

DESA

MALAYSIA

UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME, 1977-1981 - DRAFT

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Reference:

PRO 300/SCP/MAL

29 JUL 1976

TE 3111/MALA

Dear Mr. Djermakoye,

Draft Second Country Programme for Malaysia
1977 - 81

In accordance with the instructions contained in the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual concerning country programming, please find enclosed for your information, and any comments you may have, 15 copy(ies) of the draft Second Country Programme for Malaysia 1977-81. You will also find enclosed 2 copy(ies) of the "Regional Representative's NOTE on the Second Country Programme for Malaysia", as background reading.

The Draft Second Country Programme (SCP) document is self-explanatory - both in terms of the programming exercise itself and programme substance. It has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual. However, I would like to draw your attention to the following:

- (a) Gross programming resources available amount to US\$20 million, made up of the UNDP IPF of US\$15 million plus a Government cost-sharing input of US\$5 million.

Mr. Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye
Under-Secretary-General
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation
United Nations (ESA)
New York

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Mr. Basu α

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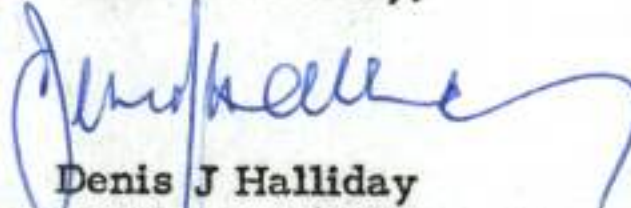
Mr. Selva pl
Subst. Officer
for comments
11/10/8
with his letter
and all attach-
ments
Wf.

- (b) The SCP is primarily project specific for 1977-79 only in order to reserve funds for 1980-81 to enable further programming following the mid-term review in 1978 of the Third Malaysia Plan (TMP).
- (c) The SCP is closely linked to the TMP and reflects its socio-economic development priorities.
- (d) The SCP contains certain concentration with regard to poverty redressal activities, particularly in a number of States established by the TMP as being less developed. As a result, the spread of inputs is not sectorally broad and the SCP does not meet many external technical assistance needs of the TMP. It follows that certain important areas of TMP activity requiring technical assistance have been excluded from the SCP for coverage by bilateral and other sources of assistance.

Third Malaysia Plan

It is the view of the Government and this Office that given resource limitations, the technical assistance demands of the TMP and concentration of inputs, the SCP is correctly oriented to tackle a number of highest priority assistance needs and should be able to make an effective contribution to socio-economic development efforts during the next five years.

Yours sincerely,



Denis J Halliday
Regional Representative a.i.

UNITED
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NATIONS
PROGRAMME

DRAFT

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME

FOR

MALAYSIA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government
of Malaysia for the period 1977-81

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The format and contents of the Second Country Programme document are set out in accordance with the guidelines contained in the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual.

Telipon: 83144/9
Kawat: ECONOMICS



BAHAGIAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA

Bilangan Surat Kita: BPE. 801/100/12

Bilangan Surat Tuan:

22nd July, 1976.

The Regional Representative, a.i.,
United Nations Development Programme,
Kuala Lumpur,
MALAYSIA.

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit, on behalf of the Government of Malaysia, the draft Second Country Programme for the period 1977-81, for consideration by the UNDP Governing Council.

This draft, incorporates Malaysia's technical assistance requirements for the Third Malaysia Plan, which are most suited for UNDP assistance.

In the preparation of this programme, the Government has taken note of the IPF of US\$15 million for 1977-81. Recognizing the programming limitations that this amount imposes, supplementary government's resources to the extent of US\$5 million has been set aside by the Government in support of this programme. The draft programme therefore reflects the ceiling of US\$20 million.

In submitting this draft Second Country Programme to the Governing Council, I would like to take this opportunity to place on record the deep appreciation of the Government for the assistance received from you and your staff in the preparation of this programme.

Yours sincerely,

(Yahya Haji Talib)
for Chief Secretary to the Government,
Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION

Country programming exercise

1. The Second UNDP Country Programme for Malaysia, covering the period 1977-81 and as set out in this document, is the result of a country programming exercise carried out by the Government and the UNDP. The programming dialogue between the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department and the UNDP Office in Kuala Lumpur began in early 1976 and culminated in the Regional Representative's 'NOTE' of end June. This document has been drafted on the basis of the approach outlined in the 'NOTE', which reflects a series of decisions made by the Government and the UNDP Office during the programming dialogue.

Sectoral studies

2. The Second Country Programme (SCP) is based on, and integrated with the national socio-economic development priorities contained in the Third Malaysia Plan (TMP) covering the period 1976-80 and published during July 1976. The TMP is the second phase in the implementation of the Government's New Economic Policy which seeks, in the context of an expanding national economy, to eradicate poverty irrespective of race and to restructure society so that the identification of race with economic function is reduced. The TMP is based inter alia on the experience of the Second Malaysia Plan, the socio-economic development priorities of the Government as determined by the New Economic Policy and the Outline Perspective Plan (1971-90) and a large number of sectoral and regional studies carried out by the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) utilising both national and external assistance resources, including some inputs from the United Nations System.

3. In view of the very considerable amount of preparatory work carried out for the TMP, it was not considered necessary for any additional sectoral or other studies to be carried out in connection with the country programming exercise itself with, or without, UNDP/United Nations System assistance.

Identification of external assistance needs

4. With regard to the identification of external assistance needs as part of the country programming exercise, the TMP more than adequately identified in broad terms the external capital and technical assistance needed to supplement national resources for optimum implementation of the TMP. Therefore, an independent identification of external technical assistance needs in the context of the country programming exercise was not deemed necessary. However, within the wide range of external assistance requirements identified in the TMP, the Government in conjunction with the UNDP Office carried

out an exercise in identification of activities requiring technical assistance inputs deemed most suited for UNDP/United Nations System involvement.

Country programming methodology

5. The country programming methodology used for the SCP has four main components:

(a) A review and appraisal of projects within the First Country Programme which (i) attempted to identify the extent projects usefully addressed the priorities of the Government as set out in the Second Malaysia Plan (SMP) and (ii) assessed the performance of individual projects in addressing their objectives. The exercise was intended to provide some background and basis for the SCP country programming exercise, and was not in itself comprehensive. Nevertheless, it provided some interesting indications of the performance of Government, the United Nations System of Specialised Agencies and UNDP, which were found useful for the programming exercise.

(b) An assessment of the First Country Programme experience in toto, taking into account the review and appraisal of projects referred to above, which considered inter alia the relationship of the FCP to the SMP, the basis of FCP inputs to the SMP period, factors influencing selection of UNDP inputs, the complementarity of UNDP and other external assistance project inputs, modalities of FCP assistance and lessons for the SCP. The experience of the Government and the UNDP Office as indicated by the assessment was drawn on quite considerably in the programming dialogue and exercise proper.

(c) The Regional Representative's "NOTE" to the Government which brought to a close the programming dialogue and confirmed decisions of the Government and the UNDP Office on SCP funding, scope and direction, modalities and scheduling. The "NOTE" approached the SCP in terms of national development objectives, its orientation, availability of funds, modalities and timing.

(d) The identification of projects for inclusion in the SCP, taking into account UNDP/United Nations System performance under the FCP, the joint Government and UNDP experience with the FCP in general, the known availability of resources, the availability of other sources of external technical assistance and, most importantly, the priority areas of the TMP requiring external assistance of the kind that the UNDP/United Nations System has a recognised capacity to

deliver. An important part of project identification followed from a decision of the Government that UNDP assistance should be limited, in as much as possible, to TMP activities requiring external technical assistance having highest priority. As a result of this determination, the external technical assistance needs of the TMP were subjected to a process whereby weighted scores were obtained through the computer application of TMP priority rankings. With such scores in hand, it was then possible for the Government and the UNDP Office to determine what TMP project activities of highest priority requiring technical assistance lent themselves best to UNDP assistance. It was also possible to review and evaluate additional technical assistance requirements indicated during the programming dialogue. This identification process led to the decision by the Government and the UNDP Office that some 50% of SCP resources during the first three years (1977-79) should be concentrated in the less developed States given special priority under the TMP (see paragraph 17).

DURATION, TIME-FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

Duration:

6. The Second Country Programme is spread over a five year period. Within this five year period, the SCP is intended to be largely project-specific for the first three years (1977-79) and to provide no more than broad directions for the remaining two years (1980-81). This approach has been adopted by the Government and the UNDP Office to give the SCP maximum flexibility throughout its lifetime, so that it can remain dynamic and adaptable in order to meet any modifications to, or changes of direction in the TMP following annual reviews, or the more major Mid-term Review scheduled for 1978.

Time-frame:

7. The time-frame of the SCP relates closely to the timing of the TMP. The TMP plan covers the period 1976-80. However, there has been a considerable delay in its publication, bringing its timing in effect very close to the SCP period. It should be noted, however, that as both the TMP and the SCP are part of continuing development activity, the time-frame itself is not of any great importance. A number of activities begun under the SMP are continuing under the TMP, and likewise the SCP contains a number of ongoing project activities growing out of FCP inputs. With regard to the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) cycle, the SCP coincides with the second IPF period of 1977-81.

Anticipated resources:

8. The UNDP has maintained its FCP level of assistance to Malaysia for the SCP/IPF period of 1977-81 by setting aside for planning purposes some US\$15 million. Due to the current UNDP resource situation, however, these resources cannot be expended evenly over the SCP period and front-loading, as applied to the FCP, cannot be considered. Therefore, expenditure of UNDP funds will be maintained at a lower level during the early years of the SCP and build-up for the last two to three years. Further, UNDP has set a ceiling on expenditures for 1977 authorising a planning ceiling of US\$1.99 million with expenditures restricted to US\$1.83 million. It has been indicated by UNDP Headquarters, however, that if the UNDP resource situation improves, it may be possible to expend the entire 1977 planning ceiling of US\$1.99 million. The tentative UNDP/IPF financial planning approach for the SCP appears as follows:

US Dollars (nearest hundred thousand)					
<u>Source</u>	<u>1977-81</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
UNDP/IPF:	<u>15.0</u>	<u>1.9^{1/}</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>7.1</u>

Government cost-sharing

9. In order to supplement the UNDP IPF of US\$15 million, the Government has agreed to make available some US\$5 million. This amount, constituting cost-sharing in UNDP terminology, will be available to the SCP at the annual rate of US\$1 million. The Government has indicated that (a) the US\$5 million is to be programmed in the same manner as the US\$15 million from UNDP, (b) expenditures of Government cost-sharing inputs in any one year must be substantially less than UNDP's input for the same year, (c) availability of the US\$5 million in toto is dependent on the ability of UNDP to deliver the entire IPF of US\$15 million, (d) utilisation of Government cost-sharing must be based on identified SCP projects calling for expenditures in each year over and above UNDP resources available for that year and (e) a system of annual expenditure accounting by UNDP (in close cooperation with the Government) should be established in respect of cost-sharing inputs.

10. Taking both UNDP and Government cost-sharing inputs, the gross resources available to the SCP are as follows:

US Dollars (nearest hundred thousand)					
<u>Source</u>	<u>1977-81</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
UNDP/IPF :	15.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	7.1
GOVERNMENT:	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
TOTAL:	<u>20.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>9.1</u>

^{1/} The US\$1.99 million for 1977 referred to in para. 8 was not rounded upwards for reasons of caution. The US\$.09 million not included under 1977 appears as US\$.1 million under 1980-81.

11. Of the gross resources available to the SCP, as indicated above, adjustments must be made in respect of overhead costs and 7.5% per annum as a counter measure for inflationary trends. Following these adjustments, the net resources remaining for SCP programming are as follows:

US Dollars (nearest hundred thousand)					
<u>Source</u>	<u>1977-81</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
UNDP/GOVERNMENT (Net)	17.8 =====	2.6 =====	3.0 =====	4.0 =====	8.2 =====

Further, it should be noted that some 20% of the total amount indicated above has been absorbed by ongoing project activity from the FCP that has sufficient TMP priority to continue under the SCP. Thus, the above amount is reduced by some 20% for purposes of new programming.

12. The reference to new programming above, however, does not imply in any way that ongoing FCP project activities into the SCP are anything but high priority, or of any less importance than projects growing out of new programming. Instead, these ongoing activities represent technical assistance areas where UNDP/United Nations System inputs have largely proven themselves to be successful and which retain within the TMP the high priority they enjoyed under the SMP. All such ongoing project activities have been subjected to in-depth evaluation in terms of TMP priorities and, as required, have been suitably reoriented by the Government and the UNDP Office. Further, it should be noted that many of such projects were carried into 1977 by means of Government cost-sharing in 1976 in the amount of some US\$0.5 million.

13. The Government cost-sharing input of US\$5 million to the SCP is quite apart from Government counterpart contributions in kind to specific projects and from any OPAS or Funds-in-Trust projects requiring additional Government financial inputs. Equally, the IPF resources of US\$15 million are separate from other UNDP resources available to Malaysia by means of the Programme Reserve or other arrangements. At the time of preparing this document, one Funds-in-Trust project will be implemented during the SCP period and calls for a Government* contribution of some US\$65,000 (see reference in Annex II).

* costs to be met by the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation.

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Development status of the country

14. Malaysia is one of the more developed of the developing countries in Asia poised to achieve a target rate of growth during the next five years of some 8.5% per annum in real terms. This growth, higher than the rate achieved (7.4% per annum) during the last five years under the SMP, is expected to give Malaysia faster growth in per capita income than heretofore experienced. The prospects for accelerating the pace of social and economic development during the next five years are bright, and firmly based on the progress achieved under the SMP. Given Government determination and commitment to further development of the country, and the economic recovery underway in the more industrialized countries, rapid economic and social advancement would appear to be assured.

Third Malaysia Plan

15. Development planning has played a significant part in Malaysia's recent progress. The Third Malaysia Plan (1976-80) constitutes the second and current phase of the New Economic Policy geared, as indicated above, to the eradication of poverty and the restructuring of society. Whereas much has been achieved under the SMP, poverty is still prevalent in both rural and urban areas while wide economic imbalance continues to exist amongst communities, income groups and regions in the country.

16. The target for public development expenditure under the TMP is M\$18.6 billion which is some 90% higher than the amount available under the SMP. Of this amount, some 25.5% will be set aside for agriculture, some 9.5% for mining, commerce and industry, some 16.6% for social development, including education, health and housing, some 36.5% for infrastructure development, management of the environment and general administration, and some 11.9% for defence and security.

17. In allocating these resources, the TMP pays special attention to the need to accelerate growth in the less developed States within the country. As a result, high priority has been accorded to the socio-economic development needs of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak.

18. The private sector has a critical role to play in the achievement of the goals of the TMP. Private sector investors are expected to invest some M\$26.8 billion in the next five years in all sectors of the economy, but particularly in regard to manufacturing and construction.

19. Poverty Redressal. Special attention is to be paid within the TMP period to the problem of poverty which affects all communities and is found in a substantial percentage of Malaysian households. As a result, the underlying thrust of the TMP will be the redressal of poverty in both the rural and urban areas of the country. In the rural areas, the TMP will emphasize, in addition to increasing productivity in existing agriculture, the creation of new land for the purpose of making available productive employment opportunities. Industrial development, on the other hand, will continue to be strongly promoted with a view to providing productive employment opportunities for the growing labour force in urban areas and absorbing some of the under-employed in the agriculture and services sectors. In addition to these efforts towards poverty redressal, the TMP addresses itself to improving the quality of life for all poor, both rural and urban. As a result, major allocations within the TMP have been made for the improvement of basic social amenities including housing, potable water, rural electrification, sanitation, transportation as well as education, medical and health facilities.

20. Restructuring of society. Together with the poverty redressal strategy, efforts will be intensified to reduce imbalances among socio-economic groups within the economy. The TMP is geared to encouraging greater participation in the modern sectors of the economy on the part of the Malays and other indigenous people. Further efforts will be made to increase the share of this group in commerce and industry at all levels of management and operations. Education, training programmes and labour market policies to this end will continue to be emphasized, while the share of these citizens in the ownership of equity capital will be encouraged effectively. Lastly, the Government through various agencies will undertake new ventures and acquire corporate stock to be held for them in trust.

21. With regard to other Malaysians, the restructuring of society will endeavour to increase their participation in those sectors in which they are currently under-represented.

22. TMP restructuring policies, programmes and projects are intended to be in the context of rapid economic growth and are geared to ensure that no particular group will experience any loss or feel any sense of deprivation.

Longer-term perspective

23. The longer-term aspects of the Malaysia development perspective is set out in the Outline Perspective Plan 1971-90, which provides the broad socio-economic framework within which the New Economic Policy is set. The Outline Perspective Plan establishes

the overall goals of the Malaysia development effort for the period 1971-90 as comprising the following objectives:

- (i) employment creation at a rate sufficient to reduce current levels of unemployment and eventually bring about full employment of the labour force;
- (ii) expansion of the incomes and productivity of all those engaged in low productivity rural and urban occupations by increasing their access to opportunities to acquire skills, land, capital and other necessary inputs and by eliminating underemployment;
- (iii) enlargement of opportunities for those engaged in low productivity occupations to move to more productive endeavours in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, transportation, manufacturing, commerce and service industries;
- (iv) reduction of existing inequalities in the distribution of income between income and racial groups;
- (v) modernization of rural life and improvement of living conditions among the urban poor through the provision of a wide range of social services including public housing, electricity, water supply, sanitation, transportation, health and medical services and recreational and community facilities;
- (vi) creation of a commercial and industrial community among the Malays and other indigenous people in order that, within one generation, they will own and manage at least 30.0% of the total commercial and industrial activities of the country in all categories and scales of operation;
- (vii) restructuring of sectoral and occupational employment patterns in the various sectors of the economy so that they reflect the racial composition of the country by 1990; and

- (viii) expansion of education and training facilities, other social services and the physical infrastructure of the country to effectively support the attainment of the above objectives.

24. These objectives are to be obtained through rapid economic growth whereby opportunities can be created on a sufficient scale to enable the poor to benefit from increases in the quantity and quality of employment. Further, this economic growth is essential if the Malays and other indigenous people are to participate increasingly in commercial and industrial activity without other groups in Malaysian society being deprived of opportunities for progress. Lastly, rapid economic growth is critical if the resources of the Government are to be sufficient to meet the financial needs of remedial public sector programmes.

External technical and capital assistance needs

25. Malaysia has consistently recognized the importance of international collaboration in the securing of solutions to the socio-economic challenges facing developing countries. Accordingly, the Government expects to call on external development assistance, both capital and technical, in order to supplement national resources for the acceleration of socio-economic development efforts within the country under the TMP.

Technical assistance

26. With regard to external technical assistance, Malaysia receives assistance from four main sources: (i) bilateral, (ii) multi-lateral, (iii) governmental, semi-governmental agencies and private foundations, and (iv) volunteer bodies. Bilateral aid comes from Colombo Plan members and from others outside of this group. The latter include Belgium, Bulgaria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Arab Emirates. Multi-lateral assistance comes primarily from the UNDP, the United Nations System and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Aid from agencies and foundations comes from such bodies as the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre. The volunteer bodies consist of the International Executive Service Corps, the Canadian Executive Service Corps, the United States Peace Corps, Japanese Overseas Co-operation Volunteers, the German Volunteer Service, the Canadian University Services Overseas, the Australian Volunteer Agencies, the Volunteer Service Abroad of New Zealand and the Volunteer Service Overseas of the United Kingdom.

27. During the period 1971-75, technical assistance in the region of M\$330 million was received by Malaysia, of which almost 50% originated from the Colombo Plan countries. UNDP and the United Nations System contributed some 20%, the second largest source of external technical assistance to the country. In terms of composition of technical assistance, some 50% consisted of advisory services with some 30% being made up of equipment, and training accounting for some 16%. With respect to sectoral allocations, external technical assistance has been primarily concentrated in education and training, agriculture and rural development, transport and communications and general administration.

28. TMP Requirements. Within the TMP period the external technical assistance requirements of Malaysia have been classified into three groups: (a) short-term operational personnel to support national professionals in education, health and agriculture to assist in the planned expansion of services rendered by these sectors; (b) medium and long-term assistance for research and development projects, supported by equipment in some cases; and (c) training scholarships and fellowship programmes needed for the upgrading of the country's manpower.

29. With regard to sectoral inputs, technical assistance is required in the agriculture sector with respect to the TMP approach to rural poverty redressal through increased productivity and income. Activities include crop protection, and land development, forestry, livestock, water management, and fisheries. The industrial sector requires assistance in respect of training and consultancy services particularly in respect of bodies such as MARA, FIDA, NEB and MIDFIC. Expertize is required for the transport and communications sector in relation to feasibility and design studies for ports, roads, urban centres and telecommunications. Urban transportation, the railway system and civil aviation will continue to require technical assistance inputs. In health and other social services, assistance is needed to upgrade the quality of health and medical services and extend these services to the less fortunate segments of society. Lastly, in education and training, assistance will continue to be needed in curriculum development, technical training and educational research.

Capital assistance

30. Capital assistance to Malaysia takes the following forms: (a) project loans from multi-lateral sources i.e. the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank; (b) bilateral loans under government to government agreements; and (c) market loans and credits.

31. During the 1971-75 period, Malaysia received external capital assistance totalling some M\$2,459 million, some of which was intended

for TMP development activities. The majority of capital assistance came from multi-lateral sources and in particular the World Bank committed some M\$810 million of which some M\$128.5 had been disbursed by the end of 1975. Of ADB loans totalling some M\$547 million, some M\$55 million had been disbursed by end 1975. Bilateral loan sources accounted for some M\$1,101 million, including two Japanese Yen Credits totalling M\$580 million.

32. TMP requirements. TMP public sector development spending, set at M\$18.6 billion, requires substantial foreign borrowing in the amount of M\$4.5 billion. It is estimated that inputs from the World Bank will be approximately M\$1.4 billion and will primarily be directed towards land rehabilitation schemes, coconut replanting, modernization of New Villages, Kelantan urban development, sewerage schemes in Penang and Kuala Lumpur and water supply schemes in Kuantan and Trengganu. Borrowing from the ADB is expected to be in the region of M\$820 million and will be for projects related to irrigation in Sarawak, electricity programmes in Sabah, road construction, the Trengganu River multi-purpose scheme and infrastructure development for townships in Pahang Tenggara and Trengganu. Bilateral loans will be secured for financing of transport, power and communications projects with high external costs.

Implementation of the SMP

33. The Second Malaysia Plan has resulted in favourable progress being made in the overall economic development of the country, particularly in regard to growth and employment generation, and in respect of eradication of poverty and reduction of economic imbalance. This progress has been made despite the uncertainties of the global economy and other factors beyond the control of the Government.

34. During the 1970-75 period, it is estimated that GDP at factor cost, in real terms, grew by 7.4% per annum. The fastest growing sectors were transport, manufacturing, public administration and other services, but in terms of contribution to total growth, agricultural production continued to predominate with over 25% of the growth of real GDP. Manufacturing and trade accounted for 19.3% and 14.4% respectively.

35. Economic development during the SMP was largely stimulated by public sector expenditures in investment and consumption. Despite fluctuations in the world economy, Malaysia maintained a favourable balance in its export and imports of goods and non-factor services. The favourable trade balance and substantial inflow of funds, both public and private, enabled Malaysia to accumulate some M\$1.9 billion in external reserves over the last five years.

36. With regard to poverty eradication, the SMP eased to a limited extent the poverty problem through increased employment and reduction in underemployment in rural areas. Some one million acres of the SMP land development target was met with about 400,000 acres being developed by FELDA alone for some 20,000 families. Efforts were made to increase double cropping for padi farmers and some 324,000 acres were irrigated. However, the incidence of poverty in rural areas remains high, particularly amongst padi cultivators, shifting cultivators, fishermen, estate workers, residents of new villages, agricultural labourers and the Orang Asli.

37. With regard to the restructuring of society, SMP policy was directed towards assisting the Malays and other indigenous people to participate fully in commerce and industry through such programmes as provision of advisory services, credit facilities, preferences for contractors and suppliers amongst the Malays and other indigenous people as well as the purchase and reservation of share capital in trust. The output of skilled Malays from formal education facilities increased during the SMP period, while efforts have been made to ensure the skills of existing as well as future Malay businessmen through training. Advisory services were provided through a variety of government bodies to small businessmen together with increased availability of credit. These and other measures have led to an improvement in the racial structure of employment both by industry and occupational groups.

38. With respect to other Malaysians, Chinese employment in the agricultural and services sectors increased while the Indians showed increases in the manufacturing and commercial sectors. Both the Chinese and Indian communities showed increased employment in professional jobs, administrative and managerial posts.

External economic relations

39. For many years Malaysia has recognized the importance of regional economic co-operation in common problem solving and in national efforts towards progress and development. This recognition is demonstrated by Malaysia's active participation in such regional co-operation organizations as ASEAN, ESCAP and other bodies of the United Nations System, the Islamic Conference, the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of South-East Asia and the Colombo Plan for Technical Co-operation.

40. Through its active role in ASEAN, Malaysia has committed itself to sub-regional co-operation with a view to the acceleration of economic growth, social progress and cultural development.

41. Malaysia is an active participant in the Colombo Plan and has placed more than 6,000 nationals overseas for training under Colombo Plan auspices while securing the services of some 1,200 experts. At the same time, Malaysia has received many Colombo Plan trainees for training within this country in such areas as telecommunications, land development, customs and police administration, broadcasting, development planning and public administration.

42. With regard to ESCAP and the United Nations System, Malaysia plays its role in ESCAP affairs and is actively involved in a number of regional institutions functioning under the auspices of the UN System. This latter group includes, the Asian Statistical Institute, the Asian Development Institute, and the Asian Centre for Development Administration which is hosted by the Malaysian Government in Kuala Lumpur. Further, the Southeast Asian Tin Centre is to be hosted by Malaysia, while the Asian Institute of Broadcasting Development is to have its permanent home in Kuala Lumpur.

43. The Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia serves as a useful consultative forum for the exchange of development ideas relating to the sub-region. Malaysia actively participates in projects growing out of the Conference, such as the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre, the Southeast Asian Promotion Centre for Trade, Investment and Tourism and the Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research.

44. In addition to the above, Malaysia also participates in the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee on Family and Population Planning in Southeast Asia, and the Southeast Asia Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC), for which Malaysia provides host facilities. Another regional activity to which Malaysia is fully committed is the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization, including the provision of host facilities for the Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics in Penang. Lastly, Malaysia participates in the Islamic Conference and various economic, social and cultural projects currently being implemented.

Malaysia as a donor

45. Malaysia has provided training places, study visits and advisory assistance to a wide range of developing countries. In addition, Malaysia has contributed during the period 1971-75 some M\$40 million to regional organizations related to the Commonwealth/Colombo Plan, United Nations System and other regional and international organizations.

46. With regard to trainees placed in the country, Malaysia has

accepted some 705 during the period 1971-75. The majority are from the ASEAN sub-region and have been placed in national and regional training institutions within the country such as RECSAM, INTAN, Telecoms Training Centre, ACDA, NBTC, Industrial Training Institutes and the Forestry College. The Government will increase its efforts in this kind of technical assistance to other developing countries by making additional training spaces available and by supporting the capacity and capability of regional institutions within the country, with special emphasis being given to trainees from ASEAN countries.

47. As indicated above, Malaysia recognizes the importance of regional and wider co-operation in implementing national development efforts. While the country will continue to call on external assistance, both technical and capital, for its own development purposes under the TMP, the Government will increasingly adopt a regional perspective, encourage and support regional projects and activities and contribute to the development efforts of other developing countries in as much as its own resource constraints allow.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

48. The broad objectives of the TMP have been outlined above. In addition, external technical and capital assistance requirements have been broadly identified. The SCP will form a part of the external technical assistance needs of the TMP and is made up of projects and potential areas of assistance identified as being most suitable for SCP funding, and execution by the United Nations System, including the World Bank.

49. The priorities of the TMP are necessarily the priorities of the SCP, but whereas the TMP forms a whole, the SCP can only be an external assistance input to that whole socio-economic development effort. The SCP will therefore provide a modest, but nevertheless valuable input to TMP implementation and will be concerned only with those highest priority development areas which can clearly benefit from the kind of technical assistance inputs best provided by the UNDP/United Nations System in the Malaysian development context.

Orientation of UNDP assistance

50. Recognizing the severe limitations on SCP resources and following consideration by the Government and the UNDP Office of various possible approaches to the utilization of assistance, the orientation of the SCP is basically threefold:

- a) towards meeting the TMP objectives of poverty redressal and the restructuring of society;
- b) geographical concentration in certain less developed States identified by the TMP as having the highest priority in terms of development inputs; and
- c) largely continuing support to a range of activities considered to be high priority under the SMP that continue to be so considered under the TMP, in such fields as forestry, fisheries, water management, land development, technical training, management consultancy, industrial project identification, educational development and social security.

51. The inputs of the SCP are spread over five sectors of the TMP plus an additional category developed for SCP external assistance in multi-sectoral development planning. This latter category known as the MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT SECTOR, is not only the largest in terms of financial inputs, but represents the greater part of the assistance referred to under (b) above. These activities constitute concentration of SCP resources in the development activities of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak. Some 50% of SCP funds will be expended during 1977-79 on projects within these States in order to increase the impact of the SCP on TMP approaches to poverty groups in North Peninsular and East Malaysia in particular. The SCP inputs under (c) are spread over the five TMP sectors included in the SCP and have priority within those sectors as determined by the TMP. The orientation referred to under (a) is reflected in SCP inputs under both (b) and (c), poverty redressal being particularly emphasized in the projects concerned with the less developed States whereas the restructuring of society objective of the TMP is supported by means of a range of SCP projects.

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME INPUTS BY SECTOR

MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

52. As indicated above, this SCP category is not one of the sectors of the TMP. It groups together those projects concerned with multi-sectoral planning, research and training for development and providing inputs during the TMP period essential for its implementation. Most of the assistance under this sector is concentrated in the less developed States, although certain inputs are at the Federal level.

SCP inputs under this sector are as follows:

Urban and Regional Planning

53. In the FCP, almost three man years of advisory assistance was provided to the EPU's Urban/Regional Development Infrastructure Division. This assistance will continue into the first half of the first year of the SCP. The earmarking is US\$17,000. The project has served inter alia as a catalyst for identifying and formulating follow-up assistance in the area of regional planning which will be part of the newly identified and core project of the SCP within this sector entitled Regional and State Planning.

Research and Training for National Planning

54. This project was identified during the FCP period and some of the fellowship training began during late 1975 and 1976. The major thrust of the project, however, will take place during the SCP period with the arrival of the subcontracted research and advisory team. The project's main purpose is to increase the capacity of the Government for national, regional and state project planning and evaluation at all levels of the administrative structure.

55. The training and advisory activities will be directed towards the EPU, Treasury and the Government's training institution - INTAN. The project will be linked with the major assistance to be provided in the Regional and State Planning project.

56. The earmarking for this project during the SCP is US\$1,050,000.

Regional and State Planning

58. A core activity in the SCP involves addressing the TMP objectives of upgrading socio-economic planning capacity at Federal, regional and State levels.

59. With regard to the Federal level, the SCP contains the Research and Training for National Planning project intended to support EPU, Treasury and INTAN. In addition to the large fellowship training component, the project's activity includes providing a senior research adviser supported by an industrial policy adviser, social development adviser and approximately 12 man-months of consultants. Complementary inputs will also be provided at the national level by other project activity included in the SCP directed towards strengthening agencies concerned with policy formulation, project identification, preparation and implementation (i.e. FIDA, MIDFIC, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development).

60. Technical assistance inputs in the field of socio-economic planning at the Federal, regional and State levels are to have two main components:

- (a) Federal and regional planning and programming: The objectives of this component are to (i) strengthen planning capability at the Federal and regional level through the establishment of regional planning units in priority areas; (ii) assist in the establishment of a coordination and planning framework on a regional basis; and (iii) assist the SPUs with improvement of project identification, formulation, development, evaluation and coordination activities within States. The project's initial technical inputs will include provision for three advisers supported by short-term consultants over a three year period starting in 1977. One adviser will be attached to EPU at the Federal level and the other two will be assigned to the North West and North East regions of Peninsular Malaysia.
- (b) State level inputs: This aspect of the project will be concerned with a major strengthening of the State Planning Units responsible for planning policy and effective implementation of development activities at the State level. The States of Kedah, Kelantan,

Perlis, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak have been identified as priority States in need of technical advisory inputs to enable them to achieve TMP development targets. The basic objectives of this aspect of the project are, the identification, development, evaluation and "packaging" of projects in a "bankable" form for financing by the Federal and State Governments themselves as well as by multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank and from bilateral aid sources. To meet these objectives, the project will be geared to (i) the identification and preparation of projects and programmes that contribute directly to the redressal of poverty and the reduction of socio-economic imbalances; (ii) the improvement of the States' planning and implementation apparatus in such areas as project identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring; (iii) the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the SPUs in coordination of the development activities of agencies operating at the State level; (iv) the provision of technical advisory inputs to priority areas and sectors where weaknesses have been identified in project development and implementation.

With regard to the States of Kedah and Kelantan, and to this end, a multi-sectoral team of advisers is required for the primary purpose of identifying "bankable" projects. This input will include the determination of project priorities and the identification, formulation, development, evaluation and "packaging" of selected projects. It is expected that the multi-sectoral advisory team will encompass the following disciplines: general economics, agricultural economics/sociology, industrial economics, marketing economics, water resources planning, agricultural engineering and agronomy.

With respect to the other States covered by the project, full identification of advisory multi-sectoral planning inputs will be carried out during 1977/78. To accommodate the initial concentration in Kelantan and Kedah plus the assistance to be identified for Perlis, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak, the SCP contains an overall earmarking of US\$5,300,000.

61. Given the Government's objective to mobilize the maximum amount of the external capital assistance that could be available for the redressal of poverty activities, it is the view of the Government, supported by the UNDP Office, that this project should be executed on behalf of the UNDP by the World Bank.

Vocational Training Policy Adviser

62. The FCP provided a variety of key inputs to the strengthening of vocational training in Malaysia. These inputs included assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development under the NITTCB and ITI projects, and assistance to MARA.

63. The final reports of these projects pointed to the need for strengthening the coordination and future development of vocational training activities.

64. In pursuit of this, legislation in the form of an industrial training act is to be developed under the TMP providing the basis for an integrated and coordinated vocational training system. It is planned, therefore, based on the importance attached in the TMP to the upgrading and expansion of vocational training activities that advisory assistance be provided to the Government at a policy making level in order to assist in the formulation of programmes, development of legislation and follow-up implementation. US\$100,000 is earmarked under the SCP to this end.

Employment Promotion and Planning

65. The basic objective of the TMP calling for the eradication of poverty and restructuring of society to reduce socio-economic imbalances gives rise to the need for a team of consultants to assist in identifying the analytical work required and the methodology to be followed in attacking employment, income distribution, human resource, and manpower budgeting problems in the public sector. The context within which these analyses would be done and the necessary programmes developed would be the national employment objectives and targets of the TMP and the Outline Perspective Plan. The work of the team is to be coordinated with the efforts of the World Employment Programme as well as the Asian Regional Team on Employment Promotion (ARTEP).

66. It is envisaged that the project will consist of an expert team of four economic specialists in the fields of rural employment promotion, appropriate technology, human resource development and manpower budgeting. The expert on manpower budgeting for the public sector will be located in the Population and Employment Division of the EPU, while the remaining experts will be located within the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development with an institutional link to the EPU.

67. The earmarking in the SCP is US\$400,000 which includes provision for short-term consultancies and staff training.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

68. The accelerated development of this sector is essential for the attainment of the New Economic Policy and the immediate objectives of the TMP. Agriculture is the dominant sector of the economy contributing 45.5% of foreign exchange earnings, 29.8% of the Gross Domestic Product and employing some 1.9 million persons equal to 49.3% of the total labour force of the country (1975 data). It also accounts for the highest incidence of poverty and contains some 69% of all households in poverty, with the majority being in the less developed States. The TMP emphasizes therefore, the implementation of programmes and projects in this sector directed towards the redressal of poverty and regional disparity.

69. During the TMP period, agricultural production is expected to grow by 7.3% per annum (compared to 5.6 % under the SMP), with export demand continuing to be a major but declining determinant of this growth. The Agriculture sector is expected to remain the largest contributor to the GDP, although its share is projected to decline during the TMP period. The sector will continue to be the largest source of employment providing some 17% of new jobs and employing some two million persons by 1980. The prospects for increasing agricultural prices overseas through a recovery in the world economy are good, with resulting impetus to increased agricultural production in Malaysia.

70. TMP policies, programmes and projects within the agricultural sector are directed towards eradication of poverty through the raising of incomes and increasing employment opportunities by means of activities aimed at productivity improvements, new land development and provision of social services to raise living standards of the low income groups in rural areas.

71. Technical assistance sought by means of the SCP to this sector is set out below under sub-sectoral headings:

AGRICULTURE

Federal Land Development Authority

72. The gradual increase in FELDA operations, which has made it one of the world's largest agricultural operators, has created the need for operational streamlining. The complexity and magnitude of FELDA's responsibilities demand a continuous up-grading of staff ability in management and other professional skills. The TMP places a continuing load on FELDA as a settler-organization in land development demanding in turn FELDA attention to the economic status and capacity of settlers. In addition, attention must be paid to efforts to increase productivity.

73. The Land Development Institute which was planned in 1974 will begin operations in 1977. The Institute will play an important role in research on socio-economic factors of importance to settlers and utilize the results in training programmes for higher level management staff. The assistance required in research and training will be provided from multi-lateral and bilateral sources. The SCP project, which started in July 1975 with one adviser for preparatory inputs, will continue into 1979. SCP expenditures are calculated at US\$221,000.

74. The FCP project on agrocimatology and foliar analysis studies related to oil-palm production, which started in 1974, has already produced some valuable findings, but the final conclusions can only be made after the investigational work ends in 1977. The yield forecasting that is made possible by continued climatological analysis will become an important management and marketing decision-making tool. The foliar analysis method of investigation has led to proposals for intensified laboratory operations through sophisticated processing of analytical work and computerization of fertilizer calculations. This is expected to have a marked effect on the economy of fertilizer application as well as on production of fruit. This project requires a SCP input of US\$147,000 for advisory needs, fellowships and equipment.

75. The Government is putting emphasis on cocoa cultivation as an economic proposition suited to the Malaysian ecology. Under the FCP assistance has been provided to FELDA in the agronomic and processing aspects. A technical solution to the high acidity in

locally produced cocoa beans is in sight at the time FCP assistance concludes in 1976. The continued activity in 1977 consists of a fellowship for studies into practical cocoa planting and processing techniques in neighbouring countries. The SCP allocation is US\$4,000.

Crop Protection

76. The importance of pest control is fully realized by the Government. A FCP project for strengthening the Crop Protection Service was outlined in 1972 and started operation by late 1973. It had to be terminated in early 1976 due to lack of UNDP funds, but activities will be revived in 1977 with regard to plant quarantine pesticide control, and rodent control. The FCP project clearly confirmed the seriousness of crop pests in Malaysia and that the magnitude of the problem is such that a much more concerted effort is required to meet needs at the farmers' level. SCP activities required US\$100,000.

Home Economics

77. The SCP input in 1977 of US\$6,000 covers the last part of the fellowship programme attached to the Universiti of Pertanian FCP project in setting up a Home Economics Department.

Water Management

78. The needs of irrigation and drainage is emphasized in the TMP. Due to land tenure peculiarities, complete water control for efficient rice production year-round has been difficult to engineer. The DID and FELCRA's approach in Kelantan to combine irrigation scheme planning with land consolidation will form the base for a water management training and extension programme. The training will be supported by bilateral assistance and SCP inputs will assist in extension with one water management expert for Kelantan and one to work from DID Headquarters. An amount of US\$250,000 is allocated for this project under the SCP.

FISHERIES:

79. The large increase in Government spending on fisheries development consists to a great extent of investments in boats, landing and marketing facilities. The FCP, together with bilateral assistance, has for several years supported these undertakings through training and resources surveying. The Fishermen's Training Institute project was concluded as scheduled in 1975. However, in order to complement formal Institute training, a small, one-year project continues into 1976 and is geared to setting-up an apprenticeship scheme for new graduates to give them more sea experience. SCP funds of US\$7,000 are required in 1977 for concluding the fellowship programme. Since 1974 the South China Sea Fisheries Development Programme (SCS) is supporting fisheries development programmes in Malaysia, both in regard to the Fisheries Division and Majuikan, with such activities as operational analysis, marketing, and resources surveying, and will continue doing so during SCP. The SCS is particularly concerned with small-scale fishery activity on the Peninsular East Coast and will locate a project there to boost the activities of the Fishermen's Association and introduce new catching methods. This project will also try various aquaculture methods as a means to increasing employment opportunities for surplus fishermen as well as providing a source for raising incomes on the East Coast.

80. In general, the opportunities for a great variety of cultured fish, shellfish, and other water creatures is very great. However, utilization of this potential is still hampered by lack of technology at the practical production level. A greater effort is to be made to strengthen fishery services as well as assist commercially operating agencies and private aquaculturists for which the TMP will provide subsidies and research support. The SCS will assist in as much as its resources permit, but a national project is required for development, training and extension needs. SCP funds in the amount of US\$400,000 are set aside for high priority fishery development purposes, the details of which have yet to be specified.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

81. The TMP emphasizes livestock production as an important means for import substitution. The technical assistance required is well catered for in most fields through bilateral and volunteer sources. Recent developments and ideas to improve the small farmer economy has, however, brought up subjects for which SCP assistance is being sought. A new drug is being introduced for better heat-detection and if this proves useful on buffalo, the Veterinary Division may wish to obtain the services of a short-term expert on buffalo artificial insemination. For this purpose, US\$25,000 is earmarked in the SCP.

FORESTRY:

82. TMP prominence to forestry development reflects the fact that forests are the dominating natural resource and, inspite of being a major foreign exchange earner, are under-utilized. FCP assistance in the past few years has been directed towards outlining a development strategy for forest and forest industry. This strategy has been incorporated in the TMP.

83. The establishment of forest management units in their initial phase is continuing into 1977 under the SCP, and an amount of US\$54,000 is earmarked.

84. In Sarawak, the FCP assistance that started under the Forest and Forest Industries Development Project and continued as small-scale forest management assistance in 1976, will be taken up in a more comprehensive way through a longer term and large-scale project in 1977. The project aims at outlining a strategy for forest utilization on a sustained basis and appraisal of the secondary and tertiary wood-working industry development potential. Also to be tackled is the concern in East Malaysia over the destructive affect of shifting cultivation and poor technology in timber exploitation. SCP involvement in the Sarawak forestry sector is costed at US\$1,000,000.

85. The Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation has been assisted since late 1973 with advice on the granting of large concessions for timber exploitation, complex log utilization plants and forest management. This assistance continues in 1976 and into the first quarter of 1977 under the SCP. Thereafter, the assistance to STIDC will be through the comprehensive large-scale project mentioned above. The SCP allocation is US\$14,000.

86. SCP assistance to the State of Sabah in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry sector has not been identified. However, a sum of US\$1.5 million has been allocated for 1978-81 programming purposes for Sabah and Sarawak, allowing for the development of inputs in support of TMP activities.

MANUFACTURING

87. Manufacturing will continue to play an important part in the attainment of New Economic Policy goals under the TMP, during which time the sector is expected to register the fastest rate of growth thereby becoming progressively more important in the generation of income and employment in the country. Rapid expansion of the manufacturing sector is critical for correcting present imbalances among States and regions.

88. TMP industrialization strategy puts pressure on the promotion of efficiency, creation of employment, development of small-scale industries and the participation of Malays and other indigenous people in the sector. In the interest of growth and diversification, the Government is to provide a variety of fiscal incentives, including tax and tariff protection. The strategy is to encourage the growth of labour intensive resources, including agro-based and export-oriented industries as well as dispersal of industrial activity to the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Pahang, Sabah and Sarawak.

89. In keeping with the industrialization strategy mentioned above, the TMP calls for continued emphasis on management consultancy services to small and medium scale industry throughout the country.

90. SCP assistance is being sought as follows:

91. Medium and Small-scale Industries Consultancy Service

This project provides assistance to MIDFIC the industrial consultant subsidiary agency of the MIDF Sendirian Berhad in an effort to meet the Government's need to develop qualified local consultants in the fields of marketing, financial management, industrial engineering and production management. Major assistance to this project will be provided through 1977 with a reduced input to two advisers - one in marketing and the other in financial management during 1978-79.

92. As was the case in the FCP phase, the project continues to provide advice to commercial and industrial business concerns with special consideration being given to enterprises operated by Malays and other indigenous people.

93. An earmarking of US\$406,000 is made in the SCP.

94. The Federal Industrial Development Agency (FIDA) will continue to provide the machinery for the promotion and co-ordination of industrial development in the country. FIDA will continue to assist investors in speeding-up implementation of projects and work with State governments to ensure proper co-ordination of industrial development and in particular of industrial estates.

95. During the TMP period, FIDA will continue to emphasize greater participation of the Malays and other indigenous people in industry and in this connection will conduct feasibility studies and industrial surveys to identify new investment opportunities and encourage the established policy of industry dispersal. Further, in keeping with the need to develop trained personnel for industry, particularly amongst the Malays and other indigenous people, FIDA will involve itself under the TMP in training for the tool making and metal working industries.

96. In this context, UNDP assistance is being sought as follows:

Metal Industries Development Centre

97. The project is to assist FIDA in the establishment of a Metal Industries Development Centre to introduce new technologies and modern management practices to existing tool making and metal working industries and enterprises. The project started during the FCP with a team of consultants who made preliminary recommendations. The earmarking of US\$700,000 is made under the SCP for training, and expert services at the co-ordinating and general advisory levels. Once determined, specific technical expertise inputs will be sought from bilateral aid sources.

Industrial Project Identification

98. The project is to assist FIDA in carrying out "industry analysis" in a number of sectors with the objective of identifying new industrial investment opportunities. The project is designed to utilize assistance from bilateral/multi-lateral sources other than UNDP. Under the FCP, UNDP assistance was extended to FIDA to develop the methodology and approach to this type of activity. An earmarking of US\$300,000 is made for expert services and training under the SCP.

UTILITIES:

99. The efforts begun under the SMP to meet the growth of industry, urban areas and modernization of rural Malaysia through improved water and power supplies, are to be continued under the TMP. The emphasis under the TMP is towards the economically depressed regions and States in accordance with the New Economic Policy. This is seen by the expansion of the national grid of the National Electricity Board to the East Coast States of Peninsular Malaysia in order to stimulate the dispersal of industry. Further, rural electrification programmes are to be stepped-up under the TMP for all parts of the country, with a view to improving health, welfare and living conditions of people in rural areas as part of the poverty redressal strategy.

100. In keeping with the TMP objective of continued expansion of electric power for industrial purposes and the country-wide scheme of rural electrification, UNDP assistance is sought by the NEB as follows:

National Electricity Board

101. This project was approved during the FCP and sets out to assist the NEB in the establishment and initial operation of a training institution geared to training future employees of the NEB at the technician level as well as providing up-grading and refresher courses for existing personnel. The major activity under the SCP will deal with the

operation of the institution and the training of its instructor staff.

102. An integral aspect of this project is the involvement of bilateral inputs co-operating with the SCP technical assistance effort. These inputs will be largely restricted to highly technical and specific expertise requirements identified in the project. The earmarking for SCP assistance is US\$625,000.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

103. The education and training sector has an important role to play in the continued development of national unity and integration. Policies and programmes within this sector are geared to enabling all Malaysians to participate more fully in national development. To this end, education and training development activities are oriented to meet the skilled manpower needs of the country and to provide greater opportunity for training among those in the lower income groups and less developed areas of Malaysia.

104. Full attention is paid to the increasing demands of primary and secondary education, including the expansion of the existing residential science schools under the TMP period. Technical and vocational schools are to be increased in number, while higher education facilities are to be considered in the light of the manpower needs of the country. At the polytechnic level, the Ungku Omar Polytechnic at Ipoh is to be expanded while a new polytechnic is to be established at Kuantan, Pahang. Emphasis to be given to closer co-ordination and integration of institutional vocational training and on-the-job training within industry.

105. With a view to attaining the TMP objectives under this sector, UNDP assistance is sought under the SCP as follows:

Curriculum Development Centre

106. A major effort will be made during the TMP period to improve the curricula as well as the teaching of science and mathematics in schools. The Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) when it is fully operational in 1977, will spearhead efforts to improve the quality of education. Considerable assistance was provided to the CDC under the FCP, taking the form of advisory inputs, overseas training of staff and limited provision of equipment.

107. In conjunction with assistance from bilateral aid, UNFPA, UNICEF and private foundations, SCP technical assistance to CDC is to provide three years of advisory services to assist in the consolidation of the Centre's work, and in staff development. An earmarking of US\$150,000 is made under the SCP to this end.

State Education Resource Centres

108. Provision has been made in the TMP for the establishment of Education Resource Centres in Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Pahang to co-ordinate efforts at the State level to improve the quality of education. These Centres will conduct in-service training for teachers and educational administrators, as well as disseminate information on various aspects of educational development.
109. UNDP assistance is requested to cover five years of advisory services - one man year for each of the four State Centres plus one man year for an adviser to assist in the overall planning of the Centres and to ensure close co-ordination and integration with the programmes of the Curriculum Development Centre, the Educational Media Service and other Divisions of the Ministry of Education. The SCP earmarking for the project is US\$250,000.
110. World Bank support is being secured by the Government to cover the capital costs of buildings and equipping the Centres.

Muka Head Marine Field Station

111. The Muka Head Station is both for teaching and for research. Its programme of objectives includes the acquisition of knowledge on tropical terrestrial, coastal and aquatic ecosystems. The Station will also be involved in the monitoring of various environmental parameters, particularly pollution.
112. The UNDP input is to cover 15 man months of advisory services plus fellowships for academic and technical staff. The total cost of the Project is estimated to be US\$80,000.
113. The Muka Head Station is assisted by a World Bank loan for the construction of the building and the purchase of equipment.

Kuantan Polytechnic

114. An objective of the TMP is the establishment of a fully operational polytechnic in Kuantan by 1980/81. The Polytechnic will provide two year full-time technician courses in Engineering Technologies and Business Studies and will introduce a course in Food Technology.
115. Four man years of advisory services are requested under the SCP. One adviser will be responsible for assisting the Principal in the procurement and installation of equipment and in the planning of fellowships and staff development. An expert on Food Processing Technology is required to assist in planning the necessary facilities for the food processing course. This will be the first institution in the country preparing middle management technicians for the food processing industry. The SCP input to the project is budgeted at US\$205,000.

116. The Kuantan Polytechnic is supported by a loan from the World Bank for building and equipment costs.

Educational Expertise

117. In addition to the above projects, an allocation of US\$150,000 has been included for the Ministry of Education to allow for further advisory services to be identified during the SCP period.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

118. The TMP contains provision for improvements in community services and general administration. Present activities in community and rural development will continue with emphasis on community development workers training, pre-school education and development of rural libraries. Efforts will continue under the TMP in such areas as applied food and nutrition, welfare services, relief and remedial services and social security. In the case of the latter, a number of new social security schemes are to be introduced while the benefits of present schemes are to be extended to more workers. Coverage of various schemes will be broadened and efforts are to be made to bring social security to rural areas.

119. The TMP sets aside some M\$597 million for general administration costs, particularly construction of Government office accommodation, including the courts, customs and excise, prisons and fire services.

120. With regard to tourism, the TMP period will see implementation of a master plan intended inter alia to accommodate growth of tourist arrivals of 1.9 million in 1980, an increase of 5% per annum.

Social Security

121. Assistance to SOCSO was identified and provided for under the FCP. In view of the high priority in the TMP to the up-grading of social security provisions, an extension of this project has been included in the early part of the SCP.

122. Assistance will continue to be provided in the fields of social security administration and legislation to ensure effective implementation of many of the recommendations made for the up-grading of SOCSO's administration and proposed legislation. Assistance during the first year of the SCP will, therefore, be chiefly directed towards assisting SOCSO in making the recommended computerization system operational and in various aspects of social security legislation.

123. An earmarking of US\$89,000 is made in the SCP.

RELATIONSHIP WITH INTER-COUNTRY AND
GLOBAL UNDP PROGRAMME

124. As indicated above, Malaysia fully recognizes the value of regional socio-economic cooperation and is committed to active participation in regional and sub-regional activities funded by the UNDP 1977-81 Inter-Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific.

125. While it is a little premature to consider the relationship between the Inter-Regional Programme and the SCP during the years 1977-81, given that both programmes are in the process of being formulated, it is clear that the general orientation of both have much in common.

126. The Inter-Country Programme emphasizes the need to strengthen national capacity in key areas, including economic and social planning for development. As is clear from the SCP, a high percentage of the resources available for 1977-79 are set aside for the sector MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT. Of this amount, most is intended for regional and State level application of planning/implementation expertise to ensure implementation of the TMP and develop capacity at the State level. It is expected that UNDP supported regional institutions concerned with planning will be utilised by the Government for training and other purposes.

127. The orientation of the Inter-Country Programme to the needs of the masses, with the goal of raising the standard of living of the bottom 40% of the population is entirely consistent with the TMP and SCP approach to this sector of society. The SCP is largely concentrated in the less developed States of Malaysia with a view to providing supporting technical assistance to TMP activities directed at poverty groups, the majority of which are in rural areas. It would appear that the opportunities for support to the SCP through Inter-Country Programme activities are good.

128. Without going into details, Inter-Country Programme activities in such areas as the development of natural resources, fisheries, development and transfer of technology, and increased export earnings through economic cooperation and integration would appear to present opportunities for inputs to the SCP. These inputs will have to be developed as and when the Inter-Country Programme

is operational. Further, emphasis on sub-regional cooperation through ASEAN and other Southeast Asian ongoing projects is of great importance to the Government and should present possibilities for useful links between SCP and Inter-Country Programme project activities in a range of areas.

129. In terms of UNDP Global activities, it is also somewhat premature to describe a relationship to the SCP, but the Government is committed to participation in those areas of interest and relevance to its own development priorities as set out in the TMP.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME

130. The SCP is project-specific for the first three years 1977-79 with unprogrammed funds amounting to some US\$4.2 million remaining for 1980-81 in order to ensure a dynamic programme sufficiently flexible to accommodate any changes in the development priorities of the TMP during its lifetime. Of the 1980-81 funds already programmed, most are assigned to the MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT sector and it is likely that much of the unprogrammed funds for these two years will also be so allocated. Within that sector, the Regional and State Planning project is expected to absorb most as its funding demands become identified during 1977/78.

131. In accordance with the main thrust of the TMP, the SCP is heavily oriented towards poverty redressal activities throughout the country but particularly in those States where the incidence of poverty is highest. At the same time, it is geared through project inputs to the TMP concept of society restructuring.

132. The emphasis on poverty redressal and the restructuring of society has led to a concentration of the SCP during the first three years in the States of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak, with particular and immediate concentration in Kedah and Kelantan. Some 50% of the SCP during the early years is so concentrated.

133. Apart from this concentration geographically, the SCP is directed towards a range of TMP priority areas contained in five sectors and set out in the section entitled Orientation of UNDP assistance on page 16 above.

134. However, as a result of the concentration mentioned above and the emphasis on multi-sectoral planning and other inputs designed to effectively assist in the implementation of the TMP, the projects of the SCP are not spread sectorally wide. Further, and given resource limitations, this means that the SCP is not involved in a number of important TMP activities and that the assistance needs of these activities will be met from bilateral and other sources of external technical assistance. The SCP represents a realistic approach to UNDP/United Nations System technical assistance and recognition that optimum utilisation of resources rules out a broad sectoral spread and favours concentration.

135. The SCP document identifies a number of possibilities for combining UNDP assistance with capital and technical assistance inputs from other sources. Strenuous efforts will be required to develop this combination of inputs in the interests of optimising external inputs to the TMP. The SCP is expected to take full advantage of complementary inputs.

136. In terms of resources, the UNDP IPF has been supplemented by the Government by means of a cost-sharing input of US\$5 million. This cost-sharing on the part of the Government has allowed for the programming of US\$20 million (gross).

137. The SCP would appear to meet the classic requirements of technical cooperation in that its projects are geared inter alia to promotion of increasing national self-reliance in managerial, technical, administrative and research capabilities required to formulate and implement development plans and policies. Further, through the range of projects included in the SCP, attention is being given to: development of human resources through skill transfer, training and activities in social fields; preparation and implementation of development plans at the Federal, regional and State levels; transfer of technical know-how; development of institutional infrastructure; development of services such as management consultancy; and actions geared to poverty redressal in rural and urban areas.

138. With regard to investment-oriented inputs, the SCP contains a number of projects geared to investment follow-up, in particular the very large-scale Regional and State Planning project within the MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT sector. This project is specifically directed towards inter alia "the identification, development, evaluation and "packaging" of projects in a "bankable" form for financing by the Federal and State Governments themselves as well as multi-lateral agencies such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and from bilateral aid sources."

139. In quantitative terms, the SCP is a relatively small external technical assistance input to a very substantial national development plan with public sector development expenditure alone amounting to M\$18.6 billion. However, by its approach, concentration and orientation, the SCP should make a major impact on, and provide needed assistance to Malaysian development efforts during the TMP period.

**SUMMARY OF SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME
FINANCIAL INPUTS 1977-81**

TOTAL SCP RESOURCES FOR PLANNING PURPOSES	Estimated Inputs In Thousands Of US Dollars					
	Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980 - 1981	
UNDP IPF and Government Cost-Sharing (gross resources)	20.0	2.9	3.5	4.5	9.1	
Less Inflation Factor and Over- heads (net planning resources)	17.8	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.1

SCP SECTORS	Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT	6,867	1,217	1,500	1,600	1,300	1,250
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY	3,728	695	725	1,308	650	350
MANUFACTURING	1,406	356	300	400	200	150
UTILITIES	625	141	289	195		
EDUCATION & TRAINING	835	105	190	350	190	
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	89	89				
TOTAL ^{1/}	13,550	2,603	3,004	3,853	2,340	1,750

^{1/} Of the total programmed (approximately US\$9.5 million), some US\$5.4 million has been concentrated on projects in the less developed States. Of the total net resources available for planning (US\$17.8 million) in 1977-81, some US\$4.2 million remain unprogrammed for 1980-81.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS IN
FINANCIAL TERMS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 81

COUNTRY: MALAYSIA
ESTIMATED TOTAL GOVERNMENT
FINANCIAL INPUT: M\$ 1/

IPF: US\$15,000,000
GOVERNMENT
COST-SHARING: US\$5,000,000

Estimated Government's Inputs In Thousands of M\$ <u>1/</u>						Activities By Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs In Thousands of US\$					
Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
						Sector: <u>MULTI- SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. Urban and Regional Planning MAL/72/014	17	17				
						2. Research and Training for National Planning MAL/74/005	1,050	300	300	300	100	50
						B. <u>New Projects</u>						
						1. Regional and State Planning	5,300	700	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200
						2. Vocational Training Policy Adviser	100	50	50			
						3. Employment Promotion and Planning	400	150	150	100		
						MULTI-SECTORAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT - SUB-TOTAL	6,867	1,217	1,500	1,600	1,300	1,250

1/ Amounts to be provided, in as much as possible, prior to
finalization of the country programme document in December 1976

Estimated Government's Inputs In Thousands of M\$ <u>1/</u>						Activities By Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs In Thousands of US\$					
Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
						Sector: <u>AGRICULTURE,</u> <u>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,</u> <u>FISHERIES & FORESTRY</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. Land Development Authority MAL/71/529	147	108	13	26		
						2. Institute of Land Development MAL/74/009	221	102	112	7		
						3. Cocoa Cultivation & Processing MAL/74/011	4	4				
						4. Forest Development MAL/75/012	54	54				
						5. STIDC - Sarawak MAL/76/003	14	14				
						6. Fishermen's Training Institute MAL/68/520	7	7				
						7. Home Economics MAL/72/005	6	6				
						B. <u>New Projects</u>						
						1. Sarawak Forest Dev.	1,000	200	375	425		
						2. Sabah/Sarawak Dev.	1,500		50	550	550	350
						3. Fisheries Develop.	400	50	50	200	100	
						4. DID Water Manage.	250	50	100	100		
						5. Artificial Insemina- tion for the Buffalo	25	25				
						6. Crop Protection	100	75	25			
						AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES & FORESTRY SUB-TOTAL	3,728	695	725	1,308	650	350

1/ Amounts to be provided, in as much as possible, prior to finalization of the country programme document in Dec. 1976

Estimated Government's Inputs In Thousands of M\$ ^{1/}						Activities By Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs In Thousands of US\$					
Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
						Sector: <u>MANU- FACTURING</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. MIDFIC MAL/70/015	406	206	100	100		
						2. Metal Industries Development Centre MAL/71/536	700	50	100	200	200	150
						B. <u>New Projects</u>						
						1. Industrial Project Identification	300	100	100	100		
						MANUFACTURING - SUB-TOTAL	1,406	356	300	400	200	150
						Sector: <u>UTILITIES</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. National Electricity Training Institute MAL/71/530	625	141	289	195		
						UTILITIES - SUB-TOTAL	625	141	289	195		

^{1/} Amounts to be provided, in as much as possible, prior to finalization of country programme document in December 1976

Estimated Government's Inputs In Thousands of M\$ ^{1/}						Activities By Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs In Thousands of US\$					
Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		Total (1977-81)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
						Sector: <u>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. Curriculum Dev. Centre MAL/71/003	150	50	50	50		
						2. Muka Head Marine Field Station MAL/74/012	80	40	40			
						B. <u>New Projects</u>						
						1. Kuantan Polytechnic	205	15	50	100	40	
						2. State Educational Resource Centres	250		50	100	100	
						3. Educational Expertise	150			100	50	
						<u>EDUCATION & TRAIN- ING - SUB-TOTAL</u>	835	105	190	350	190	
						Sector: <u>COMMUNITY SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINIS- TRATION</u>						
						A. <u>Ongoing Projects</u>						
						1. Reorganization and Dev. of Social Security MAL/74/014	89	89				
						<u>COMMUNITY SERVICES & GENERAL ADMINIS- TRATION - SUB-TOTAL</u>	89	89				
						<u>TOTAL ALL SECTORS</u>	13,550	2,603	3,004	3,853	2,340	1,750

^{1/} Amounts to be provided, in as much as possible, prior to finalization of the country programme document in December 1976

ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UN SYSTEM OTHER THAN UNDP

PROJECT/ACTIVITY	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
<p>SECTOR: <u>Transport and Communications</u></p> <p><u>IMCO</u></p> <p>1. Malaysian International Shipping Corporation (MISC) - Assistant General Manager (Technical)</p>	<p>1977/78</p> <p>Funds-In-Trust: US\$65,000</p> <p>1. Expert (1) - OPAS type appointment The Expert to be in charge of Marine and Technical Services Division of MISC</p>
<p>SECTOR: <u>Utilities</u></p> <p><u>IAEA</u></p> <p>1. NEB's Nuclear Power Programme</p> <p>2. Tun Ismail Research Centre - Research and Development Planning</p>	<p>1977</p> <p>1. Short-term Experts (2)</p> <p>2. Fellowships (4)</p> <p>3. Equipment</p> <p>1977</p> <p>1. Expert (1) 6 m/m</p> <p>2. Scientific visits</p>
<p>SECTOR: <u>Education & Training</u></p> <p><u>UNFPA</u></p> <p>1. Health Education</p> <p>2. Population Education for Malaysian Schools</p> <p>3. Population Study Centre - University of Malaya</p>	<p>US\$120,000 - 1977/78</p> <p>1. Short-Term Advisory Assistance</p> <p>2. Overseas Fellowships in MCH/Family Planning</p> <p>US\$900,000 - 1977/78/79</p> <p>1. Teacher Training</p> <p>2. Workshops</p> <p>3. Material</p> <p>US\$282,900 - 1977/78/79</p> <p>1. Population Adviser</p> <p>2. Support Research Activities by Students</p>

PROJECT/ACTIVITY	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
<u>WHO</u>	
1. Assistance to the University of Malaya	US\$14,600 - 1977 1. Fellowships
2. Public Health Institute	US\$28,500 - 1977 1. Consultants 2. Fellowships
3. National Teacher Training Centre	US\$9,000 - 1979 1. Consultants
4. National University Faculty of Medicine	US\$189,200 - 1978/79 1. Medical Officer (Medical Educator) 2. Fellowships
<u>IAEA</u>	
1. Institute of Radiotherapy, Oncology and Nuclear Medicine, General Hospital Expansion of Radiomunoassy services for Malaysia to be incorporated with Lab. Training of Technicians	1977 1. Technologist (1) 2. Equipment 3. Fellowships (7) 4. Scientific visits
2. University Kebangsaan Malaysia - Expansion of Nuclear since Education and Research in the field of Biology	1977 1. Expert (1) 2. Fellowships (4) 3. Scientific visits
3. Physiology of local and exotic cattle and buffaloes in Malaysia	1977 1. Short-term expert (1) 2. Equipment 3. Fellowships (3)
<u>UNICEF</u>	
1. Developmental/Investigatory Activities for the Initiation of Preventive Education	US\$38,000 - 1977 (a) Pilot Pre-School Education Demonstration and Practice Units in 5 Teacher Training Colleges (b) Pilot Development of Home/Family Extension Education Component in early childhood teacher education programme

PROJECT/ACTIVITY	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
<p>2. Developmental/ Investigatory Activities for the Enhancement of Quality of Primary Education</p> <p>3. Development/Investigatory Activities for the Enhancement of Decentra- lized Educational Planning and Management</p> <p>4. Sabah and Sarawak - Initiation of the Establish- ment of a Catalytic Core Group of Master Teachers for Educational Districts - Primary level teachers</p>	<p>(c) Educational Inputs to Community Based Rural Day Care Centres (Training of Multi-purpose para- educational personnel)</p> <p>US\$80,000 - 1977</p> <p>(a) Multi-Media Self Instructional Modules for in-service improve- ment of primary level teachers</p> <p>(b) Development of Experimental Pre-school and primary level curriculum for Pahang, Trengganu land settlement project</p> <p>(c) Development of an integrated curriculum for first 3 years of primary education</p> <p>(d) Development of teaching/learning strategies for wide-ranging mixed activity groupings and multiple class teaching in rural primary schools.</p> <p>US\$28,000 - 1977</p> <p>(a) Pilot Educational Planning Course/ Practice to enhance decentralized planning capacity, Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak, Sabah</p> <p>(b) Pilot In-service Course/Practice to enhance decentralized educational management and administration by primary school headmasters in Sabah and Sarawak</p> <p>US\$40,000 - 1977</p> <p>Project activities attempt to enhance the intercommunication among teachers on the quality of the teaching of Bahasa Malaysia as a subject and as a medium at primary level.</p>
<p>SECTOR: <u>Health and Family Planning</u></p>	
<p><u>UNFPA</u></p>	
<p>1. Strengthening Activities of National Family Planning Board and Federation of Family Planning Association</p>	<p>US\$270,000 - 1977/78</p> <p>1. 2 Advisers</p> <p>2. 2 Fellowships</p> <p>3. Local training of traditional midwives</p> <p>4. Workshops/Seminars</p>

PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
<p>2. Training for Health Personnel in Family Planning Work in rural areas</p>	<p>US\$175,000</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training 2. Printed material 3. Supervisory visits 4. Local Seminars
WHO	
<p>1. Development of Maternal and child health/Family Planning programme in rural services</p>	<p>US\$123,100 - 1977/78/79</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition Advisory Services 2. Public Health Nutritionist 3. Fellowships
<p>2. Disease Prevention and Control Epidemiological Services</p>	<p>US\$122,000 - 1977/78/79</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epidemiologist 2. Statistician 3. Fellowships
<p>3. Malaria Eradication Programme - Peninsular Malaysia/Sabah</p>	<p>US\$149,600 - 1977</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malariologist 2. Sanitary Engineer 3. Entomologist 4. Sanitarian
<p>4. Tuberculosis Control</p>	<p>US\$6,000 - 1977</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultants 2. Fellowships
<p>5. Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse</p>	<p>US\$4,100 - 1977</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultants 2. Fellowships
<p>6. Occupational Health Advisory Services</p>	<p>US\$297,600 - 1977/78/79</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occupational Health Adviser 2. Industrial Hygiene Adviser 3. Fellowships
<p>7. Environmental Health Advisory Services</p>	<p>US\$175,700 - 1977/78/79</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sanitary Engineer 2. Sanitarian 3. Fellowships
UNICEF	
<p>1. Basic Health Services for East Malaysia</p>	<p>US\$132,000 - 1977/78</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tool Kits 2. Hydraulic Rams 3. Portable Drilling Rigs 4. Vehicle
<p>2. Integrated Health/Nutrition Programme, Peninsular Malaysia</p>	<p>US\$110,000 - 1977/78</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicles (2) 2. AVA/Home Economic Equipment 3. Supplies for improved environmental sanitation.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACDA	Asian Centre for Development Administration
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADI	Asian Development Institute
AIBD	Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development
ARTEP	Asian Regional Team on Employment Promotion
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FCP	First Country Programme
FELDA	Federal Land Development Authority
FELCRA	Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority
FIDA	Federal Industrial Development Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
INTAN	a Malay abbreviation for National Institute for Public Administration
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
MADA	Muda Agricultural Development Authority
MAJUikan	a Malay abbreviation for Fisheries Development Authority
MARA	a Malay abbreviation for Council of Trust for the Indigenous People
MIDF	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance
MIDFIC	MIDF Industrial Consultants
NBTC	National Broadcasting Training Centre
NEB	National Electricity Board
NITTCB	National Industrial Training and Trade Certification Board

RECSAM	Regional Centre for Science and Mathematics
SCP	Second Country Programme
SCS	South China Sea Fisheries Development and Coordinating Programme
SEATAC	Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transportation and Communications Development
SMP	Second Malaysia Plan
SOCISO	Social Security Organization
TMP	Third Malaysia Plan