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Brunei Darussalam continues its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in support of universally accepted human values, rights to basic education and health, freedom from hunger and shared responsibility to future generations.

Since the first report in 2005, extreme poverty has been eradicated in our country and infectious diseases have been eliminated. We are moving towards universal primary education, ensuring a sustainable natural environment, improving income distribution and strengthening international cooperation.

In our Long-Term Development Plan, *Wawasan Brunei 2035* or the National Vision 2035, we seek to diversify our economy by promoting investment, increasing food self-sufficiency, encouraging greater opportunities for women, and maintaining high standards of governance in public and private sectors.

This Plan, therefore, will be our guide for the next 25 years. It will require not only effective administrative measures but also a strong participation by the private sector and we are currently working to strengthen this essential component.

I wish to record my appreciation to the National Coordination Committee and the United Nations Development Programme for preparing this Report and, once more, express Brunei Darussalam's support for its objectives and our cooperation with all fellow members of the United Nations.



**Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah**  
of Brunei Darussalam

Commitments were made by 189 world leaders at the Millennium Summit in New York in 2000 to reduce poverty and promote inclusive and sustainable development by 2015, laying the foundation for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a roadmap and timetable for realizing this global aspiration. This year, world leaders will gather again at the United Nations in New York at the UN MDG Summit in the second half of September 2010 to review progress, identify obstacles and gaps, and agree on the concrete strategies and actions needed if the eight MDGs are to be achieved by 2015.

At this juncture, Brunei Darussalam continues to be on track to achieve most goals. As reported in its MDG report in 2005, the country had already shown significant progress on almost all of the MDGs, particularly on those related to health. This 2010 report confirms the achievements of the country, using an updated database.

Brunei Darussalam continues to sustain a high per capita income level which has contributed to the absence of extreme poverty in the country. Inequality in income distribution across households has also continued to decline. Brunei Darussalam has also set more ambitious goals by establishing a national target of zero poverty which it plans to achieve through the development and strengthening of new and consolidated initiatives, including policies on food security which continues to be a concern for the country. In order to achieve the zero poverty goal, however, several measures will need to be undertaken such as identifying and measuring what constitutes poverty in the country, without which, it will be difficult, if not impossible to ascertain the degree of relative poverty and inequality in the country.

Brunei Darussalam also continues to make great strides in education for both boys and girls and enrolment and completion rates in primary schools are well over 95.0 per cent. While updated data indicating whether or not the literacy rate has increased will only be available in 2011 after the next population census, the literacy rate in 2001 was already 93.7 percent. There is a need to ensure that all relevant data is regularly updated to enable and ensure the appropriate monitoring of the literacy rate and to assess whether it will be sustained and increased over the years. This is particularly important given that Brunei Darussalam plans to broaden its definition of literacy in a more ambitious manner in order to enhance the nation's skills and human resource base, develop a more responsive and diversified economy and provide employment opportunities for all.

Brunei Darussalam has done well in ensuring that women have equal access to education. While the net enrolment of girls in primary education has reduced slightly over the last five years, it still remains above 95.0 per cent and the survival rate (to the last grade of primary school for girls when compared with boys) has increased. Net enrolment at secondary and tertiary levels for women is also expected to show a positive trend when new data is made available after the 2011 population census. Women in the country also continue to play a significant part in the country's social and economic development, with women's employment making important inroads into hitherto male-dominated fields such as engineering, defense and aviation. The employed female labour force has increased by 11.0 percent, with the number of women in the civil service increasing by 13.0 percent between 2004 and 2008. While this provides some indication of the overall improvement in the status of women in Brunei Darussalam, more can be done to collect and generate the kinds of data which are needed to more accurately monitor the extent of gender parity between women and men, particularly in labour force participation in the private sector and high level decision-making positions in parliament.

Overall, the country's health indicators continue to remain impressive in all aspects, indicating low rates of infant, child and maternal mortality and the control of communicable diseases. While the fluctuating maternal mortality rates are not a major cause for concern, a challenge going forward will be to ensure that the current low levels are sustained. The incidence of HIV/AIDS also remains low. However the

numbers have shown an increase in the last five years and the reasons for this need to be investigated and closely monitored, especially since many new transmissions are no longer through intravenous drug use but are primarily a result of heterosexual transmission.

The government of Brunei Darussalam continues to ensure the country's environmental sustainability. It has integrated the principles of sustainable development into all of the country's policies and programmes and acceded to regional and international conventions. The forest accounts for 76.0 per cent of the country's land cover and it is noteworthy that the country had completely phased out Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) consumption by January 2010. The positive effects of these changes have, nevertheless, been difficult to measure as information on the impact of some of the country's environmental policies is fragmented and spread across different government agencies.

Brunei Darussalam has also demonstrated that it continues to strengthen its global partnerships for development by increasing its engagement with international, regional and sub-regional partners through bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and by providing financial and technical support to a number of developing countries.

Overall, Brunei Darussalam should be congratulated as it has continued to achieve or make progress towards the MDG goals and targets and is now ready to set more ambitious goals which go beyond MDG achievement at an aggregate level. Nevertheless, major capacity development challenges remain for the country, its government and its citizens, including on the capacities which will be required to strengthen the national data and information base for monitoring the country's progress in achieving both the MDGs and the recently formulated 30 year development framework: the *Wawasan Brunei 2035*. This framework seeks to provide guidance to the nation on how it can strengthen and diversify its human capital base further, increase peoples' quality of life and develop a dynamic and sustainable economy. The vision and efforts of the country's leadership which has provided this forward looking development framework are indeed commendable but their goals will only be achieved if Brunei Darussalam ensures the strengthening of its planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, as well as its policies, institutions and implementation mechanisms and capacities. It will also need to formulate appropriate and effective policy measures which promote more broad based and diversified investment and economic development opportunities for the country and its people. UNDP stands ready to help Brunei Darussalam in all these areas.

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Department of Economic Planning and Development in the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Brunei Darussalam MDG National Coordination Committee for both their cooperation with UNDP and contributions to the preparation of this report.



**Kamal Malhotra**

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## Abbreviations

AAG	- Asia-America Gateway
AANZFTA	- ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area
ACIA	- ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement
ACW	- ASEAN Committee on Women
ACWO	- ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisations
ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AEC	- ASEAN Economic Community
AFAS	- ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
AICHR	- ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AITI	- Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry
AJCEP	- Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership among Japan and Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AK-FTA	- ASEAN-Republic of Korea Free Trade Area
AMEICC	- AEM-METI Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee
APEC	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARV	- Antiretroviral drugs
ATIGA	- ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
ASEAN	- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN+3	- ASEAN, China, Korea and Japan
BC GCE	- Brunei Cambridge General Certificate of Education
BDAC	- Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council
BEDB	- Brunei Economic Development Board
BIG	- Brunei International Gateway Sdn Bhd
BIMP-EAGA	- Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
BIRC	- Brunei Islamic Religious Council
BJEPA	- Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement
BND	- Brunei Dollars
BPFA	- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women

Brunei EYE	- Brunei Environmental Youth Envoy
BSB	- Bandar Seri Begawan
CBD	- Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFTC	- Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation
CIQS	- Harmonisation of Customs, Immigrations, Quarantine and Security Procedures
CITES	- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLMV	- Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam
CPI	- Consumer Price Index
CTI	- Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security
CWBD	- Council of Women of Brunei Darussalam
DAAF	- Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food
DCD	- Department of Community Development
DEPD	- Department of Economic Planning and Development (also known as JPKE)
DOTS	- Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
EIA	- Environment Impacts Assessment
eBLF	- e-Business Leadership Forum
EFT	- Employees Trust Fund or <i>Tabung Amanah Pekerja</i> (TAP)
eSLF	- e-Society Leadership Forum
FJCCIA	- Federation of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry in ASEAN
FTA	- Free Trade Agreement
GBP	- Great Britain Pound
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GPI	- Gender Parity Index
HES	- Household Expenditure Survey
HIV/AIDS	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HoB	- Heart of Borneo Initiative
H1N1	- Influenza A subtype H1N1 (The H stands for Hemagglutinin while the N stands for Neuraminidase)
IAI	- Initiative for ASEAN Integration
ICRC	- International Committee of the Red Cross
IDU	- Intravenous Drug Use
IEP	- Inclusive Education Policy
ITB	- <i>Institut Teknologi Brunei</i> (Brunei Institute of Technology)
JPKE	- <i>Jabatan Perancangan dan Kemajuan Ekonomi</i>
KBE	- Knowledge-Based Economy
KPIs	- Key Performance Indicators
LDCs	- Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	- Landlocked Developing Countries
LNG	- Liquefied Natural Gas
LTDP	- Long-Term Development Plan
MCH	- Maternal and Child Health
MCYS	- Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MDRTB	- Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MIB	- <i>Melayu Islam Beraja</i> (Malay Islamic Monarchy)
MinComm	- Ministry of Communications
MIPR	- Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
MMR	- Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoE	- Ministry of Education
MoF	- Ministry of Finance
MoH	- Ministry of Health
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MT	- Metric Tonne (a measurement of mass equal to one thousand kilogrammes)
NAM	- Non-Aligned Movement
NEP	- National Education Policy
NGOs	- Non-Government Organisations
NTCC	- National Tuberculosis Coordinating Centre
NTP	- National Tuberculosis Control Programme
ODS	- Ozone Depleting Substances
OIC	- Organisation of Islamic Conference
OSPD	- Outline of Strategies and Policies for Development
OVOP	- One Village One Product
POPs	- Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	- Purchasing Power Parity

PROPAZ	- <i>Program Pengupayaan Asnaf Zakat</i> (Empowerment Programme for Zakat)
PSR	- <i>Penilaian Sekolah Rendah</i> (Primary School Assessment)
RELA	- Reading and Language Acquisition
RIPAS	- <i>Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha</i> (Hospital)
RKN	- <i>Rancangan Kemajuan Negara</i> (National Development Plan)
RTIA	- Regional Trade and Investment Area
SCP	- Supplemental Contributory Pension
SIDS	- Small Island Developing States
SME	- Small and Medium Enterprise
SPN21	- <i>Sistem Pendidikan Negara Abad Ke-21</i> (National Education System for the 21st Century)
SSB	- <i>Suri Seri Begawan</i> (Hospital)
STI	- Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	- Tuberculosis
Tbit	- terabits
UBD	- <i>Universiti Brunei Darussalam</i> (University of Brunei Darussalam)
UNCCD	- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programmes
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	- United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISSA	- <i>Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali</i> (Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University)
USD	- US Dollars
WBC	- Women's Business Council (of Brunei Darussalam)
WHO	- World Health Organisation
WTO	- World Trade Organisation
YDC	- Youth Development Centre





Brunei Darussalam is a fully independent Sultanate based on a written constitution promulgated in 1959 and amended later in 1984 and 2004. His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is the executive authority and Head of State. Governance is facilitated by a Council of Cabinet Ministers, Religious Council, Privy Council, a Council of Succession and a Legislative Council.

Brunei Darussalam continues to enjoy political stability and economic prosperity. This is largely due to pragmatic investment of revenues from the oil and gas sector in socio-economic infrastructure. Such a strategy has facilitated the country's achievement as having one of the highest levels of per capita income and standard of living in Asia.

The Government in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepared Brunei Darussalam's first national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) report which was launched in August 2005.

It has a dual purpose: public information and social mobilisation. It has placed on record that Brunei Darussalam has already achieved almost all of the targets of the MDGs.

This second report seeks to corroborate the achievements and challenges in implementing the MDGs with a critical perspective. It has provided the necessary intellectual and material support.

The MDGs essentially refer to international development goals for reduction in deprivation in its multiple dimensions. They present a blueprint agreed upon by all UN member countries to meet the needs of the world's poorest. The strategy is through phased reduction in deprivation. The targets for the first phase are defined in terms of percentage reductions in multiple indicators of deprivation by the terminal year 2015 with reference to the base year 1990. However, for Brunei Darussalam, which has virtually eradicated deprivation in its multiple dimensions, the relevant pursuit would be to verify and confirm successful completion of the task and consolidate the achievements. This is precisely what this study reports on.

This report confirms the achievements of the country with an updated database. In the global context, Brunei Darussalam's Human Development Index has improved from 0.917 in 2005 to 0.920 in 2009. It has improved its global rank from 33 to 30. There has been continued improvement in income distribution. Brunei Darussalam has persisted with its achievements with respect to almost all of the MDGs. To sustain these achievements and improve their levels, the Government has formulated a Long-Term Development Plan (LTDP) with a national vision known as *Wawasan Brunei 2035* complemented with well-defined strategies, policies, programmes and projects, and key performance indicators (KPIs). Such a pragmatic strategy would go a long way in consolidating the country's achievements and blazing a trail in the new millennium.





**B**runei Darussalam is located in the Malay Archipelago and has a coastal length of about 161 km with a land area of 5,765 square kilometres, of which 75.0 per cent is covered by forest. It is marked by hilly lowlands in the west, rugged mountains in the east, and swampy tidal plain in the coast. The country is well-endowed with oil and natural gas resources. The climate is tropical with annual rainfall ranging from 2,500 mm to 7,500 mm.

The country is made up of four districts: Brunei-Muara, Tutong, Belait and Temburong. The capital is Bandar Seri Begawan, located in Brunei-Muara District, which is the smallest and most populated district.

**Map 1: Brunei Darussalam**



Brunei Darussalam has practised an integrated and systematic socio-economic planning since the early 1950s, realised through eight series of five-year National Development Plan or *Rancangan Kemajuan Negara* (RKN). The development strategies pursued over these RKN had been the keys to the successful creation of wealth in the economy, improvement in the quality of life of the people, political stability, and maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

However, other equally important development objectives such as maintaining full employment, widening the non-oil and gas industry, and the advancement of the '*Rakyat Melayu*' as leaders of industry and commerce have not been fully accomplished. It has been established that the country's current wealth, socio-economic achievements, stability and good environment condition are by no means adequate and sustainable for future generations.

The Government has recognised the vital and urgent needs for the economy and its people to be highly competitive, productive and innovative. There is an increasing need to create a highly-skilled and entrepreneur-minded labour force. These requirements are important in order to adapt to today's highly competitive and rapidly changing global economic climate.

It was out of these circumstances that the LTDP was formulated, covering the period 2007-2035. It comprises of the *Wawasan Brunei 2035* in which a series of RKN are set within the longer-term Outline of Strategies and Policies for Development (OSPD) with reviews to be conducted at the midpoint of these five-year plans.

## Box 1: *Wawasan Brunei 2035*

To sustain and enhance its achievements, the Government has formulated a long-term development framework for a 30-year period. The framework provides for a National Vision, OSPD and RKN.

The National Vision called *Wawasan Brunei 2035* has well-defined goals: By 2035, Brunei Darussalam as a nation is to be recognised 'for the accomplishment of its educated and highly skilled people as measured by the highest international standards; quality of life that is among the top 10 nations in the world; and a dynamic and sustainable economy with income per capita within the top 10 countries in the world'.

To realise the National Vision for 2035, Brunei Darussalam has identified eight strategies with reference to different dimensions of development. These strategies are:

(i) education strategy; (ii) economic strategy; (iii) security strategy; (iv) institutional development strategy; (v) local business development strategy; (vi) infrastructure development strategy; (vii) social security strategy; and (viii) environment strategy.

These strategies have been conceptualised as follows:

1. Education strategy is to prepare the youth for employment and achievement in a world that is increasingly competitive and knowledge-based.
2. Economic strategy is to create new employment for the people and expand business opportunities within Brunei Darussalam through the promotion of investment (foreign and domestic) both in downstream industries as well as in economic clusters beyond the oil and gas industry.
3. Security strategy is to safeguard political stability and sovereignty as a nation and link our defence and diplomatic capabilities and our capacity to respond to threats from disease and natural catastrophe.
4. Institutional development strategy is to enhance good governance in both the public and private sectors, high quality public services, modern and pragmatic legal and regulatory frameworks and efficient government procedures that entail a minimum of bureaucratic 'red tapes'.
5. Local business development strategy is to enhance opportunities for local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) as well as enable Brunei Malays to achieve leadership in business and industry by developing greater competitive strength.
6. Infrastructure development strategy is to ensure continued investments by the Government and through public-private sector partnerships in developing and maintaining world-class infrastructure with special emphasis placed on education, health and industry.

Con't page 4.....

7. Social security strategy is to ensure that, as the nation prospers, all citizens are properly cared for.
8. Environmental strategy is to ensure the proper conservation of our natural environment and cultural habitat. It will provide health and safety in line with the highest international practices.

The first OSPD (2007-2017) has elaborated the 8 strategies underlined in the *Wawasan Brunei 2035* through 50 policy directions. This will guide policy makers and implementers in preparing development programmes or projects for a period of 10 years towards accomplishing the *Wawasan* goals.

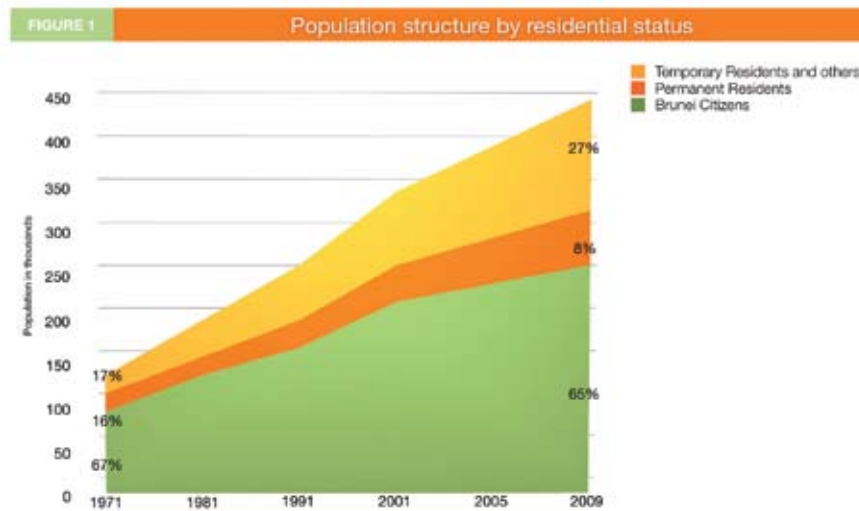
In view of the cross-cutting nature of government policies and programmes, the multi-faceted nature of all the 50 policy directions, and the need to appropriately sequence all policies and programmes, the programmes and projects in RKN 2007-2012 are designed along four development thrusts. They are: (i) widening economic base and strengthening the foundation for a Knowledge-Based Economy (KBE); (ii) accelerating social progress and maintaining political stability; (iii) enlarging the pool of highly skilled labour force; and (iv) strengthening the institutional capacity.

The Government has also in place a Monitoring and Evaluation System for the LTDP in terms of KPIs.

The development portfolio envisaged by the Government not only covers a wider canvas which would sustain MDG targets but will also raise the minimum reference levels used for defining the MDGs. For instance, the goal for literacy will not only measure the literacy rate, i.e. the ability to read and write, but will cover a wider spectrum of learning abilities.

## Population Trends

Brunei Darussalam's mid-year population in 2009 was estimated at 406,000 compared to 370,100 in 2005. Nearly three quarters or 64.8 per cent (262,900) were Brunei Citizens, 8.1 per cent (32,800) were Permanent Residents and the remaining 27.2 per cent (110,500) were Temporary Residents consisting of foreign-born residents, predominantly temporary workers and their families (**Figure 1**). The male to female sex ratio of the 2009 population was 53:47.

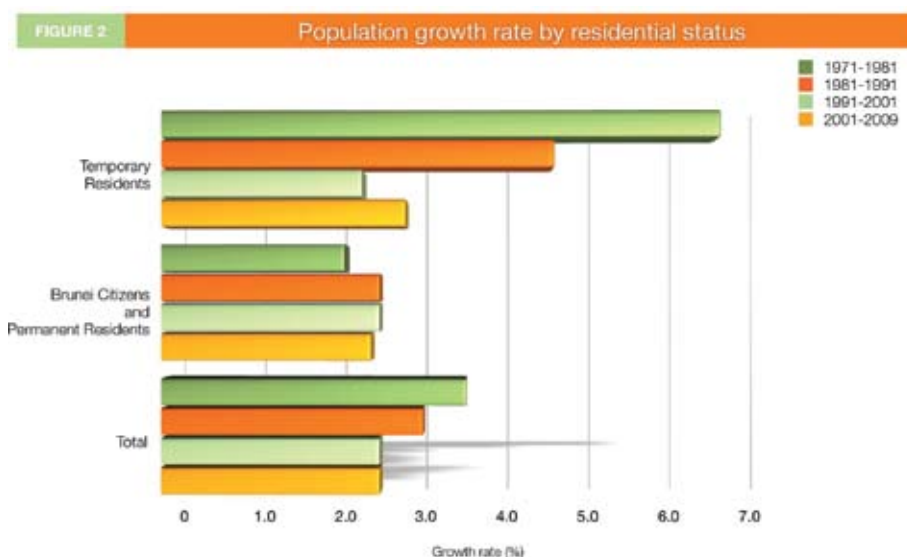


Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

Since 1971, the population has been growing steadily but at a declining rate. An average annual growth of 3.5 per cent was recorded during the inter-censal period of 1971-1981 and declined to 3.0 per cent (1981-1991 period). Although the average growth rate decreased further to 2.5 per cent (1991-2001 period), it was still high by global standards. However, during the period of 2001-2005, the growth rate rose by an annual rate of 2.7 per cent and later declined from its peak of 2.7 per cent to 2.3 per cent (2005-2009 period).

## Population increase

The population size has grown due to both natural growth and in-migration. The growth of Citizens and Permanent Residents was around 2.4 per cent per annum for the period 2001-2009. For the Temporary Residents and Others, who are predominantly immigrant workers, the average annual growth rates which were as high as 6.4 per cent in the decade 1971-1981, dropped to 2.3 per cent during the 1991-2001 period. This growth however, increased to 2.8 per cent during the 2001-2009 period in line with the growth of the economy (**Figure 2**).

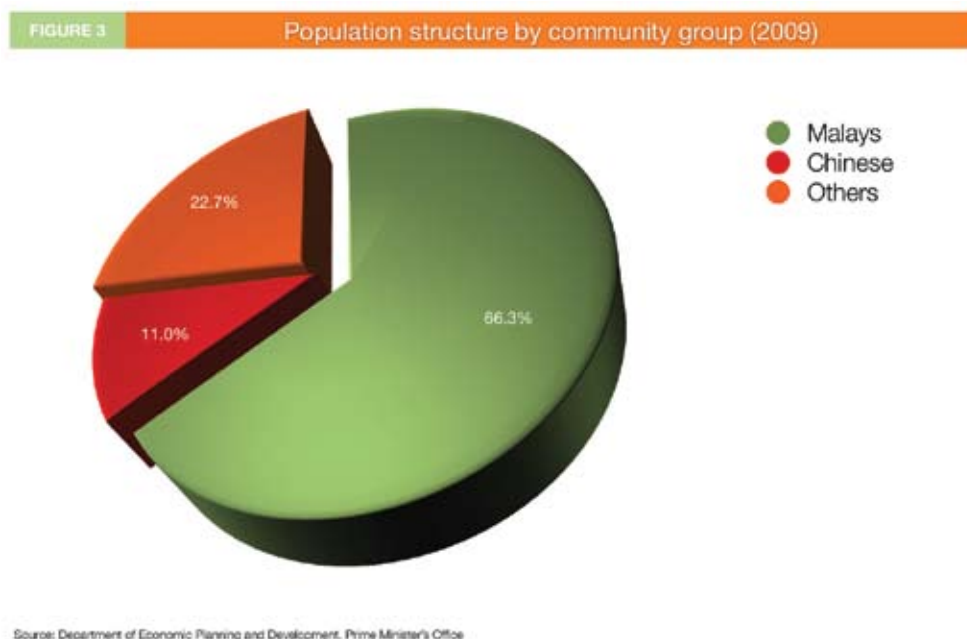


Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office



## Ethnic profile

Brunei Darussalam has a multi-ethnic population which is categorised into three main groups of communities namely Malays, Chinese and Others. The Malays, constituted 66.3 per cent of the total population in 2009 while the Chinese comprised 11.0 per cent and Others at 22.7 per cent who were mainly made up of migrant populations (**Figure 3**).

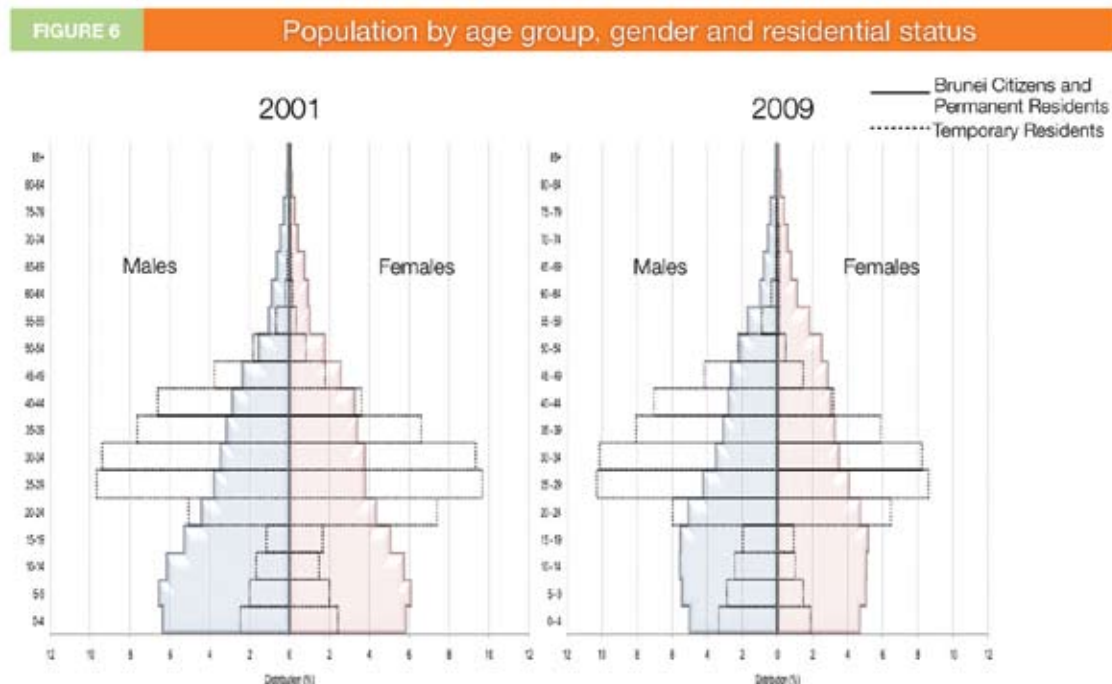
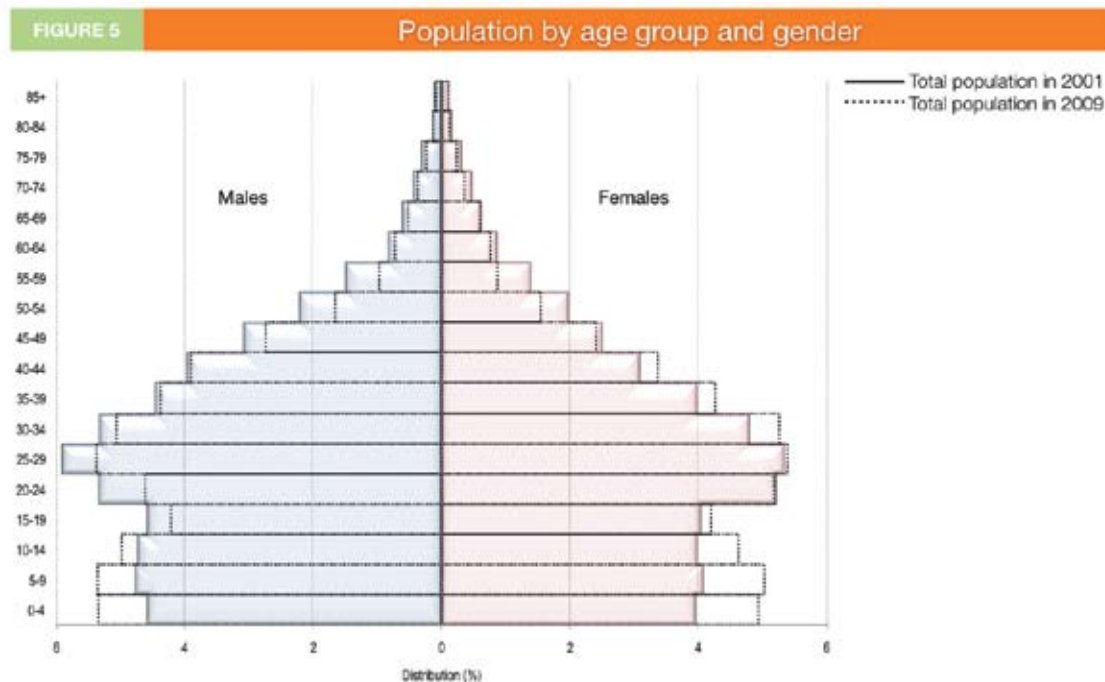


## Age composition

The age composition of the population has changed over the past decade. There has been a drop in the proportion of persons aged under 15 years from 43.0 per cent in 1971 to 26.0 per cent in 2009. This reflects the decline in fertility levels for both Citizens and Permanent Residents. The big gain has been in the population of working ages of 15-59 years from 52.0 per cent to 69.0 per cent during the same period which partly reflects the inflow of migrant population. A relatively small fraction of the country's population, between 4.0 and 5.0 per cent, are aged 60 years and above. Despite this, the proportion had been increasing slowly since 2001 (**Figure 4**).



The population pyramid for Brunei Citizens and Permanent Residents was broad-based with a high proportion of children and a low proportion of older people (**Figure 5**). Brunei Darussalam has also experienced a steady inflow of migrant workers. The population pyramid for Temporary Residents (**Figure 6**) gets distorted in the age range of 25 to 34 years and dominated the employee profile of the growing private sector.

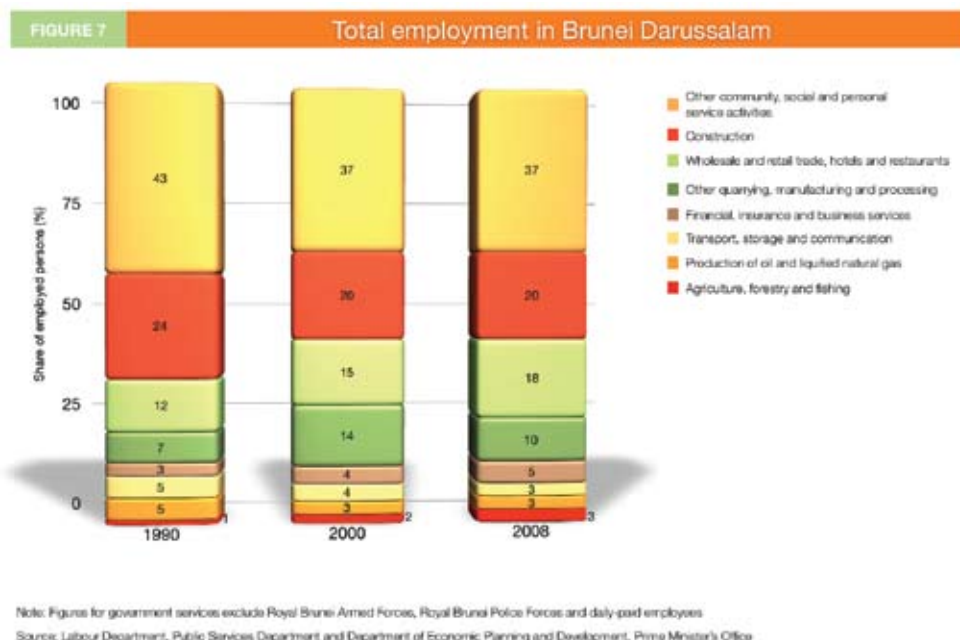




## Employment

The Government remains a major employer in Brunei Darussalam, although its share has declined from around 38.0 per cent in 1990 to 30.0 per cent in 2008.

Employment in the private sector was concentrated in the Construction sector (about 20.0 per cent of total employment), followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (18.0 per cent), and Non-Oil and Gas Quarrying, Manufacturing and Processing sectors (10.0 per cent). Marked changes observed between 1990 and 2008 were the rise in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants as well as Financial, Insurance and Business Services' share, and the decline in the share of Construction and Production of Oil and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (Figure 7).



## Employee profile in the private sector

In 2001, 53.7 per cent of the employed persons consisted of Brunei Citizens and Permanent Residents while the rest (46.3 per cent) were Temporary Residents and Others. In 2008, nearly 70.0 per cent of the employees were Temporary Residents. Barring Production of Oil and LNG; and Financial, Insurance and Business Services, this profile holds good across industries in the private sector (Table 1).

Table 1: Employee profile across industries in the private sector by residential status: 2008

	Brunei Citizens	Brunei Citizens (%)	Permanent Residents	Permanent Residents (%)	Temporary Residents	Temporary Residents (%)	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1,184	22.0	193	3.6	3,995	74.4	5,372
Production of Oil and Liquefied Natural Gas	3,524	63.4	338	6.1	1,698	30.5	5,560
Sawmilling and Timber Processing	68	9.8	57	8.2	567	81.9	692
Other Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	2,496	14.5	627	3.7	14,047	81.8	17,170
Construction	2,847	7.9	1,210	3.4	32,061	88.8	36,118
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,079	29.7	2,210	10.8	12,153	59.5	20,442
Coffee shops, Restaurants and Hotels	3,054	25.2	523	4.3	8,530	70.5	12,107
Transport, Storage & Communications	2,631	42.0	442	7.0	3,197	51.0	6,270
Financial, Insurance and Business Services	5,981	60.2	1,141	11.5	2,815	28.3	9,937
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	3,648	26.5	1,290	9.4	8,804	64.1	13,742
Total	31,512	24.7	8,031	6.3	87,867	69.0	127,410

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

## Box 2: Job Opportunities for Local Job Seekers and Foreign Workers

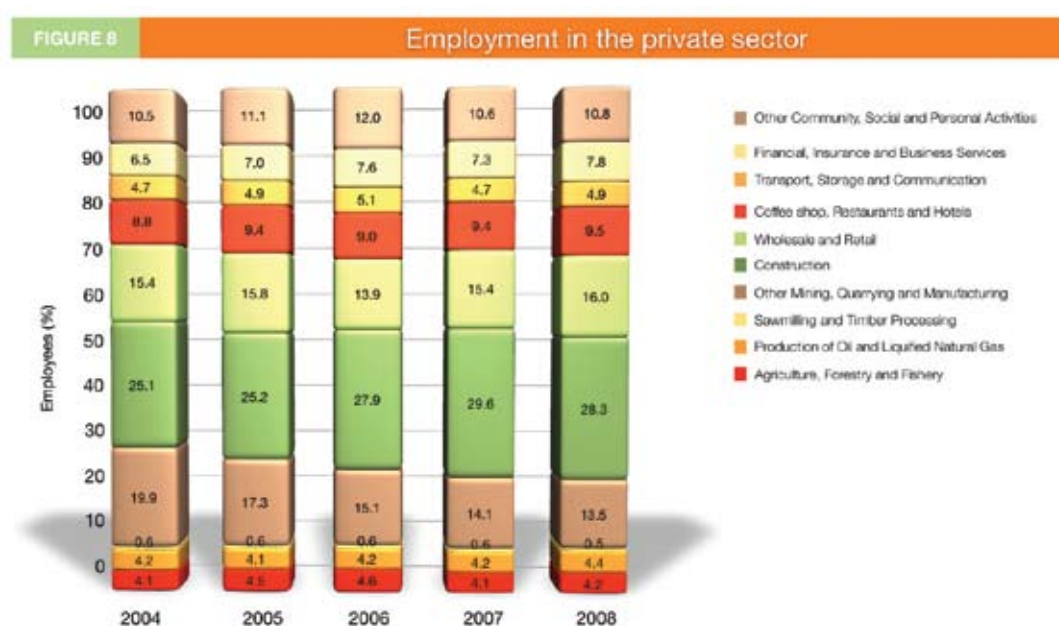
The Local Employment and Workforce Development Agency in the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors job opportunities in the private sector and ensures that local jobseekers are given priority in filling those vacant posts. It provides job seekers with required training and skills to make them employable. It runs special employment schemes for graduates seeking employment and job seekers under the Human Resource Development Fund of the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD) and a series of short courses on basic entrepreneurship development, English for business, instilling motivation, pre-employment preparation as well as communication skills. Since 2007, it organises annual job fairs to encourage employment in the private sector, disseminate information on career opportunities and facilitate interaction between jobseekers and potential employers.

The policy of recruiting foreign workers is always balanced with the policy of providing job opportunities for the locals. The approval for the recruitment of foreign workers aims to fill the posts that are not able to be taken up by the locals.

The Labour Department has a unit dealing with labour issues arising from the employment of local and foreign workers. It has a Law Enforcement Division to ensure employees' rights under the Employment Order 2009. These rights include salary and overtime pay and leave. Employers can be prosecuted if they do not comply to the laws under the jurisdiction of the Labour Department.

## Share of employment in the private sector

The share of employment in the Other Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing sector has declined over time accounting for about 20.0 per cent of private sector employment in 2004 but declining to about 13.0 per cent by 2008. In the same period, the share of the Construction sector increased from 25.1 per cent to 28.3 per cent while that of Wholesale and Retail Trade from 15.4 to 16.0 per cent and that of Financial, Insurance and Business Services from about 7.0 to 8.0 per cent. The Construction; Wholesale and Retail; and Other Community, Social and Personal Activities account for more than half of the private sector employment (**Figure 8**).



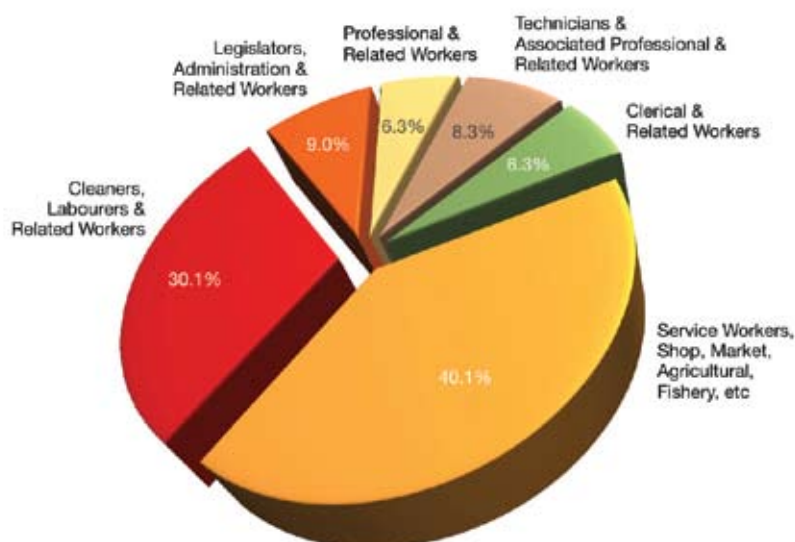
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

## Occupational Profile in the private sector

The economy is dominated by the private sector in terms of employment. Highly skilled occupations such as Legislators, Administration and Related Workers; Professional and Related Workers; and Technicians and Associated Professional and Related workers are the fastest growing occupational groups. Between 2004 and 2008, these groups have grown at an average rate of 6.0 per cent per annum (**Figure 9**).

FIGURE 9

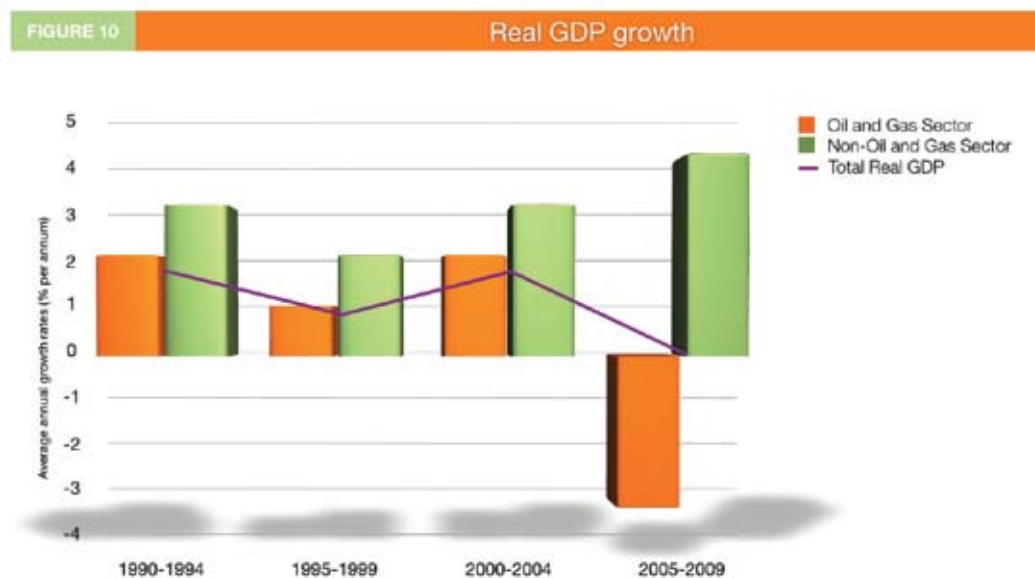
Occupational profile of the private sector employees (2008)



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

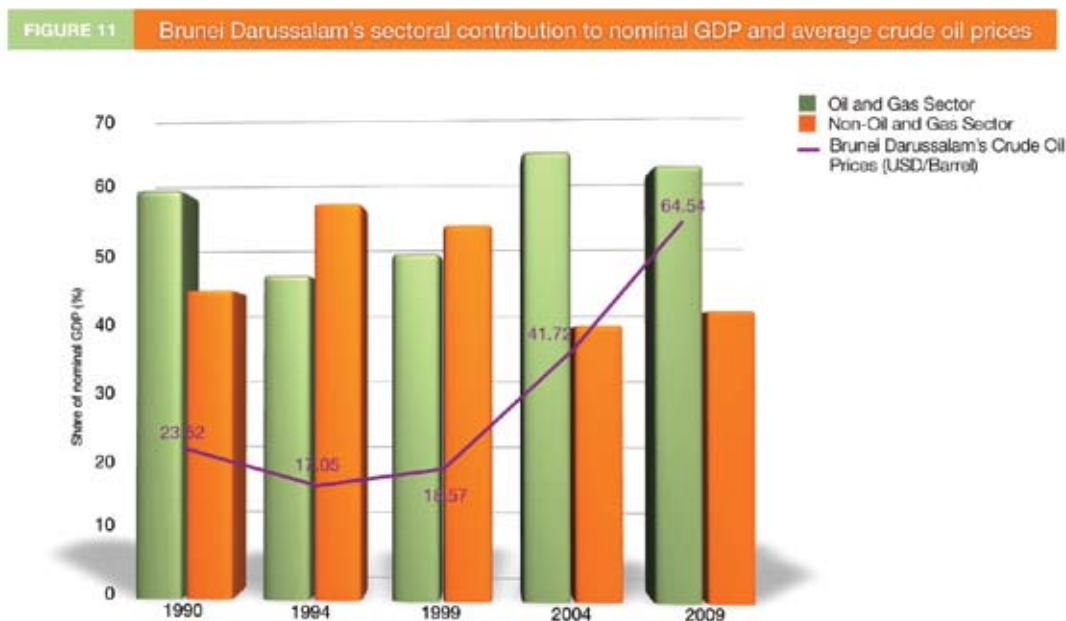
## Gross Domestic Product

Brunei Darussalam experienced modest economic growth over the last two decades, except during the late 1990s, following lower oil production and weak domestic activities as well as during the 2007-2009 period owing to lower oil and gas production (**Figure 10**). Growth in the Non-Oil and Gas Sector had shown a gradual improvement, growing at an average rate of 4.0 per cent per annum in the 2005-2009 period, compared to previous average growths of below 3.0 per cent per annum. In the Oil and Gas Sector, lower Oil and Gas production since 2007 resulted in a slowdown the sector in recent years, compared to an otherwise modest Oil and Gas sector annual average growths in the past. In effect, the economy of Brunei Darussalam expanded at a relatively slower real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 0.2 per cent per annum in the 2005-2009 period.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

The economy has been dependent on oil and gas resources for its economic growth as well as government revenue and exports. The dependency strengthened with the rapid rise in the oil and gas prices since 2000, where the oil and gas sector continued to dominate the economy, accounting for about 60.0 per cent of nominal GDP (**Figure 11**), 96.0 per cent of total exports and 87.0 per cent of government revenue in 2009. Accordingly, Brunei Darussalam enjoyed one of the highest per capita income in Asia of around BND38,400 (USD26,400)<sup>1</sup> in 2009, 1.5 times the level reached in 1990 (**Figure 12**).

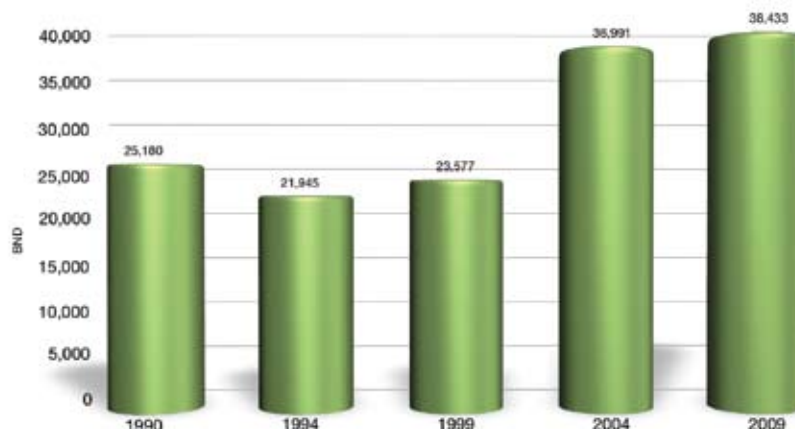


Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

<sup>1</sup> Market exchange rate of BND per unit of USD for 2009 is BND1.4545.

FIGURE 12

# Nominal GDP per capita



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

Consumption expenditure, both private and government, grew steadily over the period of 1990-2009, although lower consumption demand attributed to the slowdown in the construction activities beginning 1997 affected the 1995-1999 figure for both private and government consumption (**Table 2**). In 2009, growth of consumption expenditure increased to 5.0 per cent due to stronger both government and private consumption expenditure. Growth in the government consumption expenditure was prompted by higher government spending in wages. In the private consumption expenditure, growth was spurred by lower consumer commodity prices.

During the 1990-1996 period, investment spending had been relatively strong, growing at 17.0 per cent per annum. It fluctuated over the period 1997-2000, on the back of low private and government investment, affecting the 1995-1999 and 2000-2004 figures (**Table 2**). In 2009, improved government investment was achieved through increased spending in the government capital expenditure including in the RKN-funded projects. Private investment also strengthened due to foreign direct investment in the Methanol Plant Project which saw its first export in May 2010.

Table 2: Average annual growth rate of GDP by expenditure

Expenditure Category	1990 - 1994	1995 - 1999	2000 - 2004	2005 - 2009
Consumption	4.7	0.8	4.1	4.1
Private	6.4	1.0	4.9	2.3
Government	3.0	0.7	3.2	6.2
Investment	8.3	-2.7	-2.1	7.9
Construction	4.7	-2.9	0.2	4.7
Machine and Machinery	16.1	-2.3	-6.2	13.6
Export of Goods and Services	3.2	1.9	4.0	-3.9
Import of Goods and Services	9.9	-0.5	0.9	5.9
GDP	2.5	1.7	2.6	0.2

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

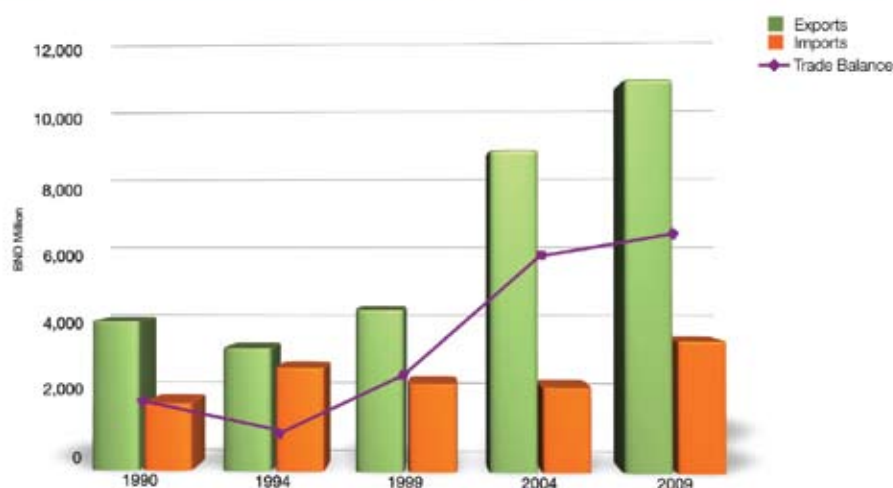
Exports grew at a modest rate of 3.0 per cent per annum during the 1990-2004 period, but registered contractions in the 2005-2009 period, in tandem with the slowdown in the oil and gas sector in the same period (**Table 2**). The period also coincided with the global economic slowdown which impacted both the oil and gas and services exports. In 2009, Brunei Darussalam's crude oil exports had fallen by 3.1 per cent on the back of lower crude oil production by 4.2 per cent. This was coupled by lower LNG exports by 7.9 per cent as LNG production declined by 8.0 per cent. The largest non-oil and gas exports, the ready-made garments, also saw reduction in production volume by 39.8 per cent in 2009.

The weak consumption expenditure in the 1995-1999 period and decline in investment during the periods 1995-1999 and 2000-2004 were matched by the fall in the import of goods and services in the 1995-1999 period and weaker growth of the import of goods and services in 2000-2004 period (**Table 2**). However, from 2005-2009, import of goods and services recorded stronger growth of 5.9 per cent per annum. This was mainly due to higher growth in the import of goods. However in 2009, the import of goods and services had declined, mainly due to the decline in the import of some consumer goods such as food and live animals, animals and vegetables oil and fat, and manufactured goods. Nevertheless, Brunei Darussalam continued to enjoy increasing trade surplus amounting to BND6.9 billion in 2009 (**Figure 13**).



FIGURE 13

Trade balance



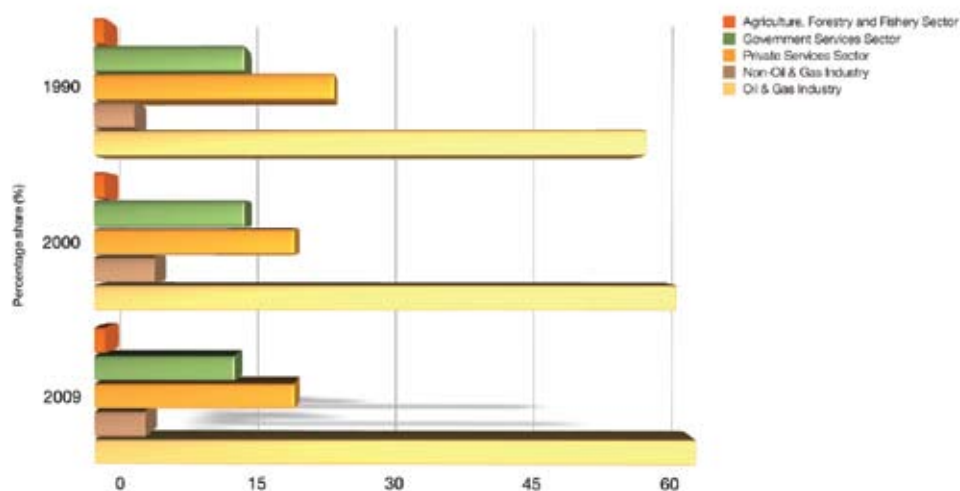
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

In terms of the production structure of the economy, it underwent minimal changes over the period from 1990 to 2009 (**Figure 14**). The industry sector remained the dominant sector although the rise in its role in the economy from about 62.0 per cent of nominal GDP in 1990 to about 65.0 per cent in 2009 was noted. This was on account of the rise in the share of the Oil and Gas Industry, from about 57.0 per cent in 1990 to about 60.0 per cent in 2009, following higher oil and gas prices and production.

Likewise, the share of the Non-Oil and Gas Industry sector registered small increase, from about 4.0 per cent in 1990 to about 5.0 per cent in 2009, as a result of small increase in the role of the manufacturing sector, while the role of the construction and electricity and water sectors remained unchanged.

FIGURE 14

Production structure of the economy



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

As for the services sector, the share declined from about 37.0 per cent of nominal GDP in 1990 to about 34.0 per cent in 2009. In 2009, the sector includes government services (42.0 per cent of total services sector), trade (11.0 per cent), finance (11.0 per cent), transport and communications (11.0 per cent), and real estate and ownership of dwellings (8.0 per cent). There was no significant change within the services sector between 1990 and 2009, although the decline in trade's share could be noted.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector remained relatively small, accounting for about 1.0 per cent of nominal GDP throughout the period 1990-2009 (**Table 3**). Nevertheless, Brunei Darussalam has actively taken various measures to increase self-sufficiency in the production of agricultural products, especially in the rice production, with the introduction of its first local rice in April 2009, known as '*Beras Laila*'. Towards making the nation more self-sufficient in food, BND30 million has been allocated with emphasis on increasing the yield of paddy, use of latest paddy farming technology and provision of infrastructures. More than 4,900 hectares of new land has also been identified and allocated for the rice initiative.



Table 3: Structure of production by industry, 1986-2009 (% of nominal GDP)

Industry	1990	1994	1999	2004	2009
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Mining and Quarrying	45.3	34.4	36.3	50.7	47.3
Manufacturing	17.4	12.0	13.5	13.3	14.0
Construction	2.3	6.6	4.3	3.2	3.3
Electricity and Water	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8
Transport & Communication	2.2	5.2	4.7	3.4	3.6
Trade	6.3	6.3	4.9	3.3	3.8
Finance	2.0	3.6	4.1	2.8	3.7
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	2.5	4.9	5.0	3.1	2.8
Government Services	14.2	16.8	18.2	13.4	14.0
Other Services	6.6	8.1	6.7	4.9	5.9

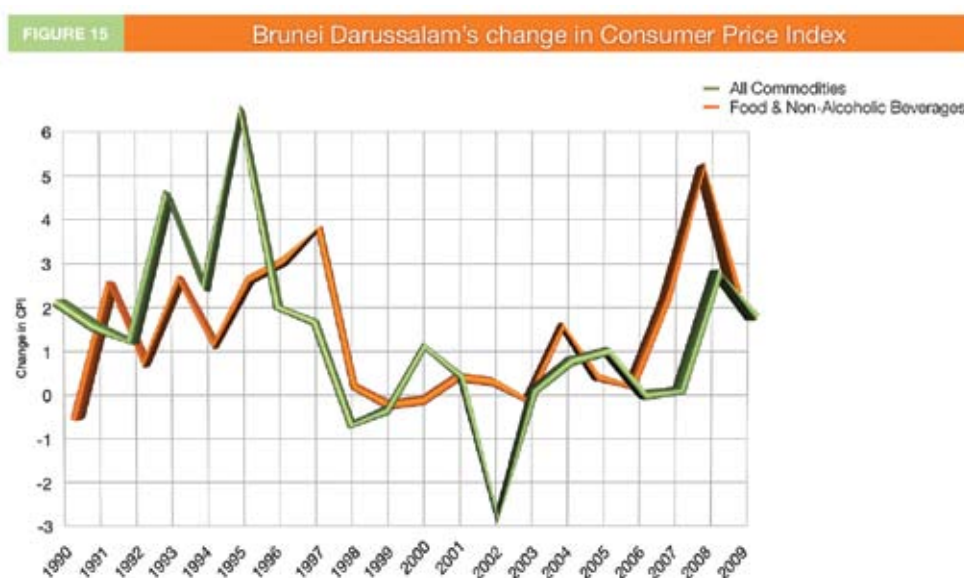
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

## Consumer Price Index

Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), has been moderate throughout the last two decades (**Figure 15**). However, in 2008, consumer prices in Brunei Darussalam had generally risen to a 13-year high of 2.7 per cent, following soaring prices of a wide range of commodities worldwide in particular food and oil, which were attributed to strong demand from emerging economies, short-term supply constraints, and unfavourable weather conditions in key food-producing countries.

Inflation eased to 1.8 per cent in 2009 on the back of slowdown in the global economy due to financial and economic crises. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (with biggest weight of 28.8 per cent of the overall CPI baskets) cost had been the largest contributor to the inflation of Brunei Darussalam in the period 2007-2009. The sharp increase in world prices of basic foods had significantly impacted Brunei Darussalam's inflation particularly in 2008 as more than 80.0 per cent of food requirements were imported.

In view of the heavy reliance on imported goods, any changes in import prices will have direct influence on the general price levels.



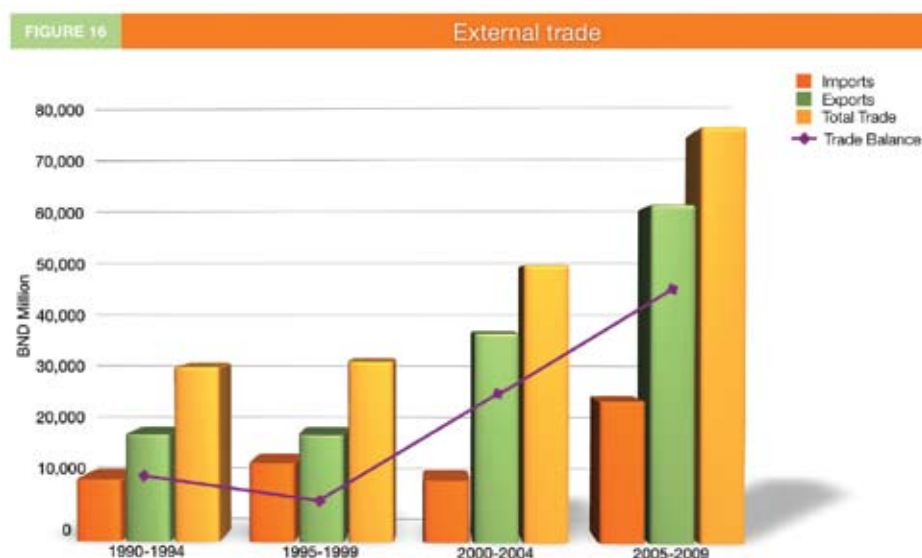
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

## External Trade

Brunei Darussalam is a relatively open economy in which its economic growth has been strongly related with external trade. Export of goods accounted for about 61.0 and 64.0 per cent of nominal GDP in 1990 and 2009, respectively. Oil and gas products accounted for about 97.0 per cent and 96.0 per cent of the total exports in 1990 and 2009, respectively.

Total exports had increased over the last two decades, worth BND59.4 billion during recent period of 2005-2009, more than three times the value reached in the 1990-1994 period (**Figure 16**). Total imports, however, had increased gradually, worth BND15.4 billion in the 2005-2009 period, as compared to BND12.0 billion in the 1990-1994 period.

This brought the total external trade to increase more than double, from BND31.1 billion in the 1990-1994 period to BND74.9 billion in the 2005-2009 period. Continuous trade surplus had been enjoyed, worth BND44.0 billion in the 2005-2009 period compared to BND7.1 billion in the 1990-1994 period (**Figure 16**).



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

Composition of traded goods underwent small changes throughout the period of 1990-2009 (**Table 4**). The share of Mineral fuel exports which includes petroleum crude and LNG had steadily declined from 96.5 per cent in 1990 to 83.3 per cent in 1994. Subsequently, the share had increased reaching 96.1 per cent in 2009.

Table 4: Structure of external trade, 1990-2009 (% share)

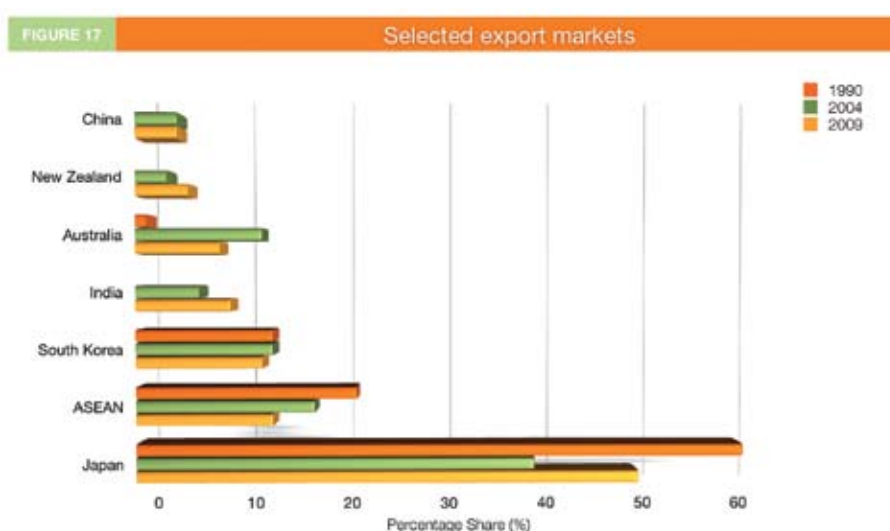
	1990	1994	1999	2004	2009
<b>Exports</b>					
Food & Live Animals	0.6	0.6	--	--	--
Beverages & Tobacco	--	--	--	--	--
Crude Material Inedible, except Fuel	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	96.5	96.3	83.3	91.4	96.1
Animal and vegetable oils & fats	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals	0.1	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4
Machinery & transport equipment	1.4	3.6	9.2	2.8	2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.8	1.6	5.9	5.0	1.1
Others	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Imports</b>					
Foods	15.3	11.8	13.0	14.7	12.1
Beverages & Tobacco	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3
Crude Material Inedible, except Fuel	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.0
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	3.2
Animal and Vegetable Oil	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Chemicals	6.7	5.2	6.3	8.0	8.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	27.0	22.8	22.4	24.9	22.4
Machinery & Transport Equipments	34.4	42.2	42.4	34.9	39.6
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	10.2	12.3	11.5	12.2	10.2
Others	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office  
Note: -- negligible

This export composition shift was due to the impacts of the increasing role of the ready-made garments exports during the 1990-1999 period. Ready-made garments accounted for a major share of the miscellaneous manufactured articles exports. Subsequently, upon the expiry of the Multi-Fibre Agreement in 2005, the share gradually declined during the 2004-2009 period. The same composition shift also applied to the export of Machinery and transport equipments as well as Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (Table 4).

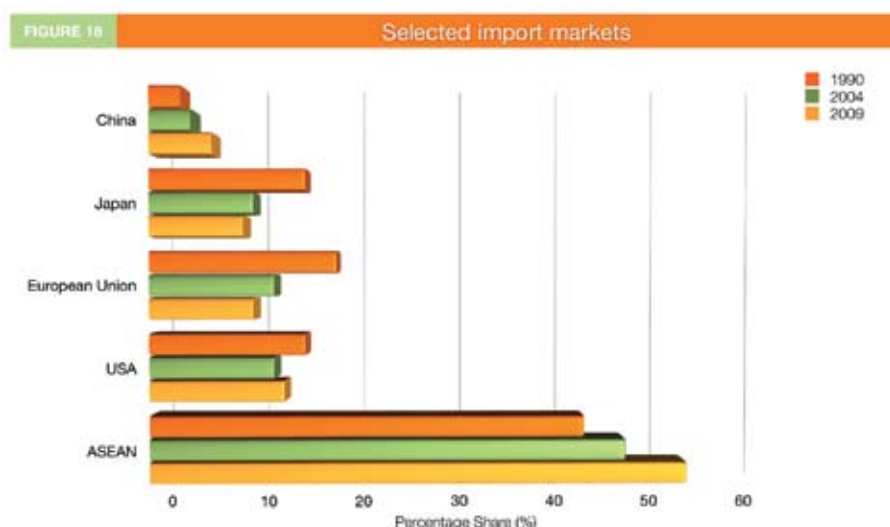
The import compositions also did not register significant change. Manufactured goods, Machinery and transport equipments, and Miscellaneous manufactured articles accounted for about 51.0 per cent of total imports in 2009, up from about 45.0 per cent in 1990. Food and live animals, Beverages and tobacco, and Animal and vegetable fats and oils, accounted for a declining share of imports, from about 19.0 per cent in 1990 to about 15.0 per cent in 2009.

The main destinations for Brunei Darussalam's exports, mainly of crude oil and LNG, continue to be Japan, the Associations of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries and South Korea (Figure 17). Some marked trends observed include Japan's share as an export destination decline from 58.1 per cent in 1990 to 48.3 per cent in 2009, ASEAN countries' decline, from 20.9 per cent in 1990 to 13.3 per cent in 2009, and the rise in the shares of exports of India, Australia, New Zealand and China.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

The major sources of imports continue to be the ASEAN countries, the USA, the European Union (EU) countries and Japan (Figure 18). The import share of the ASEAN countries and China saw an increasing trend. On the other hand, the share of imports from the EU countries and Japan had declined gradually.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office



## Box 3: Knowledge-Based Economy to Address Inadequacies of Mining-Sector Based Growth

The Government is aware of the limits of its development experience and that one important reason for the observed decline in growth performance was a reduction in income generation in the mining sector. In other words, a development process relying on a single sector based on finite oil and gas reserves has its limits. There is a need to pursue a sustainable development strategy, more so in the wake of 'The Global Triple Crisis-Finance, Food and Climate Change' during which time the country became vulnerable to external price movements.

To realise the goals of *Wawasan Brunei 2035*, the Government has formulated the RKN with the following four development thrusts: (i) widening the economic base and strengthening the foundation for a Knowledge-Based Economy (KBE) with emphasis on knowledge, creativity and innovation; (ii) accelerating social progress and maintaining political stability to enhance the quality of life, maintain a sustainable and clean environment, strengthen national security and develop a disciplined and caring society; (iii) enlarging the pool of highly-skilled labour force; and (iv) strengthening institutional capacity.









## Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

**M**DG1 is concerned with the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. In order to achieve this goal, a realistic target has been set to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the extent of deprivation as measured by indicators such as the (i) proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day; (ii) income shortfall of the poor; and (iii) share of poorest quintile in national consumption. This is to be achieved by full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. A related target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Brunei Darussalam has experienced high level of income per capita and an improvement in income distribution as a result of its long-term economic and human development. Since 2005, unemployment rate has been stable at less than four per cent. To ensure that no citizen is deprived of basic human needs, the government has implemented various social safety net programmes. These have contributed to the inexistence of extreme deprivation measured with reference to a minimum subsistence income norm of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) USD1.25 per capita per day.<sup>2</sup>

The Government is set to sustain this achievement through the provision of welfare as well as growth-oriented policy measures. For this purpose, it has already established a Special Committee on Poverty Issues, one of the six Special Committees set up under the aegis of Ministerial level National Council on Social Issues. This will strengthen efforts to eradicate poverty more effectively. It has also sought to sustain the achievements with respect to food security by setting self-sufficiency targets for basic food items and has even strengthened the Department of Agriculture as the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food (DAAF), Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources (MIPR), to facilitate effective policies.



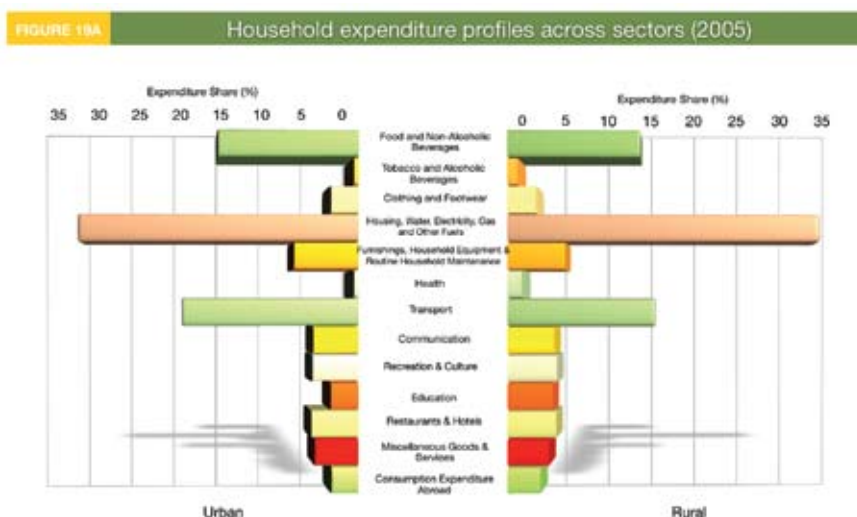
<sup>2</sup> Countries differ with respect to unit of currency and measure of value. Hence, incomes across countries are generally compared with reference to market rates of exchange between their respective currencies. However, market exchange rates are based only on traded goods and services and hence, do not fully reflect the purchasing power. To overcome this limitation, the purchasing power parity method, which takes into account prices of both traded and non-traded goods and services, is used to convert and compare currencies across countries.





## Extreme poverty and hunger: Eradicated in Brunei Darussalam

Based on Brunei Darussalam's Household Expenditure Survey 2005, absolute deprivation is inexistent. In 2005, the average income per household in Brunei Darussalam was BND4,661 (USD2,808) per month. For an urban household, the average income was BND4,868 (USD2,933) per month while for a rural household, it was BND4,075 (USD2,455) per month<sup>3</sup>. This illustrates no significant urban/rural differences in average income (Figure 19A).



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

For the same year, the average income of the poorest 10 per cent of households was BND994 (USD599) per month while its average household expenditure was BND975 (USD587) per month or BND33 (USD20) per day. At Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) prices, the poorest household spent on average PPP USD903 per month<sup>4</sup>. This would imply that this household spent on average PPP USD30 per day. Given the average size of the poorest 10 per cent of households is 6.6, this would work out to a per capita expenditure of PPP USD4.6 per day which is more than the international norm of PPP USD1.25 per day for absolute income deprivation.



<sup>3</sup> Rural and urban areas are defined as per the population housing census of 2001. Urban areas refer to all those areas within the municipalities and all those areas outside which are heavily populated and dependent on the town for employment, education, entertainment and other facilities. This is the guideline used to classify a village as rural or urban.

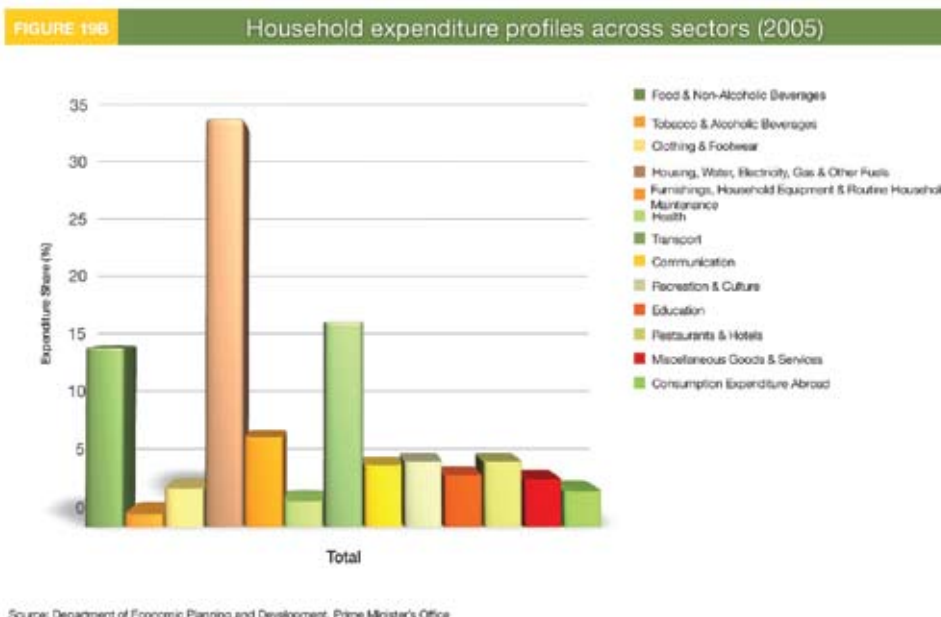
<sup>4</sup> PPP exchange rate of BND per unit of USD for 2005 was 1.079 (<http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=MDG&f=seriesRowID%3A699>) Market exchange rate of BND per unit of USD for 2005 was 1.66.



## Housing, transport and food: the major items of household consumption budgets

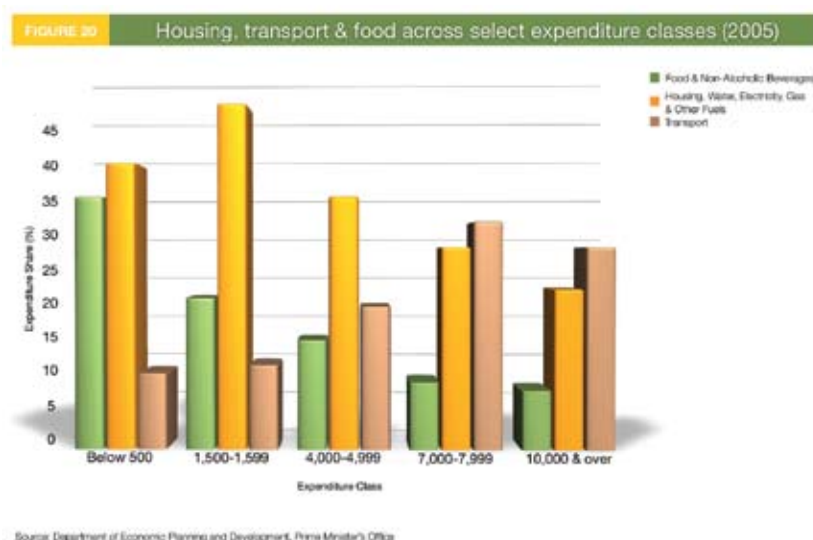
Given the economic welfare perspective of government policies, whether macro or micro, it is important to have an understanding of the consumption profile of the households. This is particularly so in the context of Global Triple crisis (Finance, Food and Climate Change), food inflation and MDGs concerned with absolute standard of living and food security.

As per the Household Expenditure Survey of 2005, households spend on average about one-third of their total expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Transport accounts for about one-sixth of their household expenses and food another one-seventh. In other words, these three are the major commodity groups, which dominate the consumption profile of the households across sectors in Brunei Darussalam (Figure 19B).



## Food and housing dominate the household budgets of the relatively poor

The poorest household groups spend about two-thirds of their household expenditure on Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (Figure 20). Hence, it is important to maintain low inflation of food and housing, in particular, to ensure stable standard of living for the poor.



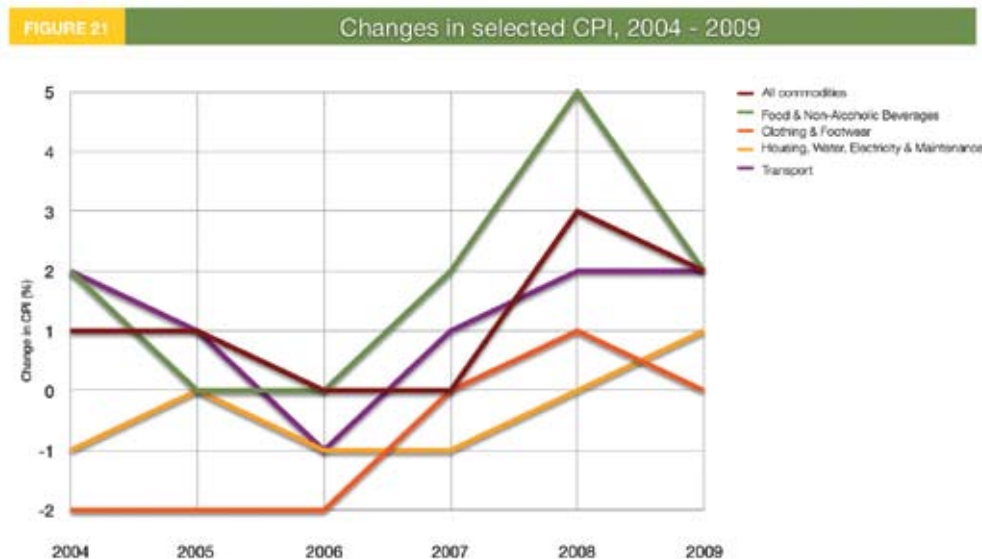


## Policy success in maintaining moderate inflation

**B**runei Darussalam has been successful in maintaining inflation at moderate levels. However, prices of most items, have in general, increased in recent years (**Figure 21**).

In 2008, the consumer price inflation was recorded at 2.7 per cent. This was largely due to soaring prices of a wide range of imported commodities in particular food and oil. It moderated to 1.8 per cent in 2009 as imported commodity prices fell on the back of slowdown in the global economy.

Various measures has been implemented by the government especially through administrative procedures such as the Brunei Grand Sale, discount sales during festive season and the enforcement of the Price Act, to keep consumer prices down. Continuous negotiations with suppliers and retailers are being organised to ensure prices of selected food items were within reasonable limits. The Government subsidies on rice, sugar, fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas, also allows consumer inflation to be more moderate than it would otherwise be.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office







#### Box 4: Efforts in Eradicating Poverty

**D**uring the fourth session of the State Legislative Council meeting in March 2008, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam affirmed the Government's commitment towards the eradication of poverty in Brunei Darussalam.

The Government has set up a Ministerial level National Council on Social Issues. The main functions of the Council are to identify social issues, promulgate new legislation or amend existing legislation pertaining to these social issues, and to co-ordinate with the relevant agencies in ensuring the implementation of efforts towards eradicating poverty. The Council is chaired by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. Members of the Council include the Ministers of Education, Religious Affairs, Finance and Home Affairs, the Chairman of the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation as well as the Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Office. Under this Council, six Special Committees have been established namely: Special Committees on Poverty Issues; Family Institution and Women Issues; Persons with Disabilities and the Aged; Community Mentality; Immoral Activities; and Crime Prevention.

In line with the nation's goal to achieve zero poverty, several tasks are currently being carried out under the auspices of the Special Committee on Poverty Issues, including:-

- (i) defining poverty within the context of Brunei Darussalam;
- (ii) studying and analysing the root causes of poverty in the country;
- (iii) making recommendations on how to appropriately address them; and
- (iv) setting up a comprehensive database on the sector of population living in poverty.

The Government has also defined KPIs for policies on 'Social Protection' with respect to minimum costs of basic needs. Two main indicators have been proposed as performance measures that is the in terms of 'availability of educational support schemes for people living below the cost of basic needs' and 'proportion of people living below minimum cost of basic needs to total population'.

## Box 5: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Development

To enhance opportunities for supplementing income and reducing unemployment, the Government has laid emphasis on SMEs development as a strategy to foster economic growth and hence alleviate poverty. This strategy is based on the following sector-specific needs-based programmes:

1. Entrepreneurship awareness and orientation programme designed for (i) those who are 18 years and above; and (ii) those who are less than 18 years old. The former sub-programme in turn has two sub-categories to address the needs of those who are new and have the potential to become entrepreneurs and those who are already entrepreneurs. The latter sub-programme essentially aims to provide students' exposure to the world of business, highlight its importance in society and experience the associated opportunities and challenges of business.
2. Access to finance has 3-sub components: (i) Micro-Credit Financing Scheme provides loans up to BND50,000 to enhance the participation of citizen entrepreneurs in new and productive activities and to increase the production capacity of enterprises engaged in broad range of economic activities; (ii) Enterprise Facilitation Scheme provides credit financing up to BND5 million to SMEs in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, tourism, construction and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sectors; and (iii) the Export Refinancing Scheme provides recurring short-term financing of between BND50,000 to BND500,000 to direct and indirect exporters to finance the costs of raw materials, factory, packaging and logistics that are related to pre-shipment. This scheme also provides financing for transportation related to post-shipment. The credit financing schemes are supported by a credit risk assessment and loans oversight function for SMEs lending and is implemented through participating banks in the country.
3. Business incubator programme to assist SMEs development by providing support and access to different business related facilities and services.
4. SMEs-related projects, for example (i) SMEs Halal Workshop is to create and enhance awareness about Brunei Darussalam's Halal sector; (ii) national studies such as Readiness and Needs Analysis for local SMEs; and (iii) Cluster Development Project is to enhance SMEs sector's competitiveness in primary resources, services and manufacturing.
5. Sector-specific support programmes in agriculture and fisheries – Support programmes from the DAAF are available. This includes easier access to production inputs and farm machineries, technical and business training and access to expert advisory. The Department of Fisheries, MIPR, also provides support for small scale fishermen in fish farming, the provision of basic amenities and infrastructure, expert advisory and services on aspects related to fishing and aquaculture.







## Box 6: Food Security

Availability and accessibility to edible food represents an important element in eradicating poverty. To ensure food security, the Government has sought to increase the level of self-sufficiency in major food items such as rice, tropical fruits, vegetables, poultry meat and eggs. The DAAF has started implementing its Medium-Term Strategic Plan (2008-2013) based on the following strategies:

- (i) improving agricultural policies, legislation and regulation;
- (ii) enhancing and encouraging investments from public and private sectors;
- (iii) fully utilising human resources and increasing capacity and abilities of its staff;
- (iv) intensifying and consolidating support programmes that will stimulate agri-business development;
- (v) improving marketing methods through effective and efficient market infrastructure and distribution systems;
- (vi) building the capacity of stakeholders and strengthening relationship with stakeholders; and
- (vii) transferring appropriate and up-to-date technologies.

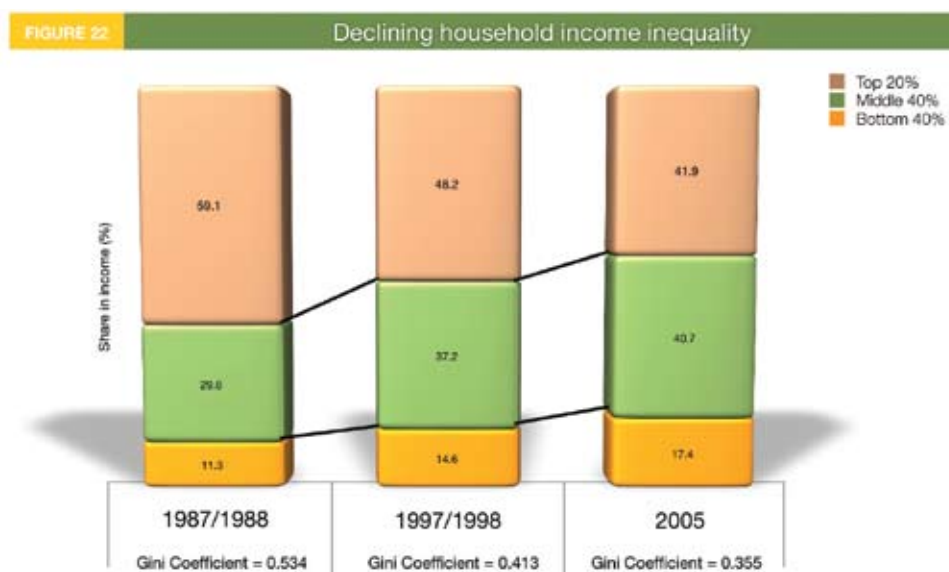
By introducing the 'Laila' rice variety, efforts are in place to increase rice production by expanding the area under rice cultivation from the current 1,290 hectares to 7,870 hectares. Complemented by schemes such as buy-back programme, improvement of infrastructure and technological support, the yield of rice has increased from 1.22 tons per hectare in 2008 to 1.29 tons per hectare in 2009. To realise the objective of 60.0 per cent rice self-sufficiency by the year 2015, the Government has allocated an additional fund of BND20 million (USD14 million) for rice cultivation.





## Improved household income distribution

The extent of inequality in income distribution across households has declined markedly over the last two decades. The Gini coefficient value has declined from 0.534 in 1987/1988 to 0.413 per cent in 1997/1998 and to 0.355 in 2005<sup>5</sup>. The income share of the poorest 40.0 per cent of households increased from 11.3 per cent in 1987/1988 to 14.6 in 1997/1998 and to 17.4 per cent in 2005. The income share of the middle 40.0 per cent of households also increased from 29.6 per cent to 37.2 per cent and to 40.7 per cent between the same years. Corresponding with such increases, the concentration of income among the richest 40.0 per cent of households declined during the same period. **Figure 22** demonstrates the shift towards a more equitable distribution among households in Brunei Darussalam.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office



<sup>5</sup> Gini coefficient is a commonly-used statistical measure of income inequality. As a rough guide to interpreting the Gini figures, it is suggested that an economy with an 'unequal' income distribution corresponds to a Gini coefficient of around 0.5 to 0.7. An 'equitable' Gini coefficient should lie in the interval of 0.2 to 0.35.



## Increasing welfare benefit

Another indicator of poverty is the number of welfare and *Zakat* recipients who receive monthly welfare benefits in Brunei Darussalam. Welfare benefits are provided by the Department of Community Development (DCD), Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS) whereas *Zakat*<sup>6</sup> is administered by the Brunei Islamic Religious Council (BIRC) and distributed to eligible muslim recipients.

As of May 2009, the number of welfare recipients registered with the DCD and the BIRC comprised 8,234 heads of families totalling 29,538 recipients including dependents. This represented 7.4 per cent of the total population with welfare disbursements at approximately BND22 million (USD15.4 million) and *Zakat* disbursements of BND90 million (USD62 million) (**Figure 23**).

In Brunei Darussalam, the number of welfare and *Zakat* beneficiaries have increased since 2004. Besides its appeal as a social development measure, welfare benefits are desirable from a macroeconomic policy perspective to provide economic stimulus in the context of global economic downturns.



Source: Department of Community Development, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and Brunei Islamic Religious Council

<sup>6</sup>The disbursement of *Zakat* collected by the BIRC also supplemented the country's efforts for poverty alleviation. *Zakat* is distributed as per the Islamic principle of mandatory contribution. The benefit entitlements are defined with reference to standard guidelines laid down by the BIRC.

## Feminisation of poverty and welfare benefits

**F**eminisation of poverty refers to a global phenomenon whereby women suffer from poverty at far higher rates than men. The Government provides equal opportunity for women to seek welfare benefits. Widows, divorcees and women bearing the burden of supporting their families are also provided with assistance, guidance and social support.

As of July 2009, the DCD provided welfare benefits to 5,154 heads of families with 15,201 dependents totalling 20,355 beneficiaries worked together. Out of these figures, 70.0 per cent (3,624) are female recipients and they supported 65.0 per cent (9,937) of the total number of dependents.

### Box 7: Social Welfare Programmes: Opportunity, Empowerment and Security

**S**ince 1954, the DCD has administered social welfare programmes by providing welfare benefits in cash and in kind to the elderly and disabled as well as needy families. It also provides rehabilitation and counselling services as well as assistance to the poor and vulnerable in acquiring employment and small business set-up to gain self-reliance. Other civil society organisations such as Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation have its own special aid scheme to help poor school children and orphans.

The Government has also sought to reorient the poverty alleviation programmes by laying emphasis on opportunities for income generation, empowerment and security. The approach is to expand the capabilities of the poor through greater access to self-reliance, new skills, services and resources whilst encouraging and enhancing economic activities to support entrepreneurship and income generation.

The DCD introduced the Self-Reliance Scheme to its welfare recipients in June 2006. This micro-financing scheme provides seed capital to initiate or expand small-scale businesses with exemption of interests, administrative charges, guarantor requirements and collateral. Its objectives are to help alleviate the financial burdens and change the crutch-mentality of welfare recipients by reducing their dependence on welfare benefits to support their livelihood and by stimulating a culture of self-reliance and self-sustenance. The targeted group

consists of poor and needy people with limited income; the unemployed and those with limited income-generating skills as well as entrepreneurial willpower. Since June 2006 up to December 2009, the Self-Reliance Scheme have approved 96 applications for various business categories including food and catering, agriculture, fisheries, tailoring and grocery shops. Out of the total number of participants, 67.0 per cent are women. The repayment rate out of total disbursements is 29.2 per cent.

Another initiative towards empowerment is the establishment of the Youth Development Centre (YDC) in 1996 under the MCYS with the aim of providing skills training and self-development for unemployed youth who could not proceed with formal education. From 1996 to 2009, the total number of graduates is 1,341, comprising of 449 males and 892 females.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs has initiated a programme called *Program Pengupayaan Asnaf Zakat* (PROPAZ) or Empowerment Programme for *Zakat* Recipients. This programme seeks to promote the skills and abilities of *Zakat* receivers through guidance and training at the YDC for a period of nine months. From 2007 to 2010, the total number of programme participants is 79, comprising of 25 males and 54 females.



## Box 8: Growth-Oriented Programmes

The Government has allocated a national budget of BND4.9 billion (USD3.5 billion)<sup>7</sup> for the Fiscal Year 2010/2011. The budget emphasises five key priority areas, namely: National Security and Defence; Social Welfare and the Eradication of Poverty; National Food Security; Enhancing Private Sector Development; and Human Resource Development and Capacity Building. Of the budgeted amount, BND1.05 billion (USD0.75 billion) is allocated for capital expenditure, mostly in infrastructure projects.

The Government has introduced additional tax measures for Financial Year 2010/2011 in order to enhance Brunei Darussalam's competitiveness

to attract more foreign investment and develop economic activities to facilitate private sector growth in Brunei Darussalam. These measures, inter alia, reduce the corporate tax rate from 23.5 per cent to 22.0 per cent. Further deductions will also be allowed for contributions made by employers to the Employees Trust Fund (*Tabung Amanah Pekerja* [TAP]) and the Supplemental Contributory Pension (SCP) Schemes. This is in addition to the deductions allowed under the current Income Tax Act to reduce the burden of the corporate taxpayer and also encourage the employment of locals – skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled.

## Box 9: Sustainable Social Safety Nets

The Employees Trust Fund (TAP) is an important institution in Brunei Darussalam. It is a retirement savings scheme that aims to facilitate savings by Brunei Citizens and permanent residents for their retirement. TAP collects members' monthly contributions to invest and save them until a certain period of time whereby the members are entitled to make their withdrawals. In order to ensure the gradual growth of the fund and the ability of TAP to provide a competitive dividend to its members, the fund is invested prudently with a view of achieving optimum returns that commensurate with acceptable risks. An additional feature of TAP is that employees

can voluntarily decide to increase their respective percentage contributions from their salaries.

Since 1st January 2010, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has introduced the SCP which requires employees and employers, both from the public and private sector, to contribute or save a minimum of 3.5 per cent of their salaries equally. The SCP also extends to those working in the informal sector namely the self-employed. It aims to provide a fixed income or annuity to retirees when they reach the new mandatory retirement age of 60 years old.

## Box 10: Ensuring Population's Financial Health

The MoF has always been actively promoting a savings culture amongst the population and raising public awareness on problems relating to long-term indebtedness which can have adverse affects on household welfare. In ensuring the population's

financial health, the MoF has issued several directives in pursuit of the objectives such as limiting personal loans extended by banks to 12 times the gross monthly salary of a loan applicant; and regulating the distribution and use of credit cards.

<sup>7</sup>Exchange rate of BND per unit of USD for 2010/2011 financial year is BND1.4





## Box 11: One Village One Product

The 'One Village One Product (OVOP)' project is a community-centred and demand-driven local economic development approach towards the development and promotion of village products in the domestic and international markets. The OVOP project supports the country's pursuit of economic diversification. The objectives are as follows:

- i. To revitalise the culture of self-motivation and self-reliance in the local community through the invention or production of economic goods and services;
- ii. To minimise the community's dependence on the Government's assistance;
- iii. To promote local or grassroot community's enthusiasm and interest in specific

- endeavours including tourism, industrial, handicraft, agriculture and fishery;
- iv. To develop creativity which would preserve and promote the identity of the community; and
- v. To nurture harmonious co-existence through communal socio-economic activities.

The OVOP project's long term objectives are to generate employment opportunities, increase family incomes and improve the standard of living and thus, alleviate poverty.









## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

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**M**DG2 aims to ensure, that by 2015, that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, are able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Brunei Darussalam has been very committed towards attaining the aforementioned goal. Progressive development in the country's primary education system reflects such commitment.

During the period of 2005-2008, the net enrolment ratio in primary education was more than 96.0 per cent for both boys and girls. Furthermore, the proportion of Grade 1 pupils who successfully reached Grade 5 (also known as survival rate to Grade 5) is about 99.0 per cent. Additionally, high level of literacy rates for the population in the 15-24 age group as well as for those above 9 years old has achieved remarkable progress. Such achievements are made possible due to these attributing factors: (i) the country's long-term education policy; (ii) high-quality human capital formation; and (iii) provision of good educational infrastructure and teaching facilities.

The implementation of successive policies since the 1950's have also made substantial impacts on the socio-economic development towards the provision of universal access to education as follows:

Firstly, the National Education Policy (NEP) targets children in the 6-15 age group to attend primary and secondary schools. It lays the foundation for basic literacy and numeric skills in children and to provide opportunities for their personal growth and character development. To guarantee universal access, the Government has passed the Compulsory Education Order in November 2007. This legislation provides for 9-year compulsory education for children from the age of 6. The nine-year period includes six years of primary school and three years of lower secondary education. Thus, Brunei Darussalam has made a legal provision for achieving universal primary education and also raising the threshold of at least three years of secondary education.

Secondly, since 1997, the country has implemented the Inclusive Education Policy (JEP) which also provides accessibility to students with special needs.

Thirdly, to keep up with the fast changing world and to prepare students with the relevant knowledge, skills, values and attitudes so as to meet the changing needs of a forward thinking economy, the country has reformed the education system through *Sistem Pendidikan Negara Abad Ke-21 (SPN21)* (the National Education System for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century). At the secondary level, *SPN21* provides multiple pathways to accommodate the diverse learning needs of learners; all students will follow a common curriculum for two years (Year 7 and 8). At the end of Year 8, students will sit for Progress Assessment that aims to serve as the basis for selection to the 4- or 5-year programme.

It is also committed to achieve the goals set forth by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) – 'Education for All', which is in line with the Compulsory Education Order 2007 and *SPN21*.

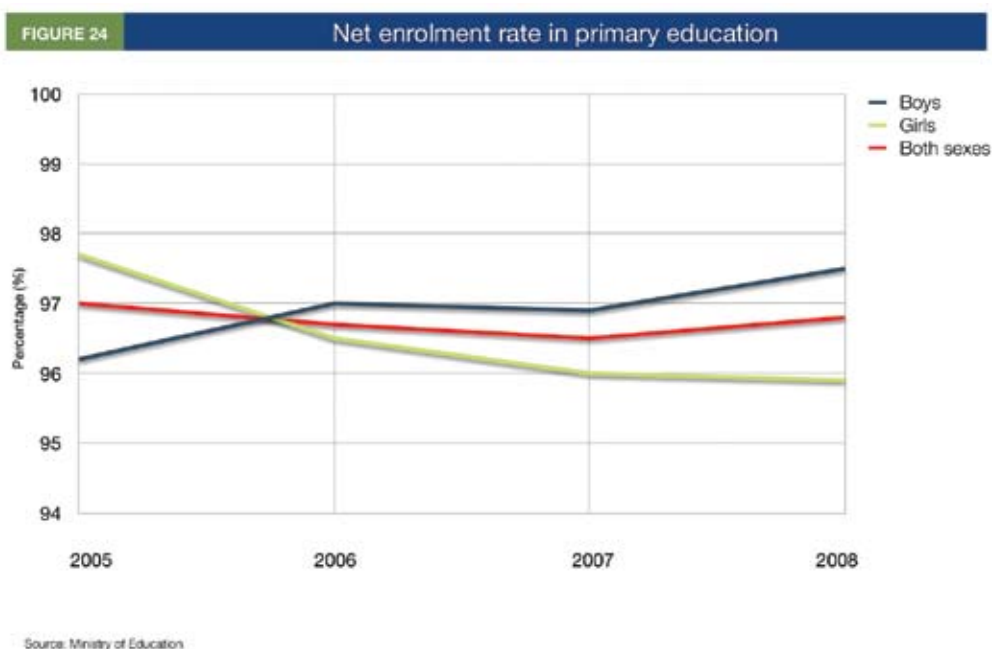
Finally, the Wawasan Brunei 2035 has identified a strategy for education to prepare the youth for 'employment and achievement in a world that is increasingly competitive and knowledge-based'. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has initiated various programmes to further improve teaching instruction and learning in schools. Some of the programmes have been fully integrated as educational programmes into the school curriculum such as:

- (i) **Reading and Language Acquisition (RELA) Programme** – to improve the English language proficiency of learners in primary schools;
- (ii) **Thinking Skills Programme** – to improve and enhance the overall quality of the students thinking, using simple systematic approaches to the way information is handled, processed and decided upon; and
- (iii) **Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Programme** – to promote teacher's awareness in using ICT as a tool of teaching and learning.



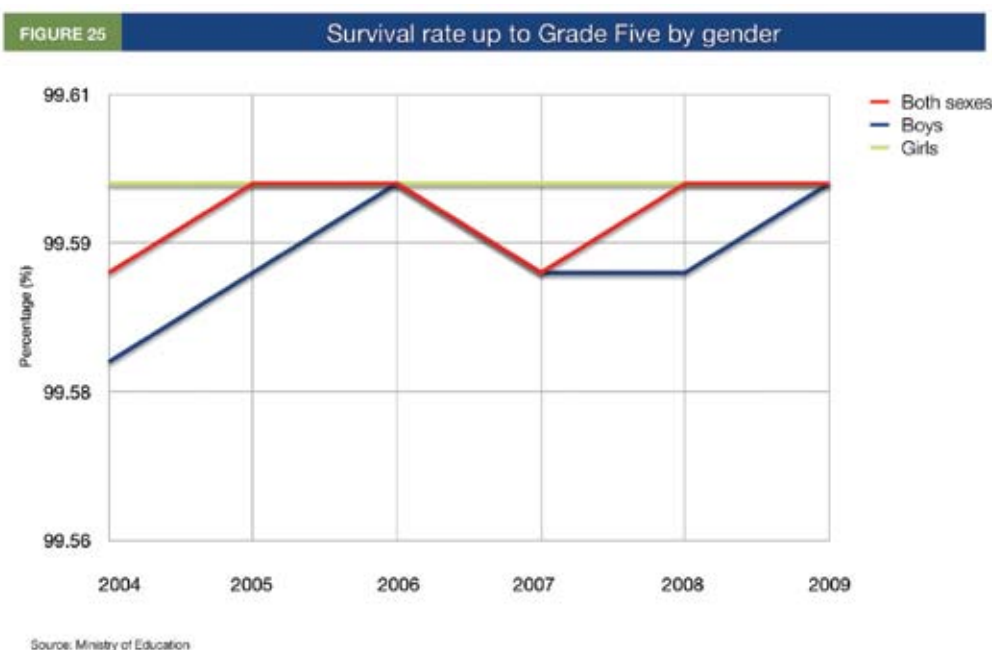
## Net enrolment ratio in primary education: Nearly 100 per cent

Net enrolment ratio refers to the proportion of child population in the 6-11 age group enrolled in primary schools expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. **Figure 24** shows estimates on primary education enrolment have been consistently above 96.0 per cent.



## Survival rate: Stable at nearly 100 per cent

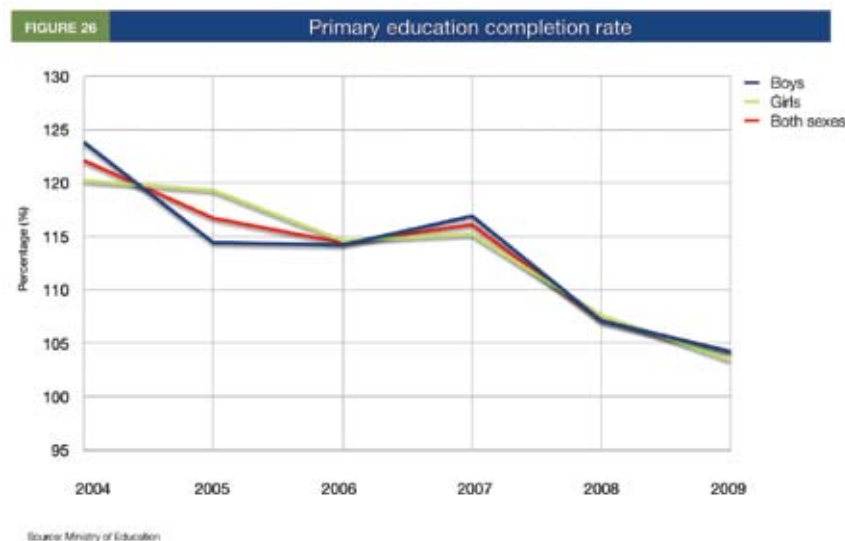
Survival Rate to Grade 5 is the proportion of a cohort of pupils who reached Grade 5 expressed as a percentage of pupils enrolled in the first grade of a given cycle in a given school year. **Figure 25** illustrates that the survival rate is consistent.





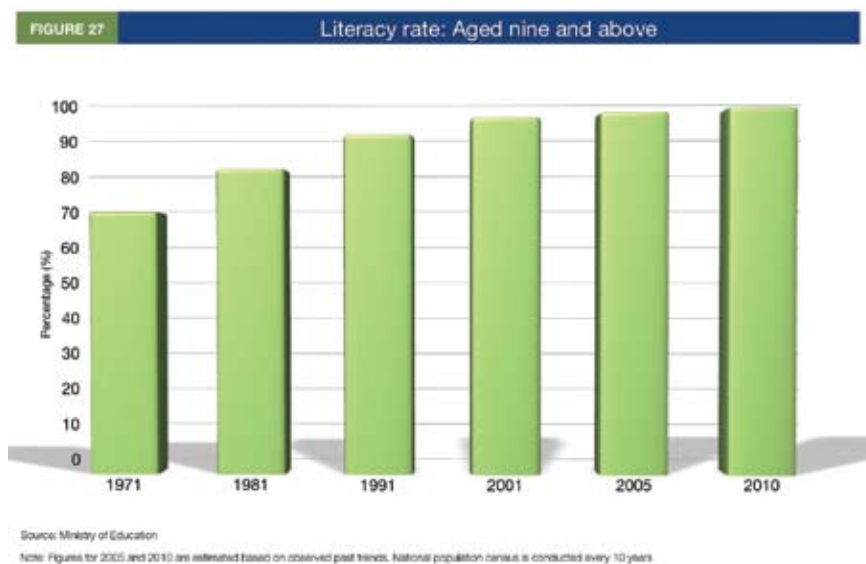
## Primary education completion rate: Another mark of successful MDG achievement

This concept is a measure of total number of students completing the final year of primary education with reference to the child population in the official primary graduation age. It does not consider the age factor of the student completing primary education. It facilitates monitoring progress towards the goal of universal education. As shown by **Figure 26**, the estimates for Brunei Darussalam have been more than 100 per cent since 2004. This essentially reflects a scenario wherein there are quite a number of pupils, regardless of gender, who are over-aged or under-aged entering the last grade of primary school for the first time.



## Literacy rate: High and increasing levels

Brunei Darussalam formalised its education system in 1912. Subsequent policies and developments have proved beneficial in terms of providing much needed education to the population. This has made a substantial impact on the socio-economic development for both men and women in the country. **Figure 27** demonstrates the literacy rate has increased from 69.0 per cent in 1971 to 80.3 per cent in 1981, further increased to 89.2 per cent in 1991 and 93.7 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate is estimated to increase from 95.0 per cent in 2005 to 96.3 per cent in 2010. This has helped to create a more inclusive society as well as facilitating adaptation to the demands of a modern KBE.

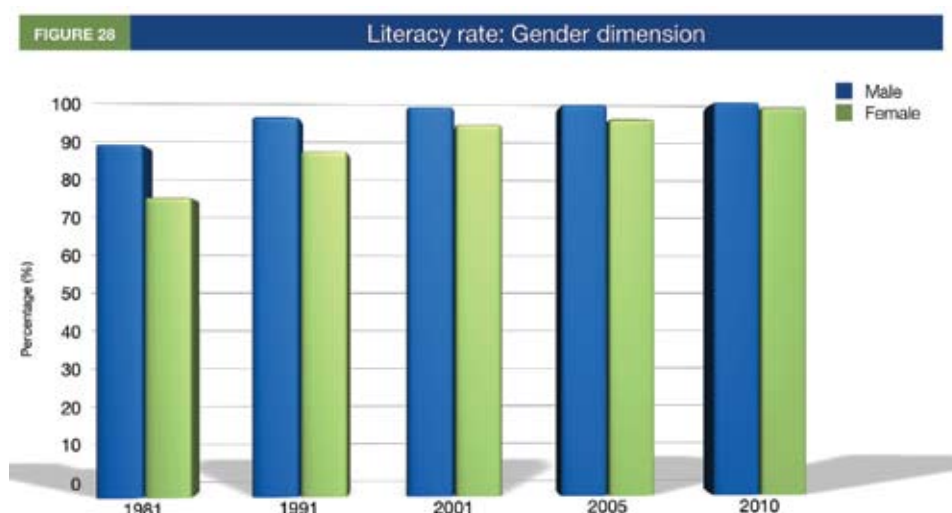






## Literacy rate: Gender dimension

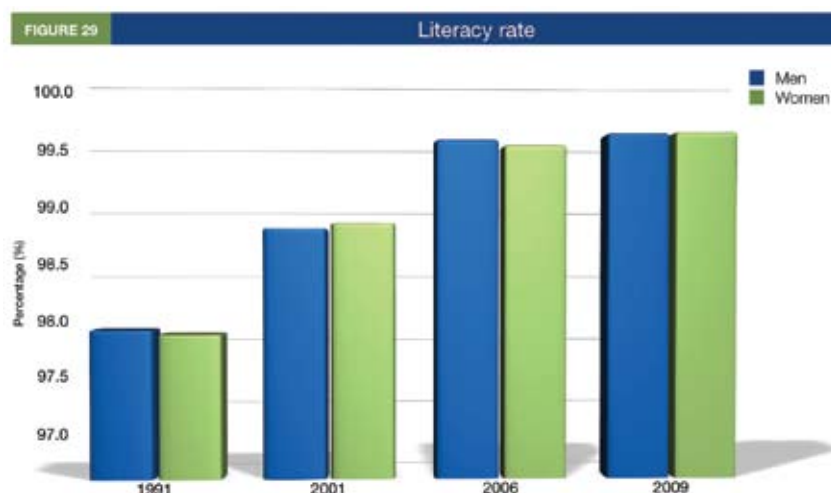
Another positive feature about the literacy scene in Brunei Darussalam is the sustained improvement in literacy rate of women. As shown in **Figure 28**, it has increased from 73.3 per cent in 1981 to 84.7 per cent in 1991 and further progressed to 91.5 per cent in 2001. It is also estimated to increase from 93.0 per cent in 2005 to 96.0 per cent in 2010. The relatively better performance is also indicated in the gender parity index which increased from 0.85 in 1981 to 0.91 in 1991 and 0.96 in 2001.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Ministers Office  
Note: Figures for 2005 and 2010 are estimated based on observed past trends. National population census is conducted every 10 years.

## Literacy rate of 15 - 24 year-olds: Improvement in the socio-economic spheres

This literacy rate measures the proportion of literate people in the 15-24 age group. There has been a definite progress on this front and reflects real improvement in the social and economic spheres (**Figure 29**). These are people who can read, write and understand a simple statement, that is, literate as per the UNESCO definition. Beyond this standard, Brunei Darussalam through SPN21 has introduced other languages besides Malay and English.



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Ministers Office



## Box 12: *SPN 21 - Beyond MDG2*

Having achieved universal primary education, Brunei Darussalam has recognised that the way forward is to raise the level of literacy beyond the UNESCO's definition that is "who can read and write with understanding a short simple statement related to everyday life". By raising the level of literacy, it proposes to enhance the nation's skills, develop a more responsive and stable economy and provide employment opportunities for all. The solution for this pursuit is *Sistem Pendidikan Negara Abad Ke-21 (SPN21)*, or The National Education System for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

This system makes provision for several major educational changes. It aims to meet the social and economic challenges of the modern

world and endow students with 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills. Its curriculum specifies nine key learning areas; aim at nurturing learners so that they become intellectually, spiritually, emotionally and physically balanced individuals. The nine key learning areas are Languages, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Humanities, Arts and Culture, Technology, Islamic Religious Education, Nationhood Education or Malay Islamic Monarchy (*Melayu Islam Beraja [MIB]*) as well as Physical and Health Education. Another aspect of value-added skills integrated into the nine key learning areas is Digital-Age Literacy. In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, such literacy serves as a crucial tool and essential skill for teaching and learning. Students need to attain a certain level of mastery in the fields of science, technology and culture.



***The SPN21 Curriculum Model***

Con't page 37.....



In addition, it allows students to choose various programmes according to their individual capabilities, interests, inclination, growth and development. The curriculum is designed to be broad-based and offers seamless pathways to higher education from mainstream schools and vocational institutions. The various pathways are as follows:

- General Secondary Education Programme are for students who are more inclined towards academic subjects. For this programme, selected students will complete either a 4- or 5-year programme before sitting for the Brunei Cambridge General Certificate of Education (BC GCE) 'O' Level Examination.
- Applied Secondary Education Programme is a 5-year programme which caters for the needs of technology and business-oriented students.
- Specialised Education Programme is a programme for the gifted and talented students who exhibit outstanding abilities and are capable of exceptional performance in general or specific areas. This curriculum focuses on differentiating the content, process, product and/or the learning environment with increased breadth and depth of the subject matter.
- Special Educational Needs Programme is for students who have been identified as having special needs. The curriculum is modified and/or adapted according to the student's ability and educational needs according to an Individualised Education Plan.

### Benefits of SPN 21

- Greater emphasis on 'character building'.
- No retention from Year 1 to Year 10/11 (except for those with less than 85% attendance).
- Multiple pathways to higher education.
- Multiple choices of educational programmes based on students' interests, needs and abilities.
- Opportunities to pursue 4- or 5-year programmes before sitting for the BC GCE 'O' Level examination.
- Continuous and seamless curriculum from Year 7-10/11.
- Acquisition of basic technical, vocational and business skills that are useful for self-employment and other career opportunities.
- Opportunities for technical and vocational education in higher institutions.
- Offer Special Educational Needs Programme.
- Specialised Education Programme for the gifted and talented.
- Opportunities for acquisition of valuable and marketable skills.
- Improvement in students' achievement.
- Improvement in national standards with benchmarking against international standards.
- Improvement in teaching and learning standards.

برسوقن سسئون برمو  
درار دپرا سسندپرا

**COURTESY BEGINS  
WITH YOU**

**THANK YOU FOR  
KEEPING OUR  
SCHOOL CLEAN**









## Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**M**DG3 is concerned with (i) the elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015; and (ii) women empowerment in terms of shares in employment in the non-agricultural sector and seats in the parliament.

Brunei Darussalam has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. At the tertiary level, girls are even doing better than boys. This has been made possible by effective legislation and policies that lay emphasis on equal access for all children, regardless of gender. Decades before the dawn of the new millennium and the MDGs, Brunei Darussalam had recognised that educating a boy benefits only an individual while educating a girl benefits the whole family and hence, the society.

To ensure that education is inclusive, the Government has maintained collaborative partnership with non-government organisations (NGOs). The MCYS works closely with the NGOs on issues concerned with women's rights. The collaboration is maintained through an umbrella NGO, the Council of Women of Brunei Darussalam (CWBD), to improve the status of women in different areas like education, health, welfare, culture and society.

Brunei Darussalam has also acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2006. Towards ensuring high quality of life, the *Wawasan Brunei 2035* seeks, *inter alia*, to increase female labour force participation and women's share at the top executive level in the public and private sectors.

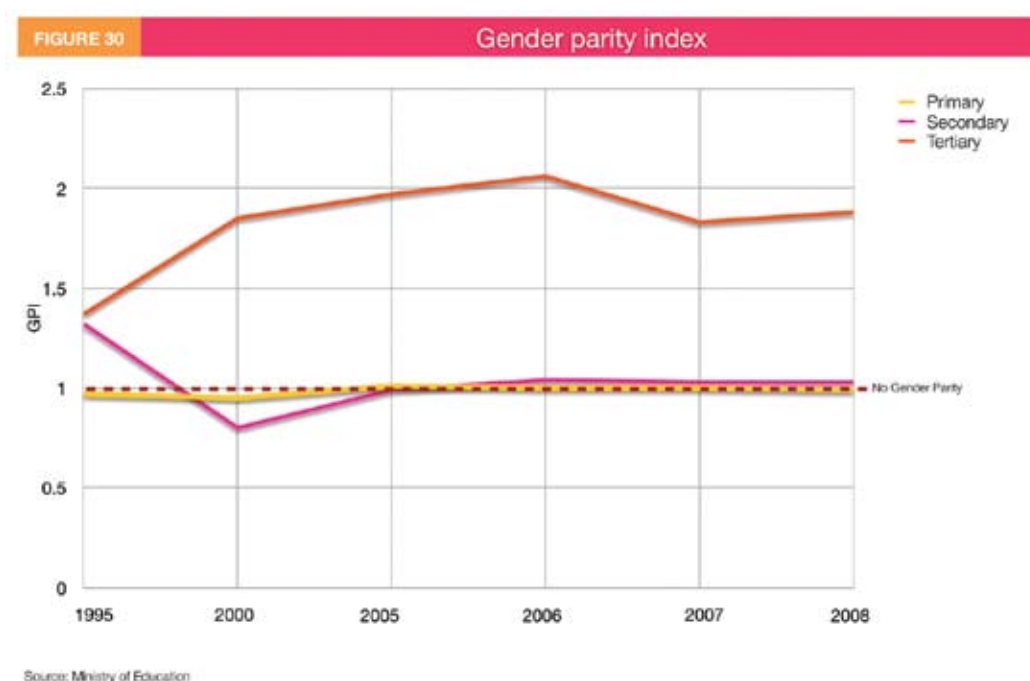




## Gender equality and women empowerment: Evidence in tertiary level of education

UNESCO describes gender equality to exist when ‘*women and men have equal conditions for realising their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development*’. Gender equality includes ensuring equality in access to education, learning processes, learning outcomes, and job opportunities. One of the important MDGs indicators is expressed in terms of ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

As shown in **Figure 30**, Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net enrolment rate in primary, secondary and tertiary level by gender for 1995, 2000 and 2005 indicates that over time both boys and girls have gained equal opportunity to have access to primary and secondary education. In other words, gender disparity between women and men has been eliminated and has instead it has taken a new dimension in their favour of women at the tertiary level.







### Box 13: 'Education For All'

The First National Development Plan (1953-1958) stated that ***"mendidek saorang anak lelaki berarti tuan chuma mendidek saorang sahja – tetapi mendidek saorang anak perempuan berarti yang tuan telah mendidekkan satu keluarga"*** (educating a boy means educating one person only but educating a girl means educating the whole family). It challenged many traditional social norms and values and has been instrumental in equalising opportunities for both girls and boys. In other words, Brunei Darussalam has addressed MDG3 almost half a century in advance.

The adoption of the recommendations made in the Education Commission Report in 1972 further emphasised the participation of female children in education with the provision of free

education for all children for 9 years (6 years at primary education and 3 years at secondary level). In 1979, a provision was given that children at the age of 5 can enroll to pre-school for a period of 1 year before entering primary education.

In 2003, Brunei Darussalam enforced the Education Order, which states that education is compulsory for all children at the age of 6. The introduction of the Compulsory Education Order in 2007 further reinforced this trend by stating that all school children aged between 6 and below 15 years must attend 9 years of formal education. Failure to do so renders each parent of such child liable to legal action. Both Orders were enacted to ensure that all children, regardless of gender, have equal access to education.





## Commitment to gender development and empowerment

Brunei Darussalam continues to improve opportunities for women in the country to equal that of men. Women have equal access to education and health. Furthermore, they are given equal treatment in terms of employment in both the public and private sectors.

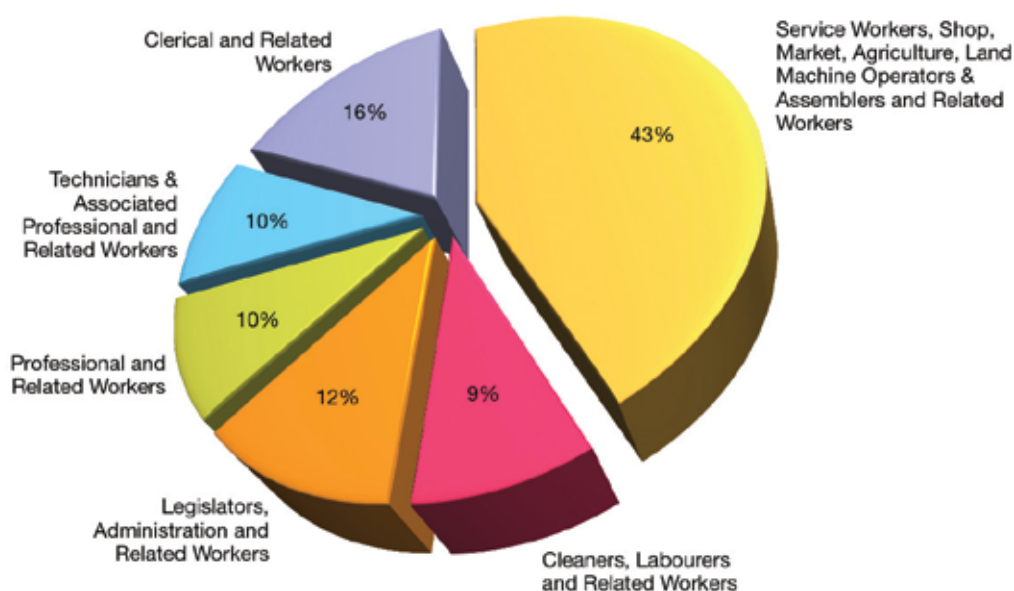
The country also saw women's employment permeating into male-dominated fields such as engineering, defence and aviation. Women have also contributed actively in decision-making processes and attain senior positions in various legal, political, financial and managerial professions. The highest level attained have included the post of the Attorney General with ministerial rank, Deputy Minister and several chief executive officers both in both the public and private sectors. Women also serve in executive positions in Islamic institutes of higher education and as Prosecutors in the Syar'ie courts. These developments have reflected the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of government policies at all levels.

Between 2004 and 2008, the size of the employed female labour force has increased by 11.0 per cent from 63,500 to 70,600 persons. Over half of them are employed in the private sector (**Figure 31**). SMEs contribute 92.0 per cent of employment opportunities in the private sector; more than half of SMEs are owned by women.

There is no restriction for women in gaining ownership in land or housing in Brunei Darussalam.

FIGURE 31

Female workforce in the private sector (2008)



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office



## Box 14: National Machinery for Women Development

The national focal point for all matters pertaining to women issues is the DCD. The Women's Unit is one of its divisions. The department's objectives in relation to women affairs are to:-

- undertake and coordinate programmes and activities pertaining to women affairs;
- undertake research/studies on women in development;
- collect and disseminate information on women;
- implement awareness programmes on women issues including the rights and responsibilities of women as agents of development including their responsibilities in strengthening the family unit in order to achieve harmonious living in family life, society and the nation;
- undertake awareness programmes designed to eliminate discrimination against women, such as violence against women, legislation, trafficking etc; and
- encourage the participation of women in national development without compromising the stability of their marriage/family life.

The department's functions in relation to women include:-

- to provide protection, counselling and advice to women and girls who are victimised by marital abuse, sexual abuse, drug abuse and other social ills;
- to provide welfare benefits, emergency relief, educational guidance, training and temporary shelter to women who are destitute, elderly, widowed, divorced, disabled or victims of natural disaster;
- to organise and implement self-reliant/entrepreneurial programmes in helping women become economically-independent; and
- to monitor the activities of women's associations in the country in order to ensure that they are in line with national development objectives.

## Box 15: Gender Protection: Legal Provisions

Various legislations are in place to safeguard the welfare of women in the country and these include:

- The **Women and Girls Protection Act (Cap 120)** which gives protection for women and girls by stipulating provisions that criminalise any acts that may harm and endanger them, including the following acts:
  - Selling or hiring women and girls for the purpose of prostitution;
  - Harboursing women and girls by false pretences or fraudulent means;
  - Setting up of brothels;
  - Detaining women and girls in a brothel or in any place for prostitution;
  - Trafficking in women and girls; and
  - Living in or trading in prostitution.
- The **Married Women Act (Cap 190)** that governs the rights of married women as well as provides for matters incidental thereto such as rights to maintenance, respect of property, remedy, civil actions and legal representation and protection of a spouse physically injured. This Act however, does not apply in any matter where any of the parties professes the Islamic religion.

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- The **Islamic Family Law Order 1999** which provides laws specific to Islamic family in respect of marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship and other matters. The Order provides protection for women and children by preserving and safeguarding their interests and rights in order to guarantee and promote their welfare, such as:
  - Maintenance and accommodation of married women;
  - Division of and partaken in matrimonial property for women after divorce;
  - Ill treatment of wife or husband;
  - Maintenance of dependants; and
  - Guardianship of children.
- The **Penal Code (Cap 22)** that provides protection to women generally, by criminalising acts that cause hurt and grievous hurt to any person, rape, incest, insult the modesty of women and voluntarily cause a woman with a child to miscarry. It also contains provisions to protect children involved in criminal cases. The Penal Code protects the child under the age of 12 years by not considering any act done by him as an offence, and thus that child is exempted from any criminal liability due to his insufficient maturity and lack of understanding of the nature and consequences of the act. The Penal Code also penalises criminal acts against children, including:
  - infanticide, exposure and abandonment of children;
  - procreation of minor girl and importation of girl from foreign country for the purpose of forceful illicit intercourse;
  - kidnapping or abducting children;
  - selling and buying children for prostitution purposes; and
  - rape and incest of children.
- The **Criminal Procedure Code (Cap 7)** where provisions that are specifically applicable to women are provided such as the prohibition of imposition of death sentence on pregnant woman if she is convicted of capital offence, prohibition of whipping on women and the mode of searching woman which must be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.
- The **Prison's Rules (under section 62 of the Prisons Act (Cap 51))** which sets out provisions for the protection of women prisoners' welfare and interests in respect of their accommodation, employment, education and health.
- The **Employment Order 2009** which provides for employment of workers, including immigrant workers. Special provisions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children are provided under this Act.
- The **Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Order 2004** that criminalise the activities of human trafficking, human smuggling and exploitation of the trafficked persons including women. It also criminalises children trafficking in that any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbour or receives a child by any means for the purposes of exploitation shall be guilty of an offence.
- The **Unlawful Carnal Knowledge Act (Cap 29)** which protects girls against sexual exploitation and makes it an offence to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of 16 years.
- The **National Registration and Immigration Act 2002** that allows children of women citizens married to foreign nationals to be accorded Brunei citizenship upon application.

On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2010, provisions dealing with Domestic Violence were gazetted into the existing Islamic Family Law Order and Married Women Act Order.

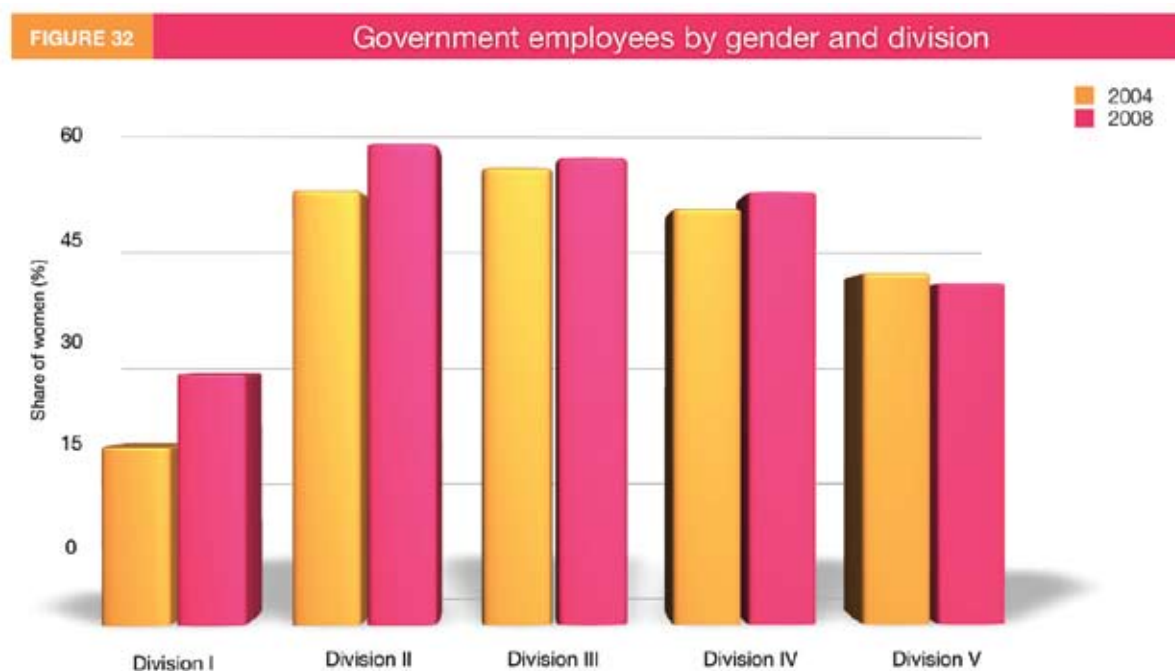


## Women in civil service

Between 2004 and 2008, the number of women in the civil service increased by 13.0 per cent from 20,088 to 22,690. This was more than the increase for men (5.9 per cent). Overall, the share of women in the civil service increased from 47.6 per cent to 49.2 per cent.

The distribution of women across Division I (heads of department and senior executives), Division II (senior officers) and III (supervisory level) was 1.5 per cent, 38.0 per cent and 60.5 per cent in 2004. In 2008, this distribution improved to 2.4 per cent, 44.0 per cent and 53.6 per cent, respectively. The profile at the lower level shows that the composition of women in Division IV and V (clerical and operators) underwent a change from 51.0 per cent and 49.0 per cent in 2004 to 53.0 per cent and 47.0 per cent in 2008.

As shown in **Figure 32**, the percentage share of women in the public sector relative to men has also increased between 2004 and 2008, at the upper levels in particular, from 21.0 per cent to 29.0 per cent (Division I); 51.0 per cent to 56.0 per cent (Division II); 54.0 per cent to 55.0 per cent (Division III) and 49.0 per cent to 51.0 per cent (Division IV); it registered a marginal decline from 41.0 per cent to 40.0 per cent at the lowest level (Division V).



Source: Public Services Department, Prime Minister's Office

This progressive gender profile of the civil service speaks volumes for the policy of equal opportunity given to women in attaining education. Paid maternity leave, access to nursery schools and child care facilities as well as policy on hiring domestic helpers have facilitated women's participation in the civil service.





## Box 16: Gender Equality

In the civil service, efforts are being made to promote gender equality such as:

- removing of restrictions on women clerical staff from taking up senior clerical positions;
- admitting women into the elite 'Brunei Administrative Service' (since 2008);
- removing the practice introduced in 1960s of appointing women into temporary service (a 'month to month service') upon marriage. This has become effective on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2008; and
- giving benefits to women similar to their male counterparts, *inter alia*, education and passage allowances.

## Women empowerment: Role of NGOs

The DCD works closely with the CWBD, a NGO established on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1985. It is an umbrella NGO for 13 women's organisations representing the views and aspirations of women in the country. CWBD's main objective is to improve the status of women in areas like education, economy, welfare, culture and society. It strives for gender equality and the promotion of women's role in national development. Its agenda includes the pursuit of gender equality and gender mainstreaming in national development plans including gender budgeting.

CWBD is strategically engaged in providing inputs and decision making in implementing national, regional and international commitments by partnering with various government agencies. It is also a member of the ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisations (ACWO).

The Women's Business Council of Brunei Darussalam (WBC) is an NGO which represents the interests and concerns of women in the area of business. It creates an avenue for the exchange of ideas and developing entrepreneurship skills, and support for quality businesses for women. Its activities include trade fairs, business matching and networking and training at local, regional and international levels. Its members are drawn from both women in the government and private sectors including academicians. It works closely with relevant government agencies to further develop and strengthen its activities.





## Gender development: International commitments

**B**runei Darussalam has participated and benefited from various programmes organised by regional and international bodies such as the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Centre for the Advancement of Women, the Commonwealth and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Brunei Darussalam acceded to the CEDAW on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2006. The Convention calls for equal rights for women, regardless of their marital status, in all fields – political, economic, social, cultural and civil. It also calls for national legislation to ban discrimination; recommends temporary special measures to speed equality between men and women, and action to modify social and cultural patterns that perpetuate discrimination.

The following are other regional and international commitments of Brunei Darussalam on gender-related issues:

- ASEAN Declaration on the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region 1988;
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women (BPFA) 1995;
- UN Millennium Declaration 2000;
- The ASEAN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in the ASEAN Region 2004;
- ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children 2004;
- Commonwealth Plan of Action for Gender Equality 2005;
- ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) 2009; and
- ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women (ACWC) 2010.









## Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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**M**DG4 is concerned with reducing by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate which is measured using indicators such as under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate and proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles.

Brunei Darussalam has a long history of providing health services which dates back to 1907. During this period, the health services have progressed significantly and contributed to the improvement of the health status of the people. The achievements were accomplished through the development and progression of various health sectors encompassing the improvement in the quality of services; human resource and technology; and development of infrastructure and health facilities; making health care services accessible throughout the country.

Brunei Darussalam has made remarkable progress with respect to reductions in child mortality rates. Improvement in these indicators is also attributed to higher standards of living with improved hygiene and sanitation; improved levels of education and literacy; and the increasing empowerment of women.







## Health dimension: A policy profile

**H**ealth development in Brunei Darussalam is part of a holistic approach in the overall socio-economic development of the country, with the goal of improving the quality of life of the people. The overall infrastructure development combined with sound public health programmes, have raised the living standard and health status of the people.

Health care services are readily accessible to the population throughout the country. Under the purview of the Ministry of Health (MoH), there are 4 hospitals, 15 health centres, 15 maternal and child health clinics, 8 travelling health clinics and 4 flying medical services to rural areas. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services are being provided in most health centres. Health care is provided free to all citizens and permanent residents, and includes overseas specialised medical care not available within the country.

Brunei Darussalam has achieved most of the Global Health Indicators laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The hospital services in the country have developed and progressed tremendously from providing basic medical care to tertiary care including services for women and children. The main secondary/tertiary hospital located in the capital, the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha (RIPAS) has a total of 571 beds; of which 227 are allocated for women's and children's medical care. This includes an up-to-date neonatal unit. The second largest hospital, the Suri Seri Begawan (SSB) in the Belait District has a newly built women and children's block with a total of 95 beds and associated facilities. Almost all deliveries in Brunei Darussalam occurred at the hospitals.

The private health sector in Brunei Darussalam comprises of two hospitals as well as private health and clinics.

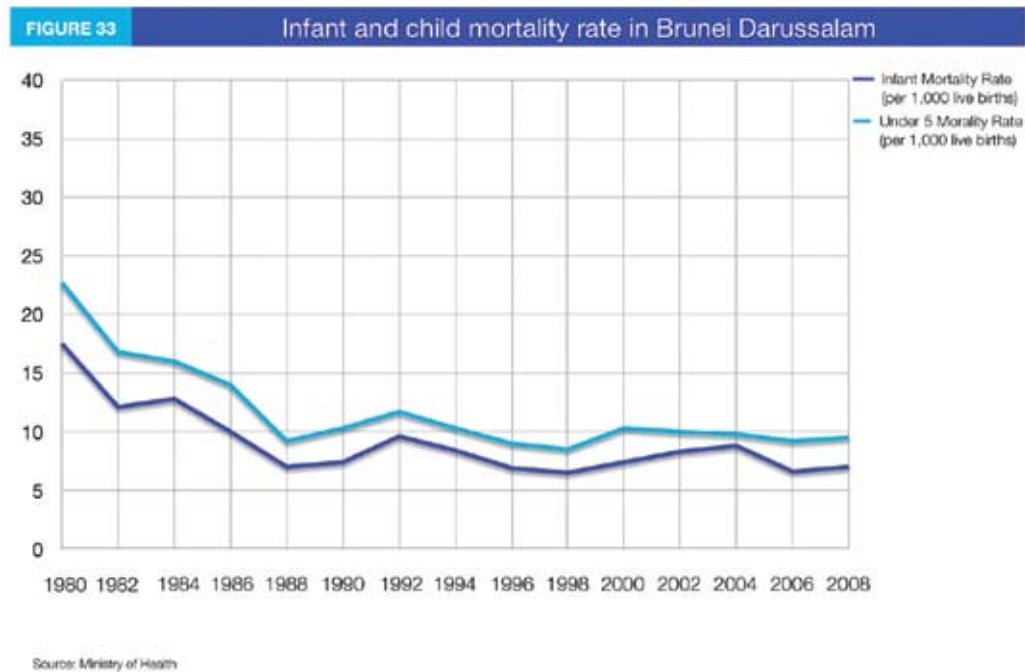
The health services play an important role in upgrading the health status of the people of Brunei Darussalam as they include primary health care, health promotion, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable disease as well as ensuring a clean and safe environment and food safety. As the current trend in healthcare is shifting from emphasis on diseases to that which is people-focused and by taking all determinants of health such as socio-economic status and behaviour, a holistic approach to management is being developed and adopted. One of the primary mandates of the health services is delivered through the Community Health Service, where primary health care is the main thrust. The services include provision for maternal and child health care, school health, community nutrition, community health nursing, health promotion and education, and psychology services.





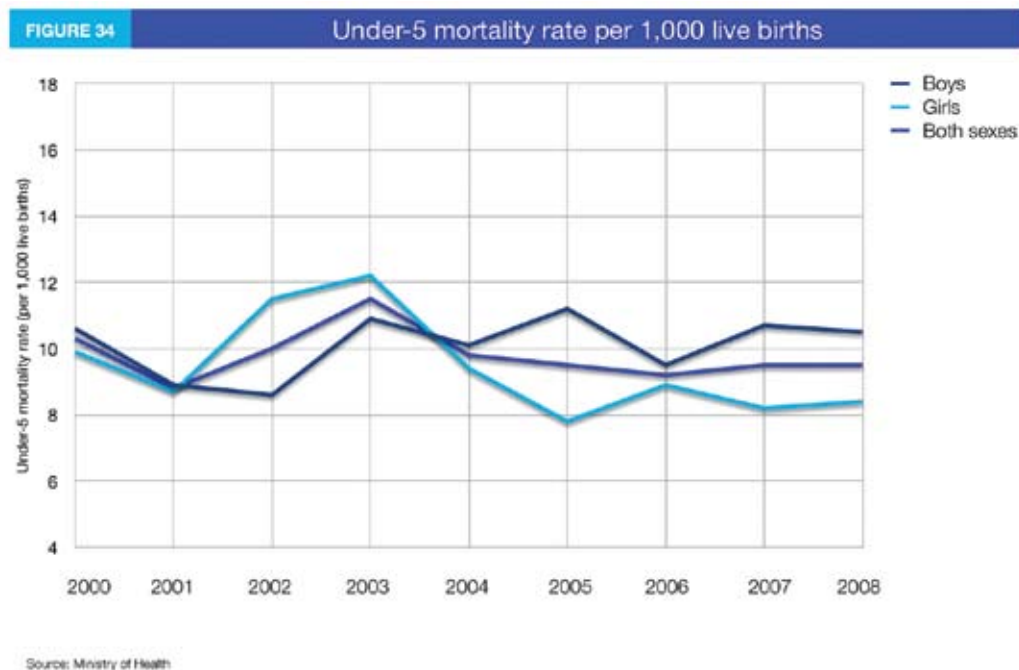
## Infant mortality rate: Low steady state

Brunei Darussalam's infant mortality rate has reached a steady state since 1994 and is on par with standards set in developed nations (**Figure 33**). Infant mortality rate has declined rapidly from 36.7 per 1,000 live births in 1967 to 7.4 per 1,000 live births in 2009.



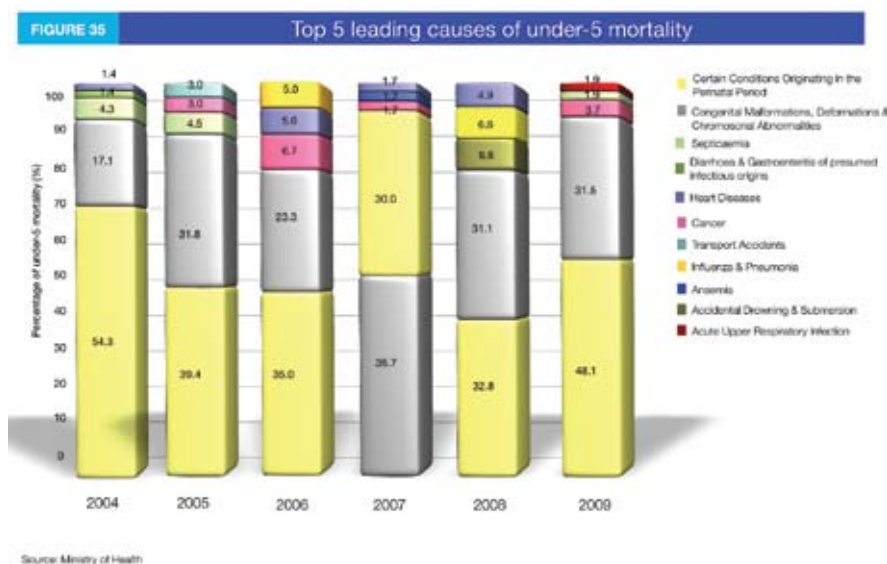
## Under-5 mortality rate gradually reduced

Under-5 mortality rate has gradually reduced from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 8.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2009. Generally, the rate for boys is higher than the rate for girls (**Figure 34**).





**Figure 35** shows that with the exception of 2007, Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period had been the leading cause of under-5 mortality between 2004 to 2009.



Infant mortality has been reduced significantly to levels even lower than most other countries around the world. Approaches for improvements include (i) reducing congenital infections through timely ascertainment of the types of infections; (ii) reducing the incidence of neural tube defects significantly through the implementation of initiatives such as folic acid intake among women of childbearing age from the preconception period; (iii) enhancing efforts to ensure mothers reach full term pregnancy in order to reduce incidence of prematurity and its associated complications; and (iv) improving nutrition intake during pregnancy and after delivery as a way of increasing survival of infants.

Comprehensive health care services continue to be provided comprehensively to pregnant women covering both pre- and post-natal periods. Pregnant women are given free vitamins and mineral supplements as part of their routine checkups. Educating expecting mothers is key to the well-being of infants and hence awareness and counselling programmes are implemented especially on the subject matter of care and well-being of babies including nutrition intake and breastfeeding practices during and after pregnancy.



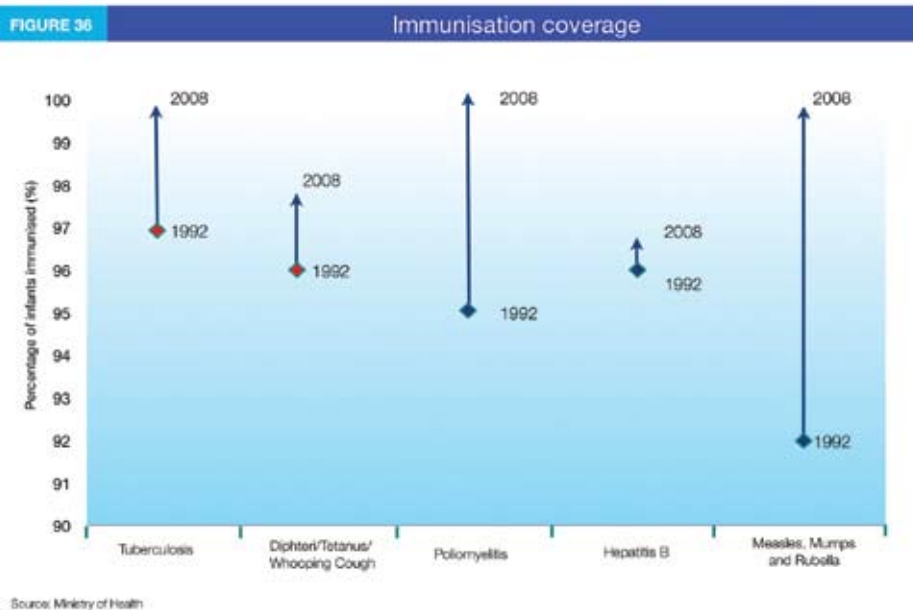


## Universal immunisation coverage

A comprehensive National Immunisation Programme is in place to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases. This successful programme is delivered through the extensive network of MCH Services and by School Health Services.

Over the years, immunisation coverage has consistently been above 95.0 per cent for all vaccinations in the programme which met the targets set by the WHO (**Figure 36**).

Vaccinations are provided to protect infants/children against the following diseases: Tuberculosis; Hepatitis B; Diphtheria; Neonatal Tetanus; Pertussis; Haemophilus Influenza type B; Mumps; Measles; Rubella; and Poliomyelitis. A National Committee on Immunisation Programme was set up in 1991 to formulate policies and reviews as well as monitor the implementation of the programme.



### Box 17: 'Parent and Child Handbook'

The MoH has embarked on a new 'Parent and Child Handbook'. The word 'parent' as opposed to 'mother' was chosen as it is proven that the outcome of child upbringing is far better when both parents are actively involved in child care. The main objectives of the project are:

- (i) To educate and empower parents and children to take a positive interest and responsibility for their own health during pregnancy, infancy and childhood.
- (ii) To further improve the child's health record from the antenatal period to adolescence.
- (iii) To impart essential parental knowledge on childcare which will include infant care; good nutrition; the importance and sustenance of breastfeeding; child safety measures promotion of positive parenting and child development; and good dental health.
- (iv) To impart relevant health information to school children and adolescents to motivate them towards a healthy lifestyle as adults.
- (v) To make the handbook more 'personalised', 'individualised' and increase its sentimental value as a memento for children.



# PERINGKAT-PERINGKAT KEHAMILAN

Muka ini menunjukkan perubahan yang akan berlaku ke arah peringkat-peringkat kehamilan, dari terdapat seekor sel telur, melalui peringkat-peringkat kehamilan.

Kehamilan terbahagi kepada tiga trimester, setiap satu 12 minggu.

Pada trimester pertama, sel telur akan dipadu dengan sperma untuk membentuk zygote dan berkembang menjadi embrio. Tahap ini berlangsung selama 4 minggu pertama dan sangat penting untuk memastikan perkembangan yang betul.

Pada trimester kedua, bayi berkembang dengan pesat. Pada minggu ke-12, bayi akan mempunyai berat 22-30 g. Pada trimester ini, ibu akan mengalami perubahan dalam tubuh badan, seperti perubahan dalam bentuk badan, tekanan darah, dan kadar gula darah.

Pada trimester ketiga, bayi akan berkembang dengan pesat. Pada minggu ke-36, bayi akan mempunyai berat 3-4 kg. Pada trimester ini, ibu akan mengalami perubahan dalam tubuh badan, seperti perubahan dalam bentuk badan, tekanan darah, dan kadar gula darah.

## THE STAGES OF PREGNANCY

These models show you how the foetus lies in the mother's womb at different stages of pregnancy. The foetus often moves, or turns, at different stages.

A pregnancy is divided into three 12-week sections known as trimesters.

During the first trimester, the foetus grows rapidly from the single-cell zygote into a miniature baby about 10 cm long. High levels of hormones flooding the mother's body often cause nausea and morning sickness, fatigue and exhaustion.

In the second trimester, the foetus grows to about 36 cm in size, and may weigh 0.9 - 1.3 kg. During this trimester, ultrasound can begin to determine the baby's gender. Mothers may experience reduced morning sickness as hormone stabilises.

The third trimester is when the mother's body is fully developed, so that it can survive the birth. The foetus is about 51 cm in size. Its organs are almost fully developed, so that it can survive the birth. The umbilical cord and placenta which has filtered and supplied nutrients.



Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																												
Length	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.0	37.5	38.0	38.5	39.0	39.5	40.0																				
Weight	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Volume	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Area	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Perimeter	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Surface Area	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Volume	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Perimeter	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Surface Area	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Volume	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Perimeter	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Surface Area	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Volume	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Perimeter	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Surface Area	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Volume	0.1	0.2	0.																																																																																																	

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																												
Length	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.0	37.5	38.0	38.5	39.0	39.5	40.0																				
Weight	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0



## Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

**M**DG5 is concerned with improving maternal health. The targets are to (i) reduce maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 and improve health care in terms of attention during delivery; and (ii) achieve universal access to reproductive health.

By providing comprehensive and effective health care to its people, Brunei Darussalam has achieved its maternal health indicators almost to the limit. These indicators include maternal mortality ratio, proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel and antenatal care coverage. The development of health care system is based on primary health care aimed at providing a wide range of preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative health care and support services to meet the needs of the population. It also puts emphasis on the importance of togetherness and participation of the community as the essence of achieving a healthy nation.





## Box 18: Health Vision 2035

In supporting the *Wawasan Brunei 2035*, the MoH has formulated its **Vision 2035 - 'Together Towards a Healthy Nation'**. This vision is a continuation of the National Health Care Plan (2000-2010) that observes the following four principles:

- o Ensuring universal access to better health care;
- o Enabling equity of access to comprehensive health services;
- o Promoting partnership and public participation in the concept of co-production of efficient and effective health services for all; and
- o Ensuring that the health service system is sustainable within the institutional capacity and financial resources of the MoH.

This vision aims to provide a holistic and comprehensive approach in delivering its healthcare service in a more coherent, robust and proactive manner, while adhering to its principle of providing efficient, equitable, accessible and quality healthcare to the population. The new health strategies are refined into 5 strategic themes:

- (i) Comprehensive Healthcare System that Emphasises Service Excellence:
  - Provide comprehensive healthcare to the population;
  - Adopt a holistic approach in the provision of healthcare focusing on promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative;
  - Achieve service excellence through: People centred service, ensuring the patients, families and community are given the fullest and compassionate care and hence ensuring public confidence. Consistent good quality service and safety, continuous access to medical products and technology;
  - Develop selected areas of excellence in healthcare;
  - Upgrade core competencies – ensuring professionalism and ethical standard;
  - Ensure continuous professional development;
  - Utilise evidence-based approaches, intervention and practices; and
  - Enhance collaboration and develop partnership with other agencies/organisations.
- (ii) A Nation that Embraces and Practices Healthy Lifestyle:
  - Focus on obesity, cancer, heart disease, diabetics, tobacco control, oral health, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and other preventable risk factors;
  - Promote and empower wellness including physical and mental health;
  - Advocate for conducive environmental health;
  - Provide education of healthy choices through effective communication – make it easier, accessible and affordable;
  - Promote healthy setting (villages, homes, workplaces and public places);
  - Encourage community participation, intersectoral partnership; and
  - Promote healthy ageing.
- (iii) Sustainability through Resource Optimisation, Innovation and Excellence:
  - Innovate to overcome resource challenges;
  - Build a sustainable model through partnership/alternative healthcare financing system that ensure social protection for all;
  - Acquire and ensure efficient use of resources and funds;
  - Enhance productivity and cost effectiveness;
  - Minimise wastages; and
  - Rationalise the use of drugs/medical sundries.

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- (iv) Effective Policies and Regulations that Ensure Protection for All:
- Revise and develop effective strategy policies in response to current challenges and in-line with ministries' directions;
  - Ensure effective enforcement of legislations/regulations: readiness in regulating, communication and socialising, promote self regulation through education and awareness; and
  - Respond to internal and external challenges and changes.
- (v) Transparent and Proactive Governance:
- Ensure transparency and accountability in all services;
  - Benchmark to best practices in governance;
  - Ensure preparedness and welfares of our internal people;
  - Ensure transparency in administration, communications and systematic spending;
  - Review roles and responsibilities; and
  - Strengthen governance that emphasises effective enforcement of policies, guidelines and clients' charter.







## Maternal and Child Health Service

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The MCH Service is a major primary health care service which has been established in Brunei Darussalam for several decades and has gone through rapid expansion. The objective is to provide optimum health care to all children below the age of 5 and all pregnant women throughout their antenatal and postnatal periods.

MCH Service includes antenatal care, postnatal care, child-health care, well-woman clinic and health education, treatment of minor ailments, domiciliary care and home nursing. It is widely distributed and easily accessible in all four districts. Remote areas are served by the flying medical team. Mothers receive postnatal care up to 6 weeks postpartum which includes home nursing by midwives during the early weeks of the confinement period.

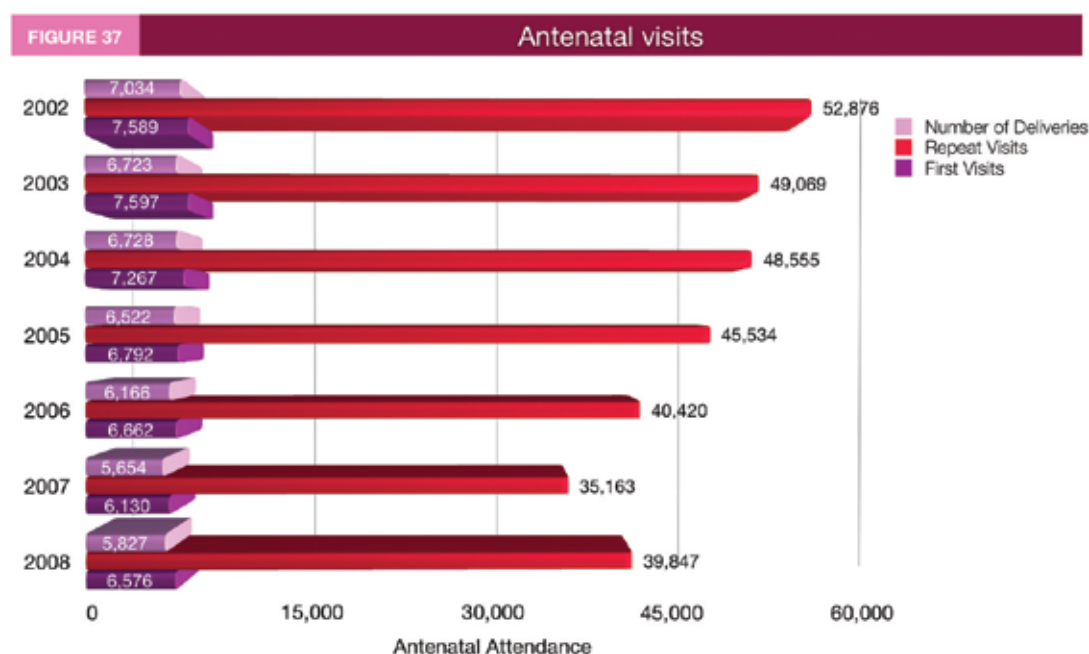
Comprehensive emergency obstetric services are available at government hospitals such as RIPAS in the Brunei-Muara District and SSB in the Belait District. The other two district hospitals in Tutong and Temburong provide basic emergency obstetric service with open direct access to the main secondary/tertiary hospital at the capital.

The health care service continues to provide access to quality antenatal care, skilled care during childbirth including emergency obstetric care and postnatal care throughout the country as to maintain low levels of maternal mortality.



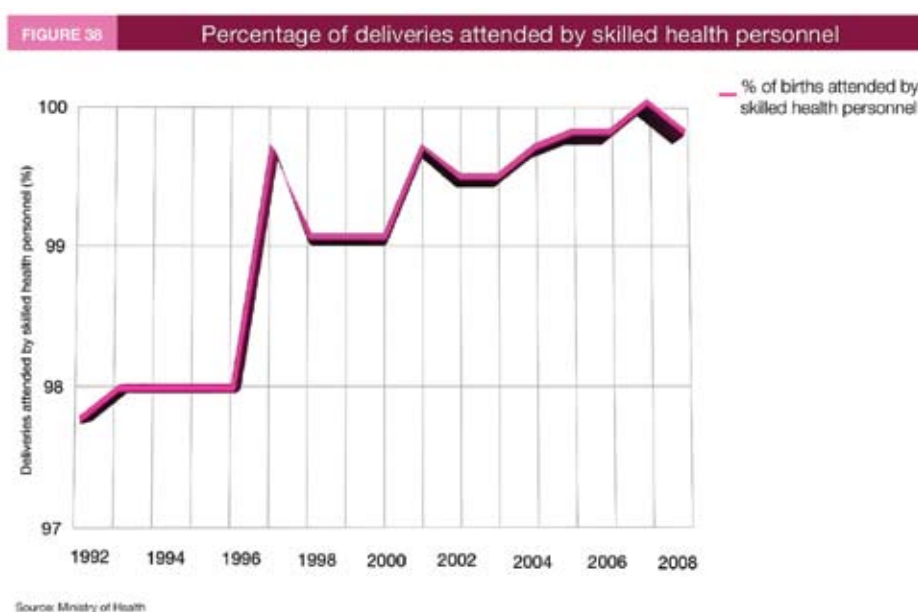
## Antenatal care well above recommended standards

All pregnant women receive antenatal care. On average, each woman makes about seven antenatal visits during her pregnancy, which is well above the WHO minimum recommendation of four visits per year (Figure 37).



## All births attended by skilled health personnel

Almost all deliveries in Brunei Darussalam are attended by skilled health personnel who can supervise, provide care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period (Figure 38). They also conduct deliveries and care for the new born child.



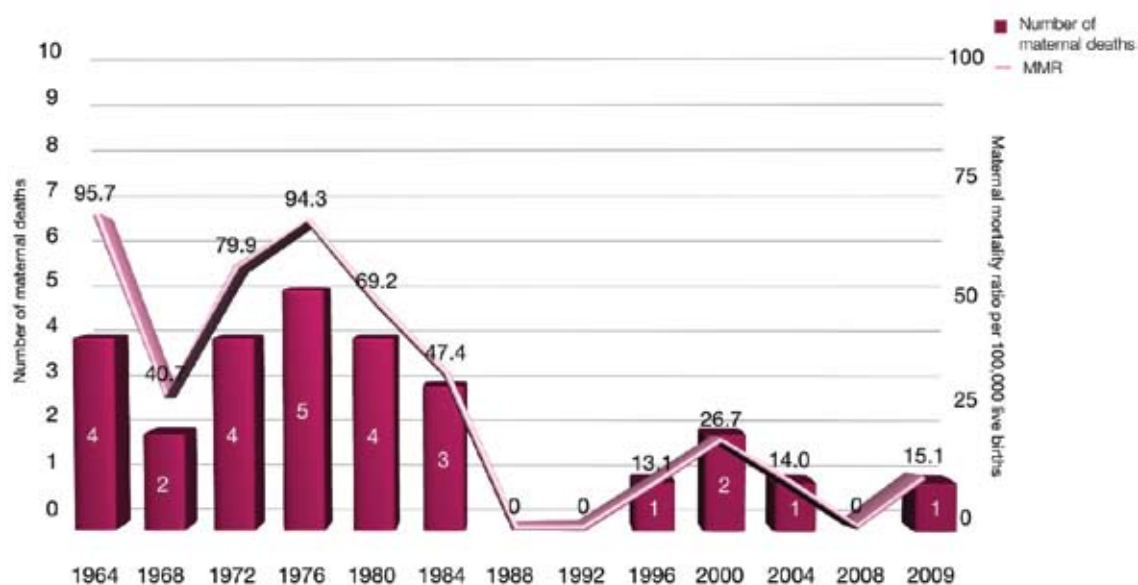


## Maternal mortality at its lower bound

Brunei Darussalam provides excellent antenatal care. As a result, maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is consistently low and is comparable to other developed countries. As shown in **Figure 39**, between 1988 and 1992, there were no maternal deaths. Since then, there have been negligible fluctuations in MMR.

FIGURE 39

Number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality ratio



Source: Ministry of Health

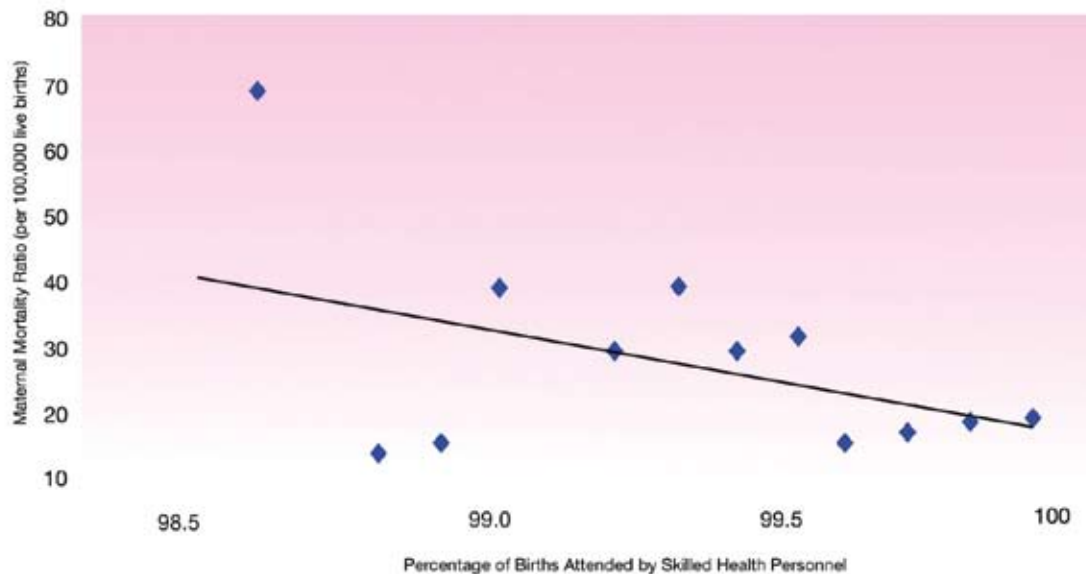




## Declining maternal mortality ratio

**M**MR has declined over time with increasing attention provided by skilled health personnel. Available information for the period from 1991 to 2008 as shown in **Figure 40**, provides inverse association between the two variables. In other words, this is unambiguous evidence of the effectiveness of the health care provided and its impact on health outcome.

**FIGURE 40** Maternal mortality ratio and professional attention at time of delivery

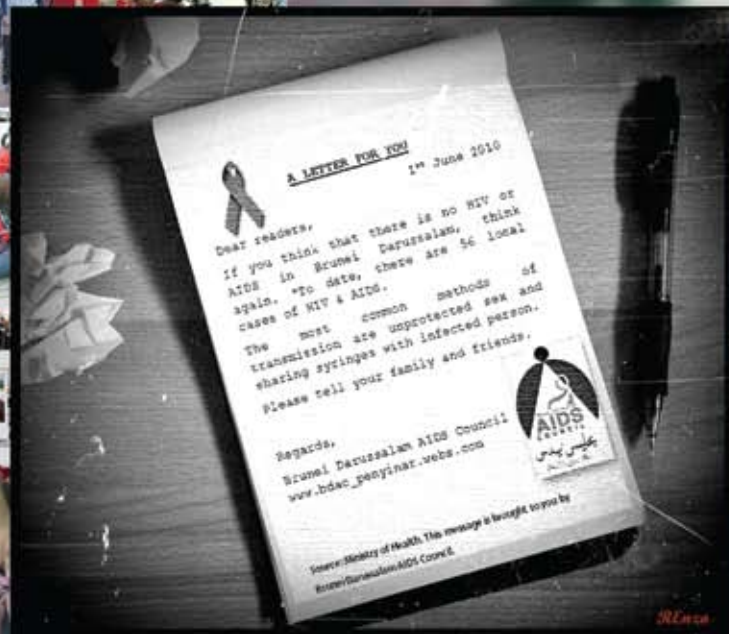


Source: Ministry of Health

Note: Each point represents a year between 1991-2008







# Are you wearing the Red Ribbon?!

**Red Ribbon** is an international symbol of HIV/AIDS awareness.

It is:

- About **love** and **tolerance** towards people living with HIV/AIDS.
- A symbol of **remembrance** for those who have passed away from HIV/AIDS complications.
- A sign of **support** by the people who are concerned about HIV/AIDS.

The **Red Ribbon** can be made from any material or medium such as papers, metals, humans, lights (& the list goes on!).

Wear the **Red Ribbon** with pride and let us join hands with others to show our support against **HIV/AIDS**.



# Stop AIDS. Keep the Promise.

Visit us on  
[http://www.freewebs.com/bdac\\_penyinar](http://www.freewebs.com/bdac_penyinar)

This message is brought to you by Kelab Penyinar of Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council







## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

**M**DG6 seeks to (i) halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by the year 2015; (ii) achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it; and (iii) halt and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The country has had remarkable success in controlling communicable diseases through prevention and control measures. This involves active and passive communicable disease surveillance as well as the prompt management of any outbreaks in the country.

In 1987, Brunei Darussalam was officially proclaimed by the WHO as malaria-free; and with other Western Pacific countries as poliomyelitis-free in the year 2000.

The outbreaks of existing diseases and the emergence of new ones such as Influenza A (H1N1), Avian Influenza and SARS do not recognise international borders and threaten the health status of many countries. Recognising these threats, Brunei Darussalam has made major investments in the aspect of capacity building, disease surveillance and prevention, education in addressing potential health threats as well as strengthening the disaster preparedness capacity. In this respect, Brunei Darussalam's international collaboration and participation will also be further strengthened.

The pattern of diseases in Brunei Darussalam has changed during the last few decades such that there has been an increase in the incidence of non-communicable chronic and degenerative diseases associated largely with changes in lifestyle and ageing population. Today, non-communicable diseases such as cancer, heart diseases, diabetes and cerebrovascular diseases are the leading causes of mortality.





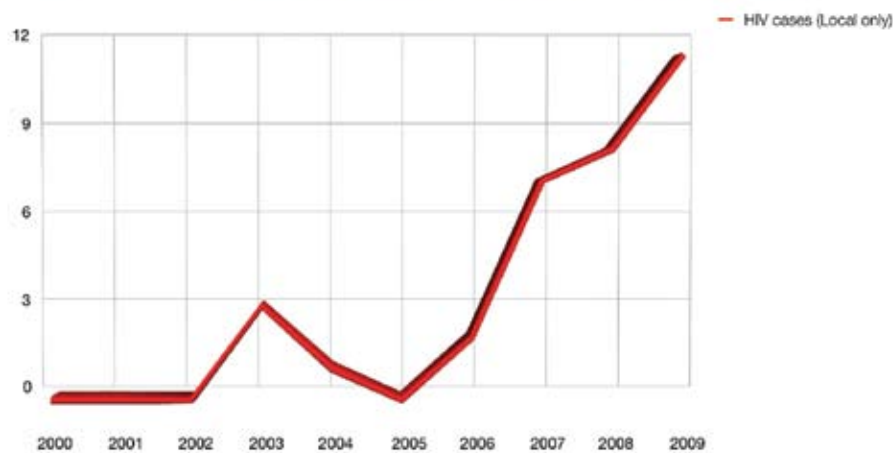
## HIV/AIDS: Low and under control

Those living with HIV/AIDS receive equitable care and are given antiretroviral treatment without charge. In its effort to combat HIV/AIDS, the Government has adopted strategies which include: HIV/AIDS education awareness; protection of national blood supply; surveillance of high risk groups; case management; and multi-sectoral approaches.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS continues to be at a low level. Until the end of 2009, a cumulative total of 56 cases were recorded locally since screening was introduced in 1986 (**Figure 41**). Sero-surveillance continues to be done on all antenatal attendees; all blood donors; frequent blood recipients; all tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) patients; foreign workers as well as other workers prior to employment; and prisoners.

Even though HIV/AIDS is not widespread, continued vigilance is undertaken to ensure the impact of the pandemic is well contained.

**FIGURE 41** Incidence of HIV/AIDS low but increasing since 2005

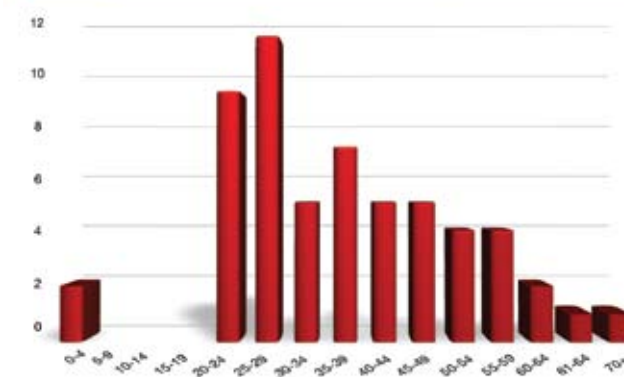


Source: Ministry of Health

## HIV: Gender and age profile

HIV cases are male-dominated with a ratio of 4:1. A majority of the cases diagnosed were between the ages of 20 – 29 (**Figure 42**). Plans are being formulated to promote greater awareness and education about HIV/AIDS.

**FIGURE 42** Cumulative number of HIV cases by age at diagnosis, 1986 - 2009



Source: Ministry of Health



## Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council

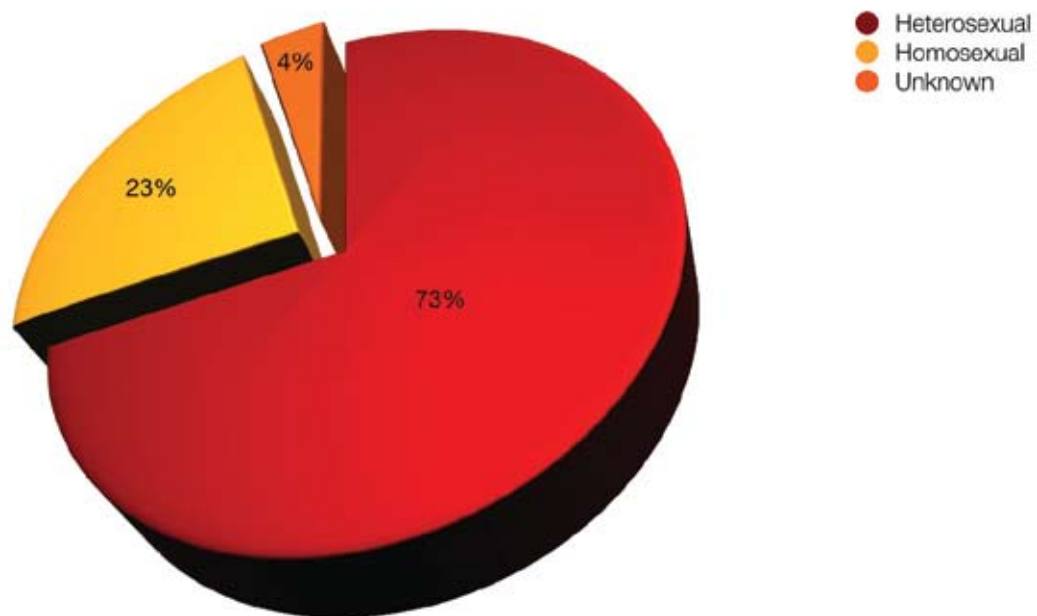
The Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council (BDAC), an NGO, was formed in 1999 and marked the formal involvement of civil society in Brunei Darussalam in the national response to the threat of the AIDS pandemic. The BDAC's Executive Committee is led by members of the general public and also draws representations from the Government (MoH, MoE and MCYS) as well as corporate organisations (Standard Chartered Bank). In recent years, this organisation has placed more focus on increasing awareness on HIV/AIDS in the community particularly among youth through its activities.

## Main mode of AIDS transmission

In the past 5 years, records indicate that the main behavioural mode of transmission has been through the heterosexual sector, accounting for almost three-quarters of cases (**Figure 43**). The last known transmission outside of the main three modes shown in the chart was through Intravenous Drug Use (IDU) recorded in 1995.

FIGURE 43

Modes of AIDS transmission, 2005 - 2009



Source: Ministry of Health





## Malaria-free status

For the past 20 years, vigilance operations continue to be carried out by the Malaria Vigilance and Vector Control Unit of the MoH to ensure that the country remains free of malaria. Vigilance operations consists of entomological surveys, spraying operations and blood samples taken in rounds in villages bordering with other countries where malaria cases have been reported and where *Anopheles* have been detected long ago.

The principal potent vector *A. balabacensis* has not been detected in the populated areas and potential breeding places. Most of the cases seen were imported cases and were promptly treated (**Figure 44** and **Table 5**). Since there was no vector to begin with, no secondary transmissions have occurred.

Only indigenous cases of *Zoonotic Simian Malaria* have been notified since 2000. In most cases, it occurred to those who are exposed in the line of duty, especially in the deep jungles. However, the incidence has been minimised with the use of prophylaxis and other preventive measures.

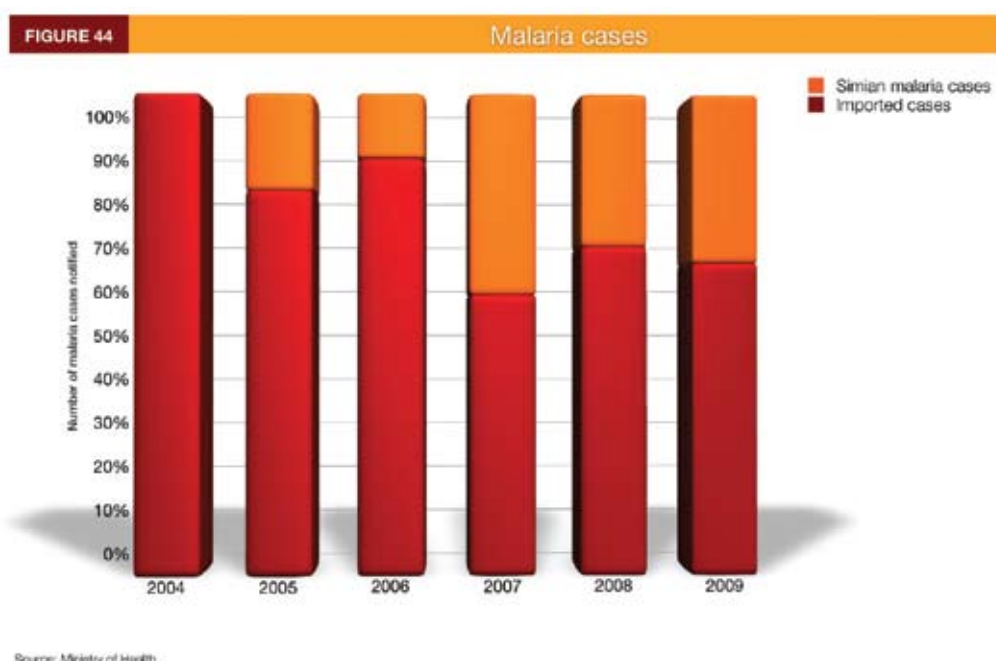


Table 5: Number of malaria cases

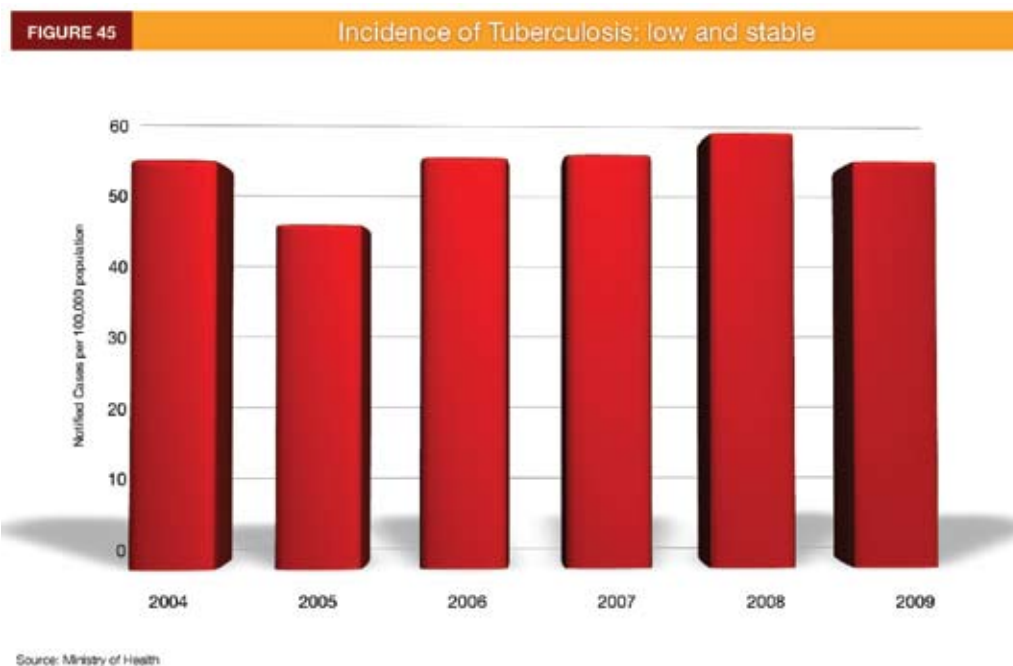
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Malaria cases notified	13	15	15	12	19	20
Number of cases per 100,000 population	3.6	4.1	1.6	3.1	4.5	5.2
Imported Cases	13	12	13	7	13	13
Simian Malaria Cases	0	3	2	5	6	7
Number of Malaria deaths registered	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria death rate per 100,000 population (all cases)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria death rate per 100,000 population (ages 0-4)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health



## Tuberculosis: Stable incidence at low levels

In March 2000, the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) was launched along with National Tuberculosis (TB) Guidelines. NTP-Committee and the National Tuberculosis Coordinating Centre (NTCC) were formed and established respectively in the same year. The notification of all forms of TB from 1958 to 2009 shows a steady declining trend. Since the inception of NTP, the decline has been significant. Some 311 cases were notified in 2000 and 162 cases in 2005 (**Figure 45**). This is significant in view of the programme parameters such as high cure rates; high success rates; no treatment failures; a very small number of defaulters; no Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB); less relapsed cases; few HIV/AIDS co-infection; no gross fluctuations in notification; age specific; and gender distribution is uniform. Although there has been a significant decline in TB cases over the past few decades, the incidence has remained constant at the rate of approximately 50 per 100,000 population.



Brunei Darussalam has fulfilled WHO requirements for the 5 components of Directly Observed Treatment – Short course (DOTS) namely (i) political commitment with increased and sustained financing; (ii) case detection through quality assured bacteriology; (iii) standardised treatment with supervision and patient support; (iv) effective drug supply and management system; and (v) monitoring and evaluation system and impact measurement. For example, all main drugs are freely available to all patients including second line of drugs. In addition, WHO recommendation of supervised treatment for the first 2 months has been extended to 6 months.

The DOTS coverage is 100 per cent for all patients whilst the treatment success rate achieved above 85.0 per cent up to 2008. All health centres and clinics function as DOTS centres with all nurses fully trained in DOTS.

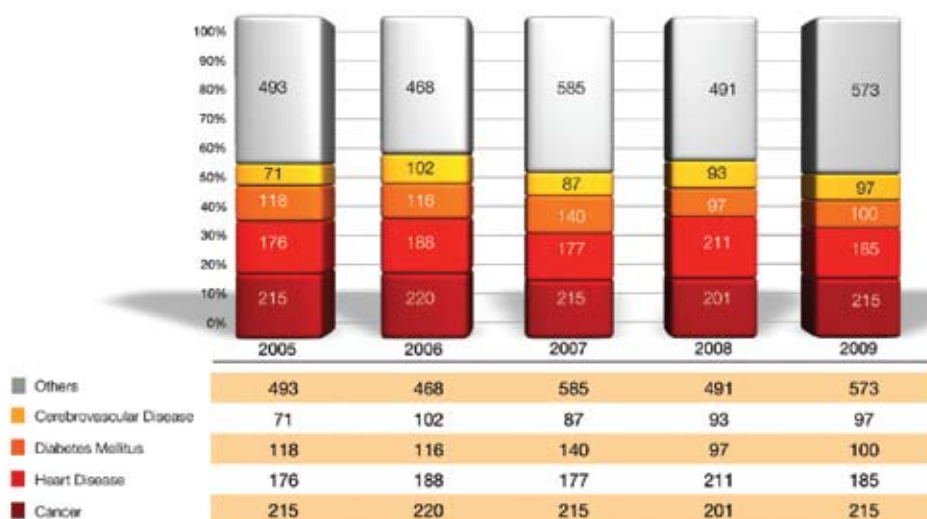


## Other diseases' profile: Epidemiological transition

The rapid growth of the living standards in Brunei over the past few decades has resulted in an epidemiological transition where non-communicable diseases now account for a substantial part of adult mortality (Figure 46). Three decades ago, the top ten causes of adult mortality were communicable diseases. As with many other developed and developing countries in the world, the rise of these lifestyle-related diseases are greatly associated with eating habits, sedentary lifestyles and stress.

FIGURE 46

Causes of mortality, 2005 - 2009



Source: Ministry of Health

### Box 19: A Nation that Embraces and Practises Healthy Lifestyles

In response to the changing morbidity profiles, the MoH has prioritised health promotion on the national agenda. In 2000, a National Committee on Health Promotion was formed. This multi-sectoral committee comprise representatives from government and non-government agencies. It has identified seven strategic programmes namely tobacco control; nutrition; physical activity and fitness; mental health; women's health; food safety; and environmental health.

It also established a Health Promotion Centre to promote and advocate healthy lifestyles in the country. In support of this initiative and as part of its corporate social responsibility, the Royal Dutch Shell Group of Companies pledged USD5 million to house the Centre. This modern and fully interactive building was opened in October 2008.

In combating obesity, a major risk factor for chronic diseases, measures have been taken such as national dietary guidelines; relevant nutrition or diet-related policies for infants (breastfeeding) and school children (National Feeding Schemes and School Canteen Guidelines); infrastructure development for physical activity and recreation throughout the state; expansion of physical education curriculum in schools; and the establishment of obesity clinics.

Brunei Darussalam has gazetted the Tobacco Order 2005 and regulations necessary for comprehensive tobacco control policies.

Con't page 70.....



There is a close collaboration between and within government agencies in managing chronic diseases through increased awareness campaigns and activities. Partnership with other government agencies is exemplified by the Health-Promoting School project by the MoE and the International Seminar on Tobacco-or-Health co-organised by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), MoH and MoE.

In addition, MoH also raise awareness on the importance of healthy lifestyle in the community by implementing 'Healthy Mukims' (sub-districts) project. This project involves health education campaigns and activities with active participation from community leaders, groups and respective residents.

In September 2007, the MoH launched the 'Integrated Health Screening and Health Promotion Programme for Civil Service'. This programme aims to raise awareness on chronic diseases and associated lifestyle risk factors which can be prevented among civil servants. Furthermore, the programme also aims to empower them to make the necessary behavioural changes in order to adopt healthier lifestyles.

Under this programme, approximately 45,000 civil servants have been screened for chronic non-communicable diseases' risk factors (e.g. hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, hypertension) and will be given counselling and talks on healthy lifestyles. As an extension to this Programme, the Symposium on Healthy Workplace in the Civil Service was held in May 2010 with the theme 'Health is Everyone's Business'.











## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**M**DG7 aims to ensure environmental sustainability by (i) integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources; (ii) reducing biodiversity loss with significant reduction in the rate of loss by 2010; (iii) reducing the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by half by 2015; and (iv) achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.


Brunei Darussalam continues to preserve its forest cover and maintain a generally pristine environment by pursuing legal as well as administrative measures. Towards the achievement of sustainable forest management, one of the major on-going initiatives is the Heart of Borneo (HoB) initiative. To sustain a good quality environment, efforts have been undertaken to provide adequate and reliable environmental infrastructure, technology and services. These efforts include:

- (i) Conducting Environment Impacts Assessment (EIA) prior to the planning and implementation of relevant projects;
- (ii) Improving environmental quality monitoring systems by establishing monitoring stations for water (major rivers), ambient and roadside air;
- (iii) Conducting river clean up;
- (iv) Strengthening institutional and legal framework with the formulation of Environmental Conservation and Management Order 2010;
- (v) Improving waste management infrastructure that includes the construction of engineered landfill site and operation of facility to recover reusable material from used tyres.

Towards protecting the economic and environmental assets, Brunei Darussalam has acceded to several regional and international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1993. It has committed to comply with the Montreal Protocol limits on the consumption of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) and to phase-out ODS with respect to its Country Programme.

In response to the global concern on continuing loss of biodiversity, it has ratified the Convention of Biological Diversity on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The efforts are further reinforced with the set up of Brunei Tropical Biodiversity Centre in March 2010 so as to ensure that conservation and utilisation of forest biodiversity resources are on a sustainable basis. It has shown its commitment and support towards conservation and protection of the forest resources and its associated biodiversity as well as to ensure environmental stability by becoming a signatory or party to the following treaties/conventions:

- (i) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1990;
- (ii) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2002 (signatory);
- (iii) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2002;
- (iv) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2002;
- (v) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2007;
- (vi) United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2008; and
- (vii) Kyoto Protocol on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2009.



**B**runei Darussalam values the existence of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI) which was launched in 2007 as a six-country programme of regional cooperation to protect the economic and environmental assets located along the equator at the confluence of the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is centred around high-level political commitments and proactive implementation by governments of the Coral Triangle area, and implemented by private sector, international agency and civil society partners. This could provide a major contribution towards safeguarding the region's marine and coastal biological resources for the sustainable growth and prosperity of current and future generations.

Legislation exists to regulate the management of fishery activities and fishing areas as well as marine reserves and marine parks. The Brunei Fishery Limits (Cap 130) and Fisheries Order 2009 provide such legislative infrastructure under the custodian of the Department of Fisheries.

To further ensure sustainable urban environment, the Government has prepared a master plan for the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan (BSB). This is to maintain the status of BSB as one of the top ten most liveable cities in Asia.





## Forest reserve and its profile

Forests account for the largest proportion of Brunei Darussalam's land cover. The vast forest areas have directly and indirectly contributed to its development and favourable environmental condition. Specifically, forests not only provide goods but also serves as means of controlling flood, habitat for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, watershed protection, and soil conservation. Total urban area is estimated about 250 km<sup>2</sup> or 4.3 per cent of total land area which is concentrated in the Brunei-Muara District and along the coast of the country.

### Map 2: Forest Coverage of Brunei Darussalam



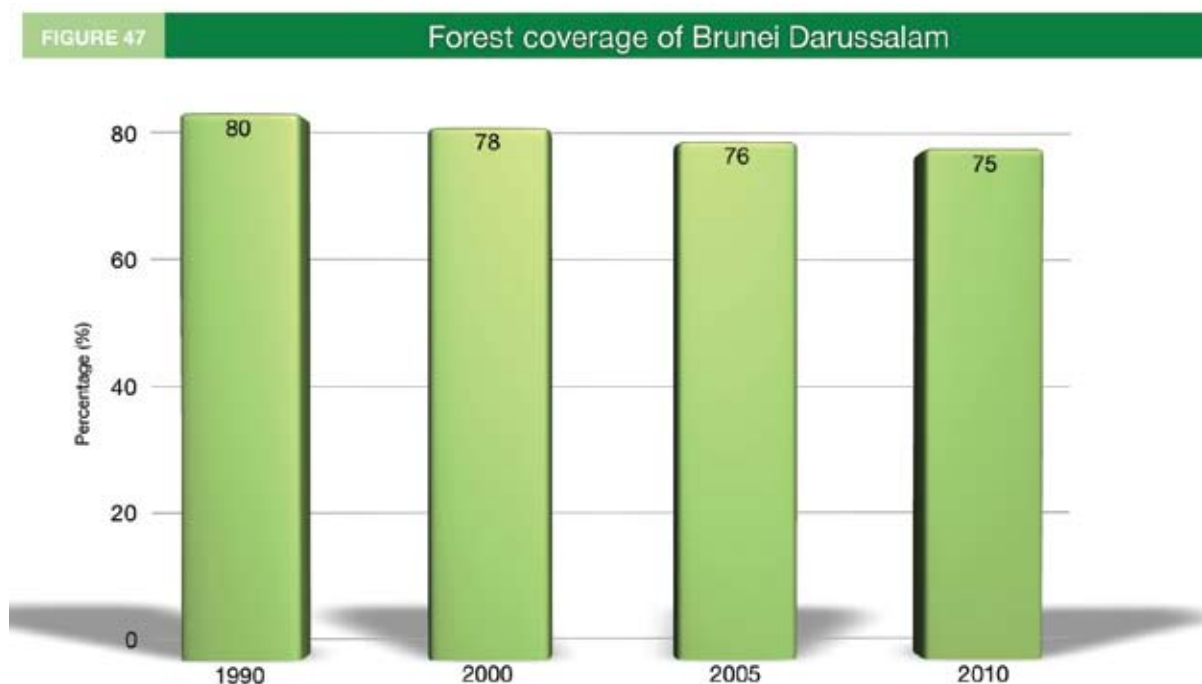
Source: Ministry of Development





## Forest cover and preservation measures

Forest cover makes up about 75.0 per cent of the country's land area (**Figure 47**). Out of 438,000 hectares, 41.0 per cent (235,520 hectares) have already been gazetted as Forest Reserves. Another 15.0 per cent has been proposed for further gazettelement. Thus, about 55.0 per cent of the total land area comes under forest reserve.



Source: Forestry Department, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources

Coupled with conservative forest legislation and coherent forest policy, the country has managed to maintain a significant area of forest cover in tandem with the need to preserve and protect forest biodiversity that represents a wide range of endemic flora and fauna. As such, Brunei Darussalam remains among the top 10 forested nations in the world.

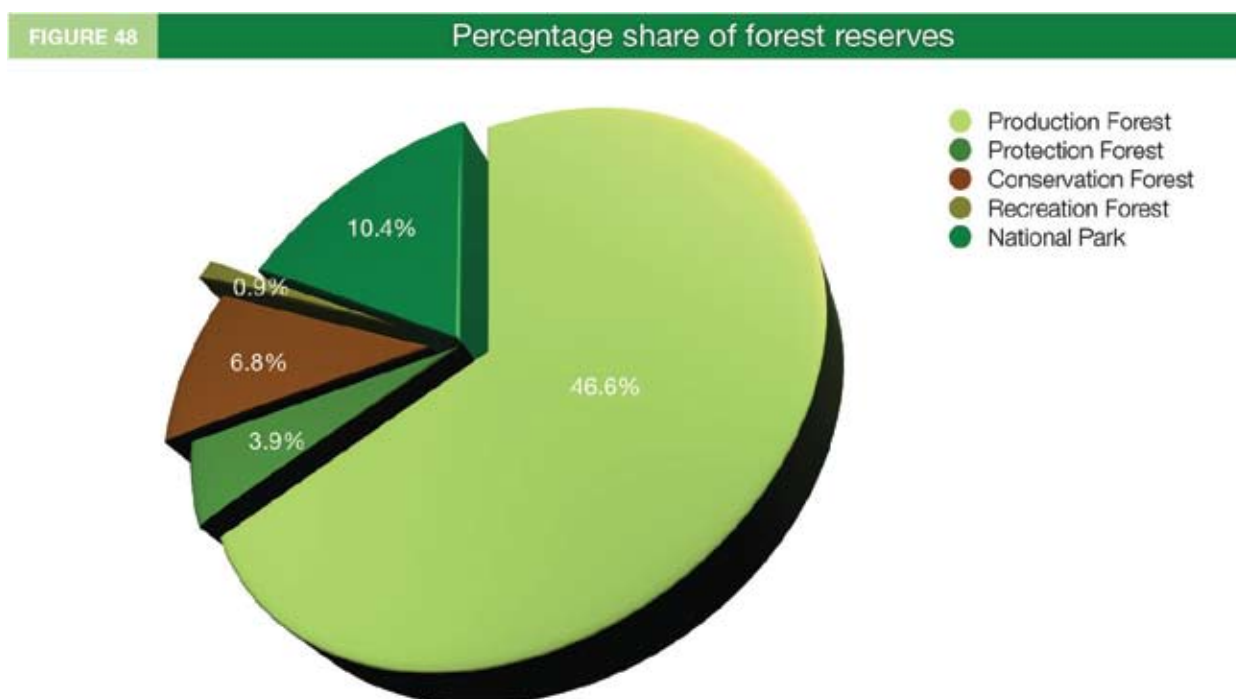
The management and administration of the forest resources is governed by the Forestry Act (Laws of Brunei, Cap 46), National Forest Policy 1989, as well as other relevant legislations. In addition to these legal instruments, the Forestry Department's 20-year long-term strategic plan (2004-2023) also serves as a strategic planning framework for the country's forestry sector. It focuses on the need to balance out economic development with environmental conservation.



Among the major initiatives implemented by the Forestry Department to further strengthen sustainable forest management is the HoB initiative, the declaration of which was signed on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2007. In general, the implementation of the HoB initiative complements and strengthens existing efforts of the department in ensuring its forest resources are managed and developed in a sustainable manner. With international recognition and accolades received, it adds value to the ongoing conservation efforts.

The functional classification of forest reserves (**Figure 48**) is as follows:

- (i) Production Forest (218,650 hectares or 46.6 per cent) refers to the areas designated primarily for timber production;
- (ii) Protection Forest (18,562 hectares or 3.9 per cent) is that part of the forest reserve having sensitive soils and very fragile forest ecosystems;
- (iii) Conservation Forest (31,684 hectares or 6.8 per cent) are areas meant to preserve and protect the forest biodiversity;
- (iv) Recreation Forest (4,445 hectares or 0.9 per cent) are areas developed for outdoor recreation in order to promote social, psychological, physical, and economic well-being of the people; and
- (v) National Park (48,854 hectares or 10.4 per cent) refers to primary conservation area having the intrinsic value of forest biodiversity conservation and well-protected biological landscape.



Source: Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development

## Box 20: Sustainable Forest Management

To develop, conserve and manage forest resource for socio-economic and environmental benefits for the people through Sustainable Forest Management, the Government pursues a mission with the following objectives:

- (i) **Forests for Posterity and Prosperity**  
This strategic objective seeks to preserve and conserve the pristine forest for the benefit of future generations.
- (ii) **Forests for Sustainable Production**  
This is aimed at making and keeping the forest resources productive in a sustainable, optimal and environment-friendly way. This is to ensure continuous and sustainable supply of timber to cater for the domestic timber demand. At the same time, the development of forest plantation will continue to be pursued in order to reduce dependency, hence the pressure on the natural forest for timber supply.
- (iii) **Forests for Economic Strength**  
Intended to maximise the contribution of the forestry sector into the economic diversification efforts of the country. The main focus under this agenda is to further increase the contribution of the forestry sector towards the country's GDP through the development of downstream processing and value-added industry as well as through 'low impact utilisation of forests' such as eco-tourism and biotechnology industry.
- (iv) **Forests for Public Involvement and Enjoyment**  
To develop potential sites as forest recreational parks and National Parks. The idea is to build and upgrade park infrastructure and facilities as to make the parks more convenient and attractive to visitors.
- (v) **Forest for International Prestige**  
To develop Brunei Darussalam as a world class model in the field of forestry. Success in keeping 76.0 per cent of the forest intact in its pristine state could possibly promote the country on the world map as one that is committed to conserving its green heritage and practising sound forestry management.



## Box 21: Forest Conservation through Heart of Borneo (HoB) Initiative

The HoB initiative seeks to conserve forest resources, mainly upland rainforest, spanning the central highlands of Borneo, which extends through the foothills into adjacent lowlands to retain ecological connectivity. This proposal is based on co-operation and voluntary participation of three countries namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia. Its remarkable feature lies in being the largest tropical rainforest conservation measures in this region. The country's commitment is to allocate 58.0 per cent (346,000 hectares) of its land area under HoB management.

Simultaneously, the Government has pursued policies to promote forestry through the following measures:-

- (i) 'Reduced-cut policy' enforced since 1990 to reduce annual logging rate by 50.0 per cent (from 200,000 m<sup>3</sup> to 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>);
- (ii) 'Increase size of forest reserve' to biodiversity conservation by dedicating at least 55.0 per cent of the country's land area as forest reserves;
- (iii) Limit the issuance of logging permits/licenses;
- (iv) Ban on the export of raw logs;
- (v) Enhance public awareness;
- (vi) Increase forest productivity;
- (vii) Establish conservation areas;
- (viii) Develop Brunei Tropical Biodiversity Centre; and
- (ix) Strengthen regional and international cooperation.







## Box 22: Maintenance of Forest Estates and Associated Biodiversity

### Forest Act and Rules

The Forest Act and Rules, also known as the Forest Act (amendment) Order 2007 and Forest (amendment) Rule 2007, provide the legal basis for the administration and management of the nation's forest estate. The introduction of new administrative and management provisions as well as heavier fines and penalties, will provide a better tool for enforcement officers to effectively curb and reduce illegal activities within the forests.

### National Forestry Policy 1989

The first written National Forestry Policy was formulated in 1951. It was last updated in 1989. Among others, the Policy outlines the principles and strategies to promote the conservation of biodiversity. One specific provision is the commitment of dedicating a permanent forest reserve, covering at least 55.0 per cent of the country's land area into Protection Forest, Production Forest, Recreation Forest, Conservation Forest, and National Parks.

### Wildlife Protection Act

This Act provides for wildlife conservation and protection and for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries in the country. The legal authority on wildlife in Brunei Darussalam is the Department of Museums under MCYS.

### Other Relevant Acts

Other legal instruments include the Land Code, Land Acquisition Act, Antiquities and Treasure and Trove Act, Fisheries Act, Town & Country Planning Act as well as the Wild Flora and Fauna Order (CITES national law) are also in place to provide the legal basis for the administration and management of the country's forest estate.

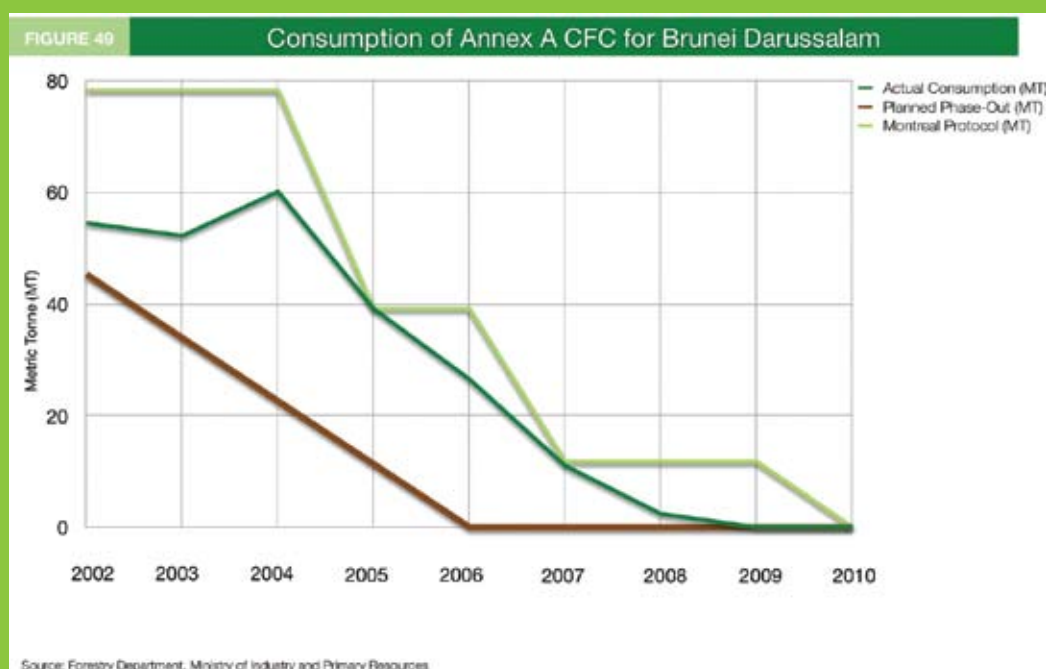




## Box 23: Commitments under Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol

As a global citizen, Brunei Darussalam participates in addressing transboundary pollution issues by partnering with regional and international bodies. It has implemented the following measures:

- As the country does not produce or export ODS, it imports ODS for domestic consumption and usage, mainly in car air-conditioners, commercial and domestic air-conditioning and refrigeration.
- Brunei Darussalam has regulated the import of ODS since June 2005. Registered ODS importers are given specific quotas on ODS imports. Non-registered and new importers are only allowed to import non-ODS.
- The Customs and Excise Department, MoF introduced licensing on ODS imports since 20<sup>th</sup> April 2006.
- Concluded Memorandum of Agreement on Bilateral Cooperation on Environment in 2008 on imports and exports of ODS. Under this arrangement, the exporting country must obtain prior approval to export ODS from relevant authority of the importing country.
- Brunei Darussalam has totally phased out Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) consumption in January 2010 (Figure 49).

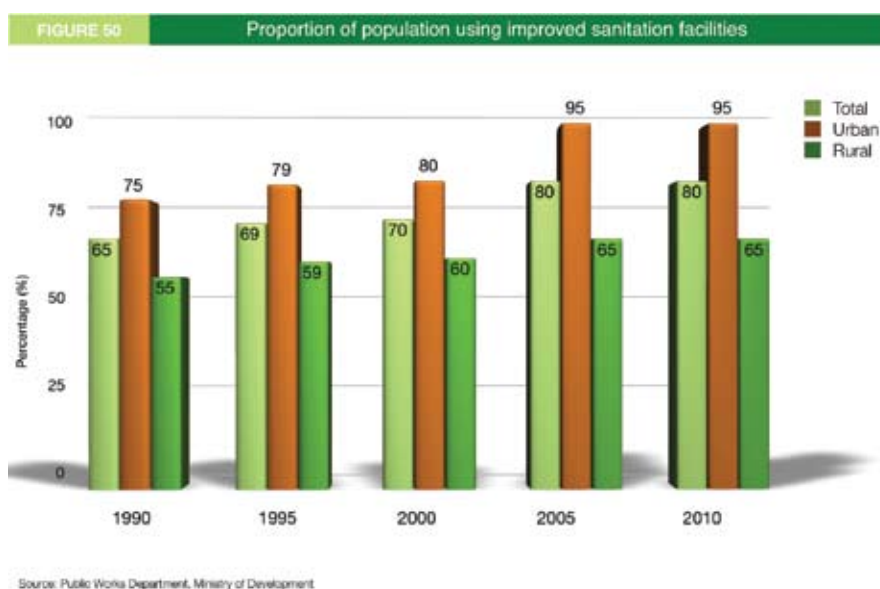


In addition, Brunei Darussalam has also ratified the London Amendment, Copenhagen Amendment, Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2009.



## Improved access to sanitation facilities

Good sanitation is important to promote health and development. The percentage of population with access to improved sanitation has increased since 1990 in both rural and urban areas (**Figure 50**). It has realised the goal to halve the proportion of population without basic sanitation in the urban sector where it has declined from 25.0 to 5.0 per cent between 1990 and 2010. The Government has continued to provide policy measures for the rural sector where the proportion of population without access to sanitation has declined from 45.0 to 35.0 per cent.



### Box 24: Sustainable Fisheries Management

Brunei Fisheries Limits (Cap 130) and Fisheries Order 2009 provide legislative infrastructure for the management of fisheries activities and fishing areas, as well as marine reserves and parks. The overarching policy is the development of a sustainable fisheries industry, which has been translated into operational and field level management programmes to ensure:-

- i) protection of resources from over-fishing and destructive fishing activities;
- ii) protection and promotion of recruitment and recovery of breeding grounds (coral reefs and mangroves); and
- iii) promotion of responsible fishing and environment-friendly technology.

Some of the field-level management practices include:-

- i) Prescribing allowable fishing implements, gears and gear mesh sizes for nets and trawlnets;
- ii) Imposition of moratorium on fishing activities in Zone 1 ( 0~3 nautical miles, identified as breeding and coral reef areas) and on trawling activities within Zone 2 ( 3~20 nautical miles);
- iii) Designation of areas for aquaculture activities and prescribing a no-cut 50 metres buffer zones; and
- iv) Prohibition of destructive fishing implements and activities such as cyanide fishing and use of explosives.





### Box 25: Bandar Seri Begawan (BSB) Development Master Plan

The BSB Master Plan illustrates Brunei Darussalam's commitment to the welfare of its citizens and residents by ensuring sustainable development. Its main objectives are as follows:

- (i) To maintain the status of BSB as one of the top ten most liveable cities in Asia;
- (ii) To ensure orderly development so as to transform BSB into a safe, friendly and liveable place; and
- (iii) To formulate immediate, medium and long-term development policies and strategies for BSB until the year 2035.

The development of BSB Master Plan is based on ten strategic objectives as articulated in the Strategic Planning and Action Plan such as:

- (i) Upgrading the status of BSB as a dynamic, vibrant and unique 21<sup>st</sup> century capital city;
- (ii) Transforming BSB into a 'City in the Garden' with a clean and sustainable environment; and
- (iii) Equipping BSB with efficient communications and transportation systems.

### Box 26: Increasing Awareness and Addressing Unplanned Development

To increase public awareness, projects and activities have been implemented to nurture an environment-friendly, caring and responsible society. Efforts have been channelled for youths which make up more than 40.0 per cent of the population:

- (i) Launching of Brunei Environmental Youth Envoy (Brunei EYE) Programme in June 2009 that provides youth leadership training;
- (ii) Establishment of Eco Clubs in several secondary schools throughout the country;
- (iii) Convening of Biennial National Youth Conference on Environment to enable the youth to share and exchange information and experiences on youth environmental activities; and
- (iv) Hosting Biennial ASEAN+3 Youth Environment Forum to enable Bruneian youths to interact and network with their peers from ASEAN, China, Korea and Japan.

The Government has also forged support and worked in partnership with the civil society and private sector in its efforts to conserve the country's environment.









## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

**M**DG8 seeks to develop a global partnership for development by continuing its efforts in promoting for an open and non-discriminatory trade environment, in strengthening commitment for enhancing good governance and in supporting the achievement of growth, stability and prosperity through developments at the national, regional and international levels. To this end, Brunei Darussalam has been active in fostering good diplomatic and trade relations with its foreign counterparts through bilateral cooperation as well as through its participation in the sub-regional, regional and international fora. To date, Brunei Darussalam has established diplomatic relations with 155 countries.

In strengthening bilateral ties, cooperation has been undertaken through various mechanisms such as free trade agreements, double taxation agreements, bilateral consultations, joint study groups and joint working committees as means to identify potential areas for cooperation and for exchanging views on matters that are of mutual interests and concerns. In 2007, Brunei Darussalam marked a milestone with the signing of its first bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Japan (Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement) which allows both countries to enjoy trade benefits such as improved market access and reduction in import duties. Brunei has also further strengthened its bilateral relations through the implementation of visa waiver arrangements that it has with over 50 countries around the world.

Brunei Darussalam also continues to expand its relationship with foreign counterparts within the international, regional and sub-regional arena, such as through its memberships in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations. In particular, Brunei Darussalam's participation in various FTAs such as those signed between ASEAN and its dialogue partners also provides a noteworthy evidence of the active role taken to promote global partnership for development.

Beyond this, Brunei Darussalam continues to play a dynamic role in promoting economic and human development as well as in providing financial and technical support to other countries such as through the provision of scholarships, training and capacity building as well as through humanitarian aids.

In realising the significant role played by technology in a changing global environment and economic development, Brunei Darussalam also continues to maintain its efforts to further enhance the information and communications sector by upgrading current technologies and adopting new ones.







## Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)

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**B**runei Darussalam places strong emphasis on fostering closer cooperation with its immediate neighbours under the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-the Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA). Launched in 1994, the BIMP-EAGA initiative is market-driven while the public sector plays its roles primarily as ‘facilitator’ and ‘enabler’. Covering a land area of 1.54 million square kilometers and a population of approximately 60 million people, the strategic objective of BIMP-EAGA is to accelerate economic development, improve competitiveness and enhance the attractiveness of the sub-region to both local and foreign investors.

Despite experiencing disruptions in its progress as a result of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, BIMP-EAGA successfully recovered when revitalisation efforts were undertaken in 2003. Structural and institutional reforms were implemented aimed at strengthening coordination and consolidation of cooperation development activities, establishing new linkages with strategic partners like Australia, China and Japan as well as at fostering closer collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In addition, the Leaders endorsed the BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development (2006 – 2010) during the 2<sup>nd</sup> BIMP-EAGA Summit in 2005, which established broad economic as well as sector-specific targets and guided the identification and implementation of priority cooperation projects and activities including ‘flagship projects’. Brunei Darussalam plays an active role in the development of BIMP-EAGA, and spearheads the development of transportation linkages within the sub-region particularly through the Working Group Cluster on Transport, Infrastructure and ICT Development.

Following this, vast improvements such as in the enhancement of transport connectivity and trade facilitation were observed. To date, four transport agreements have been signed which aimed at facilitating cross border air, sea and land connectivity. These include the ‘open skies’ agreement which granted Fifth Freedom Traffic Rights to major international airports in the sub-region and the Memoranda of Understanding for the facilitation of cross-border movement of buses and coaches, the strengthening of sea transport linkages and the facilitation of transit and interstate transport of goods. These agreements are important steps in establishing greater mobility of people, goods and services and thereby increasing trade, investment and tourism within the sub-region.

On trade facilitation, BIMP-EAGA is finalising the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Simplification, Streamlining and Harmonisation of Customs, Immigrations, Quarantine and Security Procedures (CIQS).

The Leaders also agreed to take a strategic approach in making the growth area a main source of food supply for ASEAN and Asia, as well as making it a premier eco-tourism destination during the 6<sup>th</sup> BIMP-EAGA Summit held in 2009. Key infrastructure projects for fast track implementation to further promote economic growth in the sub-region were identified and endorsed.

The sub-region is also the location for two of the most diverse ecological areas in the world, i.e. the HoB and the CTI. During the 6<sup>th</sup> BIMP-EAGA Summit, Brunei Darussalam was invited to become a member of the CTI and looks to further contributing in supporting global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change.



## Establishing stronger ties through bilateral and multilateral Free Trade Agreements

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**B**runei Darussalam continues to pursue further integration into the global economy through FTAs both at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

It signed its first bilateral FTA with Japan in the 'Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (BJEPA)' in June 2007. The agreement entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008, and has 11 chapters on various trade issues such as investment, customs and cooperation between the two countries. The benefits of the agreement include the enhancement of the investment climate through greater predictability and transparency; the improvement in market access for goods and services; reduction in import duties as well as the ability to benefit from Japan's expertise and assistance in various areas of cooperation, including Trade and Investment Promotion, SMEs, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tourism, Education and Human Resource Development, ICT, Science and Technology, and Intellectual Property. Almost all of the projects under the Cooperation Chapter have been implemented throughout 2007, 2008 and 2009 with further activities being implemented during 2010/11. The Cooperation Chapter under BJEPA has helped facilitate assistance from Japan and improved Brunei Darussalam's technical and academic research capacity.

Internally, ASEAN has concluded many agreements aimed at liberalising trade in goods, trade in services and the investment regimes of all ASEAN Member States, such as the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) (entered into force on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2010), the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) (entered into force on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1998) and its Protocols, and the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) (signed 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2009). The successful implementation of these three agreements will provide a solid foundation for the realisation of the AEC by 2015. Capacity building or cooperation activities have also been undertaken within ASEAN under the purview of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Investment, as well as in other areas of cooperation such as Industrial Cooperation, Intellectual Property Rights, Competition Policy, SMEs, Consumer Protection, Statistics, and Private-Public Engagement.

Brunei Darussalam has also further expanded its trade relations through FTAs that are signed within ASEAN and between ASEAN and its dialogue partners such as Australia and New Zealand, China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

The Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China that was signed on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2002 marks ASEAN's first FTA with a dialogue partner, and to date comprises three agreements; Trade In Goods, Trade In Services, and Investment which were concluded in November 2004, January 2007 and August 2009 respectively. The ASEAN-China Free Trade Area was thus established on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Complementing the creation of the FTA, officials have also deliberated on the cooperation projects focusing on the implementation of the FTA including for customs and business networking.

The Framework for Comprehensive Economic Partnership between ASEAN and Japan was signed by leaders at the ASEAN-Japan Summit on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia, and was aimed at establishing a Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement between ASEAN and Japan. The Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership among Japan and Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (AJCEP) was concluded in November 2007 in Manila, and the signing was completed ad-referendum by 14<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The Agreement has entered into force for almost all ASEAN Member States and Japan. Through the chapter on Economic Cooperation, ASEAN and Japan have undertaken various cooperation activities. ASEAN and Japan also continue to work together through other fora, including the Federation of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry in ASEAN (FJCCIA), and the AEM-METI Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee (AMEICC).



ASEAN and India signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation at the 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN-India Summit in 2003. This Agreement envisages the establishment of an ASEAN-India Regional Trade and Investment Area (RTIA) as a long term objective. The ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement was signed on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2009, in Bangkok, Thailand, and the parties are in the process of completing internal procedures necessary for entry into force. Negotiations on the Trade in Services and Investment (to be completed as a 'single-undertaking') are on-going.

ASEAN and the Republic of Korea consolidated their partnership by signing the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation at the 9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-Republic of Korea Summit on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2005, which among others, provides for the establishment of the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Free Trade Area (AK-FTA). ASEAN and Korea have also concluded Agreements on Economic Cooperation, Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, and Investment in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2009 respectively. The AK-FTA has entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 for ASEAN-6 and the Republic of Korea. The areas of cooperation which focus on the implementation of the AK-FTA, currently being implemented under the Working Group on Economic Cooperation, include training on customs, and sectoral capacity building programmes on agriculture, textile and SMEs.

The ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA), signed on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2009 in Cha am, Thailand, is ASEAN's first FTA with two developed countries simultaneously, and the first ASEAN FTA done in a single undertaking. AANZFTA represents ASEAN's most ambitious FTA to date, covering 18 chapters including new areas that ASEAN had previously never negotiated on, such as competition policy and intellectual property. The AANZFTA also includes an Economic Cooperation Work Programme, which will involve projects and areas of cooperation and capacity building between ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand. In this regard, ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand are looking into cooperation projects that will enhance public awareness of the AANZ and capacity building programmes for the effective implementation of the FTA. The Agreement has entered into force for almost all ASEAN Member States, as well as Australia and New Zealand.

The Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (P4) was signed by New Zealand, Chile and Singapore on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2005 and by Brunei Darussalam on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2005. Brunei deposited an instrument of provisional application on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2006 – the Trans-Pacific Agreement provisionally applied to Brunei from 12<sup>th</sup> June 2006 and came into full force in July 2009. The P4 is the first FTA between countries from across the Asia Pacific region, and is considered a high quality agreement. Besides improving market access in Trade in Goods and Trade in Services, the P4 also focuses on cooperation between the Parties through its chapter on Strategic Cooperation.







### Box 27: Initiative for ASEAN Integration Programme (IAI)

The establishment of an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by the year 2015 is key towards achieving regional economic integration. Under the AEC, one of its objectives is the achievement of an equitable economic development where all citizens share in the benefits of ASEAN economic integration. Towards this, an important project carried out under the AEC is the 'Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)'. The IAI aims to narrow the development gap between ASEAN's first generation members (ASEAN 6 – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and its newer members (the CLMV countries – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam).

Under the IAI, the ASEAN-6 countries have committed towards making significant contributions to narrow this development gap. The first six-year IAI Work Plan (2002 – 2008) saw the completion of 134 projects and programmes covering areas such as infrastructure (transport and energy); human resource development (public sector capacity building, labour and employment, higher education); ICT; regional economic integration (trade in goods and services, customs, standards, investments), tourism and poverty alleviation. The second IAI Work Plan (2009-2015) was endorsed in 2009 at the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit and is based on key programme areas in the ASEAN Political-Security Blueprint, ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint.

As of October 2009, Brunei Darussalam has successfully contributed 13 projects as part of ASEAN-6 in areas of human resource development, ICT and regional economic integration. Furthermore, four projects have also been successfully undertaken on a bilateral basis in 2002 with the CLMV countries. Financially, Brunei Darussalam has contributed USD1.5 million to the IAI Work Plan for the years 2002 – 2006. An additional USD1.5 million was given to the IAI Work Plan for the subsequent period of 2007 – 2010 to fund 21 projects covering areas such as human resource development, capacity building, ICT, language and diplomatic training.

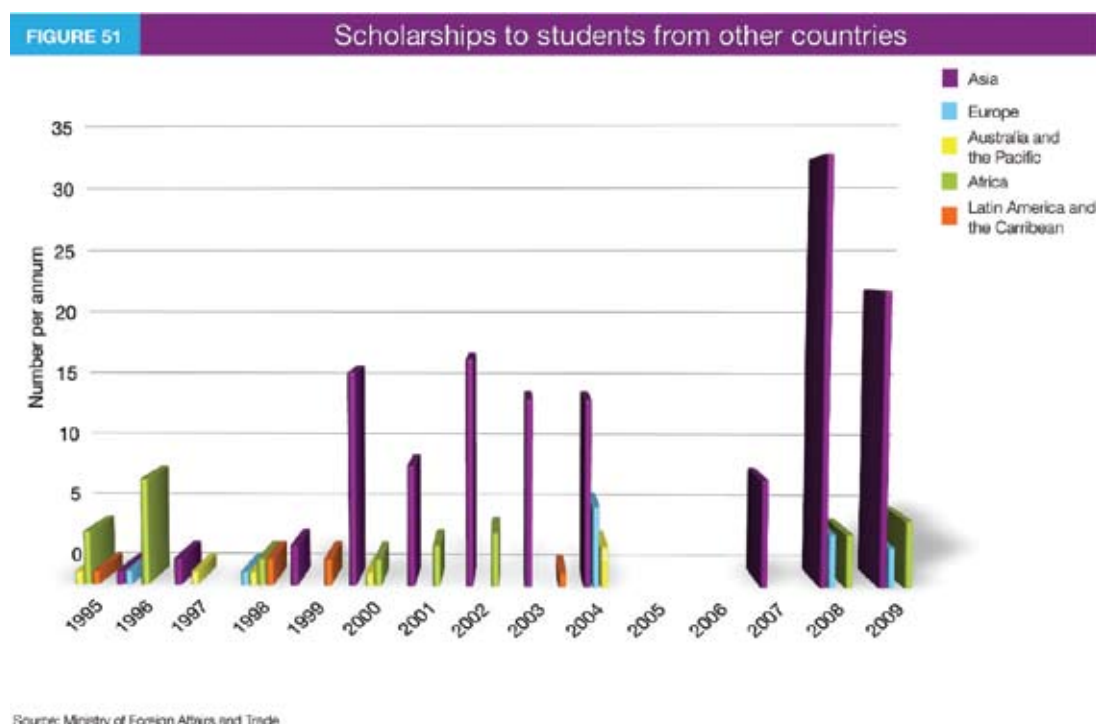
### Box 28: Economic/Human Development Support

Brunei Darussalam continues to embrace the global partnership for development through building of international ties and its long term commitment to provide bilateral, regional and international support. The types of support and assistance provided include the provision of scholarships to students of other nationalities to further their education in Brunei; technical assistance aimed at capacity building such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) and humanitarian aids.



## Scholarships

Since 1995, Brunei Darussalam has offered scholarships for international students to pursue higher level education in various academic institutions in the country. As of December 2009, more than 200 students from 47 countries have been awarded with full scholarships in courses such as Malay Language and Linguistics, Petroleum Geoscience, Islamic Finance, *Shariah*, Public Policy, *Usuluddin*, Economics, Environmental Management, Anthropology and Health Science at *Universiti Brunei Darussalam* (UBD), *Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali* (UNISSA) and *Institut Teknologi Brunei* (ITB) (Figure 51).



## Humanitarian and Technical Assistance

Over the years, Brunei Darussalam has been active in providing assistance to several Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Assistance ranges from financial support to reconstruction projects and technical cooperation.

Since 1985, Brunei Darussalam has contributed more than GBP12 million to CFTC and actively participated in its activities. It has hosted more than 50 projects. The CFTC supports for cooperation that draws on skills and expertise of all its membership in order to help countries put in place sustainable solutions to key national development challenges.

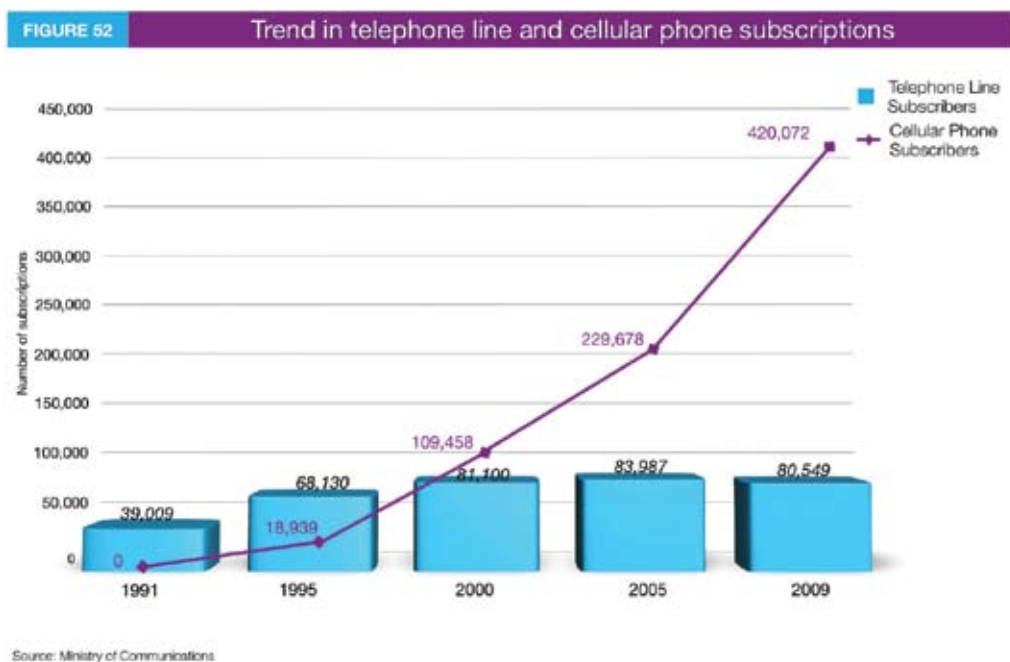
Brunei Darussalam also plays a role in helping countries in need that have been affected either by conflicts or natural disasters. Aside from that, it has also undertaken development projects such as the building of schools, hospitals, houses, mosques, Islamic Cultural Centre, upgrading IT facilities, and human resource development. Such assistance was either channelled bilaterally or multilaterally through international bodies such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



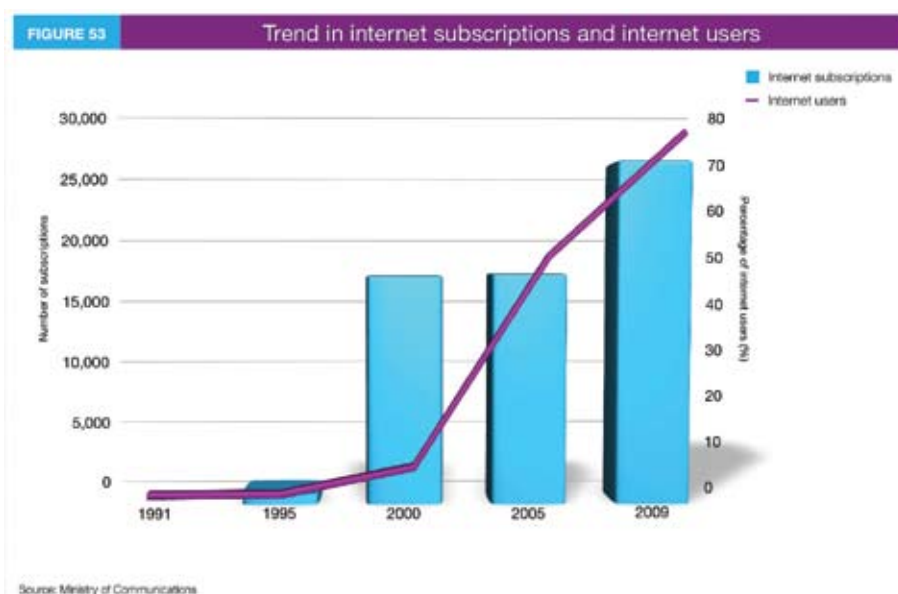
## Information and Communication Technology

Understanding that progress and development evolves over time as we move into a more interconnected global environment, Brunei Darussalam continues to enhance current technologies and integrate new ones within its economy and society.

As a result, Brunei Darussalam observes a transition towards a more sophisticated environment in its information and communications sector. While the growth of telephone landline subscriptions has started to stagnate after the year 2000, subscriptions for cellular phone service continue to observe a tremendous growth, since its introduction in 1995 (**Figure 52**). Increasing affordability and level of convenience in using cellular phones are two contributory factors.



Internet subscriptions too have registered phenomenal growth ever since the basic internet service was introduced in 1995 (**Figure 53**). The growth was further strengthened by the introduction of broadband internet service and mobile broadband technology in 2000 and 2008, respectively. The wider availability of internet access is further complemented by the rise in internet cafes establishments, introduction of internet in schools and the development of free internet hotspots in commercial areas.







## Box 29: Information and Communication Technology in Brunei Darussalam

**T**owards advancing the ICT sector in Brunei Darussalam, the following are some policy responses that have and are currently being undertaken:

### **The National e-Strategy**

The National e-Strategy was approved by the Government in August 2009 and sets out the strategic action plan to realise the vision of creating an e-Brunei through the identification of enabling blocks and key success factors. The National e-Strategy is coordinated by the Ministry of Communications (MinComm).

In further expanding e-Business efforts in the country, the 'e-Business Leadership Forum (eBLF)' was formed in 2009 and serves to carry out and monitor the developments of e-Business initiatives. Initiatives and programmes are to be implemented by the Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry (AITI). eBLF is also currently formulating its eBLF Strategic Plan 2010-2015.

The formation of an 'e-Society Leadership Forum (eSLF)' was also recently consented for in April 2010 by the Government of Brunei.

### **Ministry of Communications' Strategic Plan (2008-2017)**

The strategic plan was launched by MinComm in 2008 and aims to serve as a guide for the communications sector in the way forward. The plan identifies key initiatives and provides monitoring through KPIs for achieving the following goals:

- i) To create a conducive and dynamic environment for sophisticated society;
- ii) To establish and sustain hubbing activities in communications; and
- iii) To provide safe, efficient, accessible and secure communications so as to enhance national competitiveness and quality of life in the KBE.

### **Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry of Brunei Darussalam (AITI).**

AITI was established in January 2003 as a statutory body responsible for the regulation of telecommunications and radiocommunications, planning and management of radio frequency spectrum and the development of the ICT industry in Brunei Darussalam.

Its recent initiatives include the introduction of the 'AITI Grant Scheme' which is intended to encourage research and development activities and capabilities in producing local innovative ICT products that have commercial potential. The grant amount varies with a maximum of BND250,000 depending on the types of grant applied for.

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### **Knowledge Hub Green Building**

The seven-storey Knowledge Hub is the second phase of the Business and Technology Park that is being developed by the Brunei Economic Development Board (BEDB). It houses a Modelling & Simulation Centre, a Research & Development Lab, an ICT Leadership and Management Training Academy as well as the SME Opportunity Centre. As part of the first phase, BEDB has also developed the iCentre, the first info-communications technology incubator in Brunei, which focuses on nurturing successful local technopreneurs.

### **Asia-America Gateway (AAG)**

The Asia-America Gateway (AAG) is the first ever submarine cable system to connect Southeast Asia directly to the United States, paving the way for an improved telecommunications structure and increased communications links with the rest of the world. It links eight countries at 11 landing stations with a capacity of 1.92 terabits (Tbit) of data bandwidth per second. In April 2010, the rights, obligations, interests and title in the AAG was transferred from the Government to a newly formed public-private joint venture, Brunei International Gateway Sdn Bhd (BIG).

# Challenges

## MDGs: Consolidation Phase

Brunei Darussalam has realised the MDGs with respect to major targets and indicators. The country is in a phase wherein it has to consolidate its achievements, sustain them and raise their levels to new heights to cope with the new millennium imperatives. The Government has formulated various policy responses in line with its National Vision – ***Wawasan Brunei 2035***.

## Economic Growth

Brunei Darussalam experienced modest economic growth over the last two decades and saw a gradual improvement in the non-oil and gas sector. Therefore, how far Brunei Darussalam would be able to pursue its strategy to realise its Vision for 2035 would depend upon resource availability for investment and hence, growth in national income. Given that per capita gross real income has declined since 2003, the Government has to ensure that existing policies will be fully implemented especially in promoting investment.

## Food Security

Brunei Darussalam is still dependent upon imports to ensure physical access to basic food items like rice, fish, vegetables and fruits. The Government has started implementing a Medium-Term Strategic Plan (2008-13) that has set targets in excess of requirements of these commodities. This also creates business opportunities for SMEs in value-added processing, export of fresh produce or food manufacturing activities.

## Gender Empowerment

The share of women at higher level positions in the civil service and private sector is not commensurate with their share in the total population. The Government continues to ensure that women enjoy equal opportunities in the public and private sector. *Wawasan Brunei 2035* has set well-defined targets for different indicators. It is important to go beyond piecemeal programmes and targets and to formulate a broader perspective on women development.

## Child Mortality

The challenge is to achieve further reductions in the infant mortality rate. In 2009, the infant mortality rate was 7.4 per 1,000 live births. This can be addressed by further improving antenatal care, nutrition and well-being of pregnant women, especially those identified as high risk pregnancies as well as improving the quality of obstetrics and intensive newborn care in the country.



## Maternal Mortality

The challenge for Brunei Darussalam now is to maintain low levels of Maternal Mortality Rate by ensuring continued access to quality antenatal and postnatal care, and continued safe deliveries by skilled health personnel with provision of emergency obstetrics care throughout the country.

## HIV/AIDS

Even though HIV/AIDS is not widespread in Brunei Darussalam, continued vigilance is essential to contain the impact of the pandemic. The country's increasingly mobile population and its geographical location in a region known to be experiencing an HIV epidemic also put it at risk. Brunei Darussalam intends to maintain its low prevalence status through sero-surveillance in high risk groups including the screening of all donated blood; continued provision of free ARV treatment and through public education.

## Environmental Sustainability

Institutional capacity for collection of information on environmental health is sound but fragmented and spread across different government agencies. There is limited coordination of these agencies for an integrated use of the information base for effective policy choice and design.

## Planning Policies and Programmes

It is important for the country to monitor and redefine its planning process, institution and mechanism. Successive development plans have specified goals and targets well. With an effective information base, there would be scope for mainstreaming different sectoral projects, policies and programmes into the national development strategy.

## Institutional Capacity for MDGs Monitoring & Evaluation

There is scope for strengthening the information base for monitoring Brunei Darussalam's progress in its National Development Plan including MDGs indicators with reference to the new thresholds and targets envisaged in the *Wawasan Brunei 2035*. This would enable the country to blaze a trail in the new millennium.

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# Millennium Development Goals

## Targets and Indicators

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress	
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>i</sup>
	1.2	Poverty gap ratio
	1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
	1.5	Employment-to-population ratio
	1.6	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
	1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
	1.9	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2.A: 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
	2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
	2.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3.A: 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
	3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1	Under-five mortality rate
	4.2	Infant mortality rate
	4.3	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1	Maternal mortality ratio
	5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate
	5.4	Adolescent birth rate
	5.5	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
	5.6	Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
	6.2	Condom use at last high-risk sex
	6.3	Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to anti-retroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
	6.7	Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
	6.8	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
	6.9	Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
6.10	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	



Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	Proportion of land area covered by forest CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) Consumption of ozone-depleting substances Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.5 7.6 7.7	Proportion of total water resources used Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 7.9	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: 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 <sup>ii</sup>
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system  Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. <u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries  Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	<u>Market access</u> 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	<u>Debt sustainability</u> 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term		
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 8.15 8.16	Telephone lines per 100 population Cellular subscribers per 100 population Internet users per 100 population

<sup>i</sup> For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

<sup>ii</sup> The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.



