PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

EXPERIENCE SHARING

SDG GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER

25 and 26 May 2022

20 OCT

2016 - 2030

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Global

The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sousalimentation;Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sottoalimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.

Proxy

Prevalence of underweight (weight for age <-2standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. Prevalence of underweight (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months (moderate = weight-for-age below -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = weight-for-age below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).

Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

FORMULA

Proxy

$$X_1 = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ are\ underweight}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ were\ measured} \times 100$$

Where,
X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years underweight

Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019 (Proxy)

(%)

	2015	2019
Malaysia	**12.4**	**14.1**

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Global

The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.

Proxy

Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels using six items adapted from USDA 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module

Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

FORMULA

Proxy

$$X_1 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Food\ Quantity\ Insufficiency\ due\ to\ Financial\ Constraint}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

$$X_2 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Food\ Variety\ Insufficiency\ due\ to\ Financial\ Constraint}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

$$X_3 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Meal\ Reduction\ Insufficiency\ due\ to\ Financial\ Constraint}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

FORMULA

Proxy

$$X_4 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Main\ Meal\ Insufficiency\ due\ to\ Financial\ Constraint}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

$$X_5 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Children\ Feeding\ with\ Cheap\ and\ Affordable\ Food}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

$$X_6 = \frac{Number\ of\ respondents\ having\ Children\ Feeding\ with\ Less\ Food\ Variety\ due\ to\ Financial\ Constraint}{Total\ respondents} \times 100$$

Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Where,

X_1 refers to Prevalence of Food Quantity Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint

X_2 refers to Prevalence of Food Variety Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint

X_3 refers to Prevalence of Meal Reduction due to Financial Constraint

X_4 refers to Prevalence of Main Meal Skip due to Financial Constraint

X_5 refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Cheap and Affordable Food

X_6 refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Less Food Variety due to Financial Constraint

All the prevalence's are weighted to the population based on National Census 2010

Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels a , Malaysia, 2014 (Proxy)

(%)

	2014
Prevalence of food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	25.0
Prevalence of food variety insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	25.5
Prevalence of meal size reduction due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	21.9
Prevalence of main meal skip due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	15.2
Prevalence of children feeding with cheap and affordable food	23.7
Prevalence of children feeding with less food variety due to financial constraint	20.8

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

FORMULA

National

$$X_1 = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ are\ stunted}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ were\ measured} \times 100$$

Where,
X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years stunted

Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

(%)

	2015	2019
Malaysia	17.7	21.8

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex, Malaysia, 2019

(%)

Sex	Total	Male	Female
Malaysia	**21.8**	**20.2**	**23.5**

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by strata, Malaysia, 2019

(%)

Strata	Total	Urban	Rural
Malaysia	**21.8**	**22.2**	**21.7**

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

a. Wasting

Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

b. Overweight

Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

FORMULA

National

$$X_1 = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ are\ wasted}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ were\ measured} \times 100$$

Where,
X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years wasted

Overweight

$$X_1 = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ are\ overweight}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ aged\ 0-59\ months\ who\ were\ overweight} \times 100$$

Where,
X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years overweight

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

(%)

	2015	2019
Malaysia	8.0	9.7

Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

(%)

	2015	2019
Malaysia	7.1	5.6

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15-49 years) by state, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

(%)

State	2015	2019
Malaysia	**34.8**	**29.9**
Johor	36.7	28.8
Kedah	34.0	25.0
Kelantan	28.9	29.8
Melaka	38.0	32.9
Negeri Sembilan	40.2	37.8
Pahang	25.8	18.1
Pulau Pinang	37.2	33.0
Perak	32.3	28.1
Perlis	38.6	38.1
Selangor	35.1	36.6
Terengganu	25.3	30.8
Sabah	38.0	27.5
Sarawak	33.8	24.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.5	25.2
W.P. Labuan	22.5	36.5
W.P. Putrajaya	28.6	27.8

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Global

The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide.Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm. The measure of trends in ex situ conserved materials provides an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity available for future use and thus protected from any permanent loss of genetic diversity which may occur in the natural habitat, i.e. in situ, or on-farm.The two components of the indicator, plant and animal GRFA, are separately counted.

National

Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, Malaysia, 2018-2020

Type of Animal Genetic	2018	2019	2020
Semen	24,390	23,490	24,259
Local live purebred cattle	573	655	529

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage.

FORMULA

National

$$X_1 = \frac{Total\ population\ of\ cattle - Number\ of\ local\ live\ purebred\ cattle}{Total\ population\ of\ cattle} \times 100$$

Where,
X_1 refers to proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction(%)

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction, Malaysia, 2018-2020

	2018[e]	2019[e]	2020[e]
Malaysia	**99.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**

Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.

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2022

2012-2022

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2016-2030