

MALAYSIA

The Millennium Development Goals at 2010

OVERVIEW



Malaysia

The Millennium Development Goals at 2010

Overview



**ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
MALAYSIA**



**UNITED NATIONS
COUNTRY TEAM
MALAYSIA**

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United Nations

Wisma UN, Block C, Kompleks Pejabat Damansara

Jalan Dungun, Damansara Heights

50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

www.un.org.my

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Foreword

Malaysia has experienced three decades of impressive economic and social progress, enabling it to provide for the health and education of its people, to eradicate poverty in large measure, to build excellent infrastructure and to become a major global exporter. Today we face different challenges, however, in both the external and the internal environments. The changing global landscape, financial and economic pressures, free movements of human capital, environmental issues and profits affecting the way businesses are conducted – all have imposed the need for innovative strategies and policies to continue our nation's progress towards Vision 2020.

Indeed, Malaysia has reached a defining moment in its development path where significant economic, social and government transformation is imperative to ensure that we attain Vision 2020. As the country embarks on an important mission to become a developed nation, the Government has created a framework comprising four pillars to drive change. These are the six National Key Result Areas outlined in the Government Transformation Programme; the 12 National Key

Economic Areas of the Economic Transformation Programme; the strategic economic reforms in the New Economic Model; and the Tenth Malaysia Plan. These four pillars are aimed to propel Malaysia to advanced nation status, emphasizing inclusiveness and sustainability. We are adopting a radical change in our approach to economic and social development, one that is sustainable over the long term, that will reach everyone in the country and that will enable Malaysia to reach high-income status.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in my view, constitute a report card for the international community on where countries stand in these areas. Although Malaysia has done remarkably well at the national level and is on track to achieving seven of the MDGs by 2015, there are pockets of difference subnationally. These pockets need specific interventions to increase attention to the most vulnerable population groups in order to eliminate persistent inequalities between the rich and poor, between those living in rural, remote areas or urban slums and better-off urban populations, and among those disadvantaged by geographical location, gender, age, disability or ethnicity.

We recognize that while poverty has been substantially reduced, a significant 40 per cent of Malaysian

households still earn less than RM2,300 a month. Income disparity and economic differences between Sabah and Sarawak on the one hand, and Peninsular Malaysia on the other, as well as between rural and urban areas within Peninsular Malaysia, must be appropriately and effectively addressed. Towards this end, both the New Economic Model and the Tenth Malaysia Plan, which emphasize inclusive growth, aspire to provide equal opportunities to all Malaysians.

Apart from eradicating poverty, priority will be on increasing the coverage of basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water supplies, and communication networks. Health-care access, coverage and quality will continue to be improved. The Government intends to provide an adequate supply of affordable houses, especially for low-income households, in line with the policy of improving the quality of life. Efforts to upgrade the quality of students' education will also be made, by increasing the number of graduate teachers. To promote gender equality, steps will be taken to increase the participation of women at all levels of decision making in both the public and private

sectors, including entrepreneurial ventures. Existing laws and related regulations will be reviewed to create a more conducive environment that encourages greater female participation in the workforce.

Various measures will continue to ensure the sustainability of the environment, including conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Emphasis will be placed on using renewable energy and on increasing energy efficiency through new guidelines, standards, laws and incentives, which will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As a result of these pertinent actions, Malaysia will be well poised to exceed the MDGs and move towards becoming a developed and high-income nation by 2020. I am proud of the achievements made so far, but I am also aware of the remaining challenges that must be promptly and effectively addressed.

I sincerely hope that this document serves not only as a guide for Malaysia to enhance its current MDG outcomes but also as an inspiration to other nations aspiring to tread a similar path.

Dato' Sri Najib Tun Abdul Razak
Prime Minister of Malaysia

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Preface

At the start of the new millennium, 189 world leaders came together at the United Nations in New York in an attempt to agree on ways to ensure a better future for everyone on our planet. That Millennium Summit resulted in the UN *Millennium Declaration*, enshrining norms, values and principles on human rights, equality and democracy that the world's political leaders agreed on for the very first time. It also provided the impetus for the UN, World Bank and others to translate the principles and values of the Declaration into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They comprise eight global, time-bound development goals, with targets to be achieved by 2015.

In the decade since, the MDGs have become a guiding force for action in many developing countries. At the September 2010 MDG Summit in New York, more than 140 heads of state and world leaders affirmed that progress had been impressive, even though it had been uneven and slow in certain areas. The challenge now is to galvanize the necessary political commitment, resources and implementation action to achieve the goals in the next five years.

We are now more than two thirds of the way to 2015. Malaysia has made significant progress towards achieving most goals. The MDG review in 2005 noted that Malaysia had achieved most of the MDGs ahead of the target date and had also shown progress in moving towards some of the goals and targets that it had yet to achieve. The areas in which it lagged included maternal mortality; women in managerial positions and female political representation; HIV/AIDS (then on the rise); and the persistence of tuberculosis at a relatively high level.

This 2010 review, in addition to assessing national progress at the aggregate level, adopts a disaggregated view of MDG progress and achievement wherever feasible. It looks at performance at subnational levels by state, rural-urban location, gender, ethnicity, age group, income group and other relevant disaggregated categories. This approach is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the MDGs to promote equitable and inclusive development, and to localize the targets, making them relevant to country-specific realities, circumstances and aspirations.

This review seeks to identify areas and subnational population groups that have been left behind or out, significant gaps and disparities, as well as emerging issues that have become important

as a consequence of Malaysia's chosen development path. Such an exercise should help focus attention areas for urgent action in the context of Malaysia's recently announced Government Transformation Programme, the Economic Transformation Programme, the New Economic Model and the Tenth Malaysia Plan, which seek to help the country achieve Vision 2020.

This Report, prepared by the UN in Malaysia in close cooperation with the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department, reflects Malaysia's success in addressing many, if not all, of the MDGs. The disaggregated assessment confirms the 2005 Report's overall findings that Malaysia's achievements were impressive in aggregate terms. Still, attending to some emerging areas of concern is now urgent in view of Malaysia's ambitions to promote inclusive development and become a developed high-income nation by 2020.

While Malaysia has achieved the aggregate MDG objective of halving poverty – which fell from 17 per cent in 1990 to 8 per cent in 2000, and was below 4 per cent in 2009 – rural Sabah is not on track to achieve the poverty MDG by 2015. Nationally, income inequality remains high and has not substantially improved over the last 20 years. It is now time for Malaysia to prioritize relative poverty

as a major policy axis, to ensure that it safeguards the welfare and well-being of marginalized groups and, at a minimum, does not increase entrenched inequalities. Specific policy measures will have to be designed and effectively implemented because different groups in the bottom 40 per cent of the population will require approaches best suited to their needs.

School attendance is used by Malaysia as a proxy for the literacy rate, which has risen steeply and is now above 95 per cent for 15–24-year-olds, both boys and girls. Many experts question, however, whether this is an accurate proxy. Moreover, some indigenous minority groups continue to be left behind even by this measure. The principal challenge now is the quality of education, especially given the country's aspirations to become a high-income economy.

Malaysia has done well in achieving virtual gender parity in access to education for boys and girls. However, women's participation in the labour force has stagnated over the past 25 years at 45–50 per cent. In 2007, women also earned 28 per cent less than men, little changed from 1997. The reasons for these gaps need to be investigated. Furthermore, urban households headed by women have a much higher probability of being poor than those headed by men.

Women also remain very under-represented in Parliament and state assemblies as well as in managerial and executive positions, despite outnumbering men 3:2 in tertiary education enrolment. And while Malaysia should be commended for recently removing some of its reservations on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, action needs to be taken to eliminate its remaining reservations.

Further progress on the child mortality-related MDG will be more difficult, as many of the underlying issues identified are “last-mile issues”, requiring approaches and instruments more finely tuned than in the past.

Similarly, the aggregate maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has plateaued at around 28 per 100,000 live births for the past decade, down from 44 in 1990. Although low by developing country standards, it is still relatively high compared with developed countries, where the MMR is around 6. The current ratio is also far from the MDG target of reducing the MMR by three quarters from 1990, which would require a reduction to 11 per 100,000 live births. On current trends, it is unlikely that Malaysia will meet this target by 2015. Recognizing this, the Ministry of Health has set itself a target of 20 by 2015.

Maternal and reproductive health is also associated with access to

contraception. Malaysia’s unmet need for family planning remains high and is increasing, resulting in unplanned pregnancies and unwanted births, especially for women with less education.

Based on notifications and screening, including expectant mothers, the spread of HIV has been halted and has begun to plateau, though uncertainties remain about its sustainability, given emerging trends in transmission modes. Nevertheless, Malaysia’s HIV/AIDS epidemic has spread to other most-at-risk population groups such as female sex workers, the transgender population and men having sex with men. The proportion of women with HIV has also almost doubled from an already significant 9.4 per cent of reported cases in 2000 to 18 per cent in 2009. This is also the case for men having sex with men, but on a lower trajectory.

The notification rate for tuberculosis has remained largely unchanged from 1990, with indications of a slight upward trend in the past six years. However, the number of new cases has grown by 80 per cent and the number of deaths has increased by 2.5 times. Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, currently less than 1 per cent of total cases, is showing a gradual rise. Malaysia has a well-established system of detection and treatment, though

management and control have to be better coordinated with broader social and economic programmes that seek to reduce poverty, address the situation of migrants and reduce the distance between health services and people.

Much of the enabling policy framework is in place to ensure environmental sustainability. Still, Malaysia's commitments to the global community and to itself – as attested by the various Malaysia Plans, by legislation and policies for environmental and resource management, green energy, physical planning and climate change – need to be followed up to ensure much better implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Malaysia should also develop appropriate incentives for states and the private sector to implement initiatives and to comply with national policies and objectives.

Malaysia, exemplary in the provision of safe water and improved sanitation for its people, achieved the target of halving the proportion of people without access. But too many people in the states of Kelantan, Terengganu, Sabah and Sarawak remain without access to either or both. Action is needed to address their needs.

The extension of basic telecommunications infrastructure to rural areas in Sabah and Sarawak remains unsatisfactory, contributing

to the wide digital divide between urban and rural areas and between high-income and low-income population groups. Thus the bottom 20 per cent of households by income had almost no access to the Internet in 2007. The relatively low access by even the highest 20 per cent should be a matter of concern, given Malaysia's aspirations to transform itself into a high-income economy by 2020.

On the Global Partnership for Development, Malaysia has moved from being a net recipient of official development assistance to becoming a development partner with other developing countries, most notably through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme. However, Malaysia's national interests and foreign policy objectives would benefit from a more strategic approach to South–South cooperation. This would allow the country to punch above its weight in the international system and to regain some of the leadership it exercised in this area in the past.

Having achieved most of the MDG targets at the aggregate level, Malaysia now faces a dual challenge if it is to achieve all MDGs by 2015 and realize its ambition of becoming a developed nation by 2020. It needs to make further progress in addressing the MDGs for which it is still not on track nationally. And it needs simultaneously to focus

action on identified areas of priority at the disaggregated level. Malaysia can be congratulated on its progress so far, but policy makers and the Malaysian people should be encouraged to turn their attention, urgently, to cover the remaining distance by addressing the outstanding issues highlighted in this Report.

On behalf of the UN Country Team in Malaysia, I would like to take this opportunity to thank, especially, Dato' Noriyah Ahmad, Director General of the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Minister's Department, and Dato' Mat Noor Nawati, Deputy Director General I of the EPU, for their commitment and support in the preparation of this Report. I would also like to thank the EPU's Technical

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I hope this Report will provide a source of inspiration and practical guidance for Malaysia to meet its remaining developmental challenges and attain the MDGs by 2015 as well as Vision 2020.

Kamal Malhotra
United Nations Resident
Coordinator, Malaysia

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The team was guided by a Steering Committee, chaired by Dato' Mat Noor Nawawi and comprising representatives from the various sections in the EPU; Department of Statistics; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; Ministry of Human Resources; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water; Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission; Malaysia Development Corporation; Malaysian Timber Certification Council; National Water Services Commission; Department of Islamic Advancement of Malaysia; and Department of Orang Asli Affairs.

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Overview

In 2005, the United Nations Country Team, in collaboration with the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department, undertook a review of Malaysia and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which traced in detail the country's achievements and challenges for each MDG. Taking a long perspective and reviewing Malaysia's record since 1970, that report concluded that, at the national level, Malaysia was a model in achieving the MDGs ahead of the target date and in showing exemplary progress on those targets, which it had yet to achieve. It highlighted policy initiatives and programmes that had contributed to Malaysia's achievements and outlined some challenges going forward, especially in areas that were lagging, such as the share of women in managerial positions and in political representation.

In the context of that overall achievement, this 2010 review aims to dig deeper into the specific target areas where the MDG targets have been a challenge to realize, including subnational performance where feasible. It thus tries to shine light on areas and subnational populations that may have been left behind or left out but are not captured

in national or state indicators – that is, on gaps and disparities. This approach is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the MDGs to promote equitable and inclusive development and to localize the goals, making them relevant to domestic conditions and aspirations.

In view of Malaysia's ambitions to become a high-income developed country, it is hoped that such an exercise will help further focus government policy attention and action. The gaps and disparities identified were taken into consideration during the preparation of strategies and programmes for the Tenth Malaysia Plan.

Malaysia: Background and context

Malaysia is an upper-middle-income South-East Asian country, comprising 11 states in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak. It has a population of 27.6 million (2010) and a total land area of just under 330,803 square kilometres. Peninsular Malaysia accounts for almost 79.9 per cent of the population, Sabah 1.3 per cent and Sarawak 8.8 per cent.

Malaysia is blessed with a range of natural resources, such as timber, petroleum and natural gas, which have contributed to the country's development. At independence in 1957, the country relied heavily on tin and rubber and, to less

extent, timber, though by the late 1980s manufacturing exports had increased significantly and by 1991 had become the single largest sector for employment. Since the beginning of 2000, however, employment in this sector started to decline as services employment grew.

Malaysia is a country of diversity given its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-linguistic population. In 2009, the population comprised:

- Malays, accounting for about 49 per cent of the population.
- Chinese, 23 per cent.
- Indians, 7 per cent.
- Other Bumiputera, 11 per cent.
- Others, including non-citizens, 10 per cent.

More than two thirds of the population lives in urban conurbations, with urbanization by state ranging

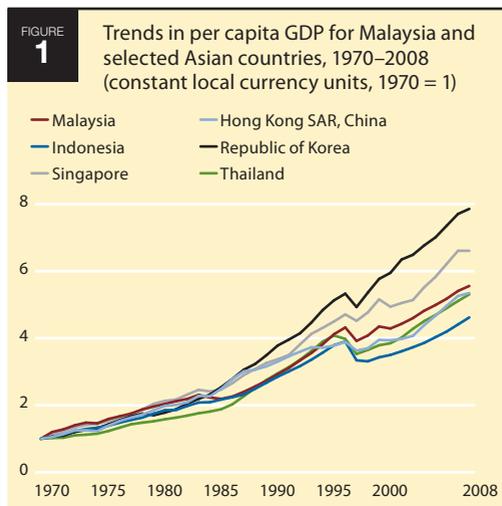
from 35 per cent to 90 per cent. It also varies by ethnic group. Except for Other Bumiputera, a majority of all other ethnic groups are now in urban areas.

In 2010, Malaysia's gross national income per capita was US\$8,194, or about US\$16,201 in purchasing power parity (PPP). Per capita, the economy achieved average growth of 8.0 per cent a year during 1970–2010.

Figure 1 shows Malaysia's position relative to selected Asian countries over nearly four decades. In 1970, its per capita GDP in current PPP US dollars was about the same as the Republic of Korea's and a third of Singapore's.

The figure shows that:

- Malaysia has had sustained growth over a generation,



Source: UN Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

generally keeping up with other Asian countries.

- Malaysia has not recovered as fully from the 1997–1998 Asian financial crisis as have the Republic of Korea and Singapore, resulting in a significantly widened gap with the two countries.
- Malaysia is at half the Republic of Korea's per capita GDP in PPP terms, and less than one third of Singapore's. The gaps are wider in current US dollars.

Malaysia has experienced a major shift in economic activity from agriculture into industry and services. In 2010:

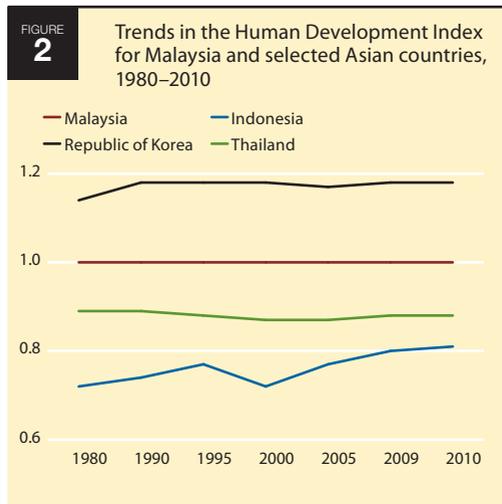
- By sector, for total value added, services accounted for 57.4 per cent of GDP, manufacturing 27.7 per cent and agriculture

only 7.3 per cent (down from 26.1 per cent in 1970).

- For employment, all other services accounted for 37 per cent, industry 29 per cent, government services (including education and health), 20 per cent and agriculture only 12 per cent (down from 50 per cent in 1970).

This transformation has resulted in an economy increasingly open to trade, with total trade now standing at over 200 per cent of GDP. Manufacturing contributes two thirds of total exports, mostly from the electrical and electronics industry.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme provides another angle on Malaysia's development. The country falls within the



Source: United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2010*.

“high human development” band. Figure 2 charts the performance of selected neighbours on the HDI relative to Malaysia over nearly three decades.

In 2007, Malaysia’s performance on the HDI narrowed relative to Indonesia while Korea displayed a better performance. While, Indonesia’s position is behind Malaysia’s, there was significant improvement in its performance over the period.

Malaysia started with some clear advantages, as seen in the proportion of the population that had never attended school in 2000. Figure 3, based on the 2000 Census, plots this proportion by age group, as a proxy for the time period.

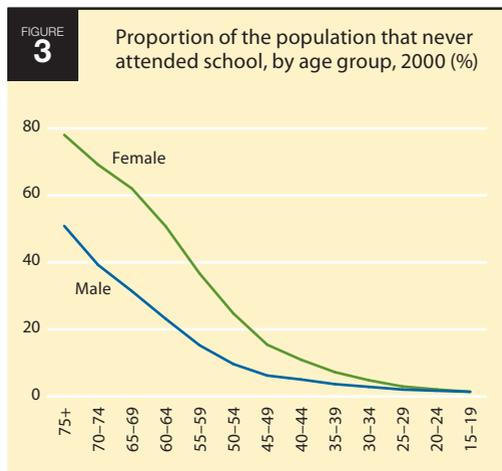
At independence – broadly corresponding to when the 55–59 age group started primary schooling – the proportion attending at least

some primary school was a high 85 per cent for men and 65 per cent for women. Since then, women have caught up with men.

Building on this, by 2009, over two thirds of households were headed by persons who had at least a secondary education. Of household heads that year, 20 per cent had at least a post-secondary qualification.

Recent developments

Malaysia has achieved or is on track to attaining the MDGs at aggregate level by 2015 (Table 1). As part of its strategy to realizing and exceeding the MDGs, the Government is committed to the MDG-Plus agenda through its recently announced Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011–2015), with 30 per cent of the five-year development expenditures allocated



Source: Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2000.

TABLE
1

Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day	1.1 Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (poverty rate)	17%	4%	All 16 states have achieved this, except Sabah. Sabah's poverty rate, 30.4% in 1990, is down to 19.7% in 2009.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	3.75%	0.80%	
	National indicator: The proportion of households living below the food poverty line income	3.9%	0.7%	
	The proportion of households living below the national poverty line income	16.5%	3.8%	
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in household income	5.0%	5.1%	
Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	10%	14%	
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	61%	60%	
	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below US\$1 (PPP) per day	<1	<0.5 (2007)	
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	25%	22% (2008)	
Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (under-nutrition)	Moderate: 19.5% (1995) Severe: 0.6% (1995)	Moderate: 5.8% (2008) Moderate: 0.5% (2008)	
	1.9 Proportion of households below minimum level of equivalent to food poverty line income	3.9%	0.7%	

(continued)

TABLE
1

Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	96%	98%	
	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	98.1%	99.0%	
	2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24-year-olds, women and men	95.3% (women) 95.9% (men)	97.3% (women) 97.2% (men)	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Primary 1:1 Secondary 1.05:1 University 1.08:1	Primary 1:1 Secondary 1:1 University 1.6:1	
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	31.5%	37.8% (2008)	
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	5.3%	10.8%	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.8	7.9 (2007)	
	4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.1	6.2 (2007)	
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	70%	94.3% (2008)	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	44.0 (1991)	28.9 (2008)	Target: 11 (per 100,000) in 2015
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	96.6%	98.6% (2008)	Sabah has the lowest scores ranging from 74% to 89% in 1990–2005 but more than 90% since 2006.

TABLE
1

Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	52.0% (1984)	51.9% (2004)	
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women)	28 births (1991)	13 births (2007)	The mean age at marriage for Malaysian women increased to 25.1 years in 2000
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	78.0%	96.7% (2007)	
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Not available	24.7% (2004) – Peninsular Malaysia	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 Notification rates: the number of cases detected (per 100,000 population)	28.5 cases (2002)	10.8 cases	Alternative estimates of incidence using modelling methods are currently inconclusive, due to various limitations, to indicate trend. Currently, data on population-level prevalence and behaviour are only available for 2009, restricted to the Klang Valley area.
	6.2 Case detection: percentage of cases detected out of total screened	0.82% (2002)	0.25%	
	6.3 Reported AIDS-related deaths	1,374 (2007)	805	There is a shift to an increase in proportion of cases attributed to sexual transmission.

(continued)

TABLE
1

Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
<p>Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.</p> <p>(Currently not yet achieved; possible to achieve by 2015 but requires increased financial commitment and a revision of targets)</p>	<p>6.4 Number of people living with HIV who have received antiretroviral treatment</p>	<p>3,880 (2005)</p>	<p>9,962</p>	<p>Measurement of treatment coverage is dependent on estimates of people living with HIV in need of treatment. Previous estimates puts the coverage rate at 73% (coverage of people living with HIV with CD4 counts of < 200 cells/mm³. The accuracy of the estimates is currently under review.</p> <p>WHO issued a revision of treatment guidelines at the end of 2009, in which people living with HIV are eligible for treatment earlier, at CD4 counts of < 350 cells/mm³. This will increase treatment needs, thus reducing coverage rates.</p>

TABLE
1

Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
<p>Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p> <p>(Have achieved target of halting and reversing the incidence of malaria)</p> <p>(Have not achieved target of halting and reversing the incidence of tuberculosis. Unlikely to be achieved by 2015)</p>	6.5 Incidence of malaria	50,000 cases	7,000 cases	Currently making efforts and progressing towards an MDG-Plus goal of complete elimination of malaria by 2020.
	6.6 Malaria deaths rates are very low, at 0.09 per 100,000. However, case fatality rates (number of deaths per total cases) have been on an increase, albeit at low rates	0.05% (1995)	0.37%	Malaria Elimination Programme was introduced at most endemic area.
	6.7 Number of deaths has increased	571 (1995)	1,582	
	6.8 Tuberculosis case detection rate	70.1% (2000)	75.3% (2008)	
	6.9 Tuberculosis cure rate under directly observed treatment, short course.	89.7% (2000)	77.6% (2008)	The decrease in cure rate is partially due to a higher proportion of patients lost to follow-up and weaknesses in data management.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
<p>Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>				
<p>Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p> <p>(continued)</p>	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	65.8% (2000)	62.4% (2010)	Malaysia is committed in ensuring that at least 50% of the country's land area remains as forest, as pledged in the Rio Summit in 1992.

(continued)

TABLE
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Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
<p>Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>7.2 CO₂ emissions, total, per capita and per US\$1 GDP (PPP)</p>	3.2 tonnes of CO ₂ /capita (1994)	7.2 tonnes of CO ₂ /capita (2006)	The greenhouse gas inventory under the Second National Communication has been completed. Although a developing country, Malaysia has pledged to adopt an indicator of a reduction of up to 40% of emissions intensity of GDP by 2020 relative to 2005 levels, on condition of financial and technology transfer from Annex 1 parties.
	<p>7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances</p>	CFCs: 3,383.4 ODP tonnes Halons: 809.5 ODP tonnes	CFCs: 173.7 ODP tonnes (2008) Halons: 0 ODP tonnes (2008)	Specific pre-2010 targets for ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol have been achieved. Malaysia is on track to comply with the post-2010 targets of the Montreal Protocol.
	<p>7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits</p>	0.95 million tonnes	1.4 million tonnes (2008)	Fish landings have increased due to government initiatives include putting a moratorium on the issuance of new licences for fishing within inshore waters, zoning system, gazetted marine protected areas, encouraging deep sea fisheries exploitation, and effectively enforcing legal instruments.
	<p>7.5 Proportion of total water resources used</p>	Domestic consumption 0.191 million litres per day (MLD) per 1,000 population Non-domestic consumption 0.091 MLD per 1,000 population (2005)	Domestic consumption 0.197 MLD per 1,000 population (2008) Non-domestic consumption 0.103 MLD per 1,000 population (2008)	Water consumption in agriculture has declined; domestic and non-domestic water consumption has increased.

TABLE
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Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Not available	10.4% (2010)	This size of terrestrial protected areas exceeds the global 2010 biodiversity target of 10%. More islands have also been gazetted as marine protected areas. In 2007, the Marine Park Section has been expanded to become the Department of Marine Park Malaysia.
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	Not available	Not available	The Wildlife Conservation Bill was passed in Parliament on 2 August 2010 to repeal the existing Protection of Wildlife Act 1972.
Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	90.5% (2007)	91.6% (2009)	Efforts are being made to increase water supply coverage to 97% of the population by 2015.
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Not available	97% (2007)	The proportion using an improved sanitation facility is 99% in urban areas and 96% in rural. Efforts are being made towards providing full sanitation coverage.
Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums (squatters)	108,704 households (2004)	99,022 households (2009)	The People's Housing Program, introduced in 1999, will continue to be implemented to reduce the number of households living in squatter settlements.

(continued)

TABLE
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Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development				
Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	8.1	ODA received by Malaysia	Not available	0.0004% of donors' GNI
	8.2	Malaysia's contribution through MTCP and Malaysia's Involvement in South-South Cooperation		
		Total allocation spent	RM9 million	RM563 million
		Number of MTCP member countries	52 countries	140 countries
		Number of participants	226	28,153
		Number of advisory services	0	36
		Number of special projects	0	28
		Number of third country training programme courses	4 courses	88 courses
		Study visits and practical attachment by sector:		
		Agriculture	2	16
		Education	0	3
		Dispatch of experts and advisors by sector:		
		Agriculture	0	13
	Medical	0	3	
Target 8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries.	8.3	Preferential trading arrangement		
		FTA with developing countries	None	Pakistan
		Trade agreements signed	0	53
		Investment guarantee agreements	6	45
		Joint trade committees	0	113
Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states		Reported under Indicator 8.2.		
		Number of advisory services	Not available	7
		Number of special projects	Not available	6

TABLE
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Malaysia's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

Goals and targets	Indicators for monitoring progress	Malaysia's progress (aggregate)		
		1990	2009	Notes
Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Third-country training programme (number of courses)	4 courses	88 courses	Courses on cost-sharing basis with donor countries and multilateral organizations are becoming the main form of future cooperation for Malaysia.
	8.4 Debt sustainability: sources of loans from organization (IDB, ADB, IMF, World Bank)	IDB, ADB, World Bank, JICA	IDB, JICA	
Target 8E: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	This target is deliberated under Target 1B of Goal 1 on achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
Target 8F: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.5 Improving access to essential drugs through primary/secondary health-care facilities			
	Number of public hospitals	102	136	
	Number of health clinics	582	808	
	Number of mobile clinics	204	196	
	Proportion of doctors per 1,000 population	Not available	1:1,000	
8.6 Bilateral health agreements	0	4		
Target 8G: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.7 Broadband/Internet and telephony penetration			
	Broadband/Internet penetration per 100 households	Not available	53.5	
	Cellular penetration per 100 inhabitants	Not available	110.6	
	Telephones lines per 100 households	Not available	43.7	

Note: CO₂ = carbon dioxide; CFCs = chlorofluorocarbons; ODP = ozone-depleting potential; ODA = official development assistance; MTCP = Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme; FTA = free trade agreement; IDB = Islamic Development Bank; ADB = Asian Development Bank; IMF = International Monetary Fund; JICA = Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

to the social sector.¹ Emphasis will be on providing focused support towards encouraging greater participation in the economy of the specific groups most in need, especially among the bottom 40 per cent of households. Besides that, access to basic infrastructure and services – such as treated water supply, road infrastructure, education and health-care services – will be expanded.

Malaysia has also committed itself to the Government Transformation Programme, a roadmap with detailed objectives, outcomes and an initial set of actions in six areas identified as National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) to support the New Economic Model and Tenth Malaysia Plan. The Government Transformation Programme is focus on delivering services through 1Malaysia principles or concept “People First, Performance Now”. These are:

- Reducing crime.
- Fighting corruption.
- Improving student outcomes.
- Raising living standards of low-income households.
- Improving rural basic infrastructure.

- Improving urban public transport.

The immediate objectives of this programme are to establish a new engine for change and to provide fundamental change in socio-economic performance with effective and efficient delivery of public goods. That will include setting and achieving targets within the NKRAs, so as to address the priorities of the people, significantly improving the important aspects of daily life, with the economy emerging with more high-value-added sectors.

The last four of these NKRAs target the needs of lower income and disadvantaged groups. Success in these NKRAs will further promote the MDGs and help reduce current disparities. In addition, the Government intends to push through measures to enhance the productivity of low-income households, in order to improve their immediate welfare and to build and ensure their income-earning potential.

The initial progress on raising living standards of low-income households is already visible. Through greater interagency coordination, the process of approving applications to be listed in the low-income households database – e-Kasih – now takes seven days, rather than two months as previously. The Government is also considering the feasibility of setting a minimum wage to enable all Malaysians to earn at

1. Under MDG-Plus, the MDG targets will be transformed into a floor (a minimum) instead of a ceiling. Efforts will include concrete activities to realize appropriately localized and adapted targets for narrowing development gaps.

least the poverty line income. But any action on this would be implemented gradually, so as not to adversely affect employers.

In summary

Innovative policies and strategies have ensured Malaysia's success so far in its MDG achievements. However, the remaining challenges require a different set of approaches, such as targeted policies to alleviate poverty at subnational levels.

The next five years are crucial for Malaysia to chart the path towards achieving the few targets it has not met, while maintaining its

achievements. This period coincides with the Tenth Malaysia Plan, which aspires to make Malaysia a high-income nation, according to the principles of inclusiveness and sustainability.

The Government of Malaysia is committed to analysing and reviewing the challenges in the country and design the appropriate policy options – where relevant and possible – to achieve the MDG-Plus agenda. The way forward in addressing the challenges ahead will take into account the needs of the nation through an inclusive and participatory approach.

