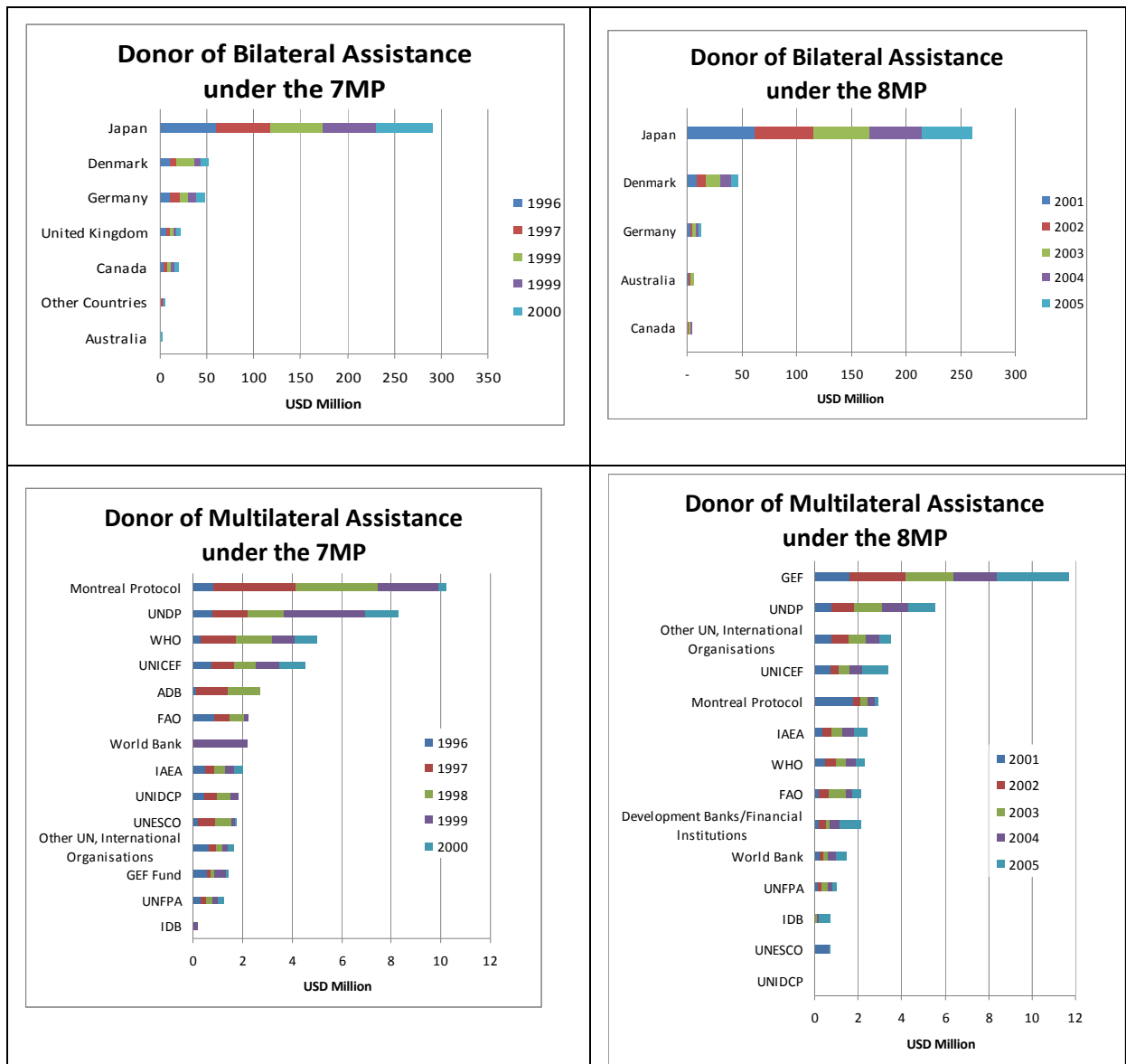
Source: 7th to 9th Malaysia Plans * UN agencies include FAO, GEF, IAEA, Montreal Protocol, UNIDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

(3) Technical Assistance

During the 8MP, Australia, Canada, UK and other donors ceased assistance (in 2005), followed by Germany in 2009. Denmark meanwhile plans to complete its overall program by 2010. Majority of technical assistance received by Malaysia was bilateral in nature due to significant

contribution of Japan, which covers more than 70% of the total technical assistance for Malaysia during the 8MP (Table 3.6). This is despite the fact that the total contribution of Japan during the 8MP was 15% less than that of 6MP.

Japan remains a major contributor, followed by Denmark, during the 8MP and 9MP. Meanwhile contribution of special funds such as Global Environment Facility (GEF), and United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) are the major sources of multilateral organisations. Generally these assistances have been directed to support Malaysia's needs where its government have no expertise, or areas where Malaysia can benefit from cross-country experiences of international experts.



Source: 8th Malaysia Plan, 9th Malaysia Plan

Figure 3.2 Technical Assistance Received by Bilateral and Multilateral Donors 1996-2000 (under the 7MP) and 2001-2005 (under the 8MP) - USD million

3.3 BILATERAL COOPERATION

Many bilateral donors ceased their assistance during the 8MP. This chapter, therefore, focuses the activities of Denmark and Australia which currently implement activities in Malaysia.

(1) Denmark

Background

Danish-Malaysian Environmental Cooperation Programme (ECP) started from 1994, following the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment Development. The current program is the third one which commenced from 2003 and was supposed to be completed in 2006. However, it was decided to extend it until 2010 due to the delay of related environment legislation which directly affects the project on capacity development of government officials, while some residual funds enabled to continue some activities. The decision to terminate the ODA program (including that for Thailand) was decided by the Danish government as early as 2003. Since then, no fresh contribution was disbursed for Malaysia. The current activities were funded under the residue of the third program budget. Denmark cooperation programme in Malaysia was initially administered by the Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development (DANCED) agency up to 2001 and was then transferred to the DANIDA.

Areas of support

The operation in Malaysia has been concentrated in the environmental areas based on mutual interest of both governments. High priority was given to those areas of environmental management combined with the implementation of global environmental conventions. The capacity building for fields which Malaysia did not have expertise or can benefit from cross-country experiences of international experts, was the main activity. The assistance is more of a process at national level, e.g. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) on landfill, assistance to establish the legal framework for Solid Waste Management for the government agencies concerned.

The projects funded under the Danish-Malaysian ECP were divided according to policy focuses. The Project Development Facility (PDF) focuses more on business development. The details of the funded projects under the Danish-Malaysian Environmental Cooperation Programme are presented in Attachment 2.

Table 3.7 Malaysia-Danish Programme: Issues, and Areas of Co-operation

Problems and Issues	Theme	Focus Areas of Co-operation
Environmental Management	Urban	Solid Waste Management
	Pollution	Hazardous Substances
	Energy	Energy Efficiency
Natural Resource Management	Forest	Biodiversity Conservation
	Coastal / Fresh water.	Water Resource Management
Integrated and Cross Sectoral Initiatives		Environmental Planning and Strategy

Source: Prepared by the information of Website of DANIDA <http://www.ambkualalumpur.um.dk/en/menu/Danida/>

Note: Other Modalities of support under the Programme is; Small Grant & NGO Projects, Direct Support of NGO

DANIDA materialized unique study trips for government staff such as the bio-diversity in Australia and the legal framework on environment in United Kingdom. DANIDA motivated government staff to learn specific fields in appropriate countries not necessarily in Denmark, in order to meet the needs of the government agencies concerned. Aside from supporting the government agencies, DANIDA assisted environment activities in civil societies through the small scale grant for few NGOs, academia and so on. Under the program entitled “A Strategy and Programme for DANIDA Support to Environmental NGOs in Malaysia – Phase three “, the capacity of Malaysian Civil Society Organisations was enhanced in influencing sustainable development policies and practices related to natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, including the recognition of the importance of indigenous people and gender equity. DANIDA also assisted in organizing the Malaysian Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (MENGO), which is a network of 20 organizations involved in sustainable development and environmental protection in year 2001, and has been supporting direct costs since then. Therefore, DANIDA is currently concerned on MENGO’s sustainability even after the completion of support, considering the importance of the development of NGOs.

Mechanism of Finance

The budget for the final phase determined in 2003 was approximately DKK 140 million (USD 25 million). Since this current programme, Danish government requested for cost-sharing from the GoM in kind basis. The six areas of assistance¹ are as follows:

- Solid Waste --- USD 5.3 million
- Hazardous Substances --- USD 2 million (completed as of 2009)
- Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy ---USD 9 million.
- Environmental Planning and Strategy --- USD 3 million (completed as of 2009)
- Biodiversity --- USD 5 million
- Assistance for environment NGO ---USD 0.37 million

In order to expand activities under the limited budget, DANIDA principally sets the rule to utilize the residue budget for the newly initiated activities, and not to approve type of requests such as extending similar activities in different regions. Therefore, a capital investment project such as small scale plant of solid waste has materialized through DANIDA’s supports for the Danish consultants and the GoM’s finance for equipment and construction, even though DANIDA’s fund aimed for capacity building and knowledge sharing rather than physical investment.

Exit Strategy

EPU and DANIDA discussed and prepared together their exit plan, which lead to cost sharing of some programs and to newly develop the assistance schemes for one of the training courses under the MTCP. Learning from JICA’s Third Country Training Programme (TCPC), DANIDA started to assist training programs for third world countries. The initial effort started in 2008 with the

¹ Based on the meeting with DANIDA (16 April 2009)

Department of Environment (DOE) related to environmental auditing. DANIDA Malaysia focused only on facilitating the trainers or training materials for DOE. Since there is no additional fund available from DANIDA Malaysia, collaboration with MTCP was financed by the DANIDA overseas offices which aimed to dispatch trainees, and fund necessary costs. DANIDA expects that the government officials trained under their support can share the experiences with the third world countries, under the MTCP.

Business Development

Additionally, activities to support CDM will be continued through the efforts of the Embassy of Denmark. The Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) was initiated in 1996 and provides an opportunity for the active participation of the private sector in environmental activities. Its aim is to reduce pollution and environmental pressure in Malaysia through the development of the commercial environmental sector, and offer opportunities for private sector companies to participate in the programs. The embassy assisted Danish companies in the generation of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) from energy efficiency and waste management projects, under the CDM. While PFP is independent from the DANIDA operation, the experiences gained through DANIDA's programs might indirectly benefit the business outreach. For example, Denmark has registered the 32 projects for CDM - one of the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Malaysia is one of Denmark's primary partners in combating climate changes, which consists nine out of 32 CDM projects located in Malaysia. In the area of assistance related to solid waste management, energy efficiency under the DANIDA program appear to have indirectly contributed to the business development. Danish companies which are initially funded by DANIDA program have continued business in Malaysia with some being able to win contracts directly from the government (e.g., the Energy Efficient Design Building project has expanded the business of Low Energy Office building for Danish companies). Denmark's status in Malaysia has changed from donor to commercial partners.

(2) Australia

Australia closed its AusAID office in 1996 due to the economic status of Malaysia. It did not operate aid programs in Malaysia except for limited grants for some scholarships, various capacity development schemes in areas of trade, journalism, law, etc. During the ministerial meetings between the two nations in 2008, the program to assist Afghanistan through "Master Teacher Teaching Programme" was agreed as the brainchild. Australia will provide the financial resources for pre-training in Afghanistan, travelling costs, and translators, while Malaysia will provide the expert knowledge on Islamic education and will sponsor the Afghan teachers for their local expenditures such as accommodation, venue, and trainers.

Education specialists from Australia and Malaysia with EPU and its Ministry of Education jointly developed a 14-week course module to commence in June 2009. The program focuses on generic skills for participants to train others which can be applied to primary and secondary education.

In order to overcome the main concerns on language barriers, experienced translators would play a significant role. There will be approximately 30 participants including four or five females, which is already a great challenge considering females travelling without any male family members is not a common culture for Afghans.

Since this program is unique in many aspects including language, cultural care for Afghan participants will not be carried out under the normal MTCP framework. After reviewing the first program, both countries will decide on future collaboration with MTCP on such programs.

(3) Other bilateral donors

Aside from DAC members, Malaysia also accepts training and study visits from China, India, and some Islamic countries.

3.4 MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

(1) UNDP and other UN agencies

Background

Malaysia has been receiving technical assistance from the United Nations since 1950s. The five UN agencies present in Malaysia are the UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Health Organisation (WHO). The UN country team works closely in preparing MDG reports for Malaysia and in areas affected with HIV/AIDS.

Since 1972, UNDP started a regular country program cycle in line with the five-year development plans of Malaysia, and cover various development issues. UNDP currently executes a five-year program cycle (2008 – 2012) consisting of three major areas, namely, 1) South-South Cooperation (SSC), 2) human development, 3) Environment. Issues under human development are gender, poverty, marginalization, knowledge economy, and healthcare. Meanwhile, issues under environment are renewable energy, biodiversity, and environmental management. Regarding the SSC, UNDP facilitates study visits to Malaysia approximately three missions per month. The study visits can be categorized into two major types: 1) General study visit - focusing on economy and planning, and 2) Specific study visits (e.g., East Timor's interests on energy, Sudan on juridical issues, etc.)

Five major issues that UNDP are interested in are as follows.

1. Economic development
 - Short term - analysis on global financial crisis (report and response)
 - Long term - national structure change on services liberalization
2. Energy and environment
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Renewal energy
 - Environment
 - Solid Waste Management
 - Marine park
 - Peat swamp
 - Bio-Diversity management

3. Gender
4. Poverty
5. SSC

(Source : Meeting with UNDP on 10 April 2009)

UNDP currently collaborates with 11 ministries. Each project has a national steering committee normally chaired by the Director General of relevant departments.

Cost sharing Mechanism

Despite the fact that UNDP's financial contribution has been decreasing, the GoM regards UNDP as neutral and exercises non-commercial features. Hence, it is an appropriate partner in accessing expertise to assist development challenges, especially in acquiring non-marketable expertise and in continuing the programs by increasing cost-sharing support.

Table 3.8 Outline of Results and resources framework for Malaysia (2008-2012)

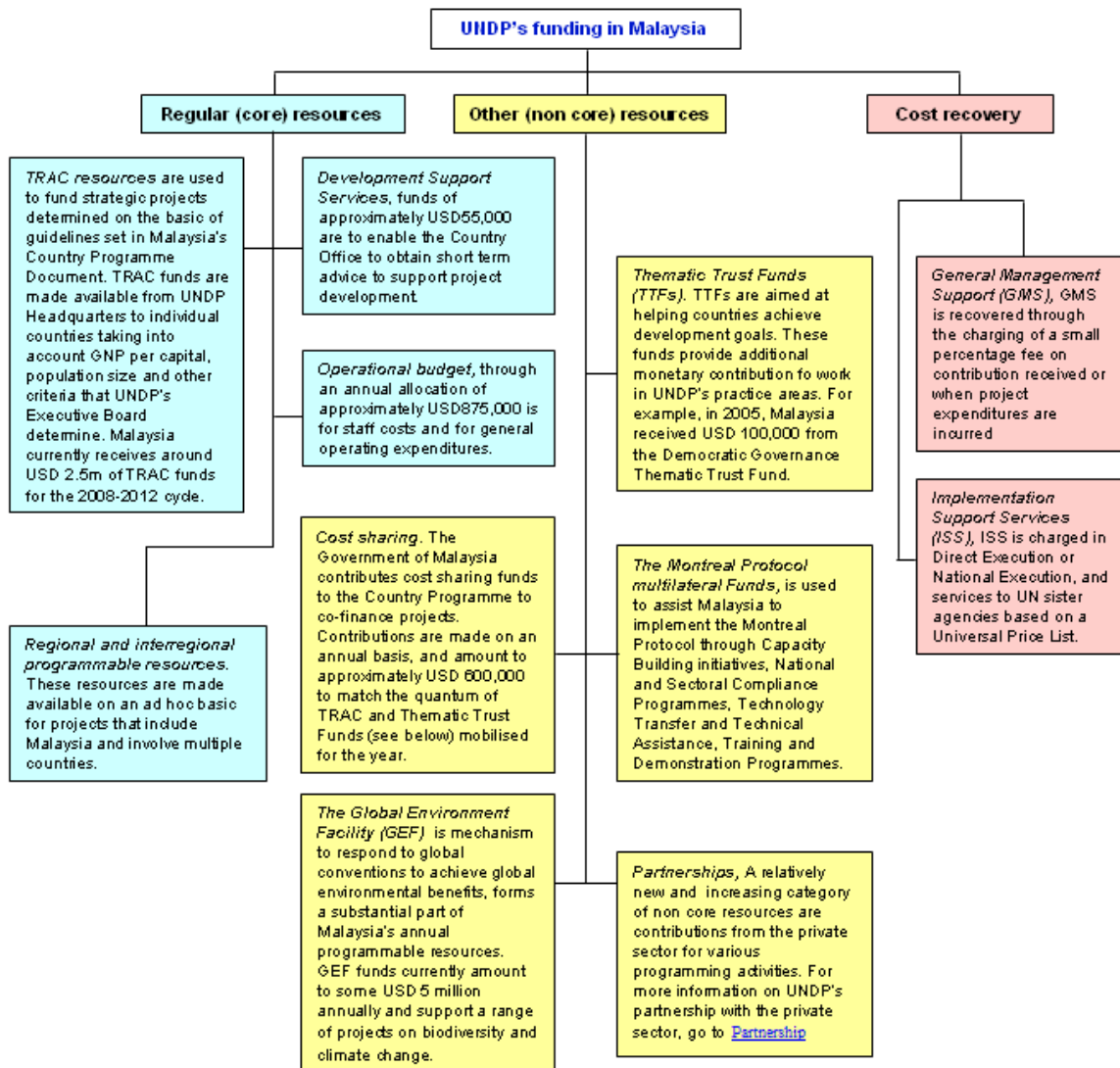
Programme component	Programme outcomes	Resources* by goal (USD '000)
Intended outcome 1: Malaysia to increase its engagement in the global partnership for development		
Contribution of Malaysia to the global partnership for development	Malaysia to have contributed to the capacity development of Southern and developing countries	Regular: 670 Other: 3,270 Total : 3,940
Intended outcome 2: Effective response to human development challenges and reduction of inequalities		
Fostering inclusive globalization and promoting inclusive growth	The priority human development challenges of Malaysia, including growing inequality, addressed	Regular: 1,000 Other: 4,000 Total: 5,000
Intended outcome 3: Improved environmental stewardship through sustainable energy development and environmental management		
Improved quality of life through sustainable environmental management	Enhancing environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources, including water resource management	Regular: 120 Other: 15,200 Sub-Total: 15,320
	Climate change mitigation and adaptive initiatives implemented	Regular: 120 Other: 10,610 Sub-Total: 10,730
	Incorporation of environmental considerations into planning and development of non-environmental agencies	Regular: 120 Other: 3,430 Sub-Total: 3,550
	Total	29, 600
Grand Total:		38,540

* Note: Cost sharing resources (other resources) in the country program 2008-2012 are earmarked based on an assumed 60:40 ratio for government cost sharing with regular resources of UNDP, pending final agreement from the government. This ratio will be for 2008 and thereafter a progressively greater share of government resources will be negotiated.

Source: Draft country programme document for Malaysia (2008-2012) UNDP (2007)

During the year 2006-2008, the disbursement of UNDP is about USD 2 million, indicating approximately USD 700,000 being funded by UNDP annually. Projects cost are on sharing basis (UNDP: 40%, while the GoM: 60%). The proportion of funding is 40:60, which used to be 50:50, for the entire 5 year country program cycle and not on a per project basis. Required resources based on the existing three program components from 2008-2012 and an overview chart of

funding modalities and amount is presented in Table 3.8 and Figure 3.3, respectively. The UNDP regular budget amounted to USD 2.03 million, equivalent to about 5 % of the total budget of USD 38.54 million for the three programs. The estimated government program cost sharing of USD 5.9 million and GEF resources of USD 25.18 million leave a resource gap of USD 5.43 million to be mobilized. Other resources include funds from government program cost sharing, GEF, Montreal Protocol, Thematic Trust Funds, and funds mobilized from the private sectors.



Source: UNDP Malaysia Website; <http://www.undp.org.my/about-us/how-we-are-funded?tmpl=component&print=1&page=>

Figure 3.3 UNDP's Funding in Malaysia

UNDP project can be funded by external donors, e.g. UNDP - Japan Peacekeeping Project which is funded by the Government of Japan (1 million USD for 2 years duration). The project, which is under the Ministry of Defence and with multidimensional capacity building feature, will provide training to other countries. Other projects such as private sector partnership and those with other UN agencies are more on an ad hoc basis.

Currently, two pilot studies are on going: 1.) Employment issue in Johor² ; and 2.) .Accessibility strategy plan in Penang³ They are led by the National Steering Committee and Technical Working Committee and implemented by the EPU. Since there are substantial needs from the GoM, the UNDP with its limited contribution, continues to collaborate by utilizing the cost-sharing policies with the GoM, other development partners, and multilateral agencies.

Regarding HIV/AIDs cases, which has not been resolved under the MDGs, the GoM with close collaboration with UN agencies (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP), formed a steering committee to tackle related issues. This kind of collaboration among various UN agencies are initiated in Malaysia and more so in other sectors. This mechanism allows Malaysia to tap the expertise of respective agencies even if the funding for agencies is limited.

In recent years, Malaysia's major sources for multilateral assistance are from GEF. These funds are used for various environmental issues. The past projects funded under the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) since 2000 were obtained from the website of GEF⁴. Since its inception in 1999, the GEF SGP in Malaysia has strived to achieve the global environmental benefits at the community level, through a three pronged approach, namely, conservation of the environment, natural resources and ecosystems; promotion of alternative income generation for sustainable livelihoods; and empowerment of local communities for self-reliance and self-determination.

The SSC has not been prominent before except for some initiatives such as the Asia-Africa Business Forum since 1999. However from the 2008 country programme cycle onwards, the south-south agenda has increasingly been emphasized in the country programme activities. There are no allocations based on thematic area in the country office for SSC. This will be determined purely on the merit of each project proposed and based on the need and agreement as indicated by EPU.

The cost sharing policy differs from UNDP and the other UN agencies considering the period of partnership. For example, UNFPA started the cost sharing arrangement with the GoM since 2004. The selected priority areas of focus are 1) HIV/AIDS, 2) population ageing, 3) gender based violence and 4) SSC. These have been developed with national counterparts, subject to approval of the EPU in Malaysia. The annual budget for UNFPA is USD 0.2 ~ 0.3 million in 2003-2005.

Malaysia has reached the **UNICEF** criteria for full graduation for UNICEF support (gross national income is USD 2,350 or higher per person, with below five years child mortality rate of less than 35/1000 live birth and below). However, with the objective of establishing strong and wide partnerships with Malaysia before full graduation in 2007, UNICEF has strengthened its country collaboration and country office capacity since 2004. The three main "programme

²<http://www.undp.org.my:80/15-05-08-undp-launches-project-in-johor-to-boost-employment-opportunities-for-the-disabled> (Project period : May 2008 to Nov 2009)

³<http://www.undp.org.my:80/11-12-2008-towards-accessible-public-transportation-in-penang> (Project period :Dec 2008 to Dec 2010)

⁴<http://www.sgpmalaysia.org/index.html>

pillars” which have been identified by the GoM and UNICEF are 1) fight against HIV/AIDS, 2) child protection, and 3) prevention of child injury and accident with a budget of USD 3 million in 2005-2007. Of this USD 3 million budget, UNICEF Malaysia has secured USD1.5 million from its regular resource budget.

WHO’s country programme budget for Malaysia was USD 850,000 in 2004-2005 and USD 949,000 in 2006-2007. An additional USD 107,000 has been allocated. The budget excludes country office operating budget.

UNHCR had a program of USD 760, 000 in 2005 for project activities to support cost of living expenses, medical services, education, etc. for refugees, mainly from its neighbouring states.

(2) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

IDB played a significant role in private financing in Malaysia as well as its partners in capacity building activities for OIC members. The financial assistance amounted to USD 276.5 million (as of April 2009) for mainly the installment of sale financing, similar to leasing, but which involved the immediate transfer of ownership of assets to the borrower.

The past assisted projects by IDB are as shown in the following table. With regards to public sector projects, only tertiary education and health sector are targeted excluding the project financing fire fighting equipments. While Malaysian government continues to seek financial sources of procurement of equipment in the social sectors, IDB seeks for ways to diversify the portfolio. Under the private financing framework, the urban expressway projects were financed

Table 3.9 List of IDB Public Sector Projects in Malaysia as at 7 April 2009

No.	Project Name	Financing Mode Sector	APV Date* AGR Date* EFF Date*	National Plan	USD Million
1	Islamic Teachers Training College	Loan Education	08/07/1984 20/04/1985 08/07/1985	4MP	8.32
2	Secondary Vocational Schools	Loan Education	26/05/1983 06/05/1984 25/11/1984	4MP	8.25
3	International Islamic University (IIU)	Loan Education	01/11/1993 07/07/1993 14/09/1993	6MP	8.09
4	Six Regional Government Hospitals ⁵	Instalment Sale Health	14/11/1999 03/08/1999 04/05/1999	7MP	25.00
5	Fire Fighting Equipment for Fire	Instalment Sale Multi sectors	16/08/2000 31/12/2001 01/08/2002	8MP	26.63

⁵ Based on the evaluation information, hospitals in Perlis, Sarawak, Penang, Pahang, Perak, and Sabah received state-of-the art computerized tomography CT-Scans and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) for the first time in these regions. The project jointly financed by the ADB and the GoM, contributed substantially to the institutional development of the health sector by facilitating the linkage of local health institutions with the central referral service thereby improving delivery of health service to the poorer population.

No.	Project Name	Financing Mode Sector	APV Date* AGR Date* EFF Date*	National Plan	USD Million
6	University Malaysia Sabah (UMS) Phase I	Instalment Sale Education	06/09/1999 31/10/1999 05/03/2000	7MP	20.160
7	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) Phase I	Instalment Sale Education	23/01/2000 18/07/2000 09/06/2000	7MP	20.216
8	Equipping of Ministry of Health (MOH) Hospitals	Instalment Sale Health	22/07/2002 25/03/2003 04/09/2003	8MP	27.880
9	UTM Phase II	Instalment Sale Education	03/02/2003 18/01/2004 14/02/2004	8MP	36.930
10	Expansion of IIUM Phase II	Instalment Sale Education	20/06/2005 30/05/2006 17/06/2006	9MP	28.471
11	Expansion of UMS Phase II	Instalment Sale Education	20/06/2005 30/05/2006 17/06/2006	9MP	23.069
12	The Upgrading of University Science Malaysia (USM)	Instalment Sale Education	04/11/2007	9MP	43.44
Total					276.456

Notes: The following abbreviations indicate the following:

APV Date – Approval date; **AGR Date** – Agreement Date; **EFF Date** – Effective Date

Projects up to No.8 were completed

Instalment Sale: A mode of financing whereby IDB purchases machinery and equipment, then sells them to the beneficiary at a higher price, repayment being in installments. The ownership of the asset is transferred to the purchaser on delivery.

Source: The information was received from the IDB, Kuala Lumpur Regional Office in April 2009.

Table 3.10 List of IDB Technical Assistance (TA) Provided to the GoM as of 7 April 2009

No.	Project Name	Sector	APV Date* AGR Date* EFF Date*	National Plan	USD Million
1	Palm Oil Research Institute (PORIM)	Education	26/11/1988 21/04/1989 21/04/1989	5 MP	0.065
2	Nutritional Research on Palm Oil	Agriculture and Livestock	09/10/1991 12/07/1992 12/07/1991	6 MP	0.1966
3	F.S. of Research & Development (R&D) Vaccine Facility	Health	21/06/2004 15/04/2005 15/04/2005	8 MP	0.418
4	International Meeting on Framework for Innovation & Patenting for OIC	Multi sectors	04/10/2004 04/10/2004 04/10/2004	8 MP	0.027
5	Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB)	Financing and Business Services	09/01/2004 09/01/2004 09/01/2004	8 MP	0.20
6	International Workshop on Post-Harvest Handling of Tropical Fruits	Multi sectors	17/02/2004 17/02/2004 08/12/2004	8 MP	0.045
7	The Islamic Financial Services Board (ISFB) TA Grant	Islamic Banking	24/08/2008 28/01/2009 28/01/2009	9 MP	0.425
Total		1.3766			

Except projects No.3 and No.7, all projects are under implementation.

Source: Same as Table 3.9

Table 3.11 List of IDB Private Sector Projects in Malaysia

No.	Project Name	Financing Mode Sector	APV Date* AGR Date* EFF Date*	National Plan	USD Million
1	South Klang Valley Expressway Project	Istisnaa* Land Transport: Roads, Highways, Railways	04/09/2007 15/08/2008 01/07/2009	9 MP	75.00
2	Kuala Lumpur to Selangor Toll Expressway (KLS)	Istisnaa Land Transport: Roads, Highways, Railways	13/07/2008 16/12/2008 24/01/2009	9 MP	92.00
Total					167.00

Note: Both projects are under implementation.

***Istisna'a** is a medium-term mode of financing. It is a contract for manufacturing (or construction) whereby the manufacturer (sellers) agrees to provide the buyer with goods identified by description after they have been manufactured/constructed in conformity with that description within a pre-determined timeframe and price.

Source: Same as Table 3.9.

Technical Cooperation Program with IDB

Concurrently, Malaysia participated in various capacity building programmes for IDB member countries. IDB pays the expenditures for travel and per-diems while the GoM provides technical assistance for study visits under MTCP training. This collaboration has continued for 10 to 15 years already, where Malaysia shares the cost substantially since 2005. IDB contributes USD 1.5 million per year for MTCP training for all 56 member countries while Malaysia's share is approximately USD 200,000 / year, to fund 10 to 20 programs. Beneficiaries of MTCP include Muslim communities from non-member countries such as Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand (a grand total of 10 -15 trainees / year). It also offers vocational training opportunities. IDB has Minutes of Understanding with Malaysia's Higher Education Department on scholarships where the GoM pays only for the tuition fees.

Under the Technical Cooperation Office (TCO) Programme, Malaysia has cooperated with the IDB on activities such as:

- i. Recruitment of Experts
- ii. On-the-Job Trainings
- iii. Organizing Workshop/Seminars
- iv. Study Visits

Under the study visit programme, Malaysia upon requests from TCO, would prepare the draft of visit programmes for the participants from the beneficiary countries. These study visits were in various fields of development in which Malaysia has attained some specialization, such as Islamic banking, public finance and ICT. Malaysia cooperated with IDB in co-sponsoring regional and international workshops and conferences as well as in conducting training courses for IDB member countries.

Capacity Building Projects for OIC countries

In addition, the GoM started the capacity building project for Bangladesh, Mauritania, and Sierra

Leon as described in Table 3.12. Approximately 10-15% of the total cost will be financed by Malaysia while the remaining is co-financed by IDB and the beneficiary countries.

These projects are pilot scales which Malaysia aims to seek for expanding their business opportunities in the future. Recipients of these capacity building projects for OIC countries are coordinated by the OIC Committee and normally depend on the (country) chairman's initiative. The three projects presented in Table 3.12 were initiated during the committee chairmanship of Malaysia (2003-2008).

Malaysia also contributes to the institutional development of a global Islamic finance system under the IDB research and training institutes. The Bank of Negara Malaysia (BNM) played a significant role in terms of deploying experts and sharing their experiences. IDB has been actively promoting Islamic finance and capacity with BNM, which had form partnership with IDB in three seminar courses. This attracted non-member countries including participants from HK, Italy, and Germany.

Table 3.12 Projects currently under implementation as Phase-I of the Capacity Building for OIC

Countries

Country	Project Type and short description	USD Million
Bangladesh	Capacity building for marine fisheries Department of Fisheries of Malaysia sent their technical expert to assist in a fishery project in Bangladesh while IDB provided the equipments such as vessels	9.570
Mauritania	Capacity building for poverty reduction through effective resource management Petronas (Malaysia's government company) assisted in building the capacity of the management in an oil company while EPU has sent experts	4.230
Sierra Leone	Capacity building for oil palm plantation Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) of Malaysia provides technical assistance.	1.505
Total		15.305*

*Total costs include contribution by both IDB and Malaysia.

Source: Same as Table 3.9

(3) World Bank

The technical assistances from the World Bank was given in the form of studies, expertise, survey and projects in the fields of investment climate, competitiveness and productivity issues; regulatory framework; skills, education, technology and innovation; and physical and financial infrastructure. These technical assistances were implemented by ministries/agencies such as the Department of Statistics and Malaysian Industry- Government Group for High Technology.

Specifically, there were two activities that took place in 2007-2008, namely, "Malaysia and the knowledge economy: building a world class higher education system" (March 2007), and solid waste management and carbon finance project entitled "Kota Kinabalu composting Project for a Carbon Fund for Europe Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement," prepared in 2008. The GoM prepared the partial funding for the study on the knowledge economy which was completed in 2007. The GoM sees the World Bank as one of the important sources of advisory services.

Malaysia received Trust Fund through ASEM⁶ Trust Fund I and Ozone Projects Trust Fund. Through ASEM Trust Fund I⁷, the GoM received grants for technical assistance activities for country projects in the areas of strengthening institutional capacity, competitiveness, guiding policy decisions and financial sector strengthening. Furthermore, there is also one regional project under the ASEM Trust Fund I which deals on corporate crisis recovery. The GoM did not participate in ASEM Trust Fund II.

On the other hand, through the Ozone Project Trust Fund, the GoM received assistance to gradually phase out the use of ozone depleting substance (ODS) through cost-effective investment by the private sector (ODS Phase out Project approved in 1995).

(4) ADB

Following the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s, Malaysia avoided borrowing from multilateral assistance sources. There is no active on-going project in the public sector from the ADB due to its disagreement with the GoM on conditionality after the Asian financial crisis. One non-sovereign loan from the ADB was approved in 2007. There are also several Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) programs under ADB which are still ongoing. Country partnership strategy between the GoM and the ADB has been formulated. Currently, Malaysia has a policy to receive loans and technical assistances from ADB principally for projects related to agriculture, finance, industry, social infrastructure (including education), transport and communication energy and environment.

(5) Colombo Plan, Commonwealth Secretariat, D-8 and OIC

Colombo Plan collaborates with universities in Malaysia by granting scholarships. This is co-funded by the MTCP and universities, and Colombo Plan.

Commonwealth Secretariat collaborates with Malaysia in the areas of public sector reform, governance, poverty eradication, private sector investment and diplomatic training. Cost sharing mechanism is mostly by Commonwealth Secretariat except for kind local costs contributed by Malaysia

D-8, also known as Developing-8, is an arrangement for development cooperation among the following countries: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey. The cooperation focuses on business development.

The summary of the collaboration with these organizations are as follows:

⁶ The Asia-Europe Meeting ASEM is an informal platform for dialogue and cooperation between the 15 European Union member states, the European Commission and 10 Asian countries. The ASEM Asian Financial Crisis Response Trust Fund was established in June 1998 to provide support to the Asian Financial crisis hit countries by the leaders of Asia Europe Meeting The first program was called ASEM TF1 (June 1998-December 2002) and the second phase is ASEM TF2.

⁷ The list of the grants received under ASEM Trust Fund I is obtained at the http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ASEM/ASEMTF1/20862869/ASEMTF1_ListofGrants.pdf (confirmed in April 2009)

Table 3.13 Summary of the collaboration with multilateral organisations

Organisation	Type of collaboration
Colombo Plan	Long-term Scholarship Programme (LTSP) (via university) Programme for Public Administration & Environment (via MTCP)
Commonwealth Secretariat	Technical assistance – development of human resources Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)
Group of Eight Islamic Developing Countries (D-8)	Technical assistance – conference and training program in customs procedures, conventional banking and capital market development; and establishment and management of tactful companies

Source: http://www.colombo-plan.org/cp/images/cp_pr/cp_pr_ap.asp?cm=23&cp_num=212
http://www.epu.gov.my/new%20folder/cmmnwealth_malaysia.html, <http://www.developing8.org/index.php>

Under the **OIC**, Malaysia cooperates with member countries by implementing business initiatives. These activities are coordinated closely with IDB. These initiatives are mainly lead by the MOFA and MITI of the GoM.

(6) Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippine East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) and other Regional Partnerships

In order to activate the specific regions, namely 1) Brunei Darussalam, 2) Indonesia: (Sulawesi (North, Central, Southeast, South and Gorontalo, Kalimantan (West, Central, South East), Maluku (North Maluku) and Irian Jaya, 3) Philippines: Mindanao / and Palawan, 4) Malaysia (Federal Territory of Labuan: Sabah / Sarawak) to implement the BIMP-EAGA initiative, a sub-regional institutional framework was established.

The principal mechanism for consultations between and among the participating countries is the Senior Officials and Ministers Meeting (SOMM). The SOMM provides the strategic directions and general policy guidelines in addition to drawing the attention of the central governments to the development requirements of the focal areas. Clusters of working groups that represent the priority sectors of cooperation were established to identify the opportunities and constraints for cooperation development, to formulate the action plans to accelerate growth in the sub-region, and to provide the strategic direction in the identified sectors of cooperation.

Recognizing the need for tighter coordination mechanisms, the four countries agreed to modify the decentralized structure and created the BIMP-EAGA Facilitation Center, in which an institutional framework was established to provide stronger support for private sector activities. BIMP-EAGA Facility Center commenced its operations on 19 August 2003 and has its headquarters at the Sabah Trade Centre in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. The GoM and the State Government of Sabah are jointly hosting the BIMP-EAGA Facility Center while the ADB provides technical assistance for its institutional and capacity building activities.

Table 3.14 Development Partners of BIMP-EAGA

Development Partners	Activities.
Northern Territory of Australia	First development partner with BIMP-EAGA with the first meeting held on 21 September 2005 in Brunei Darussalam. The dialogue reached an agreement to collaborate in matters related to trade, tourism, travel & transportation, education/human resources development as well as culture and sports.
People's Republic of China	The framework of cooperation (FOC) is being finalized. Areas of cooperation agreed upon are agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, natural resources exploration, development of alternative sources of fuel and finance.
ADB	ADB undertook an investigative study on the potential economic cooperation in the BIMP-EAGA, which provided BIMP-EAGA with initial direction to the scope of the development cooperation. Since then, the ADB has approved six technical assistance programs for specific study. Out of which, four have been completed while two are still on going, including the development of a database for BIMP-EAGA and strengthening SMEs regional networking.
ASEAN Secretariat	ASEAN Secretariat indicated their interest to work closely with BIMP-EAGA, particularly in activities pertaining to harmonizing rules and regulations as well as complementing efforts in regional development including organizing cooperation initiatives for BIMP-EAGA with ASEAN dialogue partners.
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Germany, through GTZ, provides technical assistance in institutional strengthening and capacity building of BIMP-EAGA institution, and in the implementation of cross-border pilot projects in trade, investment and tourism.

Source: EPU document received on 24 April 2009.

BIMP-EAGA has established collaboration and links with several development partners as described in Table 3.14. The BIMP-EAGA Facility Center is public sector-led and will complement the efforts of the BIMP-EAGA business council in coordinating trade and investment activities, facilitating the implementation and monitoring of priority projects. The facility center is the institutional framework established to provide stronger support for private sector activities.

Malaysia also participates in regional partnerships such as Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore Growth Triangle (IMS-GT) and The Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT). A number of projects including the participation of private sectors were implemented to expand economic opportunities in these regions.

3.5 SEVERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN THE AREA OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM)

(1) National Level

Reviewing one of the dominant areas of recent ODA projects which is SWM, this section identifies the lessons learned for plural projects / programmes from various development partners.

Technical assistance for environmental conservation and sustainable development has been dominant, especially from Japan, Denmark, and UN agencies for the last two decades. The various assistance from plural development partners have facilitated Malaysia to fulfil its

commitments under the various international protocols such as the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer as well as to build its institutional capacities in this sector. The assistance in the environment sector could be categorized as 1) Environment conservation in the natural environment, 2) Improvement of urban living environment. The SWM has been one of the key priority areas in the economic development and the areas which many development partners such as JICA, DANIDA, UNDP and the World Bank implemented through their projects in the last decade.

As a member and coordinator of UN agencies, UNDP played a significant role to support the GoM to access the fund of Montreal Protocol, GEF, etc. From the project preparation, the GoM gained substantial knowledge through jointly preparing project documents with international experts. UNDP also focused on the capacity building of local government, especially Penang, and continued technical support substantially.

Denmark focused more on capacity building of the central governments in terms of legal framework, i.e., law enforcement. Aside from government agencies, civil societies were supported by the small grant. It also provided direct support for NGO's association. Denmark also continues its support to develop environment business.

JICA concentrated on the technical aspects on landfill closure, waste minimization and other related fields. Practical lessons were obtained through the various pilot projects implemented during the studies. Since JICA studies contributed to the satisfactory capacity building in technical aspects, the GoM further sought technical advices at their own expense. JICA introduced the resources of Japan where the GoM could send their team for training, or invite experts from Japan at their own expense. Japanese government, through the Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry also continues its efforts on CDM. Contribution and achievement with respective donors are summarized as follows based on the information obtained through the websites of respective agencies.

<p>UNDP</p> <p>1) Public Private Partnership on Urban Environment in Penang (2002.1~2004.1) 2) SWM Project in Penang (2004.7~2006.7)</p> <p>Background: Objectives: Help the state implement a structure system of waste management that integrates sustainable and environmentally friendly methods Subsequent projects planned or under consideration based on the request from the GoM.</p>
<p>Denmark</p> <p>Kuching Sustainable Urban Development Project (SUDP) (1999~2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related activities in this project included a household composting pilot programme, a construction and demolition waste management system and a used tyre recycling scheme. A project on Urban Environmental Management System (UEMS) (2003-2006) was a follow-up on SUDP. It was used as a baseline for the creation of sustainable, clean and healthy cities in Sarawak. SWM was one of the two main areas of implementation. <p>Sustainable Urban Development Project (SUDP) Kota Kinabalu (June 1999-August 2002).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWM and cleanliness of Kota Kinabalu were the two major components. Most activities were technical, such as reviewing the city's waste collection contract and improved landfill management. Demonstration projects focused on setting up waste collection system for squatter settlements, awareness raising on littering and illegal dumping, waste recycling and composting. A solid waste management profile was also prepared. - Economic approaches for Sustainable Development Project (2001-2003) included a demonstration project on Tioman Island to examine the options for managing solid waste using economic instruments. As a step to enlist public participation, inhabitants and restaurants were encouraged to participate in a waste separation and composting program. <p>The DANCED Small Grant Programme to assist NGOs (1998 to 1999)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat Every Environment the Same (TrEES) Sdn Bhd to promote solid waste recycling at the community level in Klang Valley or Kuala Lumpur Metropolitan Area. The activities carried out in this program included the setting up of recycling centres, and promoting awareness through campaigns, workshops and other means. <p>SWM Program (2006~August 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development objective is the same as that of the National Strategic Plan for SWM which is "An efficient, cost effective and sustainable SWM system to safeguard public health and the environment and to enhance the quality of life in Malaysia by 2020." - The immediate objectives are: • to develop capacity at ten local authorities and at federal level, which contributes to implementation of the National Strategic Plan for SWM. - Public participation in SWM is institutionalized at 3-4 states and at federal level through the establishment of appropriate institutions, mechanisms, knowledge and attitudes. <p>Denmark also dispatched a Danish Consultant as a project coordinator in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Additionally, two national project coordinators in the embassy coordinated the overall environment cooperation programs. Through the support of the environment NGOs, Denmark also contributed to the capacity building of civil societies in terms of raising awareness on environment issues.</p>
<p>JICA</p> <p>The Solid Waste Recycling Study – 1995</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To conduct a study of four main groups involved in the recycling process, i.e. individual consumer, community experience, local governments and recycling industries. b. To focus on particular communities or localities such that the results of the study could be directly used in the implementation of recycling programmes. <p>Methodology used for community study was subjected to focus group discussions. Focus group surveys proved to be more difficult to handle but the usual stratifying criteria of income, ethnicity, and type of residency had to be consented by Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL). Eventually, it was agreed that Bangsar was to be the place where most of the focus group discussions will be held, since then they may have better information in designing a recycling program for a particular area. Materials for focus group surveys were developed and conducted for four focus group sessions, distributed such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income housing area - High rise high density flats - Middle income housing types, condominiums - Upper income residential types <p>The study on the safe closure and rehabilitation of landfill sites (2003-2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries of pilot projects

1. Ampang Jajar landfill site (Pulau Pinang)
2. Pekan Nenas landfill site (Pulau Pinang)
3. Ampang Jaya closed landfill site (Selangor)

The study National Waste Minimization (2004-2006)

- To formulate the Master Plan, Action Plans and Guidelines necessary to promote Waste Minimization (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in line with the National Strategic Plan for SWM in Malaysia. Components of the study include:

i) Solid Waste Minimization Master Plan

ii) Solid Waste Minimization Action Plans

a. For Federal Government

b. For Local Authorities

iii) Solid Waste Minimization Guidelines for use by implementing agencies such as local authorities, private sector entities, schools, NGOs, community-based organizations and the general public

- To strengthen the institutional capacity of the public sector on management of waste minimization.

- i) Federal Government: raising planning capability

- ii) Local Authorities: raising capability to manage/monitor waste management service

(2) Achievement of Penang ~ Past activities collaborated with the donors

The state of Penang is considered one of the most developed states in Malaysia. It has an area of 1,031 square kilometres. Its total population of 1.31 million was projected to rise to 1.45 million by 2005. Unemployment is only 1.3%, (2.4% in 2002) and severe labor shortage in lower-level occupations was reported. Penang is governed by two local authorities, namely the Municipal Council of Penang (MPPP) for the island and Municipal Council of Seberang Perai (MPSP) for the mainland. According to the Second Penang Strategic Development Plan (2001 – 2010), the per capita waste generation is approaching that of developed nations, aggravating Malaysian's problem on shortage of landfill sites and creating an atmosphere of crisis in relation to waste management.

Under the same strategic development plan, issues of SWM were emphasized. The strategies, action, agencies concerned are described below.

Table 3.15 The Framework on Solid Waste Management in Penang State

Strategies	Description	Agencies
- Reducing solid waste generation and promoting reuse and recycling	- Conduct public campaigns to promote reduced consumption	- State and local governments, DOE, NGOs
- Seeking long-term alternatives to landfill disposal	- Undertake studies to ascertain the most appropriate long-term mode of solid waste disposal for Penang, using the latest technology, with emphasis on environment-friendly measures	- State and local governments
- Selecting sea route with the least environmental impacts for transportation of solid waste to Pulau Burung	- Undertake studies to ascertain the best sea transportation route and develop a contingency plan in the event of spillage	- State and local governments

Source: the Second Penang Strategic Development Plan 2001–2010

Based on the framework, the Penang state government conducted the following activities in chronological order (Table 3.16). These show how Penang has been successful in terms of attracting various technical assistances from development partners. This could attribute to the

capacity of Penang state government, the existing think tank SERI (Socio-Economic Research Institute) partially funded by the state government, which already had experiences on research and capacity in preparing proposals for various donors in the past, and active civil societies which could play a vital role in public awareness campaigns.

Table 3.16 Past Efforts on SWM in Penang State

Year	Regional context, Policy, Law, and Project funded by development partners.
2002	<p>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN COMMUNITY WASTE RECYCLING This project is aimed at consolidating collaboration between the Municipal Council of Penang Island, the private sector and various communities in the state to undertake waste recycling at the local community level.</p> <p>UNDP: Public Private Partnership on Urban Environment in Penang (2002.1~2004.1)</p>
2003	<p>SEMINAR ON SWM IN PENANG This seminar was held to explore the solid waste management options for Penang and to seek stakeholder feedback on them.</p> <p>JICA study on the safe closure and rehabilitation of landfill sites: 3 pilot projects was implemented, including Ampang Jajar landfill site (Pulau Pinang), and Pekan Nenasi landfill site (Pulau Pinang) were targeted. The rest was Ampang Jaya closed landfill site (Selangor)</p>
2004	<p>E-WASTE STUDY This is a study commissioned by the Municipal Council of Penang Island to determine the flow of e-waste from the commercial, industrial and community sectors; to conduct a census of the vendors and recycling agents for e-waste; identify problems associated with disposal of the e-waste and propose guidelines for the safe management of e-waste.</p> <p>FORMULATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TIMOR LESTE The local think tank supported by Penang government was commissioned by UNDP Timor Leste to formulate a project proposal for the improvement and integration of solid waste management in the capital of Timor Leste, Dili.</p>
2004	<p>UNDP Solid Waste Management Project in Penang (2004.7~2006.7) Objectives: Help the state implement a structure system of waste management that integrates sustainable and environmentally friendly methods Pilot Project on Household Waste Separation in Hillside, Tanjung Bungah, and Penang was conducted.</p>
2005	<p>CONSUMER SENSITIZATION AND SURVEY ON SOURCE SEPARATION OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE This "Joint Action Research" was conducted under the auspices of the Southeast Asian Urban Environmental Management (SEA-UEM) programme administered by the Asian Institute of Technology and funded by CIDA. The project involved a survey to gather public feedback on household waste disposal practices and the readiness of Penang society to undertake household source separation of waste. It also included focus group discussions with hotel operators and hawkers on how they can contribute to waste diversion by practising source separation.</p> <p>COMMUNITY COMPOSTING IN TAMAN DUKU, SEBERANG PERAI This project, involving a housing estate of about 300 households, is aimed at demonstrating the feasibility of community composting as a means of reducing the disposal of organic waste at the landfills, with the community obtaining soil conditions in return. Collaboration with researchers working on vermicomposting can help improve the quality of the compost. This project is also conducted under the auspices of the SEA-UEM programme.</p> <p>LOCAL RECYCLING NETWORKS AND SOURCE SEPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SWM IN PENANG ISLAND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (MPPP) This is part of the Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia, undertaken by JICA in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The project includes the establishment of local recycling networks and the implementation of source separation of municipal solid waste in Penang Island Municipality Council. The scope of work also encompasses the conducting of a waste flow survey; establishment of a data collection, management and reporting system; conducting stakeholders workshops and 3R activities; upgrading the capacity of Local Authority officials to manage/monitor recycling activities; and to increasing the collection amount of recyclable materials at source. Continued to 2006.</p>
2007	<p>(08-02-2007) UNDP, Penang State UPEN and MPSP held seminar to boost understanding of an integrated SWM System</p>

Source: Website of SERI (Socio-Economic Research Institute) <http://www.seri.com.my/>

From the project document of the UNDP Study “Structuring and Institutionalising Solid Waste Management in Penang (2005),⁸” it was noted that another project was due to be launched by JICA in collaboration with MPPP, aiming to conduct a similar exercise for the island. Therefore, to reduce overlapping of activities between the UNDP and the JICA projects, the review and mapping activity will be confined to the MPSP authorities. It is proposed that a formal notification be sent to JICA to seek consultative collaboration with the UNDP project. Hence, the coordination between the JICA and UNDP did exist for such case. Despite the fact that Penang is one of the most developed states in Malaysia, it still seeks for further assistance from the UNDP⁹. Its objectives are to:

- Study the potential for implementing mandatory waste separation in selected residential and commercial areas in Penang;
- Undertake at a pilot level the composting of the organic solid waste fraction so as to reduce the solid waste flow to the landfill;
- Use various methods for segregating, transporting and managing household hazardous substances beyond the household level.

The policy and action plans developed for Penang was aimed to be replicated in other Malaysian states. However, these mechanisms seem not well established partly due to weak coordination among stakeholders. Challenges remain on how to establish the replication mechanisms in Malaysia rather than focusing the limited resources in a relatively advanced region.

3.6 TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ~ SSC

(1) Overview of MTCP

Malaysia further widened the scope of SSC by collaborating not only with the recipient countries, but also donor agencies such as JICA, UNDP, IDB and various multilateral agencies. Denmark also joined the collaboration with MTCP. Many donors acknowledged the achievement of MTCP and collaborated in various type of cooperation.

The type of cooperation under the MTCP is as follows.

- Provision of long term fellowship and scholarship
- Provision of short-term specialised training
- Study visits and practical attachment
- Advisory services
- Experts dispatch to developing countries
- Socio-economic projects and provision of suppliers and equipment

The GoM implements MTCP in demand driven principle and intends to retain such policy. The

⁸ http://www.undp.org.my/uploads/SolidWasteManagementPenang_00043722_prodoc.pdf

⁹ http://www.undp.org.my/uploads/SWM-2008_final.pdf (p.41 describes the pilot studies for further action)

experiences of the MTCP are shown in detail in the JICA's "Effective Technical Cooperation for Capacity Development, Malaysia Country Case Study (2008)". Although the allocation of MTCP has increased nearly five times from 5MP to the current 9MP, the scale of the budget remains smaller than the technical assistance received from development partners. It must be noted, however, that since MTCP expands the collaboration with donors, the scale of programs become much larger than nominal budget.

Table 3.17 Allocation of MTCP programmes and Technical Assistance Received (RM million)

Malaysia Plan	MTCP	Technical Assistance Received
5th Malaysia Plan 1986 - 1990	45.0	531.0
6th Malaysia Plan 1991 - 1995	64.1	1,469.6
7th Malaysia Plan 1996 - 2000	94.3	1,689.0
8th Malaysia Plan 2001 - 2005	164.3	1,281.3
9th Malaysia Plan 2006 - 2010	200.0	N.A.

Source: Weekly Progress Report on "An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and The Way Forward", JICA 2009.

Despite its limited allocation, MTCP has been given international recognition. As an example Malaysia was selected as one of the recipients of the UN South-South Innovation Award for the implementation of the "Smart School Project"¹⁰ in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) in 2008.

(2) Past achievement of MTCP

There were 138 participating countries of the MTCP courses in the past according to the EPU as of 2009. Major participants were from neighbouring ASEAN regions, while those from Africa were the second largest group according to the past EPU record.

Table 3.18 Participants of short and long term MTCP courses according to Regions 1981-2000

Region	No. of countries	No. of participants	% of total
ASEAN	9	1741	28.3%
Other SE Asia / Asia	3	33	0.5%
SAARC	7	1044	17.0%
North Africa & West Asia	14	717	11.6%
Pacific Islands	11	657	10.7%
Ease & Central Europe	4	179	2.9%
Central Asia	5	191	3.1%
Africa	38	1478	24.0%
South America	13	55	0.9%
The Caribbean	17	60	1.0%
Total	121	6155	100.0%

Source: Weekly Progress Report on "An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and The Way Forward", JICA 2009.

¹⁰ The project, modelled after the Malaysian Smart School Project, was implemented to promote the growth and development of ICT in the CLMV countries, especially in rural communities. The project was wholly funded by the MTCP. The project is Malaysia's contribution under the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) to bring the CLMV into mainstream development of the ASEAN region. Malaysia undertook the initiative to share its technical "know-how" of ICT usage into the education curriculum of the schools in the CLMV, and to assist in digital literacy in the four countries.

The number of participants from developing countries as well as the number of institutes in Malaysia which participated into the MTCP increased substantially. In 2008, MTCP provided 130 courses attended by about 2,300 participants from various countries while 43 institutions in Malaysia collaborated. In early 2000, there were 500 participants and 17 institutes that collaborated. For the year 2009, the number of courses will be reduced to 100 from 130 due to slight decrease of MTCP budget.

Table 3.19 Major Study Visits conducted under MTCP

Country / Agency	Field study visit / attachment
Namibian Planning Agency	Vision2020 and Industrial Development
Republic of Lesotho	Long Term Perspective Planning and Macroeconomic Analysis
Kazakhstan	Long Term Perspective Planning
Ghanaian planners	Economic Development and Privatisation
Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Ugandan and China	East Asian Financial Crisis
Vietnam	Planning for Human Resource Development
Guyana	Establishment of Diplomatic Training Centre
Iran	Anti-Corruption
Mongolia	Public Service Management
Ghana	Customs, Excise and Immigration Services
Laos	Public Administration and Quality of Service Delivery
Public Administration Reform Commission of Pakistan	Administrative Reform
Guinea	Paddy Cultivation
Gambia	Managing Agriculture Systems and Double Cropping Technology of Rice Cultivation
Several countries	Attachment in the Central Bank and Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia
Mindanao, Philippines	Various agencies on Economic Management
Ghana	Handicraft Industry
Namibia	Vision 2020 and Industrial Development
Bhutan	Foreign Investment
Kyrgyz Republic	International Trade
Guinea	Economic Planning and Modelling
Bangladesh	Economic Planning and Development
Kyrgyz Republic	Joint Economic Study of Kyrgyzstan
Vietnam	Trade and Economic Development
Vietnam	Macro Frame
Ghana	Economic Development and Privatisation
Nepal	Privatisation Policy
Botswana	Macroeconomics
Iran	Poverty Alleviation
Kazakhstan	Long Term Strategic Planning
Syria	Planning
Turkmenistan	Industrialisation Policy and Financial Crisis
Nigeria	ODA Management
Kyrgyz Republic	Broadcasting
Malawi and Guinea	Police training
Ghana	Security and VIP protection
Syria	Agricultural Policy Formulation, Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Source: Weekly Progress Report on “An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and The Way Forward”, JICA 2009.

Dispatching of experts is another important modality of MTCP. The past records indicated that experts in the fields of economic and agriculture management are in demand, followed by those in the field of industry, infrastructure, manpower planning, law, specific industry (such as palm oil, rubber, energy, timber etc.). Government officials are normally dispatched for a duration of two weeks to longer months depending on the needs.

The project type cooperation was implemented on a very selective basis due to the fact that it requires larger resources for equipment supply and technical experts. The major beneficiaries are the neighbouring countries such as Vietnam and Cambodia. It also extended assistance to Africa, Central Asia, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the past. The sustainability of these projects are always the issues similar to many other development agencies. The GoM, therefore, does not intend to expand this type of cooperation. However, the GoM is willing to implement the projects relatively in a larger scale by utilizing other development partner- resources (as discussed in the section related to IDB).

(3) Lessons learned from the evaluation

Past MTCP programs were not systematically reviewed under Malaysia's policy, yet donors such as JICA and UNDP assisted the programs in region-wise. The summary of the findings are presented in Attachment 3. There are many favourable comments from participants who participated in two-week-short courses. Current challenges of MTCP are the increased demands from participating countries. Some serious issues such as language barriers were raised as there is lack of language experts under the MTCP. Many non-English speaking countries, therefore, suffered from limited understanding. In order to improve the administrative procedures as well as contents, the increase of cost-share programs with development partners becomes a more important option for the MTCP.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS

Development partners for ODA remain to be Japan and multilateral organisation only, yet the GoM welcomes any offers which match the development needs even with cost-sharing case by case.

Malaysia acknowledges very well the fact that they are no longer recipient of the traditional type of ODA projects which grants equipment and trainings. Current major contributors of technical assistance other than Japan are Denmark, UN agencies and IDB. Capital Assistance is not active, while IDB and Japan have on-going projects including pipeline projects. The GoM continues to seek the opportunities to utilize ODA schemes strategically in order to strengthen specific development challenges that Malaysia faces.

Newly developed neighbouring countries such as China, India, and Arab countries also offer assistance mainly by providing trainings. Given the fact that there are limited training opportunities offered by traditional development partners, these training offers are very much appreciated by the GoM. The GoM principally welcome development partners' offer as long as it meets the specific development needs and if the offer is attractive enough, the GoM would strategically makes arrangement of cost-sharing or even finance the programme at their own expense. On the contrary, the GoM refuses assistance as in the case of ADB's assistance that contain conditionalities which the GoM disagreed. The GoM, therefore, has strong ownership against the contents of ODA.

Malaysia's ownership to facilitate development partners' strategies and modalities needs to be replicated in other countries.

Development partners in Malaysia are not in the position to collaborate the activities given that the ODA activities are quite limited. The GoM or even the state government such as Penang has more or less ownership to coordinate donors' activities based on the development needs as described in the donors' activities in environment, under section 3.5. These experiences can be widely shared with other states in Malaysia and countries which also need technical expertise from overseas, but are not fully aware of how to utilize various external resources available for a specific agenda. Under the MTCP, neighbouring countries such as Cambodia already benefited from learning the aid strategies of Malaysia.

Flexible modalities and concentration in specific area establishes position of development partners

There are cases where other development partners gained high appreciation even if small amount of contribution was provided. This was through focusing on specific area while maximizing the technical strength and flexible funding mechanism. Denmark, for example, provided assistance for both government agencies and civil societies in environment fields based on specific needs.

Even for a limited fund, by way of reviewing the fund residues every year, they could succeed in diversifying the assisted areas as well. The outreach for civil societies and government organizations in focus areas brought established position in the fields of environment.

Malaysia sustains the principle of SSC by strengthening the partnership with the third world countries, sharing the experiences of development and not aiming to be one of the donors under the principle of “prosper-thy-neighbour policy”.

The number of participants from the third world countries to MTCP, which has more than two decades of history, increased drastically in the recent years. However, the GoM's principle for technical cooperation has been the same as the SSC which strengthening partnership and collective self-reliance among developing countries, not aiming to be a donor, and not categorizing their technical cooperation as ODA. In this respect, the GoM is not same as Thailand which aims to conduct the assistance programs categorized as ODA under the DAC standards. The focus of technical cooperation is human resource development since Malaysia firmly believes that it is a vital catalyst for development. At the same time, the unique development policy based on the Islamic principle gained the appreciation from other Islamic countries.

Highly appreciated by the participating countries of the MTCP, the number of requests has been increased so much that the GoM can hardly respond to all the requests. The collaboration with development partners such as Japan, UNDP, bilateral and multilateral donors regarding MTCP, has become increasingly important.

The MTCP evaluation reports reveal the high relevance of Malaysia's experiences to the recipient countries. Collaboration with development partners such as JICA and multilateral organizations also have strengthened the MTCP programs in various ways. Findings of evaluation could be utilized not only for future planning of the MTCP, but also for JICA projects executed in other countries. Some specific condition such as Afghanistan, where dispatching experts is difficult and culture difference is a significant issue, Islamic country like Malaysia could be an appropriate host in conducting training, which Australia intends to collaborate. It would be useful to review the collaboration for future reference.

ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1: Projects supported under the Malaysian-Danish Environmental Cooperation Programme 1994-2009

(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

POLICY FOCUS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Ecosystem Cluster: Urban Ecosystem

Programme Theme: Urban Environment

1. Solid Waste Management (SWM) Component, Malaysian-Danish Environmental Cooperation Programme (ECP), 2003 – 2006
2. Implementation of Urban Environmental Management System (UEMS) in Kuching, Sarawak (UEMS Sarawak)
3. Capacity Building in Education, Training and Research in Industry and Urban Areas, Malaysia (Malaysian University Consortium for Environmental and Development -Industry and Urban Areas)
4. Economic Approaches to Sustainable Development (EAs to SD)
5. A Study to Determine the Origins, Formation and Composition of Aerosol Haze in Malaysia (Haze Study)
6. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building in the Economic Planning Unit (Capacity Building of EPU)
7. Capacity Building and Human Resource Development for the Department of Environment (DOE) (Capacity Building of DOE)
8. Sustainable Urban Development, Sabah (SUD Sabah)
9. Sustainable Urban Development, Sarawak (SUD Sarawak)
10. Capacity Building for the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Tourism Development, Environment, Science and Technology (MTDEST), Sabah (Capacity Building of ECD)
11. Integrating Environmental Issues into Spatial Planning – Local Plans in Sabah (Environmental Local Planning)

Programme Theme: Pollution

1. Environmentally Hazardous Substances (EHS) Component
2. Cleaner Technology for Improved Efficiency and Productivity of the Malaysian Industry (CT for Efficiency & Productivity)
3. Environmental Improvements in Wood Processing Enterprises, Peninsular Malaysia (ENWIND)
4. Danced Support through Chemcontrol A/S to Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd (KA) (TA to KA thru CC)
5. Promotion of Cleaner Technology in the Malaysian Industry (CT at Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia)
6. Technical Assistance to Department of Environment in relation to the Implementation of an Integrated Treatment Facility for Scheduled Wastes (TA to DOE on KA)
7. Technical Assistance and Training regarding Operation and Maintenance at Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd (TA to KA thru KKIM)
8. Pig Waste Management Project, Penang (Pig Waste Management)

Pollution Theme: Energy

1. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE) Component, Malaysian-Danish Environmental Cooperation Programme (ECP), 2003 – 2006
2. Technical Assistance on Demonstration Project Preparation for Clean Development Mechanism in Malaysia

(CDM Projects)

3. Capacity Building in the Energy Commission and Related Key Institutions on Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management (DSM Project)
 4. Technical Assistance on Capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Secretariat at Malaysian Energy Centre (PTM) (CDM at PTM)
 5. Capacity Building in Integrated Resources Planning at Government and Related Agencies (IRP)
 6. Centre of Education and Training for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CETREE)
 7. Support to Development of a Strategy for Renewable Energy as Fifth Fuel (5th Fuel Strategy)
 8. Support to Development of Energy Efficiency Strategy (EE Strategy)
 9. Energy Efficient Design Building for Ministry of Energy, Communications and Multimedia (MECM) as Key Demonstration Building for Energy Use Performance and Environmental Qualities in Malaysia (Low Energy Office LEO Building)
 - Design of LEO Building, Phase I
 - Inputs to Detailed Design of LEO Building, Phase II
 - Capacity Building for Malaysian Industry and Academia in EE design Building
 10. Follow up on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Strategies in Malaysia (Follow up to EE and RE)
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POLICY FOCUS: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ecosystem Cluster: Forest

Programme Theme: Forest & Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity Conservation Component, Malaysian-Danish Environmental Cooperation Programme (ECP), 2003 – 2006
 2. Multipurpose Forestry in a Changing Society (Twinning between Malaysian and Danish Institutions)
 3. Management of Maliau Basin Conservation Area (Maliau Basin)
 4. Capacity Building in Education and Research on Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resources Management in Malaysia (SLUSE – University Malaysia Sarawak)
 5. Support to Wildlife Master Plan Implementation through Improved Management of Totally Protected Areas, Sarawak
 6. Capacity Building for the Wildlife Department, MTDEST, Sabah
 7. Master plan and Capacity Building and Strengthening of the Protected Area System of Peninsular Malaysia
 8. Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Project (Sabah Bio-D)
 9. Preparation of a Management Plan for the Johore Mangrove Swamp Forests (Johore Mangroves)
 10. Study on Extraction & Processing of Forest Residues & Small Dimension Logs (Forest Residues)
 11. Sustainable Management of the Peat Swamp Forest (PSF), Peninsular Malaysia (Peat Swamp)
 12. Nature Education and Research Centre, Endau Rompin National Parks, Johore (NERC Endau Rompin)
 13. Collaboration on Biodiversity between Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and Danish Universities (UMS Bio-D)
 14. Management of Krau Wildlife Reserve, Capacity Building & Human Resources Development (Krau Wildlife)
 15. Integrated Conservation and Development, Perlis State Park (Perlis State Park)
 16. Management for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Peat Swamp Forests & Associated Water Regimes in Malaysia (PSF and AWR)
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MTDEST - Ministry of Tourism Development, Environment, Science and Technology

Ecosystem Cluster: Freshwater
Programme Theme: Water Resources

1. Integrated River Basin Management in Peninsular Malaysia (IRBM)
2. Capacity Building and Human Resources Development for Integrated Catchments Planning in the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Sabah Malaysia (CB Sabah DID)
3. Implementation of Obligations under the Ramsar Convention (Tasek Bera) (Tasek Bera Ramsar Site)
4. River Rehabilitation Project, Melaka (Melaka River Rehabilitation)

Ecosystem Cluster: Coastal
Programme Theme: Water Resources

1. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

POLICY FOCUS : INTEGRATED AND CROSS SECTORAL

1. Environmental Planning and Strategy Component, Malaysian-Danish Environment Cooperation Programme 2003-2006 (EPS Component)
2. Enhancement of Role of Environmental Journalism in Malaysia
3. Multilateral Environmental Agreements : Capacity Building and Implementation

Policy Focus : Small Grant & NGO Projects

Small Grant & NGO Projects

1. Civil Society Sub-Component (under Biodiversity Component) (MENGO Support Unit, MSU) – Phase Three
2. Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Facility (under Biodiversity Component)
3. Strengthening Community Based Initiatives on Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Protection for Upper Moyog and Upper Papar Area
4. Community-Based Watershed Conservation and Promotion of Biodiversity Protection through Enrichment Planting and Sustainable Use in Northern Region of Sabah
5. Sustainable Development and Conservation through the Community-based Ecotourism Programme
6. Catalyzing Indigenous Community Initiatives on Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Sarawak
7. Empowering the Temiar Orang Asli Communities for Natural Resource Management in the Nenggiri River Basin
8. Biodiversity Conservation Involving the Orang Asli Semai of Ulu Geroh, Perak
9. Empowering the Semai Community in Biodiversity Protection through Watershed Conservation at their Ancestral Land in Kampung Chang Sungai Gepai, Perak
10. Promoting Collaborative Management of Protected Areas: Biodiversity Conservation that involves Indigenous Peoples
11. Environmentally Hazardous Substances (EHS): Consumer Education and Outreach by Consumers Association of Penang (CAP)
12. Demonstration & Documentation Centre for Sustainable Energy Solutions for Urban Households (Demo & Doc Centre for SE)
13. A Strategy and Programme for Danced Support to Environmental NGOs in Malaysia (MENGO Support Unit) – Phase 2
14. Administrating Environmental Law: community Support and Action (Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia)SAM)

15. River Basin Initiative: Community Participation in River Management (Global Environment Centre GEC)
16. Occupational Health and Safety Programme for Malaysian Workers in Electronic and Construction Industries (OHS in Electronic and Construction Industries)
17. Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)'s Centre for Environmental Training, Research and Education (CENTRE) Project Towards Capacity Building, Awareness and Conservation (MNS CENTRE)
18. Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use at Kuala Gula (Wetlands International Malaysia Programme)
19. A Community-based Approach to Conservation and Development in Ulu Padas, Sabah (WWF, Malaysia & WWF, Denmark)
20. Mobilizing Malaysians on Climate Change -Centre For Environment, Technology And Development Malaysia (CETDEM)
21. A Community-Based Approach to Sustainable Environmental Management in Cameron Highlands (WWF, Malaysia & Regional Environmental Awareness Cameron Highlands)
22. A Strategy and Programme for Danced Support to Environmental NGOs in Malaysia (MENGO Support Unit) - Phase 1
23. Indigenous Participation at the 7th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Partners of Community Organisations Sabah-PACOS/ Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia/The Indigenous Peoples' Network of Malaysia -JOAS)
24. Population Status and Conservation of the Malayan Tapir, *Tapirus indicus*. (Copenhagen Zoo/ Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP)PERHILITAN)
25. Building Sustainable Communities : Fourth Community Organising Training (PACOS)
26. Holistic Environment Programme for Schools (Treat Every Environment Special Sdn Bhd(a non-profit environment organisation-TrEES)
27. Project on Awareness Raising in Sandakan (Lions Club)
28. Highlands Development and Environmental Considerations: Implications for Media (Asian Institute for Development Communication)
29. Seminar on Local Communities and the Environment II (EPSM)
30. Environment Camp for Young Leaders (Malaysia Youth Council)
31. Paya Indah – The Malaysian Wetland Sanctuary (Malaysian Wetlands Foundation)
32. Community Recycling Programme (TrEES)
33. Seminar on Local Communities and the Environment (Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia EPSM)
34. Identification and Promotion of Practices for Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Aquaculture (INFOFISH*)
35. Workshop on the Development of Programmes of Cooperation in Education & Research on Environmental Management & Technology between Malaysian and Danish Universities (UM)
36. Climate Action Network, South East Asia Secretariat Operations in Malaysia until end 1997 (CETDEM)
37. Promotion of Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education of Highland of Forests Frasers Hill (WWF Malaysia)
38. National Conference on Climate Change (University Putra Malaysia)
39. Assistance to the Ramsar Technical Working Committee (Wetlands International (Asia-Pacific) WIAP)
40. A Forum for NGO (Malaysian Nature Society)
41. Workshop on Hazardous Household Waste (Environmental Management and Research Association of Malaysia)
42. National Conference on The State of the Malaysian Environment (Consumer Association of Penang)
43. National Review of Environmental Quality Management in Malaysia: Towards the Next Two Decades (The Institute for Environment and Development, LESTARI)
44. Assessment of Renewable Energy Work in Malaysia (CETDEM)

* INFOFISH was originally launched in 1981 as a project of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of

the United Nations. Since 1987, it is an Intergovernmental Organization providing marketing information and technical advisory services to the fishery industry of the Asia-Pacific region and beyond from its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

(2) DANISH PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

The focus of the Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) is on cleaner technology and production, emission and waste management, renewable energy and on environmental audit and management systems. The programme supports the transfer of Danish environmental technology through commercial cooperation between Malaysian and Danish private companies concerning manufacturing and marketing of Danish environmental equipment and know-how.

A third phase of the PFP covering Thailand, Malaysia and China has been approved in March 2005 and will run until 2007. For the new phase, funding of up to DKK 24 million (RM 14 million) will be available to support partnership implementation (on a grant basis) in Malaysia, and a regional fund of up to DKK 8 million (RM 4,7 million) (to be shared between Thailand, Malaysia and China) will be available for project preparation.

On January 1st 2006 the third phase of the programme has begun. An agreement have been signed with Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) to be the Local Focal Point for the programme and FMM will in close cooperation with the Embassy be responsible for the implementation, administration and management of the programme activities in Malaysia.

Source:<http://www.ambkualalumpur.um.dk/en/menu/Danida/Danishpartnershipfacility/>

Partnership Projects under Implementation & Start-up

1. Solid Waste Management Data Reporting and Quality Assured System in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [Veksebo Miljørådgivning Aps, Denmark and Eco-Ideal Consulting Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia]
2. Total Water Management Solutions and Sewerage Treatment Facilities in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [Danske Geo-servEx a/s, Denmark and Ranhill Utilities Berhad, Malaysia]
3. Biological Wastewater Treatment Technology (Implementation Project) [BioKube A/S, Denmark and Water Care Vision Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
4. Environmental Protective Thermal Waste Treatment in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [Envikraft A/S, Denmark and Bennova Mechanical Engineering Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
5. Anaerobic Treatment of Organic Heavily Polluted Wastewater Systems (Implementation Project) [EnviDan A/S, Denmark and Darco Water Systems Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
6. Sustainable and Safe Groundwater Extraction (Implementation Project) [NIRAS A/S, Denmark and Ocned Water Technology Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
7. Management of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and Waterworks Energy Reduction (Implementation Project) [Odense Vandsekskab A/S, Denmark and Taliworks (Langkawi) Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
8. Water Resource Management (Implementation Project) [WaterTech a/s, Denmark and Hatimuda Sdn Bhd Malaysia]
9. Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture Technology (Implementation Project) [Danaq amba, Denmark and Sarawak Plantation Berhad, Malaysia]
10. Ozone Treatment of Palm Oil Wastewater Effluents in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [Bio-Aqua as, Denmark and Sarawak Plantation Berhad, Malaysia]
11. Fabrication and Sale of Band Filter Systems in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [FlowTech A/S, Denmark and Aquakimia Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]
12. Demonstration Project for Vapour Recovery Systems in Malaysia based at Melaka TTLR Terminal (Implementation Project) [Cool Sorption A/S, Denmark and Titan Sdn Bhd Malaysia]
13. Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture Technology Malaysia (Start-up Facility Project) [Danaq amba, Denmark and Sarawak Plantation Bhd, Malaysia]
14. Development of Consultancy Services within Sustainable Forestry and FSC Certification in Malaysia (Implementation Project) [VISKon ApS, Denmark and MJS Services Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]

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15. Demonstration Project: Destruction of CH₄ from Ulu Tiram Landfill
[GasCon, Denmark & Southern Waste Management S/B, Malaysia]

 16. Innovative and Cost Effective Approach to Industrial Wastewater Treatment (Start-up Facility Project)
[Flowtech A/S, Denmark and QT Environmental Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]

 17. Fabrication and Sale of AVC Sludge Dewatering Systems in Malaysia [Simon Moos Maskinfabrik A/S, Denmark (SMM) and Aquakimia Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]

 18. Transfer of Know-how concerning Design, Production and Sale of BioRecco Aerators (Implementation Project)
[Lind Jensen Maskinfabrik A/S, Denmark & Leong Bee & Soo Bee Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]

 19. Production of Energy Saving Light Control Devices
[Servodan A/S, Denmark & Newtronics (M) Sdn Bhd]

 20. Steam Boiler Co-gen Plant for Combustion of Waste Products from Palm Oil Production in Malaysia
[Babcock & Wilcox Vølund ApS, Denmark & Enco Systems S/B]

 21. Steam Boiler Co-gen Plant for Combustion of Wood Wastes
[Euro Therm A/S & Visdamax (M) Sdn Bhd]

 22. Development of Consultancy Services within Sustainable Forestry and FSC Certification in Malaysia (Start-up Facility Project)
[VISKon ApS, Denmark and MJS Services Sdn Bhd, Malaysia]

 23. Reduction of Steel Dust Emission, Recycling and Energy Conservation and Green Accounting with the Objective of Obtaining ISO 14001 EMS
[Dansteel Engineering A/S & Amsteel Mills Sdn Bhd]

 24. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in Industrial Product Development and Cleaner Technology [Institute for Product Development (IPU), DTU Denmark & Yomart Environmental Systems (M) Sdn Bhd]

 25. Implementation of Environmental Information System
[Geokon Ebb A/S, Denmark & Yomart Environmental Systems (M) Sdn Bhd]

 26. Consultancy Service on Mathematical Modelling, Monitoring and Control Systems for Integrated Environmental Management
[Water Consult ApS, Denmark & Kawaka Cesar Sdn Bhd]

Attachment 2: Summary of the past evaluation on MTCP

1. Thematic Evaluation Study on the Third Country Training Program (TCTP)

Target countries	Period, year of the evaluation and finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN countries but focus on: ○ Cambodia ○ Laos ○ Myanmar ○ Vietnam 	3 months (February to April 2002) *financed by JICA
Evaluation methodology (brief)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of all relevant documentation • Discussions • Questionnaire survey • Field interview survey • Face-to-face interview 	
Major findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the TCTP courses had benefited the participants to build up their knowledge and skills in their respective areas through technology transfer as well as to enhance their regional network thus enabling them to engage in scientific and technical interchange • The TCTP was effective in promoting South-South ties by enabling research and academic institutions to share their knowledge and skills with other developing countries and by fostering networking between government agencies, NGOs, and to a lesser extent the private sector. • Of the four CLMV countries, in view of Vietnam's advancement and development, in the near future Vietnam could be used to share its experiences with the other three CLMV countries • The TCTP has served as a useful platform for Malaysia to showcase its expertise and competence in technology transfer and human resource development • Japan's role was also fully acknowledged, reflecting well on Japan as a supporter of South-South cooperation and development assistance to developing countries. • Future modalities for TCTP are to include more country-focused programs with translators to facilitate/enable participants to better absorb the knowledge and skills imparted. • <i>TCTP spent not only a lot of both JICA and Malaysia administrative resources and time, but also the resources of various focal points. Hence, these hidden costs must be taken into account</i> • <i>Despite of lead time of 6 months in preparing for TCTP courses, the feedback was that the preparation time was too short.</i> • <i>Some agencies did not understand the TCTP application process or were not aware of the detailed course content</i> 	

2. The Survey on Impact of the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme for Selected Sub-Saharan African Countries

Target countries	Period, year of the evaluation and finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya • Tanzania • Zambia • Zimbabwe • South Africa 	2 weeks (joint mission duration) (23 rd November to 5 th December 2004) *financed by JICA, EPU
Evaluation methodology (brief)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two sets of questionnaires were prepared for the ex-MTCP participants and the sending agencies respectively. 	
Major findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation result was positive in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, relevance and sustainability • Majority of the ex-participants found the training contents; training methods and the arrangement for their stay were satisfied. • Majority of them also indicated they were able to apply their acquired knowledge to their jobs. • Future trainings should be targeted at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poverty alleviation through rural development, small scale entrepreneur development particularly women empowerment and skill training for youth ○ Agro-based and food processing for small and medium industry development ○ ICT skill and knowledge training ○ Islamic banking regulations and system (especially for Zambia) • <i>There is a need to update the database regularly because database received from MTCP in this Study contains listing of non-ex-participants and even some are rejected applicants</i> • <i>Establish country-based network to reduce the difficulties in trying to make contacts with ex-participants during this study</i> • <i>Setup appropriate communication channel to ensure better coordination and selected process due to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Some applicants who were not selected the first time but were later offered the training.</i> ○ <i>Some applicants sent their application form to the inappropriate processing agencies.</i> ○ <i>Some ex-participants who had attended training in Malaysia twice.</i> 	

3. Evaluation of MTCP in the STANs (December 2006)

Target countries	Period, year of the evaluation and finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyz Republic • Pakistan • Tajikistan • Turkmenistan • Uzbekistan 	<p>18 months</p> <p>* original plan – 6 months (Jul – Dec 2005)</p> <p>* due to unforeseen circumstances, the study was extended to Dec 2006.</p> <p>*financed by UNDP</p>
Evaluation methodology (brief)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review relevant documents relating to MTCP programme activities • Interviews with implementation agencies • Questionnaires to MTCP alumni and beneficiary sending agencies • Interviews, discussions and exchange view with focal points • Qualitative and quantitative analysis 	
Major findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rating in efficiency and effectiveness criterion, e.g. organisational arrangements; ability of the lecturers, the expectations of the course contents. • Majority of the ex-participants indicated positive impacts, e.g. the participants acquired knowledge applicable in the work, developed new ideas and data/knowledge learned from the course for their work • Majority also found that the courses were “very useful” to their present job. • Feedback from the survey has identified the sector and technology needs of these countries are mainly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture-related ○ IT and communication ○ Infrastructure development ○ Banking/finance/trade ○ Education • <i>There is a need to discerning in the selection of participants as some sending agencies did not find the course related to their activities</i> • <i>For courses related to technology transfer, greater emphasis will need to be placed o practical sessions.</i> • <i>Poor English language skills (language barriers) have limited the ability of many ex-participants to take full advantage of the courses / limited the absorption of information given</i> • <i>MTCP is a heavy user of resources of Malaysia EPU, Wisma Putra, Malaysian Embassies in the beneficiary countries, Implementing Agencies and various focal points. Hence, these hidden costs must be taken into account.</i> • <i>Despite of lead time of 6 months in preparing for TCTP courses, some sending agencies were not clear of the detailed course content, thus resulting in sending participants to courses which are not relevant to their activities while some of the nominated participants did not manage to attend the courses.</i> 	

4. Report of the EPU/JICA Joint Evaluation and Formulation Mission to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

Target countries	Period, year of the evaluation and finance
Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan	18 months * original plan – 6 months (Jul – Dec 2005) * due to unforeseen circumstances, the study was extended to Dec 2006. *financed by UNDP
Evaluation methodology (brief)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral meetings • Evaluation session with sending agencies • Evaluation of the MTCP in the Stans (evaluate the report prepared by UNDP consultant) 	
Major findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way forward to support narrowing the development gaps of the Central Asian Region especially Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is through capacity building in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SME development ○ Project planning and management ○ E-Government ○ Community / regional development • <i>Most sending agencies commended that they were given short notice by MOFA to get the right candidates for the MTCP courses.</i> • <i>English is not widely used in the two countries and the participants used their own local language and Russian. Very few participants could express their ideas in English.</i> 	

Attachment 3: Reference

1. Patricia Chia Yoon Moi, Economic Planning Unit 2004 “Session VII Goal 8”:Seminar on Human Rights and the Millennium Development Goals (12-13 October 2004)
2. Economic Planning Unit and United Nations Development Programme. 2006. Evaluation of MTCP in the STANs, Final Report: Volume 1. Kuala Lumpur.
3. JICA. 2002. Thematic Evaluation Study on the Third Country Training Program in Malaysia, Final Report: Volume 1. Kuala Lumpur.
4. JICA 2004. The Survey on Impact of the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme for Selected Sub-Saharan African Countries. Kuala Lumpur.
5. UNDP Malaysia, 2005. Structuring and Institutionalising Solid Waste Management in Penang
6. UNDP Malaysia, 2007. Protecting the Ozone Layer, Malaysia Implementing the Motreal Protocol
7. JICA 2009. Weekly Progress Report on “An Overview of Official Development Assistance in Malaysia and the Way Forward”

Attachment 4: Persons Interviewed

Date	Name	Agency	Post
8 th April 2009	Ab. Hamid Hj. Taib	EPU	Deputy Director of International Cooperation Section
	Hidah Misran	EPU	Principal Assistant Director of International Cooperation Section
	Sivaneswaran Ramachandran	EPU	Assistant Director of International Cooperation Section
8 th April 2009	Ahmed S. Hariri	Islamic Development Bank	Director of Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur
	Hairani Othman	Islamic Development Bank	Project Officer, Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur
	Razak Ratne	Islamic Development Bank	National Economics & Finance Officer, Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur
	Mohd Takyuddin Bin Yahya	Islamic Development Bank	Civil Engineer (Project Officer) Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur
10 th April 2009	James George Chacko	UNDP	Assistant Resident Representative (Programme)
	Anita Ahmad	UNDP	Programme Manager Socio-Economic Development Cluster
14 th & 16 th April 2009	Bo Monsted	Royal Danish Embassy	Counsellor
	Lily Hor	Royal Danish Embassy	Project Coordinator
16 th April 2009	Nigel Cory	Australian High Commission	Third Secretary
	Stuart Watts	Australian High Commission	Third Secretary, Political & Economic Section