



**Country Programme Action Plan**

**between the**

**Government of Malaysia**

**and**

**United Nations Development Programme**

**2008-2012**

**Kuala Lumpur  
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BIPV	Building Integrated Photovoltaic
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPO	Country Programme Outline
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DOS	Department of Statistics
EE	Energy Efficient
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICT4D	Information Communication Technology for Development
IGOs	Inter-Governmental Organizations
JAKIM	Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (Department of Islamic Development Malaysia)
LA21	Local Agenda 21
MAC	Malaysian AIDS Council
MAMPU	Malaysian Administration Modernization and Management Planning Unit
MHLG	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
MIEEIP	Malaysian Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Project
MII	Malaysia Integrity Institute
MOH	Ministry of Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
MTCP	Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme
MWFCD	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
NCC	Net Contributing Country
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPP	National Physical Plan
NSP	National Strategic Plan
OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference
PTM	Pusat Tenaga Malaysia (Malaysian Energy Centre)
RE	Renewable energy
RRF	Resource Results Framework
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference for African Development
TRAC	Targeted Resources Allocated from Core
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## **The Framework**

The Government of Malaysia, hereinafter referred to as the Government and the United Nations Development Programme, hereinafter referred to as UNDP, are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme, are committed to,

**Furthering** their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of Malaysia and UNDP are committed, including: The Millennium Summit and the Millennium Declaration, Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and the Platform for Action, and other UN conventions to which Malaysia has acceded;

**Building** upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2003 to 2007),

**Entering** into a new period of cooperation (2008 to 2012),

**Declare** that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

### **Part I. Basis of Relationship**

- 1.1 The SBAA forms the basis and the legal framework for all cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the countries in which it has a programme. In Malaysia, the United Nations Special Fund Agreement of 25 June 1961 and the Technical Assistance Agreement of 1 March 1962 to regulate UNDP's operations in Malaysia forms the basis and legal framework of all cooperation between UNDP and the Government. In light of this decision, this CPAP concluded hereunder, with an AWP constitute together a project document as referred to in the United Nations Special Fund Agreement of 25 June 1961 and the Technical Assistance Agreement of 1 March 1962.

### **Part II. Situation Analysis**

- 2.1 Malaysia, as one of the world's most open economies, has a stunning track record of sustained economic growth, substantial poverty reduction and progress in human development. Despite the shock of the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the country's economy has recovered and grew at an annual average of 5.3 per cent between 2000 and 2006. The national poverty rate halved between 1990 and 1999, from 16.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent, and was just 5.7 per cent in 2004. In that year, Malaysia's multi-ethnic and culturally diverse population achieved high human development status. In the 2007, Malaysia's HDI was 0.811 and the country was ranked 63 out of 177 countries. The country has achieved all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), except for halting and to begin reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- 2.2 Growing Inequality – Progress in poverty reduction has been uneven across the country. Although Malaysia has come close to ending extreme poverty, there are pockets of hard-core rural poverty remaining, especially among the indigenous

communities of Sabah, and Sarawak. Income inequalities have been rising; the Gini rose from 0.446 in 1990 to 0.462 in 2004. There are growing spatial disparities in income and other human development indicators, as well as between, and within, Malaysia's main communities.

- 2.3 Malaysia continues to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, with the enrolment rates of girls exceeding those of boys at all levels of education. A challenge now is to increase enrolments and retention of boys. Participation of Malaysian women in administrative, management and political positions remains a challenge and within the Ninth Malaysia Plan, 2006-2010 (9MP), the government has set a target to achieve at least 30 per cent of women in decision making positions in all sectors.
- 2.4 HIV/AIDS has risen sharply since the 1990s, mainly through substance abuse and among young males. In recent years, there has been a rising trend of HIV infections among women. Increased migration flows enhance the risk of the spread of HIV. UNDP works closely with the UNCT theme group on HIV/AIDS to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP), 2006-2010. More needs to be done to mainstream HIV/AIDS in national planning across all relevant sectors, taking into account the gender dimension.
- 2.5 In 2004, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment was created to improve environmental and natural resource management. A National Physical Plan (NPP) 2005-2010, was adopted to provide standards and to enhance integrated land use planning. A National Biodiversity-Biotechnology Council (NBBC) was established in 2002 to coordinate efforts for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources. Since the December 2004 Tsunami, there has been increased focus on the conservation and rehabilitation of coastal natural resources, especially mangrove forests. Malaysia continues to promote the utilization of renewable energy (RE) resources. These include the Small Renewable Energy Power Programme (SREP), and a roadmap for the development of solar, hydrogen and fuel cells. The implementation of the rural electrification, through solar hybrid and micro-hydro system is helping to improve the quality of life of rural communities, especially in Sabah and Sarawak. To promote energy efficiency, the installation of energy efficient technologies is being incorporated in the design and construction of government buildings.
- 2.6 Malaysia actively promotes and supports South-South cooperation, principally through the Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP). The MTCP aims to build capacity through the sharing of the country's successful development experiences. Beyond the MTCP, Malaysia pro-actively supported countries affected by the 2004 Tsunami, as well as countries facing complex humanitarian crises. Malaysia has increased its technical cooperation within the framework of ASEAN and the Asia-Africa partnership, especially through the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) and in partnership with UNDP. Malaysia supports strategic partnerships between the Governments and the private sectors of the South. Most recently, it initiated a capacity building programme for lesser developed countries who are part of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

- 2.7 Malaysia's long term development goals are outlined in Vision 2020 that foresees the country becoming a fully developed nation by 2020. The National Vision Policy (NVP), 2001-2010, contains medium term policies and strategies towards achieving this vision, with the country's medium term goals and objectives in the 9MP. Malaysia's economy currently stands at a crossroads, facing global and regional competitive challenges as well as shortages of skilled and managerial human resources. The 9MP supports a paradigm shift from a production-based economy to a knowledge-based economy.

### **Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned**

#### **Past Cooperation**

- 3.1 The country programme for Malaysia 2003-2007 focused on human development and energy and environment, as well as sharing best practices in these areas through South-South cooperation. UNDP led the UNCT in partnership with the Government and other stakeholders in preparing a comprehensive account of the policies and strategies that enabled Malaysia to achieve the MDGs, in particular the eradication of poverty. Malaysia's MDGs experience was shared as a best practice with other countries of the South. Malaysia's successful development were codified and developed into knowledge products to share nationally and globally, including in the areas of trade, growth and human development, gender, and energy and environment – <http://www.undp.org.my>. Strategic partnerships were formed with various line ministries, NGOs, think-tanks, academia and the private sector.
- 3.2 Malaysia led South-South initiatives played a significant role in increasing regional and sub-regional economic and social cooperation. Capacity building initiatives including the sharing of Malaysia's nurturing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) policies and experiences with African countries, in cooperation with TECHNUNET Africa and support from the Government of Japan. UNDP and Marditech Corporation supported Afghanistan's private sector development through efforts to revive agro based processing of its dried fruit industry.
- 3.3 Strategic development initiatives and capacity building supported national development priorities. UNDP and the Government formulated a Human Resource Masterplan, and assisted with capacity development to improve policy formulation to measure and target poverty, and bridge the digital divide, especially among the rural communities.
- 3.4 UNDP and the Government worked together to revise the National Poverty Line Income in addition to conducting activities which supported and assisted the Government to strengthen its capacity to monitor trends and patterns in poverty and to improve poverty policy formulation. A strategy project to identify the causes of poverty and economic inequality among Bumiputera was initiated to support the development of focused and targeted strategies and programmes to promote sustained reduction in poverty and effective economic restructuring among communities in Sabah and Sarawak.

- 3.5 Initiatives to support the promotion of women's empowerment in the economic and political spheres were also undertaken, including in relation to improved welfare benefits; gender budgeting, microfinance take-up and developing entrepreneurial skills of rural women. A number of knowledge products were produced as a result of close partnership with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. These included the Malaysian Gender Gap Index (MGGI), a tool that monitors and measures the gender gap among the Malaysian populace over time. It utilizes the country's extensive sex-disaggregated data to document progress in gender disparities between women and men over the generations since 1980 and has been adopted for use in future programming.
- 3.6 UNDP supported the Government in the preparation of its Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) report that was presented to the UN CEDAW committee in 2006, and its engagement on CEDAW with stakeholders.
- 3.7 An initiative to support anti-corruption measures and the National Integrity Plan was also undertaken. The outcome of UNDP Malaysia's partnership with the Institute Integrity of Malaysia included a new publication entitled National Integrity System – A Guiding Framework. This publication aims to provide a framework within which Malaysia's National Integrity Plan are properly placed vis-à-vis the good governance theoretical and best practices working contexts. It is also intended to provide relevant guidelines for promoting informed discourse among IIM internal stakeholders, in particular the leadership and management teams and their appointed external members and facilitators.
- 3.8 To limit the spread of HIV/AIDS, UNDP worked with the EPU, Ministry of Health (MOH), the Malaysian AIDS Council (MAC) and JAKIM to increase the awareness of HIV/AIDS among community leaders and to help change unhealthy behaviours amongst substance abusers. A key output was a comprehensive training manual on HIV/AIDS and Islam which was developed in a participatory manner with religious leaders to empower them with the necessary information and tools to play a more effective role in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support.
- 3.9 Several projects supported by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) were implemented to improve environmental management, such as peat swamp forests, and renewable energy and energy efficiency, such as Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) Technology Application, Bio-mass Power Generation and Co-generation in Palm-Oil Mills (BIOGEN) and the Malaysian Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Project (MIEEIP). Ministry of Energy, Water and Communication, Malaysian Energy Centre (PTM), the Energy Commission of Malaysia, and industry associations benefited from increased institutional capacity building and private sector participation in these initiatives. These initiatives supported the Government's commitment under the multilateral environment agreements.
- 3.10 Upstream policy dialogue on improved environmental management was supported with strategic initiatives at the community level. These included the implementation of the EC UNDP Small Grants Programme for Operations to Promote Tropical Forests in Malaysia, which sought to empower poor local communities living in the margins of forests through sustainable livelihoods,

GEF-Small Grants Programme and Local Agenda 21 (LA21) initiatives. An innovative partnership between UNDP, a Malaysia private sector company and the Terengganu State Government supported the regeneration of mangrove forest.

- 3.11 Delivering as One, and taking account of comparative advantages, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) pro-actively engaged at all levels of Government and with other stakeholders in supporting national relief efforts to Tsunami affected victims. Given the limited presence of UN agencies in Malaysia, addressing frontier challenges together, such as local poverty, international migration and, Asylum and Islam, was a source of strength. As part of the UNCT, UNDP supported the HIV/AIDS Theme Group and other stakeholders in the development of the new National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV/AIDS, 2006-2010. The UNCT supported new policy initiatives on harm reduction measures to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS; in advocating for change with parliamentarians, academia and think-tanks in relation to emerging development challenges facing the country beyond the MDGs, and for deepening an appreciation of the culture of human rights, especially in promoting the right to development for all.
- 3.12 Generally, the national execution modality has worked relatively well and has built national capacities to manage external assistance. Majority of the projects within the programme are implemented with Government cost-sharing contribution. This capacity will continue to be refined and strengthened for greater capability and efficiency.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- 3.13 Lessons learned from Government of Malaysia (GoM) -UNDP cooperation include the growing potential of sharing Malaysia's successful development experiences through South-South Cooperation, particularly in relation to public-private initiatives; addressing issues beyond the MDGs through a human rights lens; the need to strengthen efforts to eradicate poverty and to improve equity, especially in the rural areas of the country's lesser developed states; the need to consider groups not covered by a social safety net, such as the disabled and single mothers; the challenges to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, the need to mainstream energy and environmental considerations into the work of non-environmental agencies and to forge new alliances with the private sector in support of national development goals.
- 3.14 An independent evaluation of the Country Programme 2003-2007 will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2008, and the results of that evaluation will help sharpen the implementation of the CPAP 2008-2012.
- 3.15 The aforementioned lessons learned were carefully reviewed during the development process of the CPD and CPAP. The specific programme components of the CPAP take them into account accordingly.

#### **Part IV. Proposed Programme**

- 4.1 This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) is developed based on UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) approved at its Executive Board in

September 2007, noting that the CO does not have a CCA or UNDAF given the limited presence and resources of the United Nations system, consistent with the Government's perspective. The preparation process for the CPAP was consultative, including the Government, NGOs and other UN agencies and development partners.

- 4.2 The new CPD gives emphasis to development through international cooperation and responds to 5 Ninth Malaysia Plan thrusts. These thrusts are:-
  - a. First: to move the economy up the value chain
  - b. Second: to raise capacity for knowledge and innovation and nurture 'first class mentality'
  - c. Third: to address persistent socio-economic inequalities constructively and productively
  - d. Fourth: to improve standard and sustainability of quality of life
  - e. Fifth: to strengthen institutional and implementation capacity
- 4.3 Under the current CPAP, UNDP will focus on promoting the global partnership for development through South-South Cooperation, on national human development issues going beyond the MDGs, especially improving equity in the least developed states, environmental management, and climate change mitigation and adaptive initiatives. Gender, HIV/AIDS, Information Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D) and partnerships with the private sector will be incorporated as cross-cutting issues.
- 4.4 The CPAP priorities and direction for 2008-2012 will be reviewed in the light of new national priorities that may emerge from the Tenth Malaysia Plan, 2011-2015.
- 4.5 The programmatic priorities in the CPAP will take into account Malaysia's progress and growth and will focus on themes that constitute both national priorities and strengths. This will ensure that the CPAP will remain relevant during the course of the 5 years (2008 – 12), even if the status of the Malaysian economy changes and moves up even further. Malaysia's role in assisting other countries pursuing a growth path is strategic and such partnerships will drive the programme during this period.
- 4.6 The intended outcomes of the CPD are proposed to be achieved through the following programme components:-
  - A. Contribution of Malaysia to the global partnership for development  
*Expected outcomes:*
    - Malaysia to have contributed to the capacity development of Southern and developing countries through:-
      - Knowledge transferred and shared between service providers in Malaysia and less developed countries, especially in the oil and gas sector
      - Experts and skilled personnel from Malaysia's private-driven services sector, providing capacity building to lesser developed countries
      - The provision of training and attachment in Malaysia for counterparts from less developed countries

- Strategic Public-private partnership formed in areas where Malaysia's service industry is internationally recognised

B. Fostering inclusive globalization and promoting inclusive growth

*Expected outcomes:*

- Malaysia's priority human development challenges including growing inequality addressed, especially in education, infrastructural development, the digital divide, health services and income generating activities.
- Strategic programme and strategies implemented to reduce poverty, with particular focus given to the rural areas in the 5 states where poverty is highest with the aim of supporting Government's Ninth Malaysia Plan, 2006-2010 target of halving poverty and eradicating extreme poverty
- Making positive progress towards the achievement of MDG 6 to reverse and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS

C. Towards Improved Quality of Life through Sustainable Environmental Approaches/Management

*Expected outcomes:*

- Enhanced sustainable development through environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources, including water resource management
- Climate change mitigation and adaptive initiatives implemented
- Incorporation of environmental considerations into planning and development of non-environmental agencies.

- 4.5 The CPAP will follow the programmatic priorities of the CPD as it takes into account Malaysia's progress and growth and focused on themes that constitute both national priorities and strengths.
- 4.6 The CPAP focuses on a rights based approach to policy reforms, advocacy, institution and human capacity development, knowledge sharing through support to relevant institutions and strategic partnerships with key stakeholders. This will enable UNDP to strategically assist the Government in addressing emerging challenges with its comparative advantage in UNDP's thematic practice areas and service lines. The empowerment of vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disability, local institutions and pro-poor policy reforms will be important priorities.
- 4.7 The current CPAP includes some projects that began in the previous country programme and that are expected to continue into 2008-2009. These projects have been reviewed and are fully in line with the current CPD and CPAP and will complement the new projects to be developed under this cycle.
- 4.8 Cost sharing resources in the country programme 2008-2012 are earmarked based on a 40:60 ratio with regular resources of UNDP, pending final agreement from the Government. This ratio will be for 2008 and thereafter it is anticipated that a progressively greater share of Government resources will be negotiated, moving towards 100 per cent cost sharing as Malaysia transits towards NCC

status. A modality of project cost sharing on specific projects will also be pursued.

**A. Contribution of Malaysia to the global partnership for development**

- 4.9 Malaysia will increasingly play a leading role among middle-income countries in supporting the development of Africa, of poorer countries within the OIC, NAM and ASEAN, as well as in sub-regional growth triangles. UNDP will thus support South-South Cooperation efforts in a wider context to include the promotion of good governance, gender, poverty reduction, and crisis prevention and recovery.
- 4.10 Malaysia's services industry will assume a pro-active role and contributes further towards the South-South Cooperation and development of the developing countries in terms of capacity building through the following initiatives:-
- 4.10.1 Knowledge transferred and shared between service providers in Malaysia and less developed countries, especially in the oil and gas sector
  - 4.10.2 Experts and skilled personnel from Malaysia's private-driven services sector, providing capacity building to lesser developed countries
  - 4.10.3 The provision of training and attachment in Malaysia for counterparts from less developed countries
- 4.11 Private-Public Partnerships will form one modality of cooperation. Malaysia's successes in meeting the MDGs will be leveraged in support of new initiatives in countries that have yet to achieve the MDGs. Formation of public-private partnership in areas where Malaysia's services industry is internationally recognize, such as in the financial, construction, health, education and tourism sub-sector will be developed and further encouraged to support the promotion of wealth sharing for both Malaysia and its less developed counterpart.
- 4.12 The involvement of the private sector in the area of South-South Cooperation can further be promoted through the creation of strategic partnerships between Malaysia's private-sector driven services industries and the receiving country's private entities. This move will help foster trade, the sharing of technology development in relevant fields and the development of entrepreneurial culture in both countries.
- 4.13 UNDP Malaysia will support the mobilization of fresh resources to support Malaysia-led South-South initiatives including tapping the resources of non-OECD donors, such as Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the middle-Eastern countries, the private sector as well as through international development banks.
- 4.14 Malaysia's pro-active support to countries affected by the December 2004 tsunami, in spite of parts of Malaysia itself being affected by the Tsunami. Other recent initiatives in relation to humanitarian crisis, suggest a considerable potential to provide humanitarian and development support with long term commitments. Malaysia has an increasingly skilled and resourceful NGO

community that can provide flexible responses to humanitarian and post-conflict crisis situations. This includes Mercy Malaysia and Forces of Nature who were actively involved in the Tsunami of 2004. UNDP will develop capacities to strengthen the effectiveness of Malaysia's international efforts. The achievement of the country in this area indicates the effectiveness of Malaysia's disaster preparedness, crisis prevention and recovery and long term rebuilding efforts.

#### **B. Fostering inclusive globalization and promoting inclusive growth**

4.15 UNDP's support towards Malaysia's aspiration to develop a knowledge-based economy should focus on developing value added content and innovations in key sub-sectors of the services industry, such as the professional and construction sub-sectors, and in the manufacturing related services, particularly in the transport and logistic sectors.

4.16 Partnerships to strengthen capacities in trade competitiveness and policy integration should be carried out to ensure that human development concerns are addressed.

4.17 UNDP will give priority to addressing the challenges faced by rural communities, particularly those in Sabah, Sarawak, Kelantan, Terengganu and Kedah. It will support initiatives to improve equity between states and between and within population groups. UNDP will also respond to the growing challenges posed by increasing urbanization.

4.18 In addressing the imbalances between states within the Peninsular Malaysia and between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak, in line with national development plans, the programme will support projects that address inequities in education, infrastructural development, the digital divide, health services and income generating activities. The impact of such interventions will be examined and analyzed.

4.19 Efforts will be made to improve public service delivery, especially to the poor and the disadvantaged, and the integration of a human rights approach to development in national policies and programmes.

#### **C. Towards Improved Quality of Life through Sustainable Environmental Management**

4.20 Being a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, UNDP support will be garnered to foster closer cooperation amongst neighbouring nations in ensuring that international conventions are followed.

4.21 UNDP will continue to support initiatives, including awareness and advocacy campaigns that will contribute towards improved environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources, including water resource management. The management of Protected Areas will be further enhanced by establishing a coherent and improved framework.

4.22 Barrier removal efforts and other policy related issues on climate change will be explored to address the challenges faced by the country especially to the needs of the poor and underprivileged. Capacity building initiatives will be further

organized to improve planning and implementing EE, RE and GHG data management in various economic sectors.

- 4.23 Mainstreaming environment will be initiated by incorporating environmental consideration into planning and development of non-environmental agencies. State and local level will be consulted to strengthen their capacity in implementing the National Physical Plan.

**D. Other Strategic and Cross cutting areas**

- 4.24 The programme will support institutional capacity development in relation to macro and sectoral modeling, implementation and delivery, including evaluating and improving databases and service delivery systems. This will include social areas such as health, housing, services in the city, demographic issues and welfare.
- 4.25 Capacity development in the area of Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) will be included in the Country Programme for 2008-2012. This will be in support of the Ninth Malaysia Plan, 2006-2010 which advocates for the private sector to be given the role of creating the facility and providing the services to the public sector.
- 4.26 UNDP's programme will also support capacity building activities to ensure effective implementation of policies and programmes in the area of sustainable environment and energy through an improved and strengthened delivery mechanism.
- 4.27 Gender issues will remain a strategic focus area, empowering women to progress, supporting poor female-headed households, enhancing the participation of women in the labour force, and augmenting their financial and business skills.
- 4.28 The programme will support the implementation of the National Strategic plan that adopts the 'three ones' approach to HIV/AIDS: one comprehensive national AIDS framework, one national AIDS coordinating authority and one national monitoring and evaluation system.
- 4.29 The programme will provide support towards the strengthening and consolidation of efforts to reverse and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in Malaysia. This will include efforts to curb and tackle drug abuses, especially among the vulnerable.
- 4.30 The programme will form and strengthen sustainable partnerships with the private sector, and encourage corporate social responsibility and support for national development goals at all levels in UNDP focus areas.

## Part V. Resource Plan

Resource Plan by Programme Components (in USD '000; 2008-2012)			
	Regular Resources	Other <sup>++</sup> Resources	Total
Contribution of Malaysia to the global partnership for development	670	3,270	3,940
Fostering inclusive globalization and promoting inclusive growth	1,000	4,000	5,000
Towards Improved Quality of Life through Sustainable Environmental Management	360	29,240	29,600
Total	2,030	36,510 <sup>**</sup>	38,540

<sup>\*\*</sup> Estimated Government Programme Cost sharing is USD 5.9 million and GEF resources of USD 25.18 million, leaving a resource gap of USD 5.43 million to be mobilized.

<sup>++</sup> Other resources includes funds from Government Programme Cost sharing, GEF, Montreal Protocol, Thematic Trust funds, and funds mobilised from the private sector,

## Part VI. Partnership Strategy

- 6.1 Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships to maximize impact, UNDP will work in close collaboration with the Government, other multi and bilateral development partners, academia, NGOs as well as the private sector in support of Malaysia's national development goals.
- 6.2 UNDP will endeavour to broaden the partnership, where UNDP can make substantive and technical contributions in order to help deliver the results expected under the CPAP. UNDP will also support resource mobilization, especially from the private sector. In particular, external expertise, wherever needed, will be recruited from national institutions, UNDP regional centres in Sri Lanka and Thailand, UNDP headquarters and global resource centres. UNDP will also continue to extensively use the knowledge network to source for relevant information as well as to share Malaysia's best practices.
- 6.3 Collaboration with other UN agencies through joint programmes will continue to be developed and implemented.
- 6.4 Partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs and CBOs will be sought as UNDP embarks into its thematic areas and will provide the basis for activities at the community level. UNDP will continue to work with civil society especially in the development of advocacy work in the nation's development priority areas.

## Part VII. Programme Management

- 7.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of Economic Planning Unit. Government ministries, NGOs, IGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The Government Coordinating Agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted AWP. The AWPs describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. The implementing Partner(s) may enter into agreements, e.g. Terms of Reference, Memorandum of Agreement, with other organizations of entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs.
- 7.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments through the UNDP's monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWPs. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWPs. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.
- 7.3 Atlas contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.
- 7.4 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 7.5 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWPs can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:
- a. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
    - Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
    - After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
  - b. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
  - c. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
- 7.6 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse

expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

- 7.7 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.
- 7.8 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.
- 7.9 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
- 7.10 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

#### **Part VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- 8.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the corresponding CPD results matrix and UNDP's monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, including appropriate participatory approaches, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.
- 8.2 The Mid-Term Review of the Ninth Malaysia Plan and the Tenth Malaysia Plan that is developed for Malaysia will serve as the primary means for monitoring CPD activities. A linkage will be established between the indicators used to measure the CPD outputs and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs.
- 8.3 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records

and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, implementing partners agree to the following:

- (a) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
  - (b) Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
  - (c) Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies and in consultation with the Economic Planning Unit will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.
- 8.4 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.
- 8.5 The Auditor-General's Office may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. If the AG chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.
- 8.6 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

#### **Part IX. Commitments of UNDP**

- 9.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, CPD outcomes and MDGs, including M & E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.
- 9.2 The indicative resource allocation for the CPD 2008-2012 is estimated to be USD 38.54 million. This includes mobilized resources from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the private sector and global trust funds. UNDP will mobilize additional resources from multilateral funding institutions, subject to interest by funding partners, in close collaboration with the Government.
- 9.3 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP:-
- (a) Identification and assistance with/and or recruitment of project personnel;
  - (b) Procurement of goods and services in accordance with UNDP regulations and policies;

- (c) Identification and facilitation of training activities, including study tours and international best practices;
  - (d) Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP Country Offices and specialized information systems including rosters of consultants and providers of development services and;
  - (e) Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.
- 9.4 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in **ten working days**.
- 9.5 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within **ten working days**.
- 9.6 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
- 9.7 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

#### **Part X . Commitments of the Government**

- 10.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Provision. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the Supplementary Provision.
- 10.2 Government and project cost sharing funds will remain vital to expand the resource base available for programmatic priorities identified herein. The following clauses will be observed.
- i. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should

such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

- ii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of CPAP delivery.
- iii. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
- iv. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
- v. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
- vi. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [vi] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- vii. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery by UNDP for two distinct cost categories related to the provision of support services, namely:
  - (a) Indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services.
  - (b) Direct costs incurred for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity or implementing partner. As long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific programme/project, these costs are built into the project budget against a relevant budget line and, in the case of clearly identifiable transactional services, charged to the project/programme according to standard service rates.

The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the CPAP, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the CPAP under this agreement.
- viii. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

- ix. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP
- 10.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, the private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.
- 10.4 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.
- 10.5 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.
- 10.6 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
- 10.7 In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.
- 10.8 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:
- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;

- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

10.9 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP that provided cash and to the AG's office.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies and the AG's office, on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

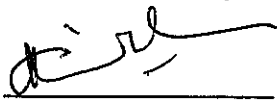
### Part XI. Other Provisions

11.1 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force between 2008 and 2012

11.2 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed programme related documents between the Government of Malaysia and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the UNDP-EPU annual programme meeting.

*IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day [day, month, and year] in Putrajaya, Malaysia.*

For the Government of Malaysia

Signature: 

**DATUK DR. SULAIMAN B. MAHBUB**  
 Director General  
 Economic Planning Unit

For the United Nations Development Programme  
 Malaysia

Signature: 

Name: LEETE  
 Title: Resident Representative

**Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK**

Expected CPD outcome #1: Malaysia has increased its engagement in the global partnership for development		Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)							
Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
<p>Contribution of Malaysia to the global partnership for development</p> <p>Malaysia to have contributed to the capacity development of the countries of the South and other developing countries</p>	<p>1.1 Policies and strategies on achieving the MDGs shared with countries of the South and other developing countries.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Have supported the sharing of knowledge and development best practice with the South and other developing countries. The programme will target to hold 5 policy dialogues with developing countries on themes related to achieving the MDGs will be held.</p> <p>1.1.2 Support capacity building initiatives through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge transferred and shared between service providers in Malaysia and less developed countries, especially in the oil and gas sector</li> <li>- Experts and skilled personnel from Malaysia's private-driven services sector, providing capacity building to lesser developed countries</li> <li>- The provision of training and attachment in Malaysia for counterparts from less developed countries</li> </ul>	EPU						<p>Regular Resources (TRAC1) USD 0.67 million</p> <p>Other Resources USD 3.27 million</p>

	<p>1.2 Public-private partnerships in Malaysia strengthened and technology, knowledge and skill transferred to countries of the South.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Support the formation of public-private partnership in areas where Malaysia's services industry is internationally recognize and in MDG related areas.</p> <p>1.2.2 Support the creation of strategic partnerships between Malaysia's private-sector driven services industries and the receiving country's private entities.</p> <p>The programme will target new initiatives on technology transfer and capacity building in at least 5 countries.</p> <p>1.2.3 Resource mobilization initiatives to support Malaysia-led South-South initiatives</p>	
	<p>1.3 Sub-regional cooperation enhanced</p>	<p>1.3.1 Malaysia-led capacity building initiatives especially in relation to poverty reduction initiated in regional and sub-regional areas such as OIC, NAM, BIMP-EAGA, IMT-GT and ASEAN</p>	
	<p>1.4 Malaysia's capacity to support crisis prevention and management enhanced.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Best practices in crisis prevention and management shared with Malaysia's NGOs and other stakeholders involved in humanitarian crisis situation</p>	

**Expected CPD outcome #2: Effectively responded to human development challenges and reduced inequalities**

<p>ostering clusive lobalization nd romoting clusive rowth</p>	<p>Malaysia's priority human development challenges including growing inequality addressed</p>	<p>2.1. Progress made towards the K- economy that enhances Malaysia's competitiveness.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Support the development of an updated framework that will facilitate an in depth assessment of the level of knowledge content in key sectors of the economy on a regular basis</p> <p>2.1.2 Support an in-depth analysis of the information, primary and secondary data to improve understanding of issues, that will enable the formulation of targeted policies and strategies;</p> <p>2.1.3 Support the identification of sectors/industries that are lagging behind and identify sectors/industries that have the biggest potential to benefit from greater use of knowledge and technology</p> <p>2.1.4 Support the formulation of appropriate policies to promote greater application of knowledge as well as technology benchmarking against international best practices.</p> <p>2.1.5 Strategic projects to support the development of value added content and innovations in key sub-sectors of the services industry such as the professional and construction sub-sectors, and in the manufacturing related services, particularly in the transport and logistic sectors created.</p>	<p>EPU, MITI, MoHE</p>	<p>Regular Resources (TRAC1) USD 1 million</p> <p>Other Resources USD 4 million</p>
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		<p>2.3 Progress made towards women's empowerment in decision making positions and increased labour force participation (LFP).</p>	<p>2.3.1 Support the development of a Plan of Action to ensure at least 30 percent participation of women at decision making structures and processes in the country</p> <p>2.3.2 Support the identification of underlying causes of single motherhood</p> <p>2.3.3 Support the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing programmes that aim to address the needs of single mothers</p> <p>2.3.4 Support the development and the implementation of a National Action Plan to empower single mothers</p> <p>2.3.5 Support the development and implementation of policies towards increased female labour force participation</p>	<p>MWFCF</p>	
	<p>2.4 Enhanced public administration reform, especially service delivery and corruption levels reduced.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Support the development of guidelines, strategies and documentation in enhancing integrity and accountability in service delivery by the local authorities.</p> <p>2.4.2 Support the development of a Plan of Action for the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the strategies identified towards enhancing integrity and accountability in service delivery by the local authorities</p>	<p>MAMPU, MII</p>		

	EPU, DOS, MOF	Support the strengthening of capacity of Government, especially planning officials in their understanding of economic concepts and their applications in a rapidly globalizing economic environment.	
2.5 Strengthened current institutional capacity as the country progresses towards Vision 2020	EPU, MOH, MAC, PEMADAM, NGOs involved in Drug Abuse	<p>2.5.1 Support the critical evaluation, including the financial implication of existing programmes/projects implemented, i.e. all education, awareness and advocacy initiatives to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>2.6.1 Support the analysis of economic, demographic and social impact of HIV/AIDS on individual, communities and the nation as a whole</p> <p>2.6.2 Support the identification of appropriate programmes and projects based on international best practices that is feasible for implementation in Malaysia</p> <p>2.6.3 Assist in the development of a model for corrective and preventive measures, one that takes into consideration the country's cultural and religious sensitivities</p> <p>2.6.4 Support the strengthening and consolidation of efforts towards reversing and halting HIV/AIDS in Malaysia.</p>	2.6 Support and create strategic partnership with the Government towards the implementation of the NSP on HIV/AIDS, 2006-2010



Expected CPD outcome #3: Malaysia has improved environmental stewardship through sustainable energy development and environmental management		Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)							
Programme component	Expected Outcomes	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Impl Partners	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Towards improved quality of life through sustainable environmental management	Enhancing environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources, including water resource management	2.7 Enhanced role of the private sector in support of national development priorities.	2.7.1 Support the creation of strategic partnerships with the private sector in support of national development goals	EPU, private sector					
		2.7.2 Support private sector development initiatives to improve the engagement of the private sector as the engine of growth in Malaysia's development							
	3.1 The Malaysian Sustainable Development Indicators (SDI) system developed	3.1.1 Support the development of at least two SDI at the national and local levels.	MNRE, EPU, FRIM, NGOs						Regular Resources (TRAC1) USD 0.36 million
		3.2 Improved capacity of stakeholders in environmental management, including water management, planning and implementing integrated approaches that also respond to the needs of the poor.							
		3.2.1 Support the development of efficient statistical methods for estimating biodiversity from small samples.	FRIM, MNRE, EPU, NGOs						Other Resources USD 29.24 million
		3.2.2 Support the identification of logging prescriptions that reduce impact on biodiversity.							
		3.2.3 Support the development manuals and software that provide assistance and guidance in implementing biodiversity friendly forest planning and harvesting.							
		3.2.4 Provide for the capacity development of staff of Perak State Forest Officer and at least one other SFO trained in application of methods to produce							

by this project.

3.2.5 Support the identification of feasible methods for estimating non-extractive values of tropical rainforests.

3.2.6 Assist in the preparation of manuals and software that provide assistance and guidance in full valuation of goods and services.

3.2.7 Support the identification of models for predicting biodiversity within and between forest community types, taking into account logging status and location.

3.2.8 Support the identification models for predicting impacts on biodiversity and associated economic costs and benefits.

3.2.9 Support the Revision of the Malaysian criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management incorporate procedures developed by the project as standard requirements

3.2.10 International Tropical Timber Organisation criteria and indicators incorporate procedures developed by the project as standard requirements.

3.2.11 Supporting the development of the National Capacity Action Plan for submission to the National Biodiversity and Biotechnology Council (NBBC) for implementation.

3.2.12 Supporting the development of a framework towards the establishment of the Natural History Museum in Malaysia to be submitted to the National

			<p>Biodiversity and Biotechnology Council (NBBC) for implementation</p> <p>3.2.13 Support awareness and advocacy campaigns that will contribute towards improved environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources</p>		
	<p>Climate change mitigation and adaptive initiatives implemented</p>	<p>3.3 Established protocol for traditional biodiversity knowledge</p> <p>3.4 Improving data management system of GHG emissions and ODS consumption</p> <p>3.5 Barrier removal for extension of EE and RE implementation including water management, planning and implementing integrated approaches that also respond to the needs of the poor.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Initiatives on integrated eco-system managed implemented</p> <p>3.3.2 Initiatives linking agriculture and biodiversity conservation implemented</p> <p>3.3.3 Protocols established</p> <p>3.4.1 Support the improvement of a data management system that tracks GHG emission and ODS consumption</p> <p>3.6.1. Support the establishment of an integrated information and awareness programme on BIPV</p> <p>3.6.2 Support the establishment of a national BIPV database</p> <p>3.6.3. Support the development and implementation of BIPV training courses</p> <p>3.6.4. Support the development and establishment of a quality control center for the industries</p> <p>3.6.5. Support the development of BIPV standards and guidelines</p> <p>3.6.6. Support demonstration projects at government, commercial and residential (Suria 1000) sectors</p> <p>3.6.7 Support the preparation of</p>	<p>MNRE, EPU, FRIM</p> <p>MEWC, PTM, EPU</p>	

			<p>Techno economic and policy recommendations for BIPV</p> <p>3.6.8. Support the cost reduction of BIPV hardware by local design</p>	
	<p>3.6 Extension of rural electrification utilizing RE sources</p>	<p>3.6.1 Support Increased RE mapping and physical capacity</p> <p>3.6.2 Support Institutional framework for implementing building EE established</p> <p>3.6.3 Support the identification of EE potential in the transportation sector</p> <p>3.6.4 Support the development of a policy framework for rural electrification on RE</p>	<p>MEWC, PTM, EPU</p>	
<p>Incorporation of environmental considerations into planning and development of non-environmental agencies.</p>	<p>3.7 Capacity building to implement National Physical Plan at state and local levels</p>	<p>3.7.1 Support the incorporation of NPP elements into structure and local plans.</p>	<p>MNRE, EPU</p>	
	<p>3.8 Environmental services support incorporated into industrial development</p>	<p>3.8.1 Support the establishment of an environmental services support unit</p>	<p>MNRE, EPU</p>	