



United Nations Country Team

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2015 (MDGR 2015)

CONCEPT NOTE



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since the year 2001, over 400 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Country Reports have been produced globally. These are nationally owned reports that reflect successes and challenges as well as the evolving context for development. MDG Country Reports have become useful tools for development planning in many countries including Malaysia. MDG monitoring takes place at the global and country levels. At the global level, the UN Secretary-General reports annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration. Every five years, the report will include a comprehensive review of progress towards the MDGs. Through the joint efforts of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Malaysia and the Economic Planning Unit of the Malaysian Government, MDG Reports for the years 2005 and 2010 have been successfully produced.

With the fast approaching deadline of 31 December 2015 for countries to meet their MDG commitments and attain the relevant goals and targets that they have set for themselves, countries embarking on their next round of MDG reports will have the dual tasks of pushing for maximum progress on their MDGs as well as to deliberate on post-2015 development priorities based on their results and experiences with the MDGs and on the aspirations and vision of the nation beyond 2015.

This concept note describes a project to produce the final report of Malaysia's achievement of its MDGs at both aggregate and disaggregate levels to track progress, report challenges and advocate for targeted efforts for any unfinished business as well as to make recommendations for holistic development beyond 2015. The MDGR 2015 is anticipated to provide inputs into the 11th Malaysia Plan in line with the emerging priorities and important targets of Vision 2020 for Malaysia to achieve its aspirations of becoming a fully developed and high income nation in 7 years.

Building on the lessons learnt and success factors of the country's progress in achieving its MDGs will form the foundation for transitioning into the post-2015 global development agenda which will be crafted in line with the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development and based on the extensive consultations and discussions that have been ongoing since 2012 at global and national levels. The incorporation of the recommendations for development beyond 2015 in the MDGR 2015 based on Malaysia's progress with each MDG as well as from targeted consultations will also serve to contribute to Malaysia's positioning and voice on the post-2015 global development agenda.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 MDGs

The quantified and time bound targets of the MDGs emerged from the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 countries in the year 2000, led by heads of delegations, 147 of whom were heads of state. The MDGs therefore represent an epic effort of global agreement and cooperation, at the highest possible level, for development. The following are the MDGs that were constructed by former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan comprising 8 internationally agreed upon goals and targets to be fulfilled by the end of 2015:

Goal	Targets
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day 2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people 3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
MDG 5: Improve maternal health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio 8. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS 10. Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. 11. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 13. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss 14. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation 15. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system 17. Address the special needs of the least developed countries 18. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term 20. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for the youth 21. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries 22. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
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The targets mentioned above have various measurable indicators for monitoring progress at the country level. The MDGs have had to be 'localised' with nationally defined targets adapted and disaggregated to meet development needs at national and state levels and further disaggregated by factors such as gender, age, urban/rural, ethnicity and others.

In conjunction with the 1000-days left to achieve the MDGs, on 5 April 2013, United Nations Secretary General (UNSG) Ban Ki-Moon noted the MDG successes over the past 12 years in having 600 million people raised from extreme poverty; increased access to primary education and reduced gender disparity in education; reduced rates of maternal and child mortality; and the millions of lives saved through targeted investments in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). He however, also highlighted areas for which more progress is required such as in the growing inequalities in both rich and poor countries, the high number of women who still die in childbirth, lack of basic sanitation and unsafe water. The UNSG called among others, for increased investments in the poorest and most vulnerable countries (e.g. Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Central Asia) home to 1.5 billion people, many of whom who have not achieved a single MDG – to promote a virtuous circle of economic development, human security and peace building.

2.2 Post-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals

Following the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the MDGs, the UN Secretary General (UNSG) was requested to initiate thinking on a post-2015 development agenda and include recommendations in the UNSG’s annual report efforts to accelerate MDG progress. In 2012, during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Member States had agreed to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) that should be coherent and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. There is broad agreement that the 2 processes need to be closely linked in order to develop a global development agenda for the post-2015 period, with sustainable development at its crux.

A 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly was established on 22 January 2013 to take this agenda forward by preparing a proposal on the SDGs. The Rio+20 outcome document *The Future We Want* emphasizes the need to stay fully committed to the full and timely achievement of the MDGs as they are “a useful tool in focusing achievement of

specific development gains as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations, for national priority-setting and for mobilization of stakeholders and resources towards common goals.”

The methodology for developing the global framework for development beyond the target date for the MDGs i.e. end of 2015 is based on extensive and inclusive thematic consultations at global, regional and national levels on conflict and fragility; environmental stability; governance; growth and employment; health; hunger, food and nutrition; inequalities; population dynamics; energy; and water. The UN Secretary General (UNSG) established the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda to support system-wide preparations for the post-2015 UN development agenda, in consultation with all stakeholders, including Member States, civil society, academia and the private sector.

The first report prepared in May 2012 by the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda recommends among others that the vision of the future must be based on the core values of human rights, equality and sustainability; that the agenda format should retain the key strengths of the MDG framework but reorganized along 1) inclusive social development, 2) inclusive economic development, 3) environmental sustainability and 4) peace and security; that a high degree of policy coherence at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels will be required whilst acknowledging that there is a need to leave ample space for national policy design and adaptation to local settings; that the post-2015 agenda has to be a truly global agenda with shared responsibilities and global partnership redefined towards enabling the transformative change needed for a rights-based, equitable and sustainable process of global development; that the post-2015 agenda must be fully aligned to the outcome of Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development and shaped by the global and national consultation process.

In July 2012, the UNSG established a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons to provide guidance and recommendations on the post-2015 agenda. The Panel produced a Report in May 2013 that builds upon the historic advances of the MDGs and the feedback received from consultations with more than 5,000 civil society groups from 121 countries. The Panel Report calls for the new post-2015 goals to drive 5 big transformative shifts i.e. 1) Leave No One Behind (to move from reducing to ending extreme poverty, in all its forms); 2) Put Sustainable Development at the Core (the need to integrate social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability); 3) Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth (by harnessing innovation, technology and the potential of business to end extreme poverty and improve lives); 4) Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All; and 5) Forge a New Global Partnership.

Note: The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Malaysia has established a UNCT Working Group on the Post-2015 development agenda that aims to conduct national consultation(s) early next year.

3.0 OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGS

The Malaysia: Millennium Development Goals at 2010 Report and the MDG Review in 2005 had both noted that Malaysia had made significant progress in achieving most of its MDGs ahead of the target date and showed progress in achieving remaining targets. Malaysia has at the national level achieved the goal of halving poverty – from 17% in 1990 to 8% in 2000 and below 4% in 2009. School attendance as a proxy for literacy rates has risen steeply and is now above 95% for 15-24 year olds for both boys and girls.

Malaysia's net enrolment ratio in primary education stood at 98% in 2009. Gender parity exists in Malaysia in terms of education. The spread of HIV has been halted and has begun to plateau - the number of HIV/AIDS cases detected (per 100,000 population) reduced from 28.5 cases in 2002 to 10.8 cases in 2009. Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reduced from 16.8 in 1990 to 7.9 in 2007. Infant-mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reduced from 13.1 in 1990 to 6.2 in 2007.

As at 2010, unmet targets included maternal mortality rates at 28.9 per 100,000 births; underrepresentation of women in managerial and executive positions as well as in political positions (although women outnumber men 3:2 in tertiary education enrolment); and the persistence of tuberculosis.

4.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MDGR 2015 PROJECT

The MDGR 2015 goals and objectives are as follows:

1. To contribute to Malaysia's 11th Malaysia Plan and Vision 2020:
 - Malaysia will enter the 11th Malaysia plan period in 2016 which is also the last leg for its Vision 2020. This is thus an opportune time to reexamine Malaysia's achievements in the MDGs in greater detail at the disaggregated levels.
 - Benchmarking the MDGs at the local level would assist the Malaysian government in preparing for a comprehensive and targeted socio-economic strategy and particularly implementation plan.

2. To develop Malaysia's final scorecard in terms of achieving its MDG targets and commitments by 2015:
 - An in-depth analysis of Malaysia's achievements vis-a'-vis the MDGs in a disaggregated mode by state, urban/rural, age, ethnic background, and gender breakdowns will contribute to the Government's assessment of its progress and achievements from the perspective of the Millennium Development Goals since the Millennium Summit in 2000.

- It will also provide timely input to the report to be prepared and submitted by the Malaysian government to the United Nations for its final review of progress made by all countries globally in the achievement of the MDGs.
3. To identify the unfinished business that remains as well as the challenges and gaps in achieving the remaining targets:
 - As with the 2010 MDG Report, the MDGR 2015 will analyse the national situation with the special focus on state level situation in terms of the MDGs, flagging the most disadvantaged states lagging behind the average on few social indicators and particularly exposed to the development challenges addressed by MDGs. The data indicating regional disparities will be analyzed in a way to allow for discussions on the academic and political levels on the further policy implications towards the improvement of the quality of life of disadvantaged groups from the perspective of MDGs.
 4. To record the lessons learnt including the foundations for successful achievements:
 - This includes reviewing current innovative practices, prioritising policy and institutional reforms, identifying means of policy implementation, and evaluating financing options.
 5. To identify emerging priorities as well as recommendations for future development and contribute to the framing of the post-2015 development agenda:
 - The MDGR 2015 will be tool for the government in development planning, advocacy, alliance building, and renewal of political commitments at the country level as well as to push for accelerated efforts to achieve the remaining targets.
 - It will also be useful as an evidence-based decision making tool for development programmes i.e. the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) and policies moving forward.
 - Consultations with key stakeholders will provide important recommendations and considerations for a holistic and sustainable development agenda beyond 2015.
 - The recommendations captured in the MDGR 2015, will also contribute to Malaysia's positioning and influence on the global discourse in relation to the post-2015 global development agenda.

5.0 ELEMENTS OF THE MDGR 2015 PROJECT

MDGRs are based on the principles of national ownership and capacity development:

- National ownership: Global goals must be translated into nationally agreed targets that balance ambition with realism. Ideally, MDGRs are prepared by the government with active participation from CSOs and supported by the UN Country Team (UNCT).

- Capacity development: To enable the full exercise of national ownership. The UN system collaboratively invests in national capacity for monitoring as well as for using data for evidence-based policy-making and programming.

5.1 Deliverable:

The deliverable of this project will be a Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 for Malaysia targeting a broad audience including policy-makers, the general public, media and experts that will be made available in print as well as electronically. In line the MDG deadline of 2015 and the ongoing work worldwide in developing a post-2015 development agenda, it would also be appropriate to articulate post-2015 development recommendations based on Malaysia's experience with the MDGs and consultations for development beyond 2015, as a separate chapter.

5.2 Structure of the MDGR 2015:

The structure of the MDGR will be based on the UNDG MDG Country Report Guidelines (including further UN system guidelines that may be issued) that recommend as follows:

- Introduction – with a brief explanation of how the report/review was prepared, participation of different stakeholders in discussions, research, and writing; reflecting on national milestones around the MDGs – their influence on the country's development agenda.
- Country-specific development context including achievements, enablers and challenges towards reaching the MDGs.
- For each goal and target it is suggested that the MDGR highlight:
 - Trends and challenges, including differences in rates of change, and the geographic representation of variations in progress.
 - Identification of key implementation bottlenecks constraining progress, their prevalence across sectors and goals, and how to address them.
 - New challenges for meeting the MDGs including effects of climate change and other crises.
 - Identifying key factors contributing to accelerated progress on specific MDG targets to highlight good practice in a national context.
- A table or "status at a glance" summarising the feasibility of meeting targets and the state of national support.
- The unfinished business of the MDGs and emerging priorities. The emerging priorities would include recommendations beyond 2015 that can be included as a separate chapter in the MDGR 2015.

6.0 GOVERNANCE OF THE MDGR 2015 PROJECT

6.1 Overall Management Structure

The overall management structure for the MDGR 2015 project is as shown in Diagram 1 below. A National Steering Committee will be established to provide overall guidance to the MDGR 2015 Project. It will be jointly chaired by the EPU Director-General and UN Resident Coordinator (RC). It will comprise members from the relevant EPU Sections, government ministries, civil society organisations, and representatives of the UNCT. It will meet to examine the inception report, interim report, draft final report and the final report, and to guide the Editorial Committee in both policy and substantive matters.

A Lead Consultant/Project Coordinator, supported by a Co-Author will be responsible for the coordination of the Technical Working Groups in data collection, preparation of background papers by other consultants on the respective goals, report consolidation, timely completion and submission as well as making presentations to the National Steering Committee. The Lead Consultant/Project Coordinator will be responsible for collating and consolidating the background papers produced by other consultants in the TWGs on each MDG and will prepare the inception report, interim report, draft final report and final version of MDGR 2015 ready for publication. The Lead Consultant will also be responsible for presenting the background papers prepared by the TWGs and consolidated reports to the Editorial Committee for their inputs and advice before the consolidated inception, interim and final reports are presented to the National Steering Committee for its approval.

An Editorial Committee, chaired by the Lead Consultant and comprising the EPU focal point and members of UNCT will oversee the final drafts and publishing of final version of the MDGR 2015 approved by the National Steering Committee.

The office of the Deputy Director (Sectorial) will be the focal point for EPU and for liaising with all other government agencies and ministries, while the Resident Coordinator's Office/UN Coordination Specialist will be the focal point for coordination and liaison for the UN.



Diagram 1: Overall Management Structure of MDGR 2015 Project

The proposed profile and brief terms of reference for each committee and group managing the MDGR 2015 project is as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Proposed Profile and Terms of Reference for each Committee and Group

Committee / Group	Profile	Proposed Terms of Reference (TORs)
National Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director General of EPU and the Resident Coordinator of United Nations Malaysia – as co-chairs • Relevant Sections of EPU • Representatives of the UNCT • Relevant government ministries, • Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for all major decisions in regard to the MDGR 2015 project i.e. structure, format and process. • Review the inception report, interim report, draft final report and the final report, and to guide the Editorial Committee/Lead Consultant in both policy and substantive matters. • Approval of the final draft of the MDGR 2015 for publication.
Editorial Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Consultant • Co-Author • EPU Focal Point • Members of the UNCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the work of the consultants, copy-editor and publisher • Discuss and/or propose the format, layout and design with the MDGR 2015 • Review and oversee the final drafts. • Oversee of the publishing of final version of the MDGR 2015 approved by

		the National Steering Committee.
Lead Consultant (To be supported by a Co-Author)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will act as Project Coordinator Coordinate data collection from the various government Ministries, agencies and departments. Coordinate the work of the various Technical Working Groups in the preparation of the background papers by individual consultants on the respective MDGs; as well as ensure report consolidation, timely completion and submission. Oversee the post-2015 consultations Guide the work of the other consultants and collate and use the background papers produced in the TWGs on each MDG and from post-2015 consultations for the preparation on the interim and final report. Prepare the inception report, interim report, draft(s) of final report and final version (including graphs, diagrams, executive summary etc.) of MDGR 2015 ready for publication with the inputs of the Editorial Committee and present the reports prepared as may be required. Brief relevant ministries, agencies, media or CSOs as may be required. Present the inception, interim and final reports to the National Steering Committee for its approval.
MDGR 2015 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPU Focal Point UNCT Internal Working Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist in facilitating and operationalising of the MDGR 2015 project and national consultation(s) for the post-2015 development agenda.
Technical Working Groups (TWG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-chaired by the relevant EPU Section Head and the head of the relevant lead UN Agency Relevant consultant for each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various government Ministries, agencies and departments will provide the necessary data, information and projections at the aggregate and disaggregate levels.

	<p>MDG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant EPU Section • Relevant UN agency/agencies • Relevant government ministries and counterparts • Department of Statistics (DOS) • Relevant CSOs • Key Policy Makers and Development Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants for each MDG will work with EPU, UN agency(s), the relevant government counterparts, DOS and CSOs on the background paper for each of the goals as well as on the post-2015 consultations and recommendations. • The consultant for each MDG together with the TWG will be responsible for data collection and for developing background papers on the achievement of the designated goal and target(s) at the aggregate and disaggregated levels, which will be consolidated by the Lead Consultant and Co-Author. • The Lead Consultant together with the Co-Author will prepare the necessary reports for the Editorial Committee for its review and inputs and for the National Steering Committee for its approval.
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6.2 Technical Working Groups

The eight (8) TWGs will comprise local/international consultants who will work with EPU, the UN agency/agencies, the relevant government counterparts, DOS and CSOs on each of the goals. Each TWG will be co-chaired by the relevant EPU Section Head and the Lead Consultant. The consultant for each MDG together with the TWG will be responsible for producing a report on the achievement of its designated goal and target(s) at the disaggregated level, which will be consolidated for review and endorsement by the TAC. These reports will then be collated by the Lead Consultant who will prepare the final report for the Editorial Committee for its review and inputs and for the National Steering Committee for its approval.

The proposed composition of 8 TWGs to be established are as follows:

1) **Technical Working Group on MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Co-Chairs: Distribution Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Member: Consultant for MDG 1

UNDP & UNICEF

Regional Development Section, EPU

Social Section, EPU
Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Ministry of Federal Territories
Other relevant Ministries, agencies and institutions
Department of Statistics
Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

2) Technical Working Group on MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Co-Chairs: Human Capital Development Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 2

UNICEF
Ministry of Education
Department of Statistics
Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

3) Technical Working Group on MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Co-Chairs: Social Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 3

UNFPA
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Department of Statistics
Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

4) Technical Working Group on MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Co-Chairs: Social Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 4

WHO & UNICEF
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Department of Statistics

Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

5) Technical Working Group on MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Co-Chairs: Social Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 5

UNFPA & WHO

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development Ministry of Health

Department of Statistics

Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

6) Technical Working Group on MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Co-Chairs: Social Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 6

WHO & UNFPA

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Women and Community Development

Ministry of Education

Department of Statistics

Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

7) Technical Working Group on MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Co-Chairs: Environment and Natural Resource Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 7

UNDP

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water

Department of Statistics

Civil Society Organisations – 3 Representatives

8) Technical Working Group on MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Co-Chairs: Corporate Services and International Section, EPU & Lead Consultant

Members: Consultant for MDG 8
 UNDP
 Ministry of International Trade and Industry
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Malaysia South-South Corporation Bhd. (MASSCORP)
 Other relevant Ministries, Agencies and Institutions
 Department of Statistics
 Civil Society Organisations - 3 Representatives

7.0 KEY MILESTONES & ESIMATED TIMELINE

The key milestones for the MDGR 2015 are as follows [subject to guidelines that may be periodically provided by the UN Development Group (UNDG)]:

1. Submission of the Inception Report for review by the National Steering Committee by April 2014.
2. Completion of the Interim Report by June 2014 to allow for essential findings to be used as input for the 11th Malaysia Plan. (Subject to timeline for the 11th Malaysia Plan)
3. Completion of the Draft Final Report by April 2015 for final review.
4. Completion of the Final Report by August 2015.
5. Launch event(s) to disseminate findings to stakeholders.

The estimate timeline is as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Estimated Timeline for the MDGR 2015 Project

Tasks/Date	Aug '13	Sept '13	Oct '13	Nov '13	Dec '13	Jan '14	Feb '14	Mac '14	Apr '14	May '14	June '14
Establish NSC											
Concept Note, TORs											
Establish TWGs											
Recruit Lead Consultant											
Recruit other Consultants											
Inception Report											
Data Collection											
Post-2015 Consultations											
Interim Report											

Tasks/Date	July '14	Aug '14	Sept '14	Oct '14	Nov '14	Dec '14	Jan '15	Feb '15	Mar '15	April '15	May '15
Data Collection											
Draft Final Report											

Tasks/Date	June '15	July '15	Aug '15	Sept '15	Oct '15	Nov '15	Dec '15				
Data Collection											
Final Report											
Printing & Submission											
Launch	TBD										

8.0 ESTIMATED BUDGET

The proposed and estimated budget for the MDGR 2015 project is between USD\$211,000 and USD\$291,000 (#approximately between RM681,741 and RM940,221) – breakdown as shown in table 3 below:

Table 3: Proposed and estimated budget for the MDGR 2015 project and Post-2015 National Consultations

Item	Estimated Cost per unit (USD\$)	Proposed Estimated Budget (USD\$)
Lead Consultant	40,000	40,000
Co-Author	30,000	30,000
7-8 other consultants (10,000 each)	10,000	80,000
Peer Reviewers (3)	1,000	3,000
Copy Editor	5,000	5,000
Design, Layout and Publication of booklets	10,000	10,000
Translation	2,000	2,000

Meetings, Postage and Miscellaneous Costs	-	4,000
UNDP Cost Recovery for Procurement etc.	-	2,000
Travel Costs e.g. DSA etc.	-	10,000
Launching of the MDGR in Kuala Lumpur	15,000	15,000
Launching of the MDGR in Sabah/ Sarawak	10,000	10,000
TOTAL (\$USD)		211,000
Post-2015 National Consultations - in Kuala Lumpur, Sabah and Sarawak *Cost could be reduced if EPU as well as State governments of Sabah and Sarawak agree to sponsor these consultations		*80,000
TOTAL (\$USD)		291,000

#December USD\$ exchange rate = 3.231

References:

1. Development Strategy and Policy Analysis Unit (DSP) of DESA-DPAD
http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/
2. UN System Task Team Report: Realizing the Future We Want for All (May 2012)
3. United Nations Millennium Development Goals website
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>
4. A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development – The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2013