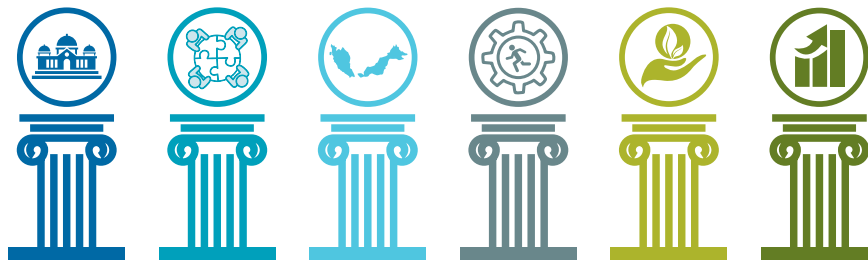


SDG ROADMAP FOR MALAYSIA

Phase 1: 2016 - 2020





Foreword

by The Minister in the Prime Minister's
Department (Economy)

Sustainable and inclusive development has been a hallmark of Malaysia's development record since Independence. Since 1957, we have been concerned not only for the health of traditional economic indicators – though this is of course important. The Government has always taken into consideration also, the welfare of its people, as well as the ethical stewardship of the nation's landmass and oceans.

While Malaysia has grown on average, 6% per annum over many decades with low and stable inflation since 1992, we have also strived to make sure that the people have benefited from this growth. For instance, the country has maintained full employment for a majority of our existence, and has cut absolute poverty from about half of Malaysia's total households or 49.3% in 1970 to 5.6% in 2019. Malaysia also regards the maintenance of our forests as a sacred responsibility, and is therefore still covered 55.3% by forestry. In recent decades, we are also trying to shift our energy dependence from carbon-heavy sources to more sustainable alternatives. Indeed, hydropower and renewables has increased from 2% in 2008 to 7% in 2018 of our total energy resource.

While we are heartened by the progress achieved thus far, emerging issues continue to pose new challenges. Social and economic inequalities have become more prevalent today across income groups and regions. We must remain steadfast in addressing all socio-economic challenges, old and new, that may affect the well-being of the rakyat.

There is no room for complacency on our part. The National SDG Roadmap presents an insight on Malaysia's progress, the issues and challenges confronting the nation, the initiatives and policy responses we have undertaken and the way forward in fulfilling our commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I would like to thank the team in the Economic Planning Unit and the United Nations Country Team for coordinating the SDG Roadmap. My appreciation also goes to all segments of Malaysian society, be it individuals or organisations, both from state and non-state actors, for the support and initiatives undertaken to create significant impact on the lives of the rakyat. With your continued strong support, we can together look to the future of Malaysia with confidence.

YB DATO' SRI MUSTAPA MOHAMED

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy)



Preface

by UN RC

Malaysia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its implementation framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by way of incorporation into development planning and budgeting is commendable as seen in the *Mid-Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan: New Priorities and Emphases 2018-2020, the Budget 2019 and Budget 2020.*

This National SDG Roadmap by the Ministry of Economic Affairs is another important piece of how that commitment is being translated into tangible actions. It is also an assessment of the progress, gaps and challenges thus far, which will be pivotal in shaping the next development plan of the country i.e. the 12th Malaysia Plan for the period 2021-2026.

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team, comprising 19 resident and non-resident agencies that are actively engaged in developmental work in Malaysia, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and people of this great nation on their efforts to attain the SDGs, the most transformative development vision of our times.

Global SDG Reports by the United Nations Secretary-General point to the fact that the ambitious SDGs can only be achieved if bold steps are taken and if all developmental actors, especially the private sector make critical changes in alignment with the SDGs. Climate change is already upon us and will have far reaching effects on hundreds of millions of people, flora and fauna - unless we take urgent mitigating action and manage the risks. This is even more pertinent to a country like Malaysia as one of the 12 mega-biodiversity hotspots in the world. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that our fragile planet becomes sustainable for generations to come; and to ensure that no one is left behind as we leverage the opportunities and challenges presented by the global trends of our times such as rapid urbanization and the 4th Industrial Revolution.

The United Nations Development System stands ready to partner with the Government in taking the SDGs forward.

MR. STEFAN PRIESNER

United Nations Resident Coordinator
for Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam



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Introduction

Malaysia's approach to SDG implementation

- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
- Malaysia's participation in the 2030 Agenda
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 - * Overview
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The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

On 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York, as a commitment to embarking on a collective journey towards a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development. The Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that emphasises the importance of peace and partnership in achieving sustainable development that leaves no one behind. Adopted with this agenda is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. These goals and targets are inter-related and indivisible, and require integrated solutions.

The 2030 Agenda has been shaped by the collective experience of, and consultations within, the UN, as well as inputs by UN Member States, non-Government organisations (NGOs) and sectoral experts, as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015. Building on this foundation, the scope of the 2030 Agenda goes far beyond the MDGs to consider wider economic, social and environmental objectives, including peace and inclusiveness. The process of developing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs is itself an unprecedented achievement, resulting from two years of intensive public consultations, including engagements with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, to discuss the agenda, goals, targets and indicators. This differs markedly from MDG formulation, which was driven by international agencies and largely implemented by governments.





Malaysia's participation in the 2030 Agenda

Malaysia participated in the 2014-2015 consultations that led to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, both through international negotiations and discussions at UN-hosted events and concurrent national-level consultations such as “The Malaysia We Want” online survey, focus group discussions with vulnerable groups, and three national workshops in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. This coincided with the final review of the MDGs and preparation for the next five-year national development plan, the Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020 (11MP) (refer to Box 1). Both these processes also involved extensive public consultations and engagements, which subsequently enriched the nation's development journey.

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Since the formal adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, early steps were taken to localise and implement them within the national context. Since 2016, a governance structure for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs was established; studies were conducted on data readiness and a gap analysis was undertaken. In addition, number of workshops were held to promote and seek the participation of stakeholders in the formulation of this National SDG Roadmap. Malaysia also presented a Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2017, and is committed to undertaking broader country reporting every four years.



Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan

The Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020, marks the final phase towards achieving a developed and inclusive nation in line with the Vision 2020. The Eleventh Plan, with the theme 'Anchoring Growth on People', focuses on the prosperity and wellbeing of the *rakyat*. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Eleventh Plan, tabled in October 2018 reports the progress achieved in 2016-2017 and outlines the realignment of socioeconomic policies and strategies for 2018-2020. The MTR takes into account priorities of the new Government following the 14th General Election including the commitment to enhance good governance and transparency to ensure greater wellbeing of the *rakyat* through six (6) policy pillars, as follow:



Pillar I: Reforming Governance towards Greater Transparency and Enhancing Efficiency of Public Service - to drive the reform agenda towards strengthening check and balance mechanism at all levels to regain the trust and confidence of the *rakyat*



Pillar II: Enhancing Inclusive Development and Wellbeing - to bring greater prosperity and wellbeing to all Malaysians



Pillar III: Pursuing Balanced Regional Development - to promote equitable growth and increase the wellbeing of the *rakyat*



Pillar IV: Empowering Human Capital - to empower the workforce in supporting economic growth



Pillar V: Enhancing Environmental Sustainability through Green Growth - to ensure sustainability of natural resources and increase resilience against climate change and disasters while achieving higher economic growth



Pillar VI: Strengthening Economic Growth - to strengthen economic growth by enhancing productivity and increasing competitiveness of the industries

For further reading, the full Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan can be accessed at: <https://www.epu.gov.my/en/economic-developments/developmentplans/rmk/mid-term-review-eleventh-malaysia-plan-2016-2020>



National SDG Roadmap



The National SDG Roadmap represents the main policy document for the SDGs in Malaysia, to guide and provide clear direction on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The Roadmap aims to inform and encourage all stakeholders to align with and participate in this collective journey towards more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development.

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Malaysia will pursue the 2030 Agenda over three phases with each phase lasting five-years between 2016 and 2030. Thus, the National SDG Roadmap Phase 1 and Phase 2 will be reviewed in 2020 and 2025, respectively to identify gaps and challenges in drawing up the next phase of the Roadmap and Five-Year National Development Plans. This approach will provide flexibility in adjusting and re-aligning strategies to achieve the desired development outcomes. This will also provide an opportunity to continuously engage stakeholders and incorporate their views.

Monitoring of implementation, evaluation and reporting will be undertaken in all the 3 phases. In Phase 1, focus will be analysing the remaining gaps, improving data readiness, establishing baselines and measuring progress, and piloting mechanisms for collaboration, partnership and resource mobilisation across the public, private and social sectors.

ROADMAP STRUCTURE

Overview

This chapter sets the context for moving forward with the SDGs. It begins with a reflection of Malaysia's development journey – achievements, remaining issues, and lessons learnt. The chapter then moves on to describe how Malaysia has approached the implementation of the SDGs including the grouping of SDGs into five clusters, the governance structure and implementation phases.

Cluster chapters

Overall structure

The SDGs are divided into five cluster chapters and each chapter begins with an introduction to the cluster and its significance to development before dealing with each goal and concluding with a cluster-level discussion. These chapters also provide direction to encourage joint action among stakeholders in pursuit of the SDGs.

Goal sections

Each section is structured to first provide an introduction to the goal and target areas, as well as to briefly introduce achievements in relation to the goal. This is followed by a statement of the broad direction, way forward and elaborations of broad focus areas to work on leading up to 2030. These broad focus areas were identified in consultations with non-government organisations civil society and private sector stakeholders taking into account issues, gaps, challenges and possible way forward. These may be realigned in future phases, depending on Malaysia's progress.

The current status, issues, challenges and priority actions as well as key initiatives and implementation timeline for Phase 1 are presented for each goal at target level. This is to establish reference points for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The targets will be reviewed in subsequent Phases.

Phase 1 coincides with 11MP, Phase 2 will coincide with the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, 2021-2025, and Phase 3 will coincide with the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan, 2026-2030. The roadmap is pragmatic about what can be implemented in the immediately term and what requires further effort to prepare for and address in subsequent Phases. The goal section ends with a brief cluster-level discussion.

Issues and challenges

This chapter highlights main issues and challenges for Malaysia in implementing the SDGs. The issues and challenges relate to reporting, understanding the SDGs, coordinating the cross-cutting dimensions of SDGs, financing for SDGs implementation, localising the SDGs to the grassroot and improving data readiness for measuring progress.

Moving forward

This last chapter sets out Malaysia's overall plan to implement the SDGs. It includes discussions on building partnerships, mobilising resources and funds, and enhancing data readiness towards better performance in Phase 2.

Malaysia's approach to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

Preparation till now

Malaysia began making preparations for the SDGs in 2014, nearly two years before the official launch. **Figure 1** shows the chronology of events in preparing for the SDGs.

In 2014, the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (EPU), was known as Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA) in collaboration with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Malaysia, conducted **inclusive and extensive consultations on the post-2015 development agenda**. This also provided important inputs for **the 11MP**.

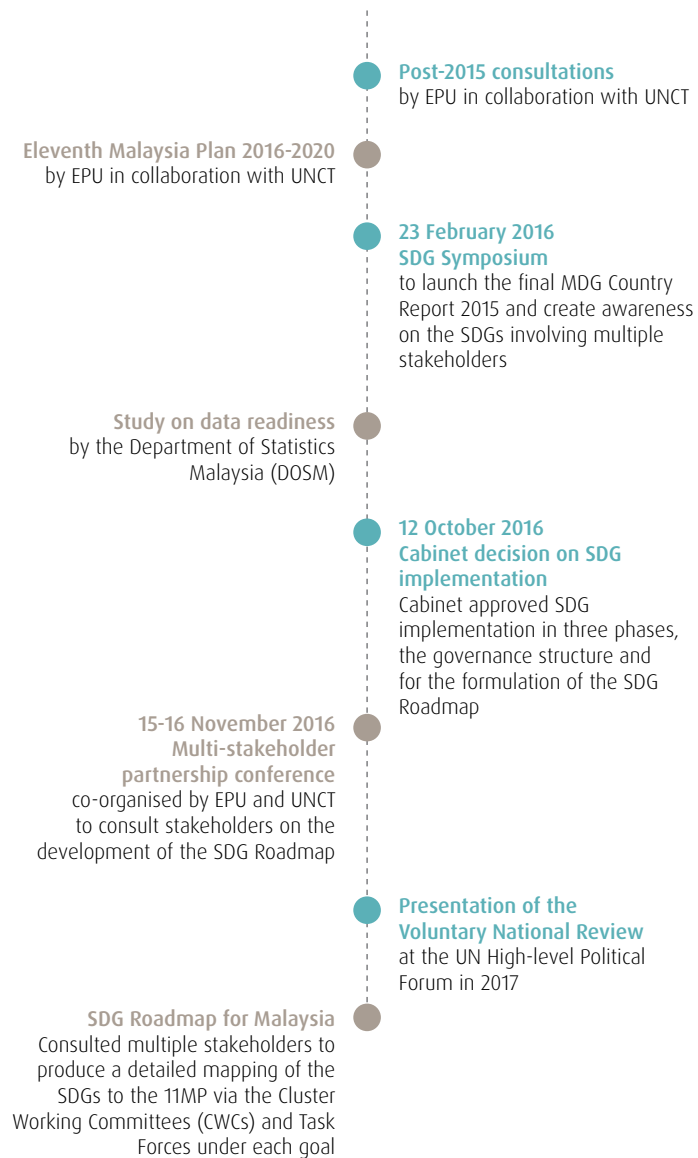
Further, EPU and UNDP co-organised **an SDG Symposium** in February 2016, that brought together multiple stakeholders to discuss operationalisation of the 2030 Agenda. Malaysia's MDG Report 2015 was also launched at this symposium.

In mid-October 2016, the Cabinet agreed to **implement the SDGs over three phases** and to incorporate the Goals into the national planning framework. It also acknowledged the need for data readiness and highlighted the need for a governance structure to oversee implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs, with the participation of several stakeholders.

In November 2016, EPU together with UNCT conducted a **multi-stakeholder partnership** conference to develop the SDG Roadmap, which addresses the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms for the SDGs. The conference also deliberated, among others, topics on, the trade-offs and synergies across Goals and targets; key elements of localisation and reaching those furthest behind first; building partnerships and promoting action on the SDGs; and enhancing participation, transparency and accountability.

In October 2018, following the tabling of the MTR, the draft of the SDG Roadmap was revised to take into account the **new priorities and emphases** by the new government.

Figure 1: SDG Roadmap Preparations in Malaysia



Governance Structure

At the apex of the SDG governance structure is the **National SDG Council**, chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia. This Council will endorse and monitor SDG implementation. The Council is supported by a **National Steering Committee (NSC)**, chaired by the Secretary General of MEA, as illustrated in **Figure 2**. The National SDG Council prepares the reports to the UN via the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Political Forum.

The NSC consists of **five SDG Cluster Working Committees (CWCs)**, under which a Task Force is set up for each Goal as shown in **Figure 3**. The CWCs are tasked with identifying gaps for each goal, developing and implementing programmes as well as reporting progress to the NSC. Each CWC is led by a Division Head from MEA and includes representatives of Government Ministries/agencies, civil society, private sector, academics and United Nations.

Thus, MEA as a central agency has a holistic view and is able to monitor implementation.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is the national focal point for SDG indicators that coordinates, measures development progress and participates in the national monitoring programme.

Footnote: From mid-2018 till March 2020, Economic Planning Unit (EPU) was restructured as the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA)

Figure 2: SDG Governance Structure in Malaysia

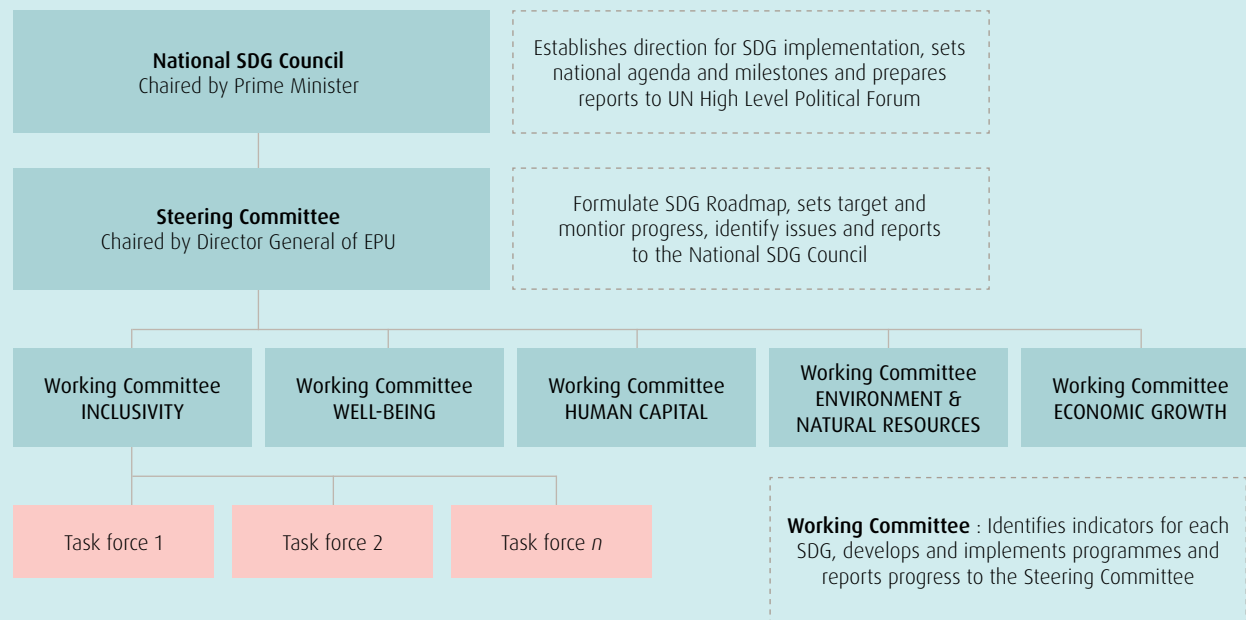
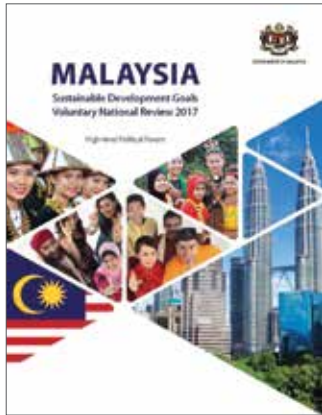


Figure 3: Cluster Working Committees

Working Committee INCLUSION	Working Committee WELL-BEING	Working Committee HUMAN CAPITAL	Working Committee ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES	Working Committee ECONOMIC GROWTH
<p>Goal 1 : No Poverty</p> <p>Goal 2 : Zero Hunger</p> <p>Goal 5 : Gender Equality</p> <p>Goal 10 : Reduced Inequalities</p>	<p>Goal 3 : Good Health and Well-being</p> <p>Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <p>Goal 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>	<p>Goal 4 : Quality Education</p>	<p>Goal 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Goal 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <p>Goal 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production</p> <p>Goal 13 : Climate Action</p> <p>Goal 14 : Life below Water</p> <p>Goal 15 : Life on Land</p>	<p>Goal 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Goal 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Goal 17 : Partnerships for the Goals</p>

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW



In support of the global monitoring and reporting of the 2030 Agenda, Malaysia has presented (VNR) at the 2017 global High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

The VNR takes into account Malaysia's efforts to align key elements of the SDGs with the, and a series of baseline studies, engagements and consultations that culminated in the development of the

National SDG Roadmap, 2016–2020.

The report describes the nation's development journey, key achievements and lessons learned which includes snapshots of Malaysia's progress on eight selected SDGs in line with the 2017 HLPF theme of "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world". The VNR furthermore details the enabling environment established for the 2030 Agenda and means of implementation in embracing the SDGs.

SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The SDGs are implemented in three phases in line with the five-year Malaysia development plans:

- Phase 1 – Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020)
- Phase 2 - Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)
- Phase 3 - Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (2026-2030)

The SDG programmes and projects are funded through existing mechanisms under each five-year Malaysia Development Plan, supplemented through collaboration with the private sector, NGOs/CSOs and international agencies.

PHASE 1 OF SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Mapping SDGs to the 11MP and its Mid-Term Review

An extensive mapping exercise was undertaken between November 2016 and February 2017 to align the 11MP strategies, action plans, initiatives and outcomes with the goals, targets and indicators of the SDGs. This exercise showed interactions between the goals and targets within a cluster across economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The SDGs were first grouped into five thematic clusters, based on the linkages to 11MP strategic thrusts. Each of the five Cluster Working Committees and corresponding Task Forces then conducted more detailed mapping to strategies and action plans. Numerous meetings and workshops also were conducted to ensure a consultative process and to validate the data provided by the various stakeholders. The mapping is shown in **Figure 4**, while mapping of the SDGs to the MTR is shown in **Figure 5**. Inputs of the mapping exercise have been incorporated into this roadmap and described in further detail in each cluster chapter.

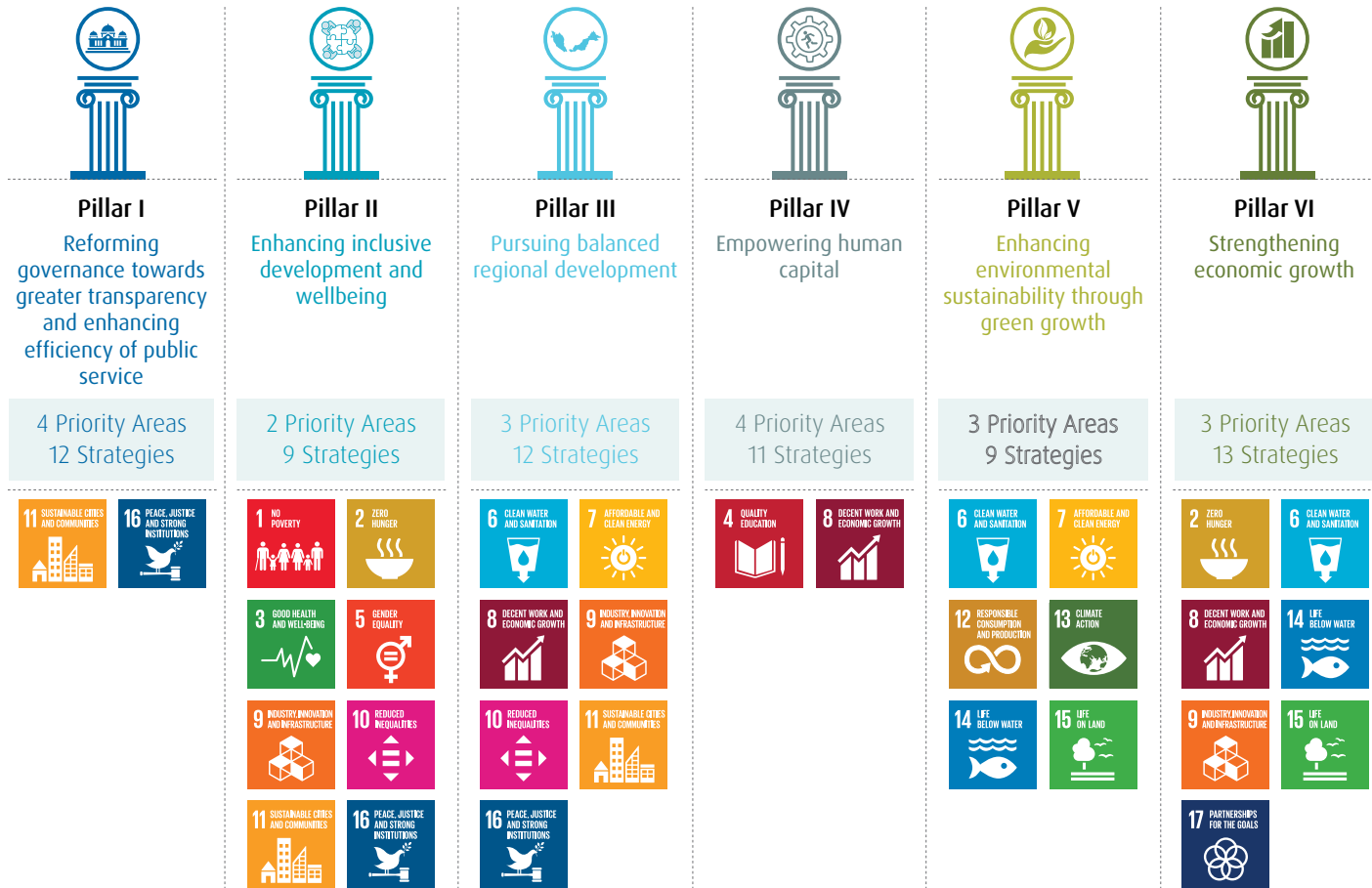
In Phase 1, preparations for future phases are also being undertaken with multiple stakeholder engagement to further raise awareness and ownership of the SDGs, which include:

- Undertaking further analyses on remaining issues
- Improving data readiness, indicators and tools to establish baselines and measure progress
- Strengthening and piloting mechanisms for collaboration, partnership and resource mobilisation across the public, private and social sectors

Figure 4: Mapping of SDGs to the 11MP Strategic Thrusts



Figure 5: Mapping of SDGs to MTR of the 11th Malaysia Plan Policy Pillars



Preparing the SDG Roadmap for Malaysia

The Roadmap is the main document that provides direction and specific actions for SDG implementation. In line with the three implementation phase, this roadmap will be reviewed in 2020 and 2025. The formulation of the Roadmap includes the following:

- Taking stock of MDG achievements and assessing the broader SDG scope



- Focusing on key challenges and issues with respect to achievement of goals and targets



- Assessing priorities of clusters within goals and targets



- Identifying inter-linkages between goals



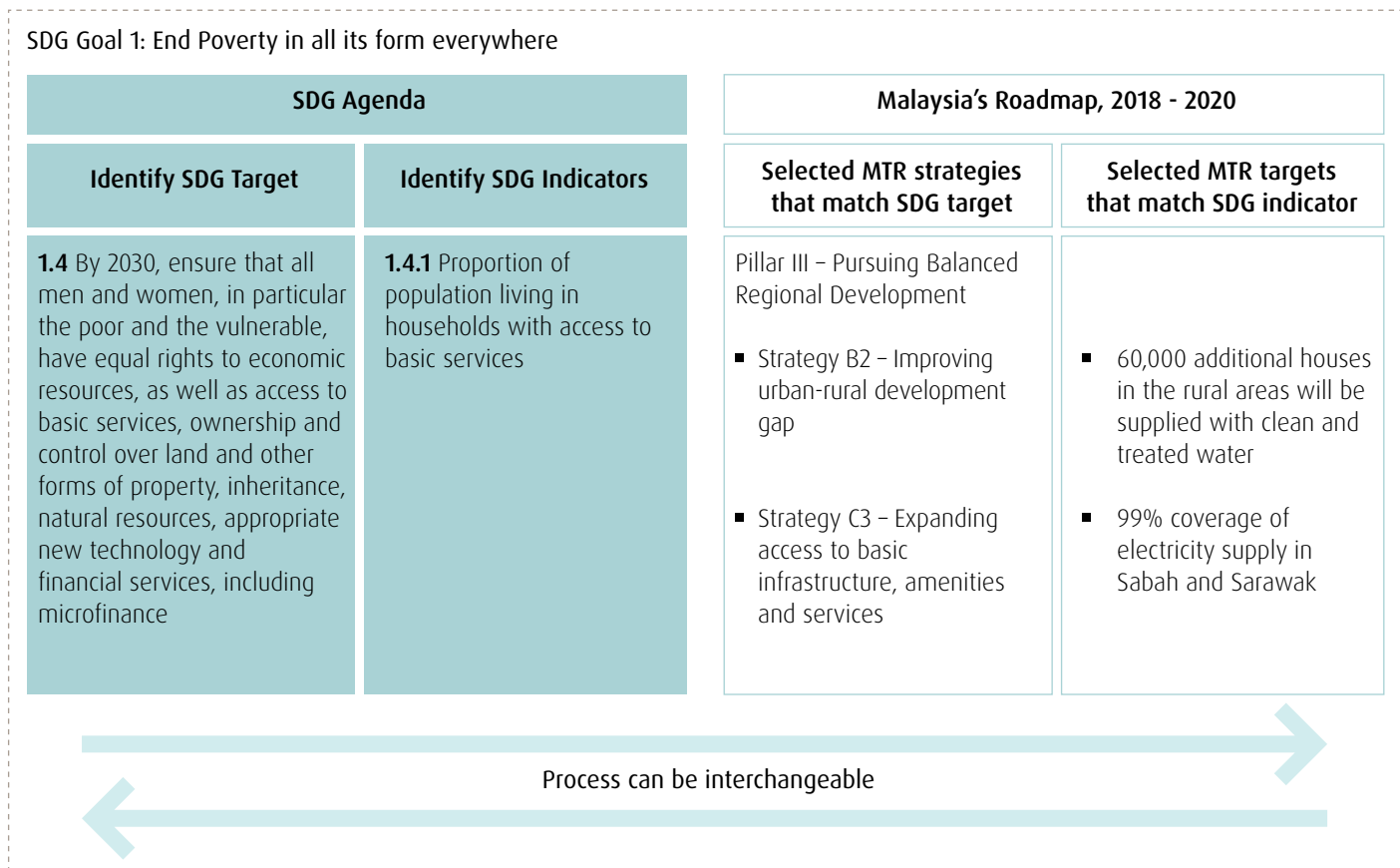
- Engaging with key partners and stakeholders



- Assessing data availability and accessibility, as well as the monitoring framework



Integrating SDGs into the Planning Framework



SUMMARY

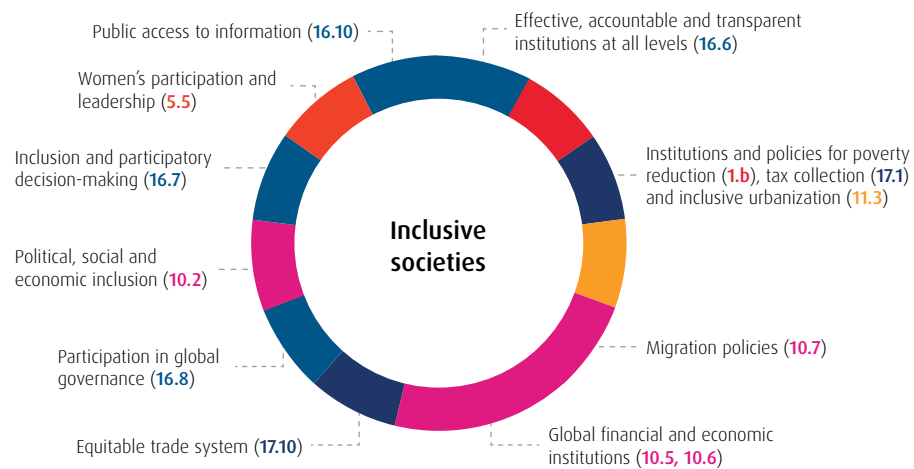
This chapter has provided the historical context of Malaysia's development, described the starting line in pursuit of the SDGs and outlined the implementation approach to be used. The next five chapters will present the implementation timeline, key initiatives,

challenges and priority areas for Phase 1 for each goal. While the goals are presented under their respective clusters, the SDGs are inherently linked and some goals may fall within more than one Cluster, for example, SDG 16.. Two examples of interlinkages and cross-cutting issues at the global level are as shown in **Box 1**.

Box 1: Examples of Linkages and Cross-cutting Issues

Inter-linkages of inclusive societies under Goal 16 is as shown in Figure 1 while cross-cutting gender issues embedded in all 17 SDGs are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Goals and targets linked to inclusive societies



Source: UNDP (2017)
[Note: The numbers in brackets refers to the SDG targets]

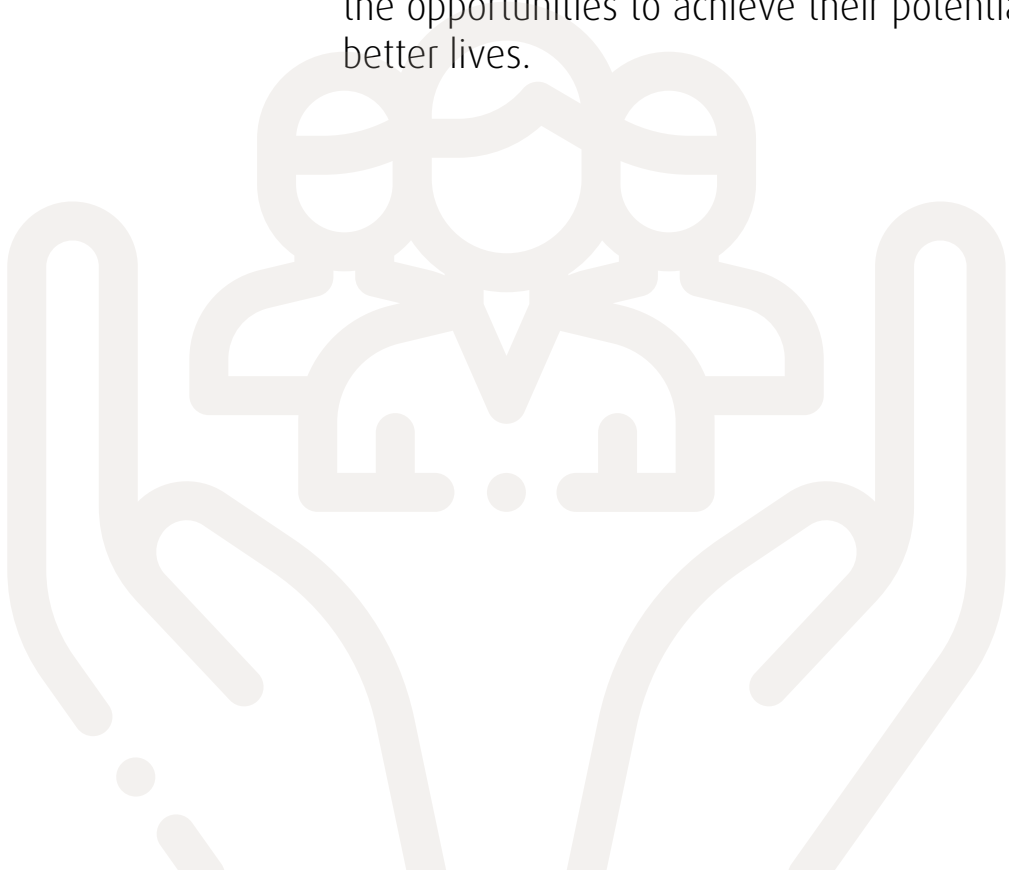
Figure 2: Cross-cutting gender issues in all 17 SDGs



Source: UNDP Asia and the Pacific Regional Gender Team (2017)

Leaving no one behind

A key component of Malaysia's development is recognising that inclusivity is important for long-term peace and prosperity. Inclusivity focuses on empowering people to participate in and benefit from the country's prosperity to live a fulfilling life with dignity. People, including the vulnerable and less fortunate, are provided the opportunities to achieve their potential and enjoy better lives.





CLUSTER 1: INCLUSIVITY

Introduction

Inclusivity is a key principle of Malaysia’s development agenda that ensures equitable access to opportunities while increasing wellbeing and quality of life across all segments. It involves empowering people, including the vulnerable and less fortunate, to participate in development and achieve better quality of life with dignity. Inclusivity is found in all the SDGs and resonates with the overarching spirit of the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to “leave no one behind”.

An inclusive society is able to overcome poverty in all forms including securing long-term access to basic needs such as safe food, healthcare, education and economic resources. Additionally, people are able to participate fully and meaningfully in development without discrimination based on gender, health conditions, race and ethnicity, age, disability, education level, legal status and geographical location. This cluster brings together four goals, i.e. Goals 1, 2, 5 and 10 that address the dimensions of poverty, food security and inequality as key elements of inclusivity.

At the national level, the goals under Cluster 1 have been pursued under the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (MTR) through strategies and initiatives under **Pillar II: Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing**; **Pillar IV: Empowering human capital**; and **Pillar VI: Strengthening economic growth**.





END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Goal 1 aims to ensure all people shall enjoy a basic standard of living and protection against the scourge of poverty. It is targeting the most vulnerable and ensuring that they are empowered to overcome the multiple dimensions of poverty through access to basic resources, services and support.

The universal dimensions of Goal 1 are also linked to the following goals:



Food security and sustainability of their natural resource base



Wellbeing, health and access to education



Gender equality and reduced inequalities



Water and energy security



Employment and work conditions



Securing basic services in urban living



Combating climate change and its impacts



Personal safety and access to justice

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 1 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
1.1	→	→	→
1.2	→	→	→
1.3	→	→	→
1.4	→	→	→
1.5	→	→	→
1.a	→	→	→
1.b	→	→	→

SDG TARGET

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.90 a day

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Socioeconomic inequalities in terms of income and wealth distribution continue to remain a challenge including the incidence of poverty and wide disparities in the B40 group. Low purchasing power and high cost of living, fragmented social protection as well as low financial education have also impacted the wellbeing of the rakyat. These challenges need to be addressed to avoid social polarisation and injustice.

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 1 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar II

Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing

- **Strategy A1: Raising the income and purchasing power of B40 households** to bridge socioeconomic inequality
- **Strategy A3: Empowering minority groups** to benefit from economic activities
- **Strategy A4: Addressing the needs of specific target groups** to promote an equitable society
- **Strategy B1: Increasing purchasing power for all** to ease the burden of the *rakyat*
- **Strategy B2: Providing quality and affordable housing** to improve the quality of life
- **Strategy B3: Enhancing the healthcare delivery system** to increase the health status of the *rakyat*
- **Strategy B4: Making the nation safer and secure** to elevate public safety and security
- **Strategy B5: Promoting noble values and active lifestyle** to build a more prosperous, harmonious and united society

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 1 are shown below:

5.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incidence of overall absolute poverty improved from 7.6% (525,743 households) in 2016 to 5.6% (405,441 households) • The 2019 methodology, national mean PLI value was 2,208 with an average household size of 3.9 persons • In terms of per capita, the average monthly income per capita is RM2,394 in 2019, up to 18 times as compared to RM133 in 1979
12.4%	The incident of absolute poverty in urban and rural also recorded a decrease to 3.8% and 12.4%. Meanwhile, hardcore poverty registered 0.4% in 2019 as compared to 0.6% in 2016
19.5%	The incident of poverty by state showed Sabah had the highest poverty incidence with 19.5% and followed by Kelantan, 12.4%
BSH (Bantuan Sara Hidup)	Government support for the B40 has often been through large, cash transfers such as broad-based subsidies. The social assistance budget was RM26 billion, and more than 30 % of the social assistance budget was for subsidies.

WAY FORWARD

Aims to reach pockets of poverty and emerging vulnerable groups to reduce poverty in all dimensions

INITIATIVES

Malaysia has improved the absolute poverty rates based on the national poverty line from 7.6% in 2016 to 5.6% in 2019 following the revision of the national poverty line income (PLI) according to current needs that emphasise on optimal food intake and quality non-food basic requirements.



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
1.2 By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pockets of poverty• Wide disparities in the B40 group• Rising prices of goods and services• Inequitable Bumiputera socioeconomic outcomes• Increasing number of elderly• Imbalanced regional development
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pockets of poverty• Wide disparities in the B40 group<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rising prices of goods and services• Inequitable Bumiputera socioeconomic outcomes• Increasing number of elderly• Imbalanced regional development
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of demand management measures as well as in inadequate connectivity in providing public services• Lack of advancement on emerging new technologies• Insufficient access to financing
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development plans that do not factor in climate change impacts• Low Penetration of insurance but cost of living is increasing and more people have only one income source• Breakdown of the extended family model and limited social networks increase social and economic vulnerability• Insufficient basic and applied research and development (R&D) in the fields of environment, natural resource, climate change and disaster• Ineffective planning and inability to translate national policies into action in line with the environmental agenda
1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No lead agency to coordinate stakeholder collaboration to monitor and evaluate programmes• Stakeholders working in “silos”• Inability to share data due to institutional jurisdiction and private data embargo• Lack of baseline indicators
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ineffective grassroots implementation• Lack of budget for specific target groups• Gaps in data and information on vulnerable groups

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty in all dimensions • Reduce poverty to the existing Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development of targeted group through Social Welfare Assistance Program such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Social Welfare Assistance Program; (ii) 2 Years Exit Program (2YEP); and (iii) Community Based Enterprise (CBE) Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase income-generating and expand employment for low-income households • Capacity building and enhancement in all areas • Expand the scope of microcredit financing scheme and entrepreneurship funding, mentorship and training • Increase access to quality child care • Increase the provision of educational support by enhancing the accessibility to higher education and skills training and reduction of school dropouts • Improve supportive environment for the elderly
Strengthened the social protection system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance social security networks (SSNs), social insurance and labour markets • Strengthen retirement schemes, social insurance schemes, minimum wages and cash transfers • Increase/enhance the function of The National Poverty Data Bank (eKasih) • Strengthen collaboration with NGOs, CSOs and private sector organizations
Ensure that poverty eradication programmes take on a multidimensional approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving/creating a land administration system with secure property rights for men and women and a well-functioning land market • Streamlining of rural basic infrastructure planning with national agenda • Improving access to education and health services • Extending banking services to rural areas • Improving accessibility and responsiveness of local authority services
Build the resilience of the societies, economies and environments to withstand and recover from adverse situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the scope of temporary financial support and increase employability for retrenched employees • Enhance of capacity of first responders, rescuers and dispatchers of relevant agencies
Fostering mutually supportive relationships within communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance resource allocation based on needs • Enhance sharing of development experience with less developed countries through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) and the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) • Enhance efforts to address the cost of living with by ensuring better marketability and developing better financial literacy
Enhance the current policy on capacities including resources to manage and evaluate the impacts of these partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand of outreach programmes to better understand community expectations • Ensure alignment of national development projects with local interests



ZERO HUNGER

The objective of Goal 2 is to tackle all forms of malnutrition and achieve food security through a resilient and sustainable food production system and supply chain.

The dimensions of Goal 2 are also linked to the following goals:



Overcoming poverty, securing economic growth and ensuring peace and justice.



Health and wellbeing



Impact on water supplies, soil, biodiversity, land and marine habitats, greenhouse gas emissions and loss of diversity on food production



Equal access to safe and affordable food



Sustainable consumption and production



Strengthen partnerships

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 2 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
2.1	→	→	→
2.2	→	→	→
2.3	→	→	→
2.4	→	→	→
2.5	→	→	→
2.a	→	→	→
2.b	→	→	→
2.c	→	→	→

SDG TARGET

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Post-harvest loss
- Post-consumption food waste
- Prevalence of undernutrition
- Nutrition and obesity - increase in overweight children, adolescents and adults
- Competitive demand for land between agro-food and other sectors/ commodities

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 2 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar VI
Strengthening
economic growth

- **Strategy A1: Enhancing Sectoral Growth through Productivity Improvement** to increase competitiveness
- **Strategy A2: Increasing Export Capacity** to enhance internationalisation
- **Strategy B2: Increasing Technology Adoption** to produce high value-added products
- **Strategy C4: Improving Water Services** to expand coverage as well as raise quality and efficiency

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 2 are shown below:

24.9%	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraints in past 12 months)
30.4%	Prevalence of overweight adults (2019)
19.7%	Prevalence of obese adults (2019)
14.1%	Prevalence of underweight children below 5 years of age (2019)
21.8%	Prevalence of stunted children below 5 years of age (2019)
Achieved	Self-sufficiency level (SSL) targets for paddy, vegetables and fruits, and above SSL for poultry and eggs
3.9%	Average annual growth in major agro-food commodities production between 2011 to 2016
13,018	Accessions of rice conserved at MARDI Penang, and 18,554 plant genetic resources conserved by MyGeneBank

WAY FORWARD

- Accelerate adoption of sustainable agriculture practices to improve food safety and security as well as minimise impact on the environment
- Enhance and continue food supplementary programmes and social safety nets for targeted poor and vulnerable communities
- Implement measures to enhance the nutritional status and reduce overweight trends and diet-related chronic and NCDs
- Leverage partnerships with NGOs and communities to enhance an support behavioural change and healthy lifestyles

INITIATIVES

- Implement the National Agro-food Policy (NAP) 2011-2020 and National Commodity Policy 2011-2020 to ensure national food security, increase the income of farmers, and develop the agro-food industry into a competitive and sustainable element of the economy
- Implement the National Policy of Malaysia and National Plan of Action for Nutrition Malaysia (NPANM III) 2016-2025 which underlines the importance of nutrition in enhancing population health, preventing and controlling diet-related non-communicable diseases and strengthening food and nutrition security
- Utilise the existing eKasih platform to collaborate with NGOs to use technology-driven welfare distribution method to enable directed and targeted aid distribution. Poor families can access food and basic supplies through cashless payments linked to their identity card
- Encourage farmers to adopt good agricultural practices such as my GAP, MSPO and Malaysian Organic (myOrganic)
- Implement the National Agrofood Policy 2.0 and National Agricommodity Policy for the period of 2021-2030 to ensure national food safety and security, increase the income of farmers, and develop the agro-food industry into a competitive and sustainable element of the economy



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing demographic profile• Increasing lifestyle-related illnesses• Double burden of malnutrition
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low adaptation of modern technology• Ineffective technology transfer• Aging farmers• Lack of interest from youth• Low-skilled workers• Low income
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient level of awareness and understanding on environmental issues in providing ecosystem services• Lack of demand management measures as well as inadequate connectivity in providing public services.• Lack of advancement on emerging new technologies• Insufficient access to financing and non-compliant with international standards.• Weak regulation and monitoring of management and use of chemicals in agriculture and livestock chemicals, including antimicrobials
2.5 By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low private investment in research and development• Insufficient attention to genetic diversity
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited flexible microcredit financing scheme for farmers, conventional financing model and limited PPP initiatives in R&D, marketing and financing• Limited take-up rate on seed production by private sector and investment in minimising climate change impacts on agricultural activities• Insufficient attention to attracting new investments and creating new business along the food supply chain, as well as to ensuring sustainable income to farmers
2.b Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited market access/share

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further strengthening the existing programmes for the vulnerable groups including the food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rehabilitation Programme for Malnourished Children (since 1989) to improve the nutritional status of children from the hard core poor households and was later extended to undernourished children from poor and low-income households since 2010 • The Community Feeding Programme (PCF) rehabilitate the undernourished underfive children of the indigenous and local communities living in the interior • Supplementary Feeding Programme for Full Cream Milk Programme targeted for selected antenatal and postnatal mothers from the poor households • The Supplementary Food Programme (since 1976) by the Ministry of Education programme aims to improve the nutritional status of primary school children from the poor households • Strengthen nutrition counselling by government health clinics for pregnant or lactating mothers who are anemic, and/or do not have adequate weight gain, problems related to breastfeeding, gestational diabetes mellitus and hypertension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate adoption of modern technology to modernise farming activities along the value chain • Increase R&D, promotion of good agricultural practices, develop markets, as well as support skills, innovation and technological upgrades to reform the agriculture sector toward sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish dedicated smart farming fund for agropreneurs to modernise their farming activities • Expanding smart indoor vertical farming or plant factories as well as strengthening existing dedicated food production areas to increase participation of agropreneurs in modern farming • Intensify efforts to achieve higher productivity and better income for farmers by providing necessary incentives and support including infrastructure, farming technology, market information and access for financing • Revise the self-sufficiency level targets of agrofood product, strengthening distribution and marketing channels to improve accessibility and affordability of agriculture produce • Introduce flexible repayment of financing by Agro-bank based on the harvest cycle of agro-food commodities, especially for B40 households
<p>Continue to promote food safety standards such as compliance to the Malaysian Good Agricultural Practices (MyGAP) and Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen biosecurity measures and intensify quality programmes for agriculture produce • Adoption certification schemes to drive uptake of good practices in agriculture, aquaculture and livestock industries; ensuring sustainable production and keeping fresh produce safe, such as the Malaysia Good Agriculture Practices (MyGAP) certification, the MyOrganic certification by Malaysia Organic, and the Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification • Enhance consumer awareness on the importance of food safety certification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance effective management of the rich biological diversity through bio-safety measures as well as indigenous and traditional knowledge • Ensure resilient and sustainable food production through investments in R&D, maintenance of gene banks and adaptation of agricultural practices to natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025 that has specific targets and policy actions to promote and maintain agrobiodiversity • Maintain genetic diversity and undertake research into climate-resistant crops and farmed animals • Encourage households to self-produce their food through “Green Earth” Programme (<i>Bumi Hijau</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the investments and uptake of sustainable agriculture practices and technologies to boost agricultural productivity, reduce food loss and sustain better incomes among small-scale producers • Increase research in genetic diversity of edible foods, bio-safety, and food safety and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance financing programmes, such as Paddy-I by Agro-bank that aim to achieve targeted self-sufficiency level in rice production and reduce dependency on imports • Establish dedicated smart farming fund for agropreneurs to modernise their farming activities • Encourage collaboration between farmers and corporate companies from domestic and international to innovate on the latest farming technology and methods that could increase productivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance efficiency and disaster-proof in food supply chains and distribution channels • Educate people to understand food security and nutrition challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen marketing and distribution capability, particularly through upgrading and development of collection and distribution centres • Encourage farmers to use e-commerce to market their products directly to customers



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The objective of Goal 5 is to empower women and girls to reach their full potential and eliminate discrimination and harmful practices against them.

It seeks to ensure that unpaid, domestic work is recognised, women are able to partake fully in political, economic and public life, exercise their rights to ownership of productive resources and have access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The dimensions of Goal 5 are linked to the following goals:



Rights to sexual and reproductive health



Gender discrimination is among the most widespread forms of inequality faced by women and girls, who are often most vulnerable



Gender parity in education and economy is crucial to achieving gender

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 5 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
5.1	→	→	→
5.2	→	→	→
5.3	→	→	→
5.4		→	→
5.5	→	→	→
5.6	→	→	→
5.a	→	→	→
5.b	→	→	→
5.c	→	→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 5 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar II

Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing

- **Strategy A4: Addressing the needs of specific target groups** to promote an equitable society



Pillar IV

Empowering human capital

- **Strategy B2: Increasing female participation in the labour force** to tap potential talent

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 5 are shown below:

55.6%	Women's participation in the labour market in 2019, as compared to 55.2% in 2018 and 54.3% in 2016
71.1%	Malaysia Gender Gap Index 2018 (gap between women and men across four sub-indices that are Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political) Empowerment)
30%	Target of women in decision-making roles in the public sector has been achieved and is progressing toward the target for the private sector
37.3%	Women have been appointed to decision-making positions in public sector in 2019
26.4%	Women sit in Board of Directors of the top-100 Public Listed Companies (PLCs) in 2019, compared to 24.4% in 2018
14.86%	Women representation in Parliament (2018) compared to the previous 13th General Election of 11% of women representation (2013)
92.5%	Female owning mobile phone, 96.4% for male and 94.5 % for Malaysia in 2015



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
5.1 End all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and children in both public and private spheres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient awareness of human rights among women and girls• Lack of information and awareness on vulnerable groups that may not always be recognised (e.g., refugees, sexual minorities)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual crimes, especially against children (below 18 years old)• Prevalence of online sexual grooming and exploitation of children• Domestic violence• Lack of legal redress, support services, and information on women and girl victims of gender-based violence, especially among vulnerable groups• Unreported cases of gender-based violence• Lack of awareness about Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)• Lack of awareness and understanding on trafficking in persons• Lack of awareness and relevant laws involving emotional and psychological violence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevalence of child marriage• Low household income and poverty• Lack of access to sexual reproductive health education and parenting skill• Lack of access to education and poor school attendance• Stigma and social norms on child marriage chosen as the best solution in community to address problems• Loose laws that provide for marriage under the age of 18• Coordination of marital data and underage divorce• Lack of awareness and understanding of the consequences of child marriage
5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family, as nationally appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficulty in valuing unpaid care and domestic work• Low level of female labour force participation due to unpaid care work, which results in higher informal sector participation• Deeply rooted social norms and gender roles• Lack of access to sexual reproductive health (SRH) education and parenting skill• Lack of effective initiatives to address the issue
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-conducive working environment for women, especially mothers• Lack of women in board of director posts in private sector• Deeply rooted social norms and gender roles
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of awareness on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights among women• Lack of awareness and attention given on sexual and reproductive health among elderly (men and women)
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social and economic discrimination in development, including in the workplace• Gender wage discrimination and gaps, especially in the private sector
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular Information and Communications Technology, to promote the empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordability among vulnerable groups• Coverage of broadband in remote areas• Lack of attention in addressing digital gender divide (men vs. women, urban vs. rural and etc.)
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less emphasis on gender budgeting among Ministries and agencies• Lack of sex-disaggregated data• Lack of policy coordination, effective monitoring and evaluation among Ministries and agencies

WAY FORWARD

- Mainstream gender in development
- Remove discriminatory practices
- Promote rights and freedom of women and children
- Tackle gender-based violence
- Increase access to affordable care services/ facilities/ centers

INITIATIVES

- Continue to protect the rights and interests of women
- Female labour force participation will be increased through promotion of flexible working arrangements as well as work from home and returning to work initiatives
- Educate women and girls on the importance of healthcare as well as women's rights and protection against violence
- Formulate of the Children's Wellbeing Roadmap to address critical issues such as nutrition, education, poverty and environment which also include matters relating to childcare
- Establish the National Strategic Plan in Handling the Causes of Child Marriage (2020-2025)



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 seeks to promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all through a reduction in inequalities. This Goal also ensures better representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in social, economic and financial institutions.

The universal dimensions of Goal 10 are also linked to the following goals:



Reduction of inequalities is key to addressing multidimensional poverty



Food, water and energy security



Access to education and human development



Mainstreaming gender and human rights-based development



Access to basic infrastructure and services



Impacts of climate change are unequal and can create or exacerbate inequalities

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 10 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
10.1	→	→	→
10.2	→	→	→
10.3	→	→	→
10.4	→	→	→
10.5	→	→	→
10.6	→	→	→
10.7	→	→	→
10.a	→	→	→
10.b	→	→	→
10.c	→	→	→

SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for more disaggregated data at sub-national levels, along with disparities in data and statistical systems • Vulnerable groups do not have equitable access to legal recourse • Lack of expertise, human resources and funding within responsible agencies to respond to broader B40
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information and awareness on vulnerable groups that may not always be recognised • Lack of disaggregated data • Customary land and NCR claims are not yet resolved

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 10 will be pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar II
Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing

- **Strategy A1: Raising the income and purchasing power of B40 households** to bridge socioeconomic inequality
- **Strategy A3: Empowering minority groups** to benefit from economic activities
- **Strategy A4: Addressing the needs of specific target groups** to promote an equitable society
- **Strategy B1: Increasing purchasing power for all** to ease the burden of the *rakyat*
- **Strategy B2: Providing quality and affordable housing** to improve the quality of life
- **Strategy B3: Enhancing the healthcare delivery system** to increase the health status of the *rakyat*
- **Strategy B4: Making the nation safer and secure** to elevate public safety and security
- **Strategy B5: Promoting noble values and active lifestyle** to build a more prosperous, harmonious and united society

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 10 are shown below:

5.65 times	lower mean income for B40 households compared to households in the T20 households percent of income (as of 2016)
RM1,100	Minimum wage starting January 2019
3	Key international human rights treaties, ratified namely, CEDAW acceded in 1995, CRC acceded in 1995 and CRPD ratified in 2010
40%	Compensation of employees to GDP targeted by 2020 as compared to 33.6% in 2013
1,961,653 hectares	Under the Heart of Borneo initiative, 242,201 hectares of forest area were gazetted as a Fully Protected Area during 2016 to 2019, increasing the entire gazetted area to 1,961,653 hectares
0%	tariff rate for Malaysia's most favoured nation : 74.7% agricultural products : 64.9% non-agricultural products

WAY FORWARD

- Enhance skills and build entrepreneurship that are accessible by the B40 households
- Continue to promote investments to create jobs and business opportunities for all

INITIATIVES

- Comprehensive of social safety net based on needs
- Implement income-generating activities, capacity building and enhancement
- Implement microcredit financing scheme
- Integrate of infrastructure and basic amenities
- Provision of capacity building and enhancement
- Promote active ageing
- Enhance social net programmes
- Improve access to education and health services
- Develop programmes to engage the elderly who are still productive



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of engagements with relevant stakeholders including CSOs and private sectors• Vulnerability of low-income groups to economic, disaster-related, entrenchment shocks• Inflation and rising cost of living
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social safety nets require greater coordination, efficient operation and reduction of inclusion and exclusion errors• Overlapping and duplication of roles
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions, and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overlapping and duplication of roles• Different mechanisms/approaches by other institutions
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in global or international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not relevant
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different mechanisms by different states/agencies in implementing Government policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different mechanisms/approaches by other countries
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different mechanisms by other states/agencies in implementing Government policies
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Still using the illegal channels among migrants• Lack of using technology and awareness as transparency of prices on websites and mobile applications allow for users' comparison and healthy competition within the industry

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve legislation, policies and action plans towards enabling equal opportunities and benefits for everyone, as well as reducing inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish The National Human Rights Action Plan • Establish The National Unity Consultative Council • Consult The Government with the relevant stakeholders to gather views and input on the proposed National Harmony Bill • Increase public awareness campaigns and provide shelters to victims in the effort to combat human trafficking or other issues faced by vulnerable groups by NGOs • Bilateral and multilateral arrangements with other countries • Provision of legal and psychological aid in compliance with international standards as part of victim protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better allocate of adequate financial resources, set minimum wage and enhance social protection towards greater inclusivity and equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish integrated framework for comprehensive social protection system • Coordinate the implementation of social programmes across different agencies through a central council • Deploy the big data analytics to generate value and insight for improving the social protection floor • Refine the targeting of recipient eligible for assistance to be more need-based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen enforcement of regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce the Financial Services Act 2013 (FSA) and the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA) • Implement BNM's Financial Sector Blueprint (FSBP) 2011-2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain active participation in discussion of global and regional economic and financial affairs • Leverage on collective regional voice in advocating key positions to international financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) participates actively in international and regional fora to advocate our interest, address challenges and shape future policies • BNM also advocates key central banking issues related to banking and financial integration, capital flows, cybersecurity, sustainability and financial inclusion • Notable achievements include participation and collaboration in AFI Core Set of Financial Inclusion Indicators, IMF Financial Access Survey and World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index (Findex)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen enforcement and security agencies in order to better facilitate migration and mobility of people in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants (MAPO) set up and tightened the ATIPSOM Act in 2015 • Streamlining of recruitment as well as immigration processes at the One-Stop Centre (OSC) • Improve the levy system • Introduce an Employment Undertaking concept
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the current practices, plans and programmes, thus enhance the official development assistance for better suits the respected countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuit, on a case-by-case basis, of bilateral agreements such as FTAs, should there be any request from LDCs or other developing countries • Encourage and promote of technical cooperation through reverse linkages such as sharing of knowledge, experiences and expertise in areas including poverty eradication and inequality • Encourage and promote of the human resource development and strengthening of existing participation within South-South countries in order to assist small and least developed States in achieving the SDGs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target the transaction cost of remittance based on the recommended benchmark of less than 3 percent and eliminate remittance cost corridors higher than 5 percent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate to increase the percent, double up the effort, using technology and awareness • Encourage the migrant to use the formal channels



SUMMARY FOR CLUSTER 1

The 11MP and its MTR have strategy for inclusivity, enabling all citizens to participate and benefit from the country's prosperity, which is key to achieving sustainable growth. The 11MP and its MTR are also aligned to the SDGs. Substantial progress has been made with respect to the four goals of this cluster although several gaps persist.

The Government's focus is to address relative poverty especially the B40 households. This approach is aimed at ensuring that no one is left behind. It is also important to address any remaining data gaps, especially with regard to low-income and vulnerable groups.

Measures to enhance the nutritional status and reduce overweight trends as well as diet-related chronic and NCDs will be intensified. Food security issues will be given attention including by undertaking research in agro-biodiversity. The preparedness to address natural disasters will be enhanced to strengthen resilience and sustainability.

Gender-based issues such as gender equality and rights, discrimination, and violence against women and children will be addressed in an integrated manners. The availability of data will be improved to better assess women's status and progress toward gender equality. Collaboration between Government and non-government stakeholders will be strengthened to mainstream gender in development policies, plans and programmes.

Government and non-government partnership will be promoted to ensure that all vulnerable groups enjoy full protection of the law and are not left behind. Further efforts will be taken to identify and clarify key issues affecting vulnerable groups, including non-citizens.

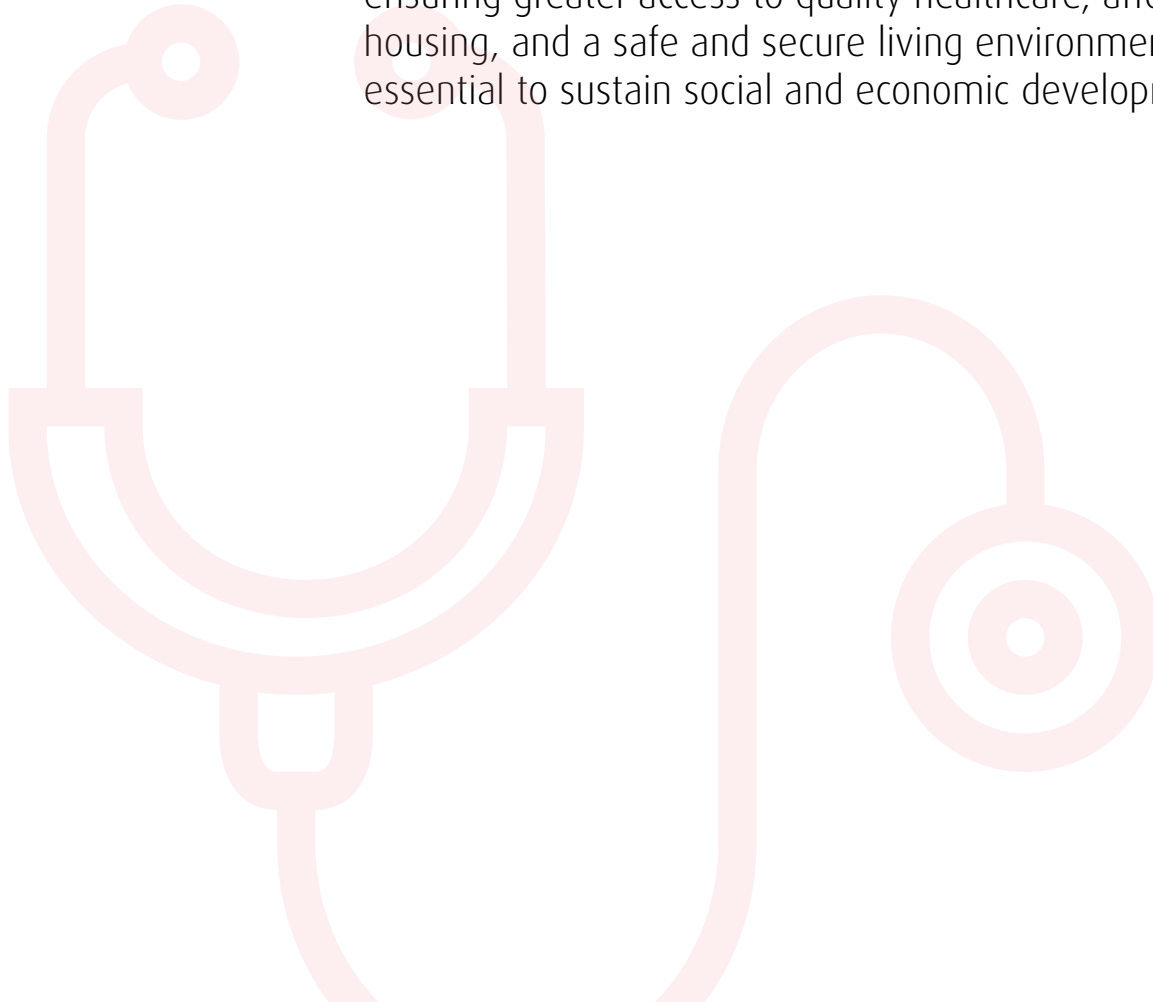


CLUSTER 1



Improving Wellbeing for All

Adopting a balanced development approach means giving equal emphasis to both economic growth and wellbeing of the people. Promoting healthy lifestyle and ensuring greater access to quality healthcare, affordable housing, and a safe and secure living environment are essential to sustain social and economic development.





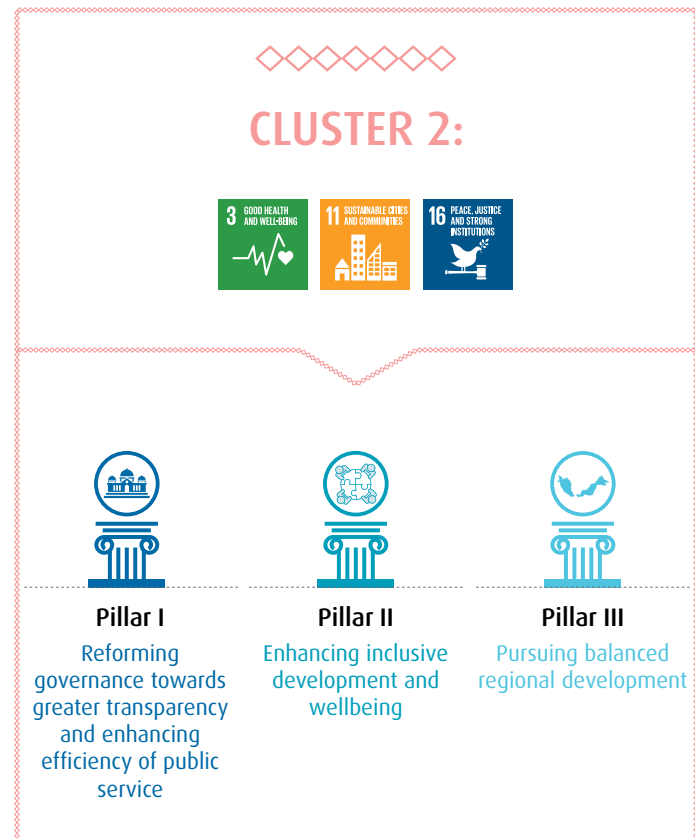
CLUSTER 2: Wellbeing

Introduction

Wellbeing refers to a standard of living and quality of life that is inclusive and encompasses economic, social, physical and psychological aspects. The concept includes living in peaceful, safe and healthy environments that positively impact physical and mental health. In this respect, the role of social institutions in facilitating access to freedom and justice which can influence overall wellbeing is important.

Efforts to improve wellbeing will include enhancements in access to quality healthcare and housing, and crime prevention. Health is a fundamental human right and a key indicator of sustainable development. With more than 70% of the population living in urban areas, achieving sustainable development will include transformation of the urban environment in terms of decent housing, access to social amenities, transportation as well as employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. Additionally, peace, stability, human rights, and effective governance based on the rule of law are prerequisites for a safer environment. These initiatives are in line with Goals 3, 11 and 16 which emphasise the multidimensional character of wellbeing comprising health, human settlements as well as peace and justice as the key elements.

At the national level, the goals under Cluster 2 will be pursued under the MTR through strategies and initiatives under **Pillar I: Reforming governance towards greater transparency and enhancing efficiency of public service**, **Pillar II: Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing** and **Pillar III: Pursuing balanced regional development**.





ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

The objective of Goal 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. It is about maintaining good health and wellbeing of the people in ensuring overall realisation of economic growth and raising the standards of living.

The universal dimensions of Goal 3 are also linked to the following goals:



Equal access to adequate nutrition, clean water and sanitation as well as universal health coverage for all



Reduce inequality and closing the gaps within the country in the aspect of the right to inclusive and equitable education and gender equality



The right to sexual and reproductive health knowledge and care, especially for women and adolescents



Climate-related disasters pose a major risk to global health



Strengthen capacity of all countries in health financing, risk reduction and technical expertise

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 3 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
3.1	→	→	→
3.2	→	→	→
3.3	→	→	→
3.4	→	→	→
3.5	→	→	→
3.6	→	→	→
3.7	→	→	→
3.8	→	→	→
3.9	→	→	→
3.a	→	→	→
3.b	→	→	→
3.c	→	→	→
3.d	→	→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 3 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar II
Enhancing inclusive
development and
wellbeing

- **Strategy B3: Enhancing the healthcare delivery system** to increase the health status of the rakyat
- **Strategy B4: Making the nation safer and secure** to elevate public safety and security
- **Strategy B1: Enhancing rural infrastructure** to spur socioeconomic activities.



Pillar III
Pursuing balanced
regional development

- **Strategy B1: Strengthening the rights of workers** to improve well-being
- **Strategy A1: Strengthening policy, legislation and institutional** to ensure coherence and improve coordination



Pillar IV
Empowering human
capital

- **Strategy A2: Improving capacity and capability, enforcement and monitoring** to ensure effective implementation
- **Strategy B1: Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas** to ensure sustainability of ecosystem services



Pillar V
Enhancing
environmental
sustainability through
green growth

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 3 are shown below:

88,524	Houses have been built under the <i>Program Perumahan Rakyat</i> (PPR) as of 2018
>99%	Births handled by skilled healthcare workers (2017)
>90%	Immunisation coverage of BCG, MMR, DPT/Hib, polio and hepatitis B
30.4%	Prevalence of overweight adults (2019)
19.7%	Prevalence of obese adults (NHMS 2019)
21.8%	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) for children below 5 years of age (2019)
14.1%	Prevalence of underweight children below 5 years of age (2019)
5.6%	Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (2019)
9.7%	Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) for children below 5 years of age (2019)
>20%	Reduction of accident rate due to road improvements at 10 black spot locations
4.24%	GDP spent on health, with 51.15% of this figure funded by the Government (2019)
95%	Public health services are subsidised, but total out-of-pocket expenditure for health is still 39% (2017)
2.3%	Prevalence of depression among adults aged 18 years and above (NHMS 2019)



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
<p>3.1 & 3.2 Reduce global neonatal, under-5 and maternal mortality as well as end preventable newborn or child</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data and information gaps on basic health status and health access of vulnerable groups and key populations still exist• Pockets of vulnerable groups have limited access to healthcare as a result of geographic location, social stigma, discrimination, work arrangements, legal identity and other circumstances
<p>3.3, 3.4 & 3.5, 3.7 & 3a End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat other communicable diseases as well as strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including mental, sexual and reproductive health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although access to healthcare is adequate overall, other aspects still need to be addressed, including affordability, quality of services, and physical accessibility. Barriers in terms of legal documentation also play an important role in the health-seeking behaviours of some vulnerable populations, which can affect communicable disease management among these groups• Emergence of anti-vaccine movement is currently recognized as a global health threat (WHO 10 global health threat)• Change diseases pattern• Partnership and collaboration among the government, private sector, civil society organisations, academia and the public are currently inadequate or conducted on an ad-hoc basis• Hepatitis B and C surveillance and programme monitoring data not yet established. Estimated coverage of hepatitis B and C treatment is low• Treatment uptake for AIDS less than 40 percent and low retention in care• Increase proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by reducing unmet need for planning to 5 percent by 2020• The public healthcare facilities and services in urban areas are still inadequate to meet the healthcare needs of the population, particularly the B40• Low support and involvement from the community in health promotion and disease prevention programmes have compounded the problem of unhealthy living• Malaysians are becoming less healthy due to sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet choices. There is now a double health burden of malnutrition, with rising rates of childhood obesity as well as stunting amongst under-five children. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults and adolescents likewise has increased
<p>3.6 & 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths, illness and injuries arising from exposure to hazardous chemicals, pollution and contamination as well as from road accidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The data pertaining to the following is only partially available and need further development:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per- capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol• The metadata for the following is not yet available<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psycho-social and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders;• Partnership and collaboration among the Government, private sector, civil society organisations, academia and the public are currently inadequate or ad-hoc• Lack of connectivity and low frequency of mobile healthcare services as well as inadequate healthcare facilities have dampened the delivery quality of healthcare services to the population in rural and remote areas• Lack of civic mindedness among road users as well as poor road condition and unroadworthy vehicles• Emergency services to save lives still unmet the target

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the healthcare coverage, particularly for underserved communities, as well as improve family health status and system delivery for better health outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the preventive healthcare interventions comprising immunisation, nutrition, sanitation, antenatal and perinatal care as well as providing healthcare services closer to communities, homes and individuals. Ensure access to high-quality healthcare services during pregnancy and childbirth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify efforts to control the spread of communicable diseases and to tackle the emerging trends of NCDs, including those related to diets, lifestyles, mental health, sexual and reproductive health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the healthcare delivery system for better coordination and enforcement at national, regional and state levels. Areas that will be covered include environmental health, hygiene and sanitation as well as food safety and nutrition for better management of public health. Intensify the efforts to combat CDs and NCDs through the implementation of various policies and health initiatives such as research and development, immunisation, health screening and health awareness programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise preventive healthcare approach to reduce health-related risks including exposures to injuries, accidents, environmental pollution and other harmful substances. Data and statistics relating to such factors needs to be improved to better inform interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop better health ecosystem which focus on factors including healthy behaviour, physical environment, clinical care and socioeconomic. Strengthen inter-agency collaboration to improve public health services



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
<p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change diseases pattern• Partnership and collaboration among the government, private sector, civil society organisations, academia and the public are currently inadequate or conducted on an ad-hoc basis.• Lack of coordination and involvement between agencies and private sectors• Lack of financial and human resource
<p>3.c & 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing ones, in terms of health financing, health workforce, and national and global health risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The need to review and formulate relevant legislation and policies• The need to address healthcare personnel shortage and unequal distribution• Rising demand for better healthcare services and changing diseases pattern• Number of outpatients in public hospitals has increased from 84.7% in 2010 to 96.1% in 2016• Data for the following are partially available and need further development:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, communicable diseases and NCDs and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population); andii. Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population• Out-of-pocket payments in Malaysia is double the world average of 18.2 percent (2017)• Increase ageing populations and other concerns such as vulnerabilities to disasters and shocks, as well as affordability of healthcare

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expand capacity to increase accessibility and intensify collaboration with the private sector and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restructure and empower the National Institute of Health as the focal point for health and medical research
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore other financing alternatives and introduce more sustainable healthcare financing mechanisms to ensure greater accessibility to affordable healthcare services for the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intensify alternative and sustainable financing mechanisms such as international funds and waqf. The private sector and NGOs will be encouraged to set up more health facilities that cater to the needs of the poor, low- and middle-income households as part of social obligation.



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Goal 11 seeks to promote safe, accessible and affordable housing, transport systems and green public areas for all, given that they are key to inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable spaces. Alongside this, Goal 11 calls for national and regional planning in a participatory, integrated and sustainable manner that includes the priorities of all members of the community. This will encourage community cohesion, personal security, heritage safeguarding and resilience building while stimulating innovation and growth.

The universal dimensions of Goal 11 are also linked to the following goals:



Partnerships and cooperation to facilitate safe migration and mobility, and equal opportunities and outcomes for the most vulnerable segments of the urban population



Effective disaster risk management that affects Malaysians' health and wellbeing.



Responsible consumption and production including sustainable energy



Sustainable economic growth

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 11 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
11.1	→	→	→
11.2	→	→	→
11.3	→	→	→
11.4	→	→	→
11.5	→	→	→
11.6	→	→	→
11.7	→	→	→
11.a	→	→	→
11.b	→	→	→
11.c	→	→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 11 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar II

Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing

- **Strategy B2 – Providing quality and affordable housing** to improve the quality of life



Pillar III

Pursuing balanced regional development

- **Strategy A1 – Strengthening and streamlining state and regional development planning** to stimulate economic development

- **Strategy A3 – Promoting competitive cities** to spur growth of major cities



Pillar V

Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth

- **Strategy C1 – Intensifying climate change Mitigation** to reduce GHG emissions and support green growth

- **Strategy C2 – Augmenting climate change adaptation** to increase resilience and adaptive capacity

- **Strategy C3 – Strengthening disaster risk management** to reduce social and environmental losses



Pillar VI

Strengthening economic growth

- **Strategy C1 – Developing an integrated transport system** to enable seamless movement of people and goods

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 11 are shown below:

88,524	Houses have been built under the 88,524 Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) as of 2018
95.1%	Treated water coverage (2015)
99.5%	Improved sanitation coverage (2015)
98%	Coverage of 24-hour electricity (2015)
21%	Modal share of public transport (2017)
82%	Increase in road networks since 2010 (2018)
76.2%	Population lives in urban areas and cities (2019)
52%	52 local governments (PBTs) involved in implementation of Low Carbon Cities Framework and Assessment System (LCCF), with 34 PBTs in Phase 1, 11 in Phase 2 and 7 in Phase 3
75	Cities, towns, and districts have achieved sustainable status under the Malaysian Urban-Rural National Indicators Network on Sustainable Development (MURNInets)(2019)
759	Registered as Green Building Index Projects; 311 have provisional certification, 72 have final certification and 7 have renewal certification
80.3%	sewerage connected services coverage, in main cities



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
<p>11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Escalation of housing prices in major cities due to increased population density• Increased cost of living-to-income rate• Crosscutting issues that challenge developing housing – the role of housing placement and design in travel, transportation, lifestyle, health and wellbeing, social inclusion, scarcity of land, legacy issues, and heritage preservation
<p>11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for sharing information between multiple stakeholders at different level• Provide access to transport for persons with disabilities and elderly, particularly outside urban areas
<p>11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination in socioeconomic planning at various levels poses challenges in implementing integrated and sustainable regional development• Participatory decision making is difficult in urban space because of the fast pace of life and high heterogeneity of communities• Lack of data at city or municipality level, especially in order to meet “last mile” needs while building resilience toward various threats

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of high-rise, high-density urban housing through investments by the local, state and federal government, while also ensuring local participation • Strengthen planning and implementation using demand and supply approach for affordable housing • Expand rent-to-own schemes to benefit newly formed families and low-income households in cities. This includes catering to the needs of different vulnerable groups • Increase availability of affordable housing for B40 and M40 households in urban areas • Integrate commercial clusters in affordable housing areas outside the city centre into a local business and employment centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11MP - City Competitiveness Master Plans for Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu (2016-2020) • MTR 11MP – CCMPs for Georgetown and Kuantan (2018-2020) • The Third National Physical Plan (NPP3) – implementation period: 2016 – 2020; planning period until 2040. 9 actions related to target 11.1 • The Second National Urbanisation Policy (NUP2) 2016-2025. 9 actions related to target 11.1 • 3 planning guidelines (GPP) related to target 11.1: GPP Public Facilities, GPP Mixed Development and GPP Housing • 1 initiative under Malaysia Youth City Programme (MYC) – <i>Rumah Transit dan Mampu Milik Belia</i> • 2 initiatives under Safe City Programme: Street crime prevention through hotspot initiative, and whitening of blackspot initiative • Continue existing housing programmes (e.g., People’s Housing Programme) • Provide innovative financing facilities and subsidy for low- and middle-income households • Expand implementation of Rent-to-Own Housing programme to provide homes for the low-income households • More effective monitoring of private-sector housing projects to ensure completion within stipulated timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public housing and affordable housing zones around transit nodes in urban areas and urban fringes with adequate infrastructure. • Increase local participation in city-level planning and delivery of services • Expand an open-data framework (client server) across federal, state and local authorities, as well as encourage cross-agency data sharing • Empower communities through collaboration among frontline Government agencies, communities and NGOs to handle community issues • Social enterprises working to raise the quality of life and standard of living of the urban population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 actions in NPP3, 9 actions in NUP2 and 6 measures in National Rural Physical Planning Policy (NRPP) 2030 • Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) concept promoted to local authorities • 2 planning guidelines (GPP) related to target 11.2: GPP Universal Design, and GPP Transit Oriented Development • TOD showcase project at MPAJ’s area • To continue expansion of road networks • Increase public transport options (e.g., MRT, LRT extension, BRT). • Promote crime prevention through environmental design concept to local authorities • Continue monitor of road accidents, deaths through prevention campaigns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation in decision making and implementation of co-management ventures • Encourage public participation in an effort to improve the quality of life of the poor and vulnerable group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second National Urbanisation Policy (NUP2) 2016 – 2025, which is in line with Local Agenda 21 principles provide for participatory planning • Reconnect of stakeholders to their physical spaces in order to improve liveability through bottom-up approaches and documentation of local experiences; this may involve, for example, cultural mapping in the redevelopment of Penang’s Chowrasta market, Pudu and Chow Kit areas, and mapping of a bicycle highway in Petaling Jaya • 1 planning guidelines (GPP): GPP Resilient Cities • Sites identification (191 sites) for <i>Perumahan Awam Mampu Milik</i> (PAMM)



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlight heritage elements such as crafts, dance, food and architecture should be to represent the area's identity and image.• Existing protected areas do not fully encapsulate the country's ecological ecosystem, as there are critical habitats that need to be immediately gazetted as protected areas• Archaeological and natural heritage sites in this country are sites of national importance that preserve high-value historical and natural heritage. Some of the sites have been recognised as National Heritage Sites and Heritage Sites under the National Heritage Act 2005 (Act 645). However, some of these sites need special protection from the pressures and impacts of development around them
11.5 Reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global Gross Domestic Product, including from water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Fast recovery of critical infrastructure and basic services essential to prevent loss of life and widespread disruption
11.6 Reduce the adverse per-capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Need for strengthened governance and enhanced awareness
11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular, for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Need for an inclusive design for various vulnerable groups

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the unique features as an identity of urban, rural and local areas through the Cultural Mapping process • Improve preservation and conservation of national ecological, archaeological and heritage assets • National archaeological and natural heritage sites that have not been gazetted should be protected through their gazettelement and listing on the National Heritage List under the National Heritage Act 2005 (Act 645) • Collaboration with higher education institutions with specialisation in archaeology and natural heritage should be established, in order to promote public awareness of the sites' importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 actions in NPP3, 1 action in NUP2 • 1 planning guidelines (GPP): GPP Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) – include provision for protection of cultural and natural heritage sites • Establishment of Museums Department; ASWARA and NGOs like Penang Heritage Trust (PHT), all remain actively involved in heritage conservation
<p>Enhance integration disaster risk reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 planning guidelines (GPP): GPP Resilient Cities • Establish National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) as a national focal point on Disaster Risk Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 planning guidelines (GPP): GPP Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) • Implementation of the National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP) in 2013, to prevent and diminish environmental health hazards, as well as to improve preparedness and response to environmental health emergencies • Development of a centralised database that integrates environmental health data (myEHIS)
<p>Promote cooperation between agencies and developers in the provision of public facilities on reserve lands that are yet to be developed in existing housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 planning guidelines (GPP): GPP Open Space and Recreation, GPP Universal Design, GPP Healthy Walkable City, GPP Senior Citizen (<i>Warga Emas</i>) • 5 initiatives under MYC Programme: Taman Rimba Proton City, Mural Street Art, Town Park, Arena Square, Sungai Bernam Park • 2 pilot projects for Healthy Walkable City (Kuala Terengganu & Kluang) • Ensure through accessibility audits, that all transport operators adhere to MS1184:2014, universal design and accessibility in the built environment, for every transportation service and infrastructure



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Goal 16 aims to promote inclusive, peaceful and just societies, which represent indispensable elements for the SDGs. The presence of strong institutions and rule of law have implications on livelihoods, social participation, security of basic needs, economic participation and overall wellbeing. Securing access to information is crucial to enable greater transparency and collaboration between institutions and people, which in turn deliver stronger, inclusive outcomes. The universal dimensions of Goal 16 are linked to all of the following goals:



The access to the security of food and natural resources can have a profound impact on the peace and inclusiveness of societies



Eliminate discrimination and violence against women and children



Reducing risk factors that would impact economic development



Reducing inequalities for vulnerable populations



Climate change can potentially drive migrations that lead to greater tensions



Build global partnerships to provide mutual support toward becoming a peaceful, just and inclusive world

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 16 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
16.1	→	→	→
16.2	→	→	→
16.4	→	→	→
16.5	→	→	→
16.6	→	→	→
16.7	→	→	→
16.8		→	→
16.9	→	→	→
16.10	→	→	→
16.a	→	→	→
16.b		→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 16 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar I
Reforming governance towards greater transparency and enhancing efficiency of public service

- **Strategy B1: Enhancing anti-corruption agenda** to improve effectiveness in combatting corruption
- **Strategy B2: Improving transparency** to restore trust in the Government administration
- **Strategy C1: Improving the budgeting system** to enhance fiscal planning and enable public access to information
- **Strategy C2: Enhancing procurement management**
- **Strategy D2: Redesigning public services** to increase accessibility, efficiency and customer satisfaction
- **Strategy D3: Empowering local authorities** to improve speed and efficacy of service delivery at the local level



Pillar II
Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing

- **Strategy A4: Addressing the Needs of Specific Target Groups** to promote an equitable society
- **Strategy B4: Making the Nation Safer and Secure** to elevate public safety and security

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 16 are shown below:

310	Murder cases reduced from 323 cases in 2018 to 310 cases in 2019															
16,489	Violence cases reduced from 16,902 cases in 2018 to 16,489 cases in 2019															
66%	Perception of feeling safe based on Perception Crime Indicator Report improved from 45% in 2018 to 66% in 2019															
45	Human trafficking conviction cases reported in 2019 compared to 294 cases in 2018															
RM32.89 million	Total value of contraband seized by Border Security Agency reported in 2019 compared to RM39.05 million in 2018															
89%	User satisfaction rate increased from 75% in 2015 to 89% in 2018															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>User Satisfaction Rate</th> <th>Number of Online Services Assessed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>75%</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>77%</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>82%</td> <td>112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>89%</td> <td>304</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	User Satisfaction Rate	Number of Online Services Assessed	2015	75%	34	2016	77%	99	2017	82%	112	2018	89%	304
Year	User Satisfaction Rate	Number of Online Services Assessed														
2015	75%	34														
2016	77%	99														
2017	82%	112														
2018	89%	304														
103	Individuals were arrested under section 16(b)(B) and section 17(b) MACC Act 2009 for corruptly giving or agreeing to give or offering any gratification to the public official in 2018															
21	Individuals from the private sector arrested under section 16(b) (B) and section 17 (B) MACC Act 2009 for corruptly giving or offering any gratification to the public official in 2018															



SDG TARGET

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.a & 16.b
Create an enabling environment for
peace, safety and justice

- Increasing perceptions of polarisation or being unsafe due to “fake news” on social media
- Limited coverage of advanced safety monitoring due to high cost of investment
- Under-implementation of laws that act as preventive and responsive measures for child maltreatment
- Under-reporting of cases
- Knowledge gaps on vulnerable groups, e.g., trafficked victims, children and domestic violence survivors
- Lack of enforcement personnel in certain agencies
- Lack of knowledge and skills among law enforcement personnel and judicial officers
- Threat from non-conventional crime that requires further amendment to existing laws/acts
- Lack of awareness among public about rights and protection
- Evolving trend of crime
- Lack of skills, technology and new methods required in investigation, enforcement and prosecution
- Limited access to information

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase omnipresence and expand Safe City Programme • Implement the Pemutihhan Blackspot initiative to deal with vice, gambling, and drugs in crime-prone areas • Promote and coordinate crime prevention programmes such as seminars, campaigns and exhibitions by interested individuals, groups and international crime prevention organisations • Increase community participation in crime prevention through Skim Rondaan Sukarela, a community crime watch programme under Rukun Tetangga
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Second, Third and Fourth National Report of the Convention on the Rights of The Child (CRC) • Amend of Child Act 2001 • Amend of Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017 • Establish Special courts for sexual offences against children • Introduce of Special Guidelines for Managing Cases of Sexual Offence Against Children in Malaysia • Implementation of Child Care Need and Child Protection Unit (CCNCPU) • Amend the of Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrant Act 2007 <p><u>Initiatives underway/ in progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint of a Children’s Commissioner, to be attached to the existing Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) • Develop the new National Child Policy and National Children Well-Being Roadmap (NCWR) • Develop the Working With Children Check mechanism (early stages) • Piloting Family-Based Care in the state of Negeri Sembilan, Federal territory of Kuala Lumpur, and Selangor for children in need of care and protection from 2019 until 2024 • Piloting Diversion in the districts of Sepang, Seremban and Port Dickson for children in conflict with the law from 2019 till 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance protection and rights-based service delivery for undocumented and refugee children • Provide mobile courts to help people in the rural areas of Sabah and Sarawak • Strengthen the implementation of Legal Aid Act 1971 to enable targets groups such as recipients of Cost of Living Aid and eKasih to access aid for legal services • Establish cybercrime court to deal with cybercrime offences and Special Courts for trafficking in persons cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combating all forms of organised crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (AMLA) and the Banking and Financial Institution Act 1989 by PDRM and Central Bank of Malaysia, to tackle illicit financial flows and fraud
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutions to combat terrorism and crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral arrangements



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
<p>16.5 Reduce corruption and bribery of all forms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited legal capacity• Lack of public agencies effort to establish internal anti-corruption measures• Lack of private entities anti-corruption initiatives/participation• Perception and public awareness on anti-corruption initiatives lacking at various levels of society• Overlapping roles and functions
<p>16.6 Building strong, efficient and accountable institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial and technical constraints faced by local authorities• Lack of public awareness on available services and delivery channels• Agencies like Public Complaints Bureau should be independent and have its own act as source of power to uphold impartiality in resolving public complaints on government agencies, and further enhance the public confidence in dealing with government agencies
<p>16.7 & 16.8 Strengthening capacity for good and participatory governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination between Government, NGOs, private sector and community participation in crime prevention• Lack of engagement and participation between Government, NGOs, private sector and community in policy and decision-making• Lack of investment by private sector in cyber security
<p>16.9 Making legal identity a priority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of information in identifying, locating and reaching those in need of legal identity• Challenges to distinguish refugees and asylum seekers from undocumented migrants
<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for expanded public access to timely and reliable information

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) in 1999 Launched The National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) in March 2018, as recommended by the 2013 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), to coincide with the third UPR. UPR is a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council (HRC) aimed at improving the human rights situation on the ground of each of the 193 United Nations (UN) Member States Continue the process of Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) to identify and assess the expected effects of regulatory proposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform institutional and law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Malaysia anti-corruption institutions by transforming the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) Strengthen the role of National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC) Strengthen anti-corruption legislation through implementation of a comprehensive review of the relevant act Strengthen the Integrity Unit in Public Agencies Enhance private sectors anti-corruption participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable open government environment by participating in relevant international platforms Explore the legislation to promote freedom of official information Expand cashless payments platform especially for government cashless payment transaction Promote public awareness on available government services and delivery channel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Malaysia anti-corruption institutions by transforming the MACC Strengthen the role of GIACC Strengthen anti-corruption legislation through implementation of a comprehensive review of the relevant acts Enable open government environment by participating in relevant international platforms. Explore the legislation to promote freedom of official information Expand cashless payments platform especially for government payment transaction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch MyDaftar programme for specific target groups by the NRD. The programme has helped to resolve problems related to legal documentation pertaining to birth, identification and citizenship faced by Malaysians, especially those without documents pertaining to their birth, identification and citizenship Continue Mobile Ehsan Programme and Mobile Team Unit to provide mobile birth and identity card registration services for elderly and disabled person Establish Tracking Refugees Information System (TRIS) Centre to gather demographic and biometric information of UNHCR-recognised card holders and asylum seekers by MOHA for security and enforcement purposes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance national budget process, increasing efficiency and transparency of state-owned enterprises as well as expanding and expediting the implementation of accrual accounting Strengthen procurement framework as well as public private partnership framework Expand digitalization agenda by offering access to a wider range of online government services Strengthen service delivery by local authorities and ensuring data accessibility to the <i>rakyat</i>



SUMMARY FOR CLUSTER 2

The 11MP and its MTR employs a holistic and balanced development approach for the wellbeing of the people, with the objective to provide a high standard of living and quality of life. In this regard, the 11MP's and its MTR strategy is to improve wellbeing through quality healthcare, a safe living environment and affordable housing. The aim is to strengthen social integration, leading to a more united and cohesive Malaysian community.

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The SDG assessment in this report shows that healthcare needs are changing due to lifestyle-related challenges. The change in lifestyle accounts for the rise of NCD and increases the need for sexual and reproductive health awareness, care of the elderly, and affordability. To address this, the healthcare strategy will focus more towards preventive rather than curative care, so that people can stay healthy and enjoy a better quality of life.

More broadly, the social dynamics of Malaysian society is changing. More than 70 per cent of people live in urban areas as of 2010. With a significant portion living in high-rise, low-income areas, where the quality of amenities and facilities are inadequate. Data gaps still exist with regard to these communities, especially the B40 and those in the informal sector. Housing remains an unfulfilled need of the younger members of the population. Local governments need to strengthen their financial and human resources capacity to effectively address these complex needs.

Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Protection of the most vulnerable members of the society is imperative to ensure Malaysians from all levels of society feel safe in the public environment. Efforts are being strengthened to make national and international institutions more effective, inclusive and transparent.



CLUSTER 2



Knowledge and Skills for Development

Knowledge and skills are a key component of Malaysia's development, which is critical for driving and sustaining national economic growth and transition toward knowledge-intensive activities across all economic sectors. Paired with an efficient and effective labour market, it promotes inclusivity by enabling everyone to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of an expanding economy. It also has implications for Malaysia's common wellbeing, in promoting peace, justice, good ethics as well as good character in individuals.



Cluster 3: Human Capital

Introduction

Human capital is critical for driving and sustaining economic growth and transitioning to knowledge-intensive activities across all economic sectors. Paired with an efficient and effective labour market, human capital development promotes inclusivity by enabling everyone to participate in and enjoy the benefits of an expanding economy. It also has implications for wellbeing, not only in terms of ensuring better public and private services to society, but also in promoting peace and justice through ingraining good ethics and character in individuals. Malaysia believes that education is the core component in human capital development.

In fact, education including lifelong learning opportunities are critical for achieving other development goals such as equity, good health and wellbeing, economic growth, and decent work. A mapping by UNESCO has identified education as explicitly related to Goals 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 16, covering topics that include poverty, health, gender equality, economic development and environment, as well as peace, justice and strong institutions. Singling out Goal 4 in this cluster therefore implies that education is central to achievement of targets in other clusters or Goals. The role of education is still prominently featured in other clusters.

At the national level, goal 4 under Cluster 3 will be pursued under the MTR through strategies and initiatives under **Pillar IV: Empowering human capital.**





ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

The objective of Goal 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. It is including ensure access for all to affordable and quality technical and vocational education and training as well as improve capacity of educators through international cooperation.

The universal dimensions of Goal 4 are also linked to the following goals:



All deserve equitable access to knowledge



Implications on health and wellbeing



Economic development and environment are critical in the ability to partake in the economy while considering its social and environmental impacts



Peace, justice and strong institutions, through the ingraining of good ethics and character in students

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 4 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
4.1	→	→	→
4.2	→	→	→
4.3	→	→	→
4.4	→	→	→
4.5	→	→	→
4.6	→	→	→
4.7	→	→	→
4.a	→	→	→
4.b	Not Relevant		
4.c	→	→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 4 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar IV
Empowering human capital

- **Strategy C1: Raising quality of education** to improve student outcomes
- **Strategy C2: Prioritising quality over quantity of TVET** to enhance employability
- **Strategy C3: Improving education for All to ensure equitable access** to quality education
- **Strategy D1: Developing industry-relevant skills** to meet market demand

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 4 are shown below:

98.14%	gross enrolment rate for primary levels and 92.52% for secondary levels (2019)
99.06%	completion rate for primary levels and 95.33% secondary levels (2019)
96.6%	of students achieving literacy (BM) and 99.01% numeracy by the end of year 6 of primary education (UPSR, 2019)
90.97%	of children aged 5+ and 80.67% of children age 4+ enrolled in preschools (2019)
335,122	enrolments to Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programmes (2019)
RM8.6 billion	government allocation to TVET institutions, RM1.1 billion to upgrade education equipment, and RM310 million for the Skills Development Fund Corporation (2019)
43.1%	enrolment rate in higher education (2019)
1.00	ratio of girls to boys at primary level and 1.06 at secondary level (2019)
99.1%	literacy rates for men aged 15-24, compared to 99.2% for women, based on proxy of having attended or completed formal schooling (2019)
1,025	schools involved in the Sustainable Schools – Environment Awards Programme on sustainability (2019)



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
4.1 Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mismatch between planning and deployment of resources• Need for comprehensive framework to facilitate and support non-Government education partners• Need to enhancing higher-order thinking skills among students to enable knowledge application• Pockets of children that are out of school and hard to reach, including dropouts• Insufficient assessment of learning outcomes - current KPIs are still mostly output-based• Inadequate language proficiency
4.2 Equal access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data gaps exist, especially in disaggregated data• Awareness of and capacity to collect disaggregated data• Need to encouraging private child care centres to use the standardised quality assurance system, which has already been established for public centres
4.3 Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public awareness and perception on TVET needs improvement• Lack of funding for students, especially those among the B40, to enrol for TVET programmes• Shortages of certified TVET trainers and instructors
4.4 Improve the number of people with relevant skills for financial success	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students who complete formal schooling with no qualification• Need for comprehensive data of skills sets by industry and future jobs• Industrial revolution 4.0 is expected to reshape the business and social landscape - need to prepare youth with the right skills sets and to re-skill and up-skill the existing workforce

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and improve initiatives to reach remaining pockets of out-of-school children • Continue strategies to improve education performance and outcomes • Improve measurement frameworks and assessment tools for education outcomes • Explore methodologies and ways to measure learning outcomes • Continue programmes to enhance language proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing dropouts rate and identifying school-going age children who have never attended school through collaborative approach with local authorities and community leaders • Review the Malaysia Education Blueprint (MEB) 2013-2025 (Preschool to Post-Secondary Education) to further enhance the educational ecosystem to meet the present and future challenges • Enhance science, technology, engineering and mathematics education (STEM) based on real-life concept and hands-on activities • Increase English language proficiency through the modular-based curriculum that will give greater emphasis to inculcate positive behaviour towards the learning and usage of the English language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination and monitoring of ECCE • Enhance information system (e.g., on ECCE private providers, on location of ECCE providers, schools and their facilities, hot spots of schools in risk areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all preschools fulfil minimum requirement of National Preschool Quality Standard (NPQS), an instrument to benchmark the quality of early education • Provide financial support to B40 families (fee subsidies) • Increase enrolment through Jom Daftar campaign and targets special-needs children to enrol in preschool through i-Sayang portal • Public and private preschool teachers must be at least diploma holders in ECCE by 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align recognition of skills certificates between MOHR and MQA to allow enrolment of certificate holders into higher education • Expand National Dual Training System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Malaysia Education Blueprint (MEB) 2015-2025 (Higher Education) • Harmonise accreditation system and quality assurance through the adoption of the Code of Practice for TVET Programme Accreditation under the revised Malaysian Qualifications Framework (MQF) • The National Dual Training System will be expanded to more public TVET institutions in driving greater collaboration with the industry • Provide re-skilling through the Accreditation of Prior Experiential Learning (APEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable industry-driven TVET programmes • Enhance TVET as the preferred pathway for students, improve attractiveness of TVET careers and facilitate industry's/employers' involvement • Increase the promotion of activities, infrastructural support and models for funding life-long learning (LLL) • Develop and enhance innovative programmes for LLL • Align LLL with accreditation requirements and enhance the framework for recognising prior experiential learning • Ensure IHEs will periodically and systematically align and revise curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My Digital Maker, in partnership with MoE, MDEC, industries and universities, integrates computational thinking, computer science and cybersecurity and -safety into national school curriculum • 2U2I programme, by MOHE, universities and industry partners, utilises a work-based learning approach to integrate academic learning and application of academic and soft skills in the workplace among students • Increase quality of graduates and academic programmes through enhancing soft skills, expanding entrepreneurship education, intensifying industry involvement in curriculum development and practical training • Intensify involvement of industry players in learning and teaching as well as implementing the Integrated Graduate Employability Structured Programme (i-GESP) • Improve English proficiency among students through Student Mobility Programme, English Language Enhancement Project and Graduate and Emerging Talent (GET) Programme • Strengthen TVET as the preferred education pathway increasing employability of TVET graduates through TVET Graduate Tracer Study System • Intensify industry-academia collaboration in line with the quadruple helix model



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for more data on remaining pockets of children left behind, including undocumented, stateless and refugee children• Need to strengthen holistic second-chance education programmes and employability• Need for insight into how young prisoners and juvenile offenders are currently absorbed into employment in order to aid their re-integration into formal education, training and employment after their release
4.6 Achieve universal literacy and numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unclear definition and limitations of assessment methods and tools (e.g., for adult functional literacy)• Low awareness of public on the benefits of LLL, as well as participation in LLL• Lack of monitoring, coordination and evaluation of LLL activities and programmes
4.7 Ensure education for sustainable development and global citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual and reproductive health education is still considered taboo, thus posing challenges to teach and learn the topic; suitable supporting materials that are contextualised to Malaysian culture are still needed• Operational challenges in delivering Global Citizenship Education (GCED), DRR and ESD
4.a Build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited funding for teaching and learning resources in ICT
4.b Expand higher education scholarships for developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable
4.c Increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited resources and experts, teachers for special needs students in preschool• Insufficient support for teachers to implement content from training and re-training• Need for enhanced monitoring and enforcement of teacher quality, delivery and education outcomes of less tangible topics like global citizenship, sustainability, safety and disaster preparedness• Shortage of certified TVET trainers and instructors.

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue strategies to reach remaining pockets of children left behind • Strengthen collaboration with other partners to fill in gaps - integrate education data from applications being used in various sectors • Strengthen Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender parity has been achieved for participation and completion of primary and secondary education since 2000 • Schools in Hospitals (Sekolah Dalam Hospital - SDH), Secondary Schools for Special Needs Children, Sekolah Bimbingan Jalinan Kasih, education for young prisoners through Integrity and Henry Gurney Schools • K9 Comprehensive School Model • The Orang Asli and Penan Curriculum • Scale up second-chance education for at-risk youth, such as school dropouts, expelled children or juvenile offenders • Establishment and registration of Community Learning Centres and Alternative Learning Centres for non-citizen children and children who cannot access formal education due to legal status • Repair or upgrade school infrastructure for better student learning especially dilapidated schools in rural areas • Improve education for students with special education needs with focus on expanding the capacity in educating students with special education needs in special education schools, integrated special education programmes and inclusive education programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance data and information for monitoring and evaluation • Raise the quality of existing programmes and introduce more innovative programmes • Increase engagement with relevant implementing agencies to better streamline LLL initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blueprint on Enculturation of Lifelong Learning for Malaysia 2011-2020 • Re-brand, enculturate and raise the quality of lifelong learning (LLL) • LLL website to encourage members of the community of all ages to participate and enrol in programmes or courses provided by various Ministries, agencies and institutions • MyCC Loyalty and 1Family Multiple Skills through community colleges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to emphasise the sexual and reproductive health in the curriculum and teaching; learning will be progressive based on current issues • Provide further monitoring and support for teacher quality delivery and education outcomes of less tangible topics like global citizenship, sustainability, safety and disaster preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sekolah Lestari - Anugerah Alam Sekitar programme • Eco-schools and Eco-institute programmes (WWF-MY's Foundation for Environmental Education) • Strengthening of teaching and learning of Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduksi dan Sosial (PEERS) • Emergency Preparedness Programme (MERCY Malaysia) develops disaster preparedness and response of students and teachers towards natural disasters • Accelerate programmes to inculcate higher-order thinking skills through project-based learning, design for change and the use of ICT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop more sustainable funding to support planned expansion and initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade dilapidated rural schools in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak • Continue the Food Supplementary Programme for school children • Enhance access to clean treated water, electricity and sanitation, especially for schools in rural areas • Ongoing efforts to provide proper infrastructure for persons with disabilities (PWDs) through the Special Education School (SES) or schools with Special Education Integration Programme (SEIP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is relevant but data are only partially available and will be strengthened in Phase 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is relevant but data are only partially available and will be strengthened in Phase 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop more sustainable funding to support planned expansion and initiatives • Strengthen professional development of teachers and their supporting environment • Build and enhance collaboration with parents, communities, NGOs, CSOs, industries and the private sector, as well as with Government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality and skills of the teachers to cater of teacher quality and skills to cater for differentiated learning through the following initiatives: • Community Support for School Teachers (CSFST) • Professional Learning Community (PLC) to enhance teachers' quality



SUMMARY FOR CLUSTER 3

The 11MP's Strategic Thrust 3 and MTR Policy Pillar IV is about accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation, given Malaysia's aim to be a developed nation by 2020. Thus, Malaysia needs to maximise the benefits of economic growth while simultaneously investing in knowledge-based sectors. In that regard, the overall strategy is for human capital to be a critical enabler, with economic productivity and TVET both serving as key elements of that strategy.

This SDG promotes equitable and quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all. Education empowers people to lead better, healthier and more sustainable lives. Fundamentally, the education agenda is inspired by a vision of transforming the lives of individuals, communities and societies, leaving no one behind. Mapping the SDG initiatives with the 11MP and its MTR thus will benefit individuals as well as the country as a whole.

TVET is given due emphasis moving forward since it is the foundation for building skills and competencies of the workforce. STEM is likewise crucial for Malaysia to compete globally and to achieve its vision of being a developed nation. Lastly, the way forward will require continued efforts to strengthen HOTS among Malaysians, in turn further generating a creative and innovative society.

The support of all stakeholders is needed for this ambitious education Goal. In that spirit, it will be imperative for all to embrace a common vision and strengthen collective efforts to realise the national SDG agenda, including education for all in Malaysia.



CLUSTER 3



Fundamental for Life and Development

Environmental conservation and prudent management of natural resources are central to Malaysian society and economic development. The environment fulfils basic needs including shelter, food, air, water and energy, and provides environmental services. A sustainable environment also promotes overall wellbeing through better health and resilience to shocks and disasters.





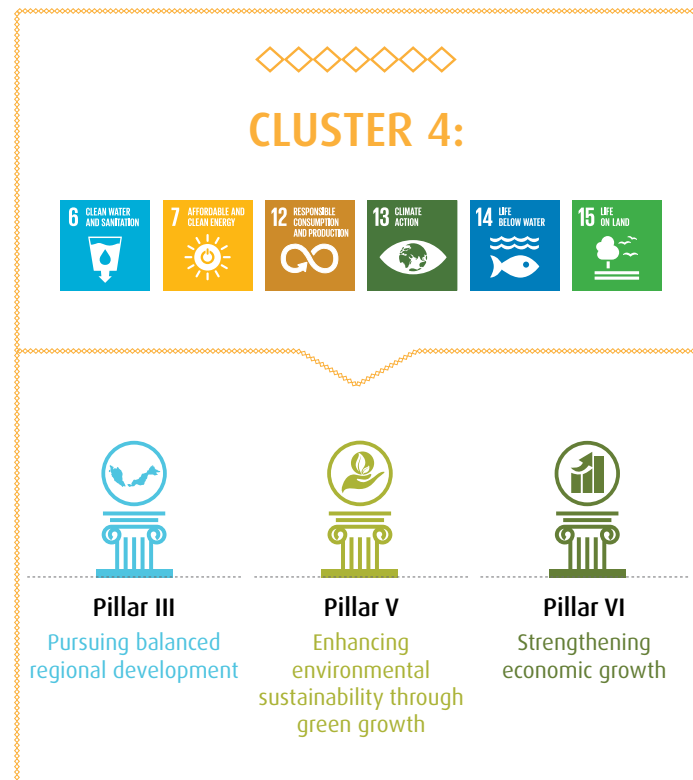
Cluster 4: Introduction

Introduction

The environment and natural resources provide important services such as food, water, disease management, climate regulation and spiritual fulfilment that are essential for the preservation of human life, and that directly affect a nation's economic and social development. As such, responsible management of the planet's natural resources will determine progress towards sustainable development. In terms of the 2030 Agenda, more than half of the SDGs have an environmental focus or address the sustainability of natural resources encompassing poverty, health, food and agriculture, water and sanitation, human settlements, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, oceans and terrestrial ecosystems. In addition, more than 86 targets involve environment sustainability, including at least one in each of the 17 Goals.

Hence, restoring and maintaining the health of natural resources will remain a core strategy in ensuring the achievement of the SDGs. This task is compounded by the increase in environmental issues worldwide, such as pollution, depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, climate change and environmental degradation. While recognising the underlying importance of environment in all the 17 Goals, Malaysia has undertaken to group the six main Goals namely Goal 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15 that concern the environment under Cluster 4.

Under the current national planning framework, that is, the MTR, Cluster 4 will be pursued through strategies and initiatives under **Pillar III: Pursuing balanced regional development; Pillar V: Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth and Pillar VI: Strengthening economic growth.**





ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Goal 6 aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. It is about providing accessibility to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene with sound quality and sustainability of water-related ecosystems.

The universal dimensions of Goal 6 are also linked to the following goals:



Accessibility to safe water and sanitation to vulnerable populations, especially women and children



Food security, impact on health and wellbeing, and sustainable production and consumption



Impacts of land-based activities on water-related ecosystem



Equitable access to clean water and sanitation through partnerships at local, regional and international level

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 6 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
6.1	→	→	→
6.2	→	→	→
6.3	→	→	→
6.4	→	→	→
6.5	→	→	→
6.6	→	→	→
6.a	Not Relevant		
6.b	→	→	→

SDG TARGET ISSUES & CHALLENGES

6.1 & 6.2
Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

- High investment to provide effective and efficient Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP)
- Industry lacks financial sustainability due to very low sewerage tariffs but high operational costs and high maintenance costs for old treatment plants

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 6 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar III
Pursuing balanced regional development

- **Strategy B1: Enhancing rural infrastructure** to spur socioeconomic activities
- **Strategy C3: Expanding Access to Basic Infrastructure, Amenities and Services** to improve the wellbeing of the rakyat



Pillar V
Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth

- **Strategy B1: Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas** to ensure sustainability of ecosystem services



Pillar VI
Strengthening economic growth

- **Strategy C4: Improving water services** to expand coverage as well as raise quality and efficiency

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 6 are shown below:

95.4%	population served by clean and treated water as of 2020
77.5%	sewerage connected services coverage in main cities as of 2020
408	rivers out of 672 monitored in 2019 found to be clean
187	out of 368 marine water quality at excellent/good level based on coastal stations monitored in 2017
36.9%	non-revenue water (NRW) as of 2020
10 river basins	out of 25 river basin completed under IRBM Phase 1
906,127 hectares	gazetted as water catchment forests by state government as of 2019

WAY FORWARD

- Expand network and treatment plant capacity by upgrading existing and constructing new water treatment plants particularly in high density areas

INITIATIVES

- Upgrade and construct of water treatment plants in states with low reserve margins
- Construct regional and centralised STP in main cities
- Build off-river storages to tap and retain surplus run-off water from rivers
- Develop a national sewerage master plan



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
6.3 Improve water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ineffective enforcement• Inefficient management and coordination
6.4 Increase water-use efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High wastage of treated water - high Non-Revenue Water (NRW) mainly due to leakage and commercial loss
6.5 Implement integrated water resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water sector is highly fragmented and managed by different stakeholders, with limited coordination (responsibility/jurisdiction for water resources lies with the State)
6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water-related ecosystems are managed largely by the State, highly fragmented and with limited coordination
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of awareness among the local population on the importance of water resources

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen water quality monitoring and enforcement in water pollution control for both rivers and marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce environment-related legislations Enhance data sharing and utilisation to support enforcement activities Implement the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)'s Plan of Action and incorporate TMDL into the regulatory framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the water services operator's financial sustainability to increase service efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the water services industry Implement the Tariff Setting Mechanism, joint billing for water and sewerage services (pilot project) and holistic NRW Reduction Programme Formulate a comprehensive water demand management master plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> optimise water usage through demand management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a comprehensive water demand management master plan Programs on responsible water usage for farmers Upgrade and maintain the drainage and irrigation infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce wastage of treated water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement holistic NRW Reduction Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a comprehensive district metering zone Implement measures to improve water pressure control Incentivise water services operators that achieve NRW reduction targets through partial reimbursement of capital investment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt integrated approach to water resources management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate national water policy Encourage alignment of state water-related legislation to the National Water Resources Bill Implement of water-related policies, plans & guidelines (eg. Intergrated River Basin Management & National Water Balance Management System)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve governance of the water sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand federal, state and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for river basin management Establish an enabling framework for policy dialogue and coherence across sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve management of water catchment areas and rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve management of land development planning to align with water resources, river and catchment management Strengthen coordination within the water sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect terrestrial and inland water areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing policies and regulations to ensure protection of water resources and related ecosystems Expand gazettement of protected areas to include buffer zones, dams, rivers, aquifers and water catchment Strengthen the network of national protected areas, particularly wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt collaborative natural resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up policy framework for local participation Explore mechanism to enable local communities and authorities to participate in the management of natural resources Enhance public-private sector partnership at state and national levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance CEPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a comprehensive and effective communication plan Enhance campaigns on water conservation and effective water consumption



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Goal 7 emphasises the global necessity for broader energy access and increased use of renewable energy. This is in order to meet the energy needs of a growing world population in an efficient, affordable and sustainable manner.

The universal dimensions of Goal 7 are also linked to the following goals:



Achieving energy security is a key component of poverty eradication



Food security and sustainable food production and consumption



Impact on health and wellbeing



Access to education and economic participation



Sustainable energy will positively affect the environment

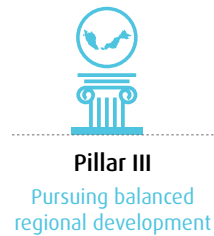
Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 7 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
7.1	→	→	→
7.2	→	→	→
7.3	→	→	→
7.a	→	→	→
7.b	→	→	→

SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable and reliable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote and rural electrification in Sabah and Sarawak is not on par with the rural areas in Peninsular Malaysia Provision of affordable and reliable energy to remote and rural areas is still economically and geographically challenging
7.2 Increase the share of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New renewable energy (RE) sources are not assessed extensively Unreliable RE plants; and issues with securing adequate feedstock, especially for the long-term Difficult to secure financing and technical expertise for RE installation
7.3 Encourage the efficient use of energy globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Industrial Tariff discourages energy-efficient practices No comprehensive demand-side management (DSM) policy on energy usage and legislation to govern energy efficiency
7.a & 7.b Enhance international cooperation and improve infrastructure and technology for energy generation - Phase 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Industrial Tariff discourages energy-efficient practices No comprehensive demand-side management (DSM) policy on energy usage and legislation to govern inefficiency energy use

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 7 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



- **Strategy B1: Enhancing rural infrastructure** to spur socioeconomic activities
- **Strategy C3: Expanding Access to Basic Infrastructure, Amenities and Services** to improve the wellbeing of the rakyat



- **Strategy C1: Intensifying climate change mitigation** to reduce GHG emissions and support green growth

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 7 are shown below:

96.4%	Coverage of 24-hour electricity (2018) (overall)
99.6%	Coverage of electricity in Peninsular Malaysia (2018)
90.2%	Coverage of electricity in Sabah and Sarawak (2018)
523 MW	Installed capacity from renewable energy sources in 2017 under the Feed-in-Tariff mechanism, about two times more than the contribution in 2014
29,000 MW	Large hydroelectric power (HEP) potential, mostly in Sarawak
036.9 GWh	Energy consumption reduced under SAVE Programme between 2011-2013

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
Keeping energy affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalise fuel subsidies and adjustments of electricity tariffs for the upper brackets of consumption • Enhance community rural electrification projects supply off-grid electricity options to hard-to-reach communities
Expanding renewable energy generation and supporting other innovative solutions for energy generation; keeping energy affordable, which includes leveraging community-based solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement national renewable energy and action plan • Implement Net energy metering (NEM) and large-scale solar project
Implementing energy efficiency and conservation act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement energy efficiency programme • Formulate the legislation on energy efficiency and conservation
Implementing energy efficiency and conservation act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement energy efficiency programme • Formulate the legislation on energy efficiency and conservation



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

This goal aims to achieve better quality of life, higher productivity, inclusiveness and green economy growth through enhanced and efficient utilisation of available resources.



Sustainable consumption and production is key to food security, health and wellbeing and sustainable cities



Education is central to raising the awareness of sustainability



Sustainable use of natural resources



Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 12 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
12.1	→	→	→
12.2		→	→
12.3		→	→
12.4	→	→	→
12.5	→	→	→
12.6		→	→
12.7	→	→	→
12.8	→	→	→
12.a	Not Relevant		
12.b	→	→	→
12.c	→	→	→

SDG TARGET

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Implement of SCP is cross-cutting between Ministries and agencies: Coordination and consensus is needed across Ministries and agencies to reach a common ground
- Different platforms for data and monitoring: There are different methods in reporting the progress of SCP implementation. The data platforms also are different as each sector has different objectives and targets.

Under the current **national planning framework** i.e. the Mid Term Review (MTR) Eleventh Malaysia Plan, the targets of Goal 12 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar V
Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth

- **Strategy A1: Strengthening policy, legislation and institutional framework** to ensure coherence and improve coordination
- **Strategy A2: Improving capacity and capability, enforcement and monitoring** to ensure effective implementation
- **Strategy A3: Raising awareness and fostering a sense of shared responsibility** to promote behavioral change
- **Strategy C1: Intensifying climate change mitigation** to reduce GHG emissions and support green growth

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 12 are shown below:

SCP Blueprint	for Malaysia is being developed
Government Green Procurement (GGP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ministries and agencies implemented GGP in 2017 • 20 product groups and services available in 2017 • GGP value of RM138 million in 2016 and RM286.3 million in 2017
2018	Bursa Malaysia introduced the Sustainability Reporting Guide and Sustainability Toolkits in 2018
MY-LCID	Establishment of the Malaysian Life Cycle Inventory Database platform (MY-LCID)
2017	Public Works Department implemented Green Product Scoring System (GPSS)
30.7%	National recycling rate for household waste
2018	• Establishment of Malaysia's Roadmap towards Zero Single-Use Plastics 2018-2030
2019	• Formulation of National Cleanliness Policy 2020-2030

WAY FORWARD

- Implementation of SCP in Ministries, Agencies and industry

INITIATIVES

- Formulation of a national SCP blueprint to provide guidance for Ministries and Agencies to implement SCP strategies



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible absence of data and monitoring: Data may not be available to develop indicators for SCP. For instance, Government Green Procurement has yet to develop indicators, given that implementation is relatively new. Continuous engagement with stakeholders are needed to ensure successful development of indicators• Privacy of data to be shared across all pathways: Certain data is private, especially if it is related to the country's sovereignty. The process of information sharing will be difficult if data cannot be accessed
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low company take up on ecolabels• Lack of awareness by companies to be certified with ecolabels• Companies lack funding to get certified with ecolabels• Issues of data availability and segregated information pertaining to material footprint among relevant agencies
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issues of data availability to report on food waste• Malaysia has yet to develop food waste index• Management of food waste/loss at the entire life-cycle from production and supply chain is under the purview of various agencies and is not coordinated and monitored
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differentiated waste policies, revenues and costs of waste management across states, as well as across federal-state-local governments• Legislative gap and lack of comprehensive coordination - need for coordinating governance structure across federal, state and local governments - management of waste has not been carried out holistically, as different types of waste are managed by different agencies and confined within their respective jurisdiction
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited capacity and capability of related agencies to plan and implement as well as ability to translate national policies into actions• Lack of comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms on overall waste management• Issues of data availability and accessibility as there are lack of comprehensive, updated and reliable data and information on the supply and demand of wastes• The recycle market is mainly unregulated and operates as a grey market. Its vast economic potential is undervalued, and the market mechanism for products from the waste stream is not well-developed• Insufficient R&D on recycled products as well as local green technology• Limited sustainable financing mechanism to support recycling activities• Unsustainable production and consumption led to high volume of resource use and waste generation• Unsustainable lifestyle - Level of awareness and understanding on waste recycling, reduce and reuse are still low despite various awareness programmes• Environmental education in school has not been translated into habits and culture• Insufficient community involvement and shared responsibility in addressing waste and cleanliness issues

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish of comprehensive database on material footprint and material consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be undertaken in subsequent phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study is needed to develop food loss index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be undertaken in subsequent phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the management of hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft a regulation on environmentally hazardous substances (as per the Rotterdam Convention) • Improve the existing clinical waste treatment with new technology • Formulate regulation on household e-waste • Develop a mechanism and new guidelines on scheduled electrical and electronic equipment wastes from household • Enhance the Environmentally Hazardous Substances Notification and Registration online system • Undertake a study on mercury emission, releases and waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the management of solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the enforcement of waste separation at source • Scale-up the implementation of reduce, reuse and recycle (3R) programmes • Reduce the utilisation of single-use plastics • Scale-up conversion of waste to energy and waste to wealth initiatives • Expand the implementation of the polluter pays principle, take-back system and extended producer responsibility • Establish a comprehensive database on waste • Stocktake the location of existing facilities and technologies used for recycling • Formalise the informal sectors • Increase R&D&C&I for recyclable products

SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green certification and sustainability reporting costs are high for smaller stakeholders • Sustainability reporting is limited to listed companies, while others are voluntary • Data and information lacking on the usage of toolkits and various services or capacity building initiatives • Business case for companies to become more green is underdeveloped
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffectiveness of monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism of GGP programme • Insufficient knowledge of Ministries to implement GGP, such as knowledge with regard to green products and conducting of LCC. • Limited number of products and companies that are certified green, since the green certification is on voluntary basis • Cost of green certification is high, and could serve as barrier for SMEs
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination in promotional and awareness programmes. These programmes are often organised by various entities, including the private sector, NGOs and Government. In turn, this leads to duplication of programmes and does not reach the targeted audience. • Information on the benefits of sustainable consumption has not been widely established, with most consumers continuing to be price- or brand-conscious • Lack of green products/services in the market, or are not easily available. The green products/services also tend to be higher priced than conventional products • Operational challenges in delivering Global Citizenship Education (GCED), DRR and ESD
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled development of tourist spots, especially for protected/ gazetted areas that have their own maximum carrying capacity. Uncontrolled tourism development can have major negative impacts on these precious sites • Processes not followed through, which affects the air, water and coastal pollution and loss of natural ecosystems due to imbalanced development. (e.g., hill development and land-reclamation projects affecting tourism sites) • Poor management of solid waste. Pollution of rivers, lakes and the sea: degradation of tourist sites • Lack of consultation on guidelines with affected stakeholders, and lack of integrated and meaningful participation from a broad spectrum of host communities • Lack of synergy at the federal, state and local levels • Conflicts of interest in policy implementation or policies do not align. This leads to lack of policy enforcement • Lack of awareness on sustainable practice/initiative in tourism industry and lack of appreciation among local tourist and local community
12.c Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps remain between regulated natural gas prices and open market prices, albeit smaller compared to before. Consumers and major users have long been used to regulated gas prices; their pricing of business costs does not reflect the true economic value of this resource • A key challenge in identifying appropriate social protection mechanisms for assistance to vulnerable groups as energy prices are rationalised

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage companies to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Listed Companies are encouraged to submit Sustainability Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand green market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement of green government procurement (GGP) Long Term Action Plan • Upgrade MyHijau recognition scheme as a platform for both suppliers and customers to register their interest towards green products and services • Strengthen green standards and rating systems that are aligned to international standards • Implement of Green Tech Financing Scheme, The Investment Act 1986, Income Tax Act 1967 and Green Sukuk for green projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance CEPA for sustainable lifestyle to individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the collaborative engagement with participation of communities • Raise the awareness of the public and the business sector on SCP • Develop training module for SCP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement National Ecotourism Plan 2016-2025 • Implement National Tourism Policy 2020-2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebrand Malaysia as a leading tourist destination and capitalise ecotourism products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance use of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate energy efficiency and conservation act to achieve demand-side management objectives and goals



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

The objective of Goal 13 is to combat climate change, strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience against climate change impacts and natural disasters. It also emphasises the importance of education, awareness and institutional capacity in addressing climate change and natural disasters.

The universal dimensions of Goal 13 are also linked to the following goals:



Affects various groups unequally and can lead to increase in inequalities



Affects food, water and energy security



Affects human health and wellbeing, as well as ecosystem health



Education, awareness and institutional capacity plays a vital role in understanding and addressing the issues of climate change and natural disasters



Ensuring sustainable and resilient economic growth

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 13 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
13.1	→	→	→
13.2	→	→	→
13.3	→	→	→
13.a	Not Relevant		
13.b			→

SDG TARGET

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Lack of a comprehensive disaster risk management policy and climate change adaptation plan for Malaysia
- Existing policies and legislations do not incorporate climate change, disaster risks and vulnerability aspects
- Existing development guidelines are not made mandatory
- Climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts at the horizontal level, vertical level (federal-state-local authority) and inter-sectoral Government, private sector, civil society, academic, public) is not coordinated and holistic
- Conflicting priorities between the national and state development agenda

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 13 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar V

Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth

- **Strategy A1: Strengthening policy, legislation and institutional framework** to ensure coherence and improve coordination
- **Strategy A2: Improving capacity and capability, enforcement and monitoring** to ensure effective implementation
- **Strategy A3: Raising awareness and fostering a sense of shared responsibility** to promote behavioral change
- **Strategy B1: Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas** to ensure sustainability of ecosystem services
- **Strategy B2: Conserving coastal and marine ecosystems** to ensure sustainable use of ocean resources
- **Strategy B3: Enhancing Livelihood and capacity of the indigenous and local communities** to conserve natural resources
- **Strategy C1: Intensifying climate change mitigation** to reduce GHG emissions and support green growth
- **Strategy C2: Augmenting climate change adaptation** to increase resilience and adaptive capacity
- **Strategy C3: Strengthening disaster risk management** to reduce economic, social and environmental losses

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 13 are shown below:

2009	Formulation of the National Policy on Climate Change 2009 as a defining policy to address climate change issues
2011-2020	Mainstream climate change and disaster risks into 10 th Malaysia Plan, 2011-2015, the 11 th Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020 and Mid Term Review of the 11 th Malaysia Plan
2014	Reduction of the GHG emissions intensity of GDP by 26.8 per cent in 2014 relative to emissions intensity of GDP in 2005
2015	Ratified and adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015	Establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) to coordinate and strengthen disaster risk management
2015	Communication of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) with commitment to reduce GHG emissions intensity of GDP by 45 percent by 2030 relative to the emissions intensity of GDP
2016	Ratification of the Paris Agreement under UNFCCC
2017	Publication of Seismic Hazard Map for Malaysia

WAY FORWARD

- Adopt disaster and climate resilient development measures

INITIATIVES

- Mainstream climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into national policies, strategies, planning and investment
- Formulate policy to support and strengthen disaster risk management, including risk reduction



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited capacity and capability of disaster-related agencies• Limited scientific and technical information to analyse disaster risks and impact as well as enhance understanding• Indirect costs (externalities) are not internalised into overall development cost• Lack of information on costs and benefits related to disaster risk reduction measures• Imbalanced priorities between pre-disaster and post-disaster measures• Lack of comprehensive database on disaster management• Unsustainable development activities that are detrimental to the environment
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Policy on Climate Change developed in 2009 was not accompanied by an action plan• Lack of national mitigation and adaptation plans as well as sectoral action plans to enable comprehensive and balanced implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation actions• Climate change actions are spread out in different Ministries under different policies, thus led to uncoordinated and insufficient implementation of climate actions• Climate change has yet to be fully integrated into all existing policies and strategies• Existing development guidelines are not made compulsory• Conflicting priorities between national and state development agendas• Lack of sustainable financial mobilisation plan to support implementation of climate change actions• Limited scientific and technical capacity to analyse climate change and impact• Indirect costs (externalities) are not internalised into overall development cost• Lack of comprehensive database on climate change than can be accessed, particularly by the stakeholders and the public in general• Insufficient basic and applied R&D on climate change impacts and green technology• Unsustainable development activities that are detrimental to the environment

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen disaster risk management including disaster risk reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop disaster risk profiling and disaster-related indicators • Develop greater scientific and technical knowledge on climate-related hazards and natural disasters • Review existing building standards and codes • Review standard operating procedures for natural disasters and climate-related hazards • Strengthen the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction • Enhance disaster monitoring and early warning systems • Enhance hazard and risk mapping for disaster-prone areas • Enhance national crisis and response plans • Enhance flood mitigation and coastal erosion prevention programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt low-carbon development and eco-efficient measures and incorporate them into national policies, strategies and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change into national policies, strategies, planning and investment as well as urban planning and development • Formulate national adaptation and mitigation plan • Review the National Policy on Climate Change 2009 • Develop a comprehensive database on climate change and GHG inventory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify climate mitigation and adaptation measures as well as development measures with mitigation and adaptation co-benefits <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase contribution of renewable energy in power sector - Optimise energy use through demand side management practices - Encourage low carbon mobility - Promote construction of green buildings - Enhance waste management - Intensify sustainable agriculture, forestry and other land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise climate mitigation and adaptation measures <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance implementation of large scale solar and net energy metering programmes • Promote generation of electricity from biomass and biogas • Enhance demand side management for buildings, industries and commercials • Implement energy performance contracting • Enhance implementation of the Enhanced Time of Use tariff for industries • Encourage the use of public transport and non-motorised mobility • Increase use of energy-efficient vehicles • Enhance utilisation of bio-diesel and better fuel standards • Encourage transit-oriented development • Encourage construction of green buildings based on certified green building standards/tools • Monitor and account the performance of green buildings • Scale-up waste separation at source as well as waste reduction, reuse and recycling • Scale-up waste-to-wealth and waste-to-energy initiatives • Increase Biogas Recovery from Palm Oil Mill Effluent Treatment • Enforce the regulation for commercial, industrial and institutional waste and the regulation for solid waste from construction activities • Enhance good practices in agriculture sector • Develop agricultural low-carbon system for crops and livestock • Increase gazettment of Permanent Reserved Forests and implement REDD+



SDG TARGET

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

- Societal awareness and shared responsibility on climate change actions and disaster risks reduction measures are still low
- Learning and teaching of climate change and disaster-related topics, particularly in schools, are yet to integrate theoretical aspects with practical skills
- Partnership and collaboration among the Government, private sector, civil society organisations, academia, media and the public are inadequate or on ad-hoc basis
- Financial institutions are more risk averse in financing development of green technology
- Limited availability of updated and comprehensive information and database (issues in terms of data quality, deficiency, and accessibility) on disaster risks and climate actions
- Lack of systematic mechanisms to continuously monitor, evaluate and report on disaster risks and climate actions (mostly done on ad-hoc basis)
- Limited technical expertise and scientific knowledge in relation to disaster risk and climate change
- Limited expertise to forecast, model and assess impact of climate change and disaster risk
- Early warning systems need to be integrated and enhanced further
- Training for disaster response agencies and drills for communities in disaster-prone areas need to be enhanced further

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<p><u>Adaptation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify climate change related studies and R&D - Enhance preparedness for adaptation actions - Enhance natural buffer to increase adaptive capacity 	<p><u>Adaptation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake vulnerability assessment to identify and prioritise vulnerable sectors and adaptation measures • Conduct studies on the impact of climate change on dams for electricity generation and water supply • Establish adaptation index • Undertake climate change and hydrological modelling • Undertake R&D to develop flood- and drought-tolerant crop varieties • Intensify R&D for utilising rainwater, storm water runoff and wastewater • Conduct more R&D activities to identify suitable mechanism to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of the vulnerable sectors • Cross-sector collaborative efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake coastal community vulnerability and adaptation study - Undertake collection of data on climate change adaptation for coastal communities • Develop coastal and inland flood inundation maps • Develop predicted seasonal dry spells and precipitation maps • Explore alternative sources of water through the National Water Balance Management System • Enhance protection and conservation of water catchment areas • Enhance terrestrial and marine biodiversity
<p><u>Communication, education and public awareness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance communication, education and public awareness • Instil a sense of shared responsibility among communities at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify CEPA programmes to increase awareness on climate change and natural disasters • Publish national reporting on climate change through National Communications and Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change • Enhance Government-NGO partnership awareness programmes to the public on climate change such as One Planet City Challenge, Annual Climate Change Seminar, RE & EE Roadshow, Secondary School Energy Efficiency Action Project, Interfaith Dialogue on Climate Change and Green Toolkit and Environment Social Governance Toolkit • Enhance education on sustainable development to inculcate sustainable lifestyle • Undertake cross-sector collaborative efforts such as development and introduction of the “Building Resilient Communities” (BRC) modules
<p><u>Human and institutional capability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capability to effectively manage climate change and natural disaster • Strengthen disaster risk management at community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve coordination on climate change and natural disaster management at the Federal, state and local levels • Put in place relevant policies, legislations and guidelines that support effective management of climate change and natural disasters • Enhance capacity building and technical training for climate change and disaster-related agencies • Enhance capability to monitor, verify and report climate change actions as well as conduct needs and assessment • Implement the 2050 carbon calculator • Enhance capacity building for climate change negotiators • Develop competencies, research and expertise in the field of climate change, biomass, biogas, mini hydro and solar PV as well as disaster risk management • Enhance tabletop exercises on disaster management • Strengthen and field training exercises with national, regional and international responders • Improve communication between responders via Government Integrated Radio Network • Conduct regular disaster drills and community-based disaster risk management exercises • Disseminate early warnings to the public via a fixed-line disaster alert system • Disseminate safety guidelines for disaster and crisis situations to schools and communities (e.g., flood, earthquake, tsunami)



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal 14 highlights the conservation and the sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems and the prevention of marine pollution and ocean acidification. It also emphasises the importance of scientific knowledge in improving ocean health as well as enhancing the community participation in conservation. The universal dimensions of Goal 14 are also linked to the following goals:



Populations still rely on this primary resource base for their livelihoods and food



Health and wellbeing in relation to sustainable production and consumption of marine resources



The effects of climate change and land-based activities on water ecosystems



Partnerships with local and scientific communities are essential for sustainable development and management of oceans

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 14 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
14.1	→	→	→
14.2	→	→	→
14.3	→	→	→
14.4	→	→	→
14.5	→	→	→
14.6	→	→	→
14.7	Not Relevant		
14.a	→	→	→
14.b	→	→	→
14.c	→	→	→

SDG TARGET

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Lack of coordination between agencies, as well as at regional level, to address marine pollution
- Lack of trained personnel and equipments to enforce legislation
- Insufficient buy-in from states to adopt and adapt the Inland Fisheries Regulations: Good Aquaculture Practices
- Enforcement for marine pollution is fragmented, based on governing acts such as EQA and Sabah Parks Ordinance

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 14 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar V

Enhancing environmental sustainability through green growth

- **Strategy B2: Conserving coastal and marine ecosystems** to ensure sustainable use of ocean resources



Pillar VI

Strengthening economic growth

- **Strategy A1 : Enhancing sectoral growth through productivity improvements** to increase competitiveness

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 14 are shown below:

317	extensive network of marine monitoring stations, comprising 151 coastal, 76 estuary, and 90 island stations that provide data on marine water quality (2015)
4	marine spatial plans developed for Pulau Payar Marine Park in Kedah, Pulau Perhentian Marine Park in Terengganu as well as Pulau Besar Marine Park and Pulau Lima in Johor
Roadmap	a national action plan on marine litter is being developed
2,982 hectares	coastal areas planted with mangroves and other suitable species in 2020 increased from 2,605 hectares in 2015
42.42%	live coral coverage in Malaysia (2018)
9	marine parks have been identified to have high resilience against environmental changes
11,000 m²	coral reef areas have been restored
5.5%	coastal and marine areas gazetted as protected areas as of 2020
2018	gazettement of 1,011,772 hectares of the Luconia Shoals in Sarawak as a marine protected area
Fisheries Management System (FMS)	established to cater for the development and management of various Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) in 2017

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen the institutional framework related to marine pollution
- Strengthen the policy and legislation
- Strengthen data sharing, monitoring, evaluation and enforcement
- Enhance capacity and capability of personnel as well as readiness of the facilities
- Enhance communication, education and public awareness on the impact of marine pollution

INITIATIVES

- Strengthen the committee to coordinate and monitor ocean and coastal pollution
- Improve and strengthen monitoring and enforcement
- Periodically review acts to manage marine pollution holistically
- Develop EAFM related policies
- Adoption of 'polluter pays' principle for all sectors



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of public awareness on pollution• No centralised database for related marine pollution issues• Inadequate application of green technology to manage pollution/sewage• Lack of enforcement to prevent pollution contributed by land-based activities
<p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oceans in Malaysia do not have a distinctive institutional arrangement (e.g., Department or Ministry) to coordinate and monitor issues related to the ocean• No centralised policy for ocean governance, planning, standards and strategies• Legislation regarding marine issues are fragmented.• The current technology development does not incorporate the element of sustainability into the design especially for fishing technology; renewable and green energy; as well as waste handling and treatment• Enforcement and monitoring to protect marine and coastal ecosystem are costly and highly labour-intensive• Lack on severity of punishment / penalty to deter offences or repeated offences committed within Marine Protected Areas• Lack of public awareness on the management of marine and coastal areas
<p>14.3 Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient human expertise and knowledge management, including database integration• Lack of capacity building programme and suitable training centre (nationally and internationally) to ensure sustainability of expertise• More research pertinent to life underwater should be conducted to obtain a thorough overview of the scenario, as well as to supply information for strategic planning
<p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ineffective regulation of harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and destructive fishing practices• No defined national/certification standards for wild-capture fisheries• Constraints in implementing National Ocean Plan of Action due to human resources, capacity (skills), budget, and coordination between Government agencies, specifically law enforcement agencies (international and national)

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 10 continuous marine stations to observe data every 30 minutes in areas exposed to oil spills and land reclamation • Conduct research regarding Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to determine the threshold pollution load discharged into rivers that flow into the sea • Develop expertise of oil spill coordination via Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) and Guidelines on the Use of Oil Spill Dispersant in Malaysia. • Frequently update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, including training and exercises • Enhance the number of reception facilities or measures to dispose of waste, including recycling centres, recycling facilities or holding facilities (especially for hazardous waste) • Encourage industries to use and adopt technology to produce materials that are non-detrimental to the environment • Create awareness on SCP lifestyle among the public, to reduce threats from pollution in marine ecosystems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coastal and marine ecosystems governance • Protect and conserve coastal and marine ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify stakeholder engagement programmes to facilitate and coordinate all initiatives • Develop blue economy blueprint • Develop marine spatial plan • Implement assessment on the carrying capacity of selected resort islands and marine parks • Intensify joint enforcement programmes among relevant agencies as well as improving capacity and capability of the enforcement personnel • Review penalties on illegal and detrimental activities that endanger coastal and marine areas • Intensify awareness campaigns to tourists and local communities • Formulate management plans for fisheries prohibited areas and new marine protected areas • Promote ecosystem-based approach for fisheries management • Intensify research and development on marine life • Identify migratory pathways of selected marine life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance cooperation between academic institutes, as well as Ministries and agencies, on the impacts of ocean acidification • Establish long term ocean acidification monitoring programme to study potential impacts of ocean acidification. Relevant mitigation and adaptation programmes need to be developed based on the study • Develop new incentive mechanism to encourage more inventions and transfer of technologies • Strengthen scientific networking at global and regional levels • Strengthen capacity through training and re-training programmes and sharing of experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan research expedition at Sulu Sea to collect data on ocean acidification, water temperature, status of marine ecosystem and coral survey • Continue collection and sharing of oceanography and marine science data • Enhance knowledge on sustainable management of the marine environment through human capital programmes at universities • Collect oceanography and marine sciences data through research expedition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Plan of Action for illegal, unreported, and unregulated (NPOA-IUU)

SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity and awareness at local level • Incomplete identification of unit stocks (self-contained population with its own spawning area) due to lack of funding • Lack of expertise in fishing gears, stock assessment and fisheries assessment • Other existing threats such as destructive fishing gears, overexploitation and land base source of pollution pose greater impacts and current marine park areas are too small and insufficient to restock depleted fisheries resources • Increasing resource depletion and overexploitation • Subsidy and/or incentive guidelines are not linked to fish stocks and bycatch, and do not incorporate sustainability because of the need for a comprehensive database • There is a need to develop strategies to manage bycatch, for example, incidental catch of marine endangered species, juvenile fish and others • NPOA on IUU does not have clear strategies and actions with defined timelines
<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data and capacity on protected species and ecologically and biologically significant marine areas • Outdated legal framework regarding the management of marine protected areas. Relevant acts need to be reviewed • Ineffective coordination among agencies (land and marine agencies). • Loss of fisheries area due to massive reclamation projects along coastal areas • Data gaps in terms of quality and representativeness of marine protected areas
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit introductory of new fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient/ inaccurate data to review existing subsidies that contributes to IUU • Misaligned incentives for conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources
<p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient human expertise and knowledge management, including database integration • Lack of capacity building programme and suitable training centre (nationally and internationally) to ensure sustainability of expertise • Translation of research outputs into actions and policies requires strengthening • Low awareness about biological resources and alternative livelihoods at community level
<p>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of definition and classification on small scale fisheries • Poor standard of living of small scale fishermen
<p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination among stakeholders leads to fragmented implementation of projects and programmes

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Agency National IUU Committee on IUU Fishing set objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess Malaysia's readiness to become party to Port State Measures Agreement; - establishment of National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI); and - establish repository for IUU fishing (data on foreign fishing vessels in Malaysian Fisheries Waters)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify efforts to gazette marine protected areas (MPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase research and development to identify protected species and biologically significant marine areas • Enhance consultation with state governments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries subsidies shall take into account the importance of fishing communities' rights (artisanal small-scale fishers) to their fishing grounds and the economic, social and cultural rights of the coastal communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure fishery subsidies to accommodate different groups of fishermen, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small-scale fishing or subsistence fishing or artisanal fishing; - geographical location of the fishing activity, the type of gear used, and the purpose to which catch is put; and - fishing primarily by vessel length, capacity, GRT etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity building programmes to strengthen knowledge of personnel and increase the number of marine and coastal experts • Explore new platforms for cooperation at national, regional and international levels that include opportunities for capacity building programmes and knowledge sharing • Establish a comprehensive database, as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, to support decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia is a member of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Data Exchange (IODE) committee under UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) • Implement Collection of Oceanography and Marine Sciences Data project through National Scientific Research Expedition in Malaysia Waters • Malaysia is member of ASEAN Fisheries Education Network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity development for small scale fishers • Adopt Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in fishing activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redefine definition small scale fishers • Increase training by LKIM for youth to venture into commercial fisheries activities • Restructure fisheries subsidies to accommodate small-scale fishing or subsistence fishing or artisanal fishing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea holistically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve coordination between ministries and agencies



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The objectives of Goal 15 are to focus on increasing conservation efforts and implementing sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, including strengthening its governance; optimising financial resources to conserve and sustainably use the biodiversity and ecosystems; restoring degraded lands; promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits from utilisation and access of genetic resources; halt biodiversity loss; reduce impact of invasive alien species; and secure alternative livelihoods for indigenous land communities (ILCs).

The universal dimensions of Goal 15 are also linked to the following goals:



Poverty reduction through sustainable use of ecosystem services



Ensure food and water security



Ensure good health and wellbeing through healthy ecosystem



Sustainably consuming natural resources for economy and society



Mitigating and adapting to climate change



Reduce terrestrial-based impacts on marine resource

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 15 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
15.1	→	→	→
15.2	→	→	→
15.3	→	→	→
15.4	→	→	→
15.5	→	→	→
15.6	→	→	→
15.7	→	→	→
15.8	→	→	→
15.9	→	→	→
15.a	→	→	→
15.b	Not relevant		
15.c	→	→	→

SDG TARGET

15.1 & 15.4 Ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of mountain, terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Lower priority given for protected areas on multiple land use issues
- Conflicting policies on socioeconomic development and conservation of natural resources
- Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)
- Fragmentation due to habitat conversion, infrastructure development and urbanisation
- General lack of understanding of total economic value of the environment

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 15 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Green growth

- **Strategy B1: Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas** to ensure sustainability of ecosystem services



Pillar VI

Strengthening economic growth

- **Strategy A1 : Enhancing sectoral growth through productivity improvements** to increase competitiveness
- **Strategy A1.3 : Developing Modern and Productive Agriculture Sector**

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 15 are shown below:

55.3%	forest cover (2014)
10%	terrestrial and inland water areas gazetted as protected areas (2018)
1,961,653 hectares	were gazetted as Totally Protected Areas under the Heart of Borneo (HoB) initiative
31,938 hectares	were gazetted as Protected Areas under the Central Forest Spine (CFS) initiative
28.5 million	trees have been planted, exceeding the target of 25 million trees under the 11th Plan
2982 hectares	coastal areas planted with mangroves and other suitable species in 2020 increased from 2605 hectares in 2015
2017	Access to Biological Resources and Benefits Sharing ACT 2017 passed by the Parliament
1,236	threatened species (Red List) in Malaysia as of December 2014
2019	Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah was launched in 2019 to curb encroachment, poaching and illegal taking of wild fauna and flora
National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025	formulated to provide the direction and framework to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen efforts in conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and their services through among others gazettement and engagement with relevant stakeholders

INITIATIVES

- Undertake gazettement of more areas as protected areas
- Strengthen cooperation with Brunei and Indonesia as well as establish cooperation with Thailand on transboundary terrestrial protected areas
- Formulate action plans in strengthening the network of national protected areas
- Strengthen environmental forensics and establish ecological corridors
- Increase conservation efforts in the natural habitat (in situ) and outside the natural habitat (ex situ)
- Intensify engagements between Federal and state governments to enhance adherence to the logging quota



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
15.2 & 15.3 Restore, rehabilitate and sustainably manage all types of forest, land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of financing to manage Protected Areas (PAs)• Lack of integration and coordination among Ministries, departments and agencies as well as state authorities on forestry management• Insufficient capacity, facilities, technical and scientific knowledge and financial resources to enforce policies, Acts, guidelines and best practices• Lack of understanding on the economic value of PAs to national development• Pollution and unsustainable resource extraction of coastal development• Degraded biodiversity
15.5, 15.7, 15.8 & 15.c Halt biodiversity loss and prevent species extinction through alternative sustainable livelihoods for communities and combating degradation of natural habitats, poaching, trafficking and invasive alien species (IAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal and state jurisdictions issues• Lack of integration and coordination among Ministries, departments and agencies as well as state authorities• Conflicting priorities on socioeconomic development and conservation of natural resources• Insufficient capacity and technology advancement in detecting poaching and trafficking• Difficulty in coordinating enforcement efforts that involve different agencies and international borders• Lack of knowledge on IAS Implementation• Lack of enforcement to address IAS• Lack of programmes to support inventory work on endangered species
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of awareness regarding the value of biodiversity, its genetic resources and potential economic benefits• Low understanding on ABS issues• No systematic recording and monitoring on bio-prospecting activities
15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficulty in engaging stakeholders beyond the environment community• Different vision and relevance during discussion and implementation with non-environment community
15.a Mobilise all financial resources available for sustainable use of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innovative and sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms beyond Government sources not fully explored• No actual figure on actual costs and financial need of biodiversity

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase and improve the connection of wildlife passages in the Central Forest Spine and Heart of Borneo initiatives • Enhance collaboration between related parties to promote more natural parks to be listed as the World Heritage Sites • Utilise advanced reproductive technology • Revise design of water infrastructures such as dams, barrages and flood mitigation structures as well as water and sewerage treatment plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rehabilitation efforts and develop effective management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate degraded forest areas • Intensify sustainable forest management • Increase conservation and restoration of water catchment through Integrated Water Resources Management and Integrated River Basin Management initiatives • Improve management of transboundary forest, advisory services and awareness campaigns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify enforcement efforts • Increase capacities and capability of enforcement agencies • Intensify strategic enforcement collaboration nationally and regionally • Provide alternative source of income for ILCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated national red list index for endangered species as well as wildlife database continuously • Adopt advanced technologies to increase effectiveness of monitoring and enforcement • Formulate species conflict management plans • Establish and implement more wildlife sanctuaries and in situ forest enrichment programmes • Improve management of community-based wildlife translocation and electric fencing programmes • Intensify enforcement through joint enforcement programmes nationally and regionally • Expand the ongoing nature tourist guide course and the entrepreneur cooperative development programmes • Identify local champions within ILCs to spearhead conservation efforts • Appoint honorary wildlife wardens and rangers to complement enforcement efforts • Encourage capacity building and awareness programmes by public, private and international organisations to support ILC who actively involved in conservation efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing Act 2017 • Increase capacity and capability of relevant authorities • Increase awareness on fair and equitable sharing of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing Act 2017 • Implement programmes to increase capacity and capability of personnel • Implement programmes to increase awareness on fair and equitable sharing of benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional framework to include biodiversity values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing policies, legislations, standards and guidelines for the National Forestry Policy 1978 (Revised 1992) and National Forestry Act 1984 • Mainstreaming natural ecosystem science and approaches into development planning and decision-making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop comprehensive resource mobilisation plan for biodiversity efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore sustainable financing mechanisms for terrestrial and inland water protected areas • Develop financial resource mobilisation for National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • Enhance and expand payment mechanisms for ecosystem services



SUMMARY FOR CLUSTER 4

The 11MP's Strategic Thrust 4 and Policy Pillar V of its MTR focuses on pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience. Green growth is defined as growth that is resource-efficient, clean and resilient. The 11MP and its MTR recognises that the conventional growth model – to grow first and clean up later – is costly. The green growth model invests in nature to conserve and protect natural endowments for present and future generations alike.

As with the other clusters, the 11MP, its MTR and the SDG Goals in this cluster are well-matched. The most urgent priority for the environmental cluster is ensuring more effective environmental management, which remains a challenge because of incomplete alignment of the federal and state governments in sectors such as water, forest, biodiversity, and marine. In addition, a particular need exists to strengthen awareness of the value of natural capital, so that decision makers bear in mind of the long-term benefits before making decisions on land use, which often prioritise short-term gains. Further, sustainable management of resources will need to be addressed through integrated action. A study to review the resource governance structure will help formulate options for ensuring a more efficient institutional structure including sustainable financing for biodiversity.

Good initiatives have been taken recently: recently, which include gazetting of Tun Mustapha Park, the Heart of Borneo initiative, and measures to protect the Central Forest Spine and remaining forest areas of Peninsular Malaysia. In the energy sector, the Feed-in Tariff has stimulated a number of renewable energy projects and investments.

In the area of climate change, Malaysia has reported a 26.8 percent reduction of GHG emissions intensity of GDP relative to emissions intensity of GDP in 2005. Malaysia has also pledged to ensure at least 50 percent of land remains under forest cover; as of 2014, 55.2 percent of Malaysia's total land area was covered with forests under various forms of protection. Nonetheless, the overarching approach still needs to focus on enhancing awareness among decision makers and the public that the environment and natural capital have benefits for Malaysia, for both the near and long term. Deepened partnerships with NGOs and CSOs are vital, given that they have technical expertise and skilled personnel to contribute to the conservation and protection of natural resources.



CLUSTER 4



Growing for Development

This is a key component for ensuring prosperity of the people, sustaining development gains and improving wellbeing. It is the basis for Malaysia to trade, as well as generate employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. Sustaining growth with full employment also provides economic and social stability. Economic growth balanced with consideration for the environment strengthens Malaysia's resilience and sustainability.





Cluster 5: Introduction

Economic growth is an important ingredient for development and wellbeing. Sustaining growth with full employment also provides economic and social stability, both of which are critical aspects of sustainable development. Malaysia's aspiration to become a high-income economy by 2020 requires the economy to be built on a strong foundation that is able to withstand external shocks, is environmentally sustainable and brings social upliftment. This is in line with the 2030 Agenda, which all three pillars namely economic, social and environmental – must be considered in an integrated manner. The inter-related nature of these 3 dimensions is fully recognised in the 11MP and its MTR.

Economic growth is important to all SDGs, although it may not be explicitly mentioned. This cluster brings together three SDGs, namely Goals 8, 9 and 17, because they are the basis and fundamental components of a healthy, inclusive and functioning economy. This includes decent work for people, sustainable industrialisation, innovation, and infrastructure development, as well as the mobilisation of resources through partnerships, both domestically and internationally.

Under the MTR, Cluster 5 will be pursued through strategies and initiatives under **Pillar II: Enhancing inclusive development and wellbeing**, **Pillar III: Pursuing balanced regional development**, **Pillar IV: Empowering human capital and** **Pillar VI: Strengthening economic growth**.





PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Goal 8 seeks to promote continued, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the global journey toward prosperity. In order to achieve this, emphasis will be placed on the quality of growth and productive capacity of the economy, while reducing wastage and environmental degradation.

The universal dimensions of Goal 8 are also linked to the following goals:



Economic growth needs to come hand in hand with reduced inequalities to alleviate poverty.



Sustainable infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation, sustainable consumption and production, and global and local partnerships are all key to achieve sustainable economic growth.



Economic growth needs to decouple from environmental degradation.

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 8 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
8.1	→	→	→
8.2	→	→	→
8.3	→	→	→
8.4	→	→	→
8.5	→	→	→
8.6	→	→	→
8.7	→	→	→
8.8	→	→	→
8.9	→	→	→
8.10	→	→	→
8.a	→	→	→
8.b	→	→	→

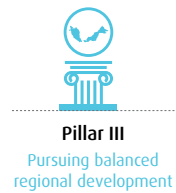
SDG TARGET

8.1. Sustain per-capita economic growth

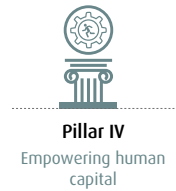
ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Malaysia's economic growth was affected by external factors, lagging productivity growth and tight fiscal space

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 8 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



- **Strategy A3: Empowering Minority Groups** (Streamlining the role of state-owned enterprises and monopoly entities)



- **Strategy A4: Improving labour market conditions** to reduce job mismatch
- **Strategy B1: Strengthening the rights of workers** to improve wellbeing



- **Strategy A1: Enhancing sectoral growth through productivity improvements** to increase competitiveness
- **Strategy A2: Increasing export capacity** to enhance internationalisation
- **Strategy B2: Increase technology adoption** to produce high value-added products

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 8 are shown below:

Expanded about 29-fold	Gross national income (GNI) per capita expanded about 29-fold, from US\$347 in 1970 to US\$10,118 in 2020
1.1%	Malaysia's labour productivity improved to RM88,899 in 2020 from RM84,114 in 2015
98.5%	businesses in Malaysia comprised of SMEs and contributed 66% of the total employment in 2017
RM167.4 billion	total export contributed by SMEs in 2017 compared to RM147.8 billion or 19% in 2015
55.6%	female labour force participation rate in 2019 increased from 54.1% in 2015
RM1.65 trillion	total trade of goods and services or equivalent to 116.5 % of GDP in 2020 increased from RM1.55 billion total trade of goods and services or equivalent to 131.4% to GDP in 2015
70%	of 144,440 university graduates have been successfully employed after trained under the SLIM programme

WAY FORWARD

To future-proof economy by better integrating economic, environmental and social objectives

INITIATIVES

- Implement the Services Sector Blueprint which focuses on four policy levers (internationalisation, investment incentive, human capital development and sectoral governance reforms)



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
8.2. Achieve higher level of economic productivity in accordance with national circumstances	Most of the entrepreneurs are engaged in micro and small enterprises which focused on low-end activities. Constraint on management ability and skilled workforce; access to finance and markets; inability to exploit economies of scale and lack of bargaining power; and access to technology and innovation
8.3. Promote development-oriented policies and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises	Lower productivity and low value-add business activities, poor uptake of incentives to automate by SMEs and micro-enterprises, and labour efficiency hard to attain
8.4. Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rapid development activities encroaching natural resources and caused the ecological degradation, ultimately creating detrimental impact on people and costs that will be borne by the government• Malaysia is a fast growing economy with citizen's lifestyle changing rapidly leading to unsustainable consumption and production• Limited green technology and products

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<p>Improve productivity level, including labour productivity and capital efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve bottlenecks in the logistics sector and elevate Malaysia to become a regional player through the implementation of the Logistics and Trade Facilitation Masterplan • The Logistics and Trade Facilitation Masterplan provides the strategic framework to resolve bottlenecks in the logistics sector and elevate Malaysia to become a regional player in the medium term. The masterplan will provide the strategic direction for the development of the logistics industry to further improve its productivity and competitiveness. The successful implementation of this Masterplan will increase the contribution of the transport and storage sub-sector to the gross domestic product from 3.6% in 2013 to 4.3% in 2020, an estimated increase of RM22.2 billion. It will also generate 146,000 new jobs by 2020, mostly in the high-skilled category
<p>Improve productivity level, including labour productivity and capital efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the SME Master Plan 2012-2020, which supports development of SMEs to become home-grown champions, formalising and developing microenterprises that make up the bottom 40 percent to achieve the socioeconomic objective of balanced growth • Implement the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint (MPB) to raise labour productivity growth, through five key strategic thrusts mainly covering building the workforce of the future, driving digitalisation and innovation, making industry accountable for productivity, forging a robust ecosystem, and securing a strong implementation mechanism • Implement 1Malaysia Skills Training and Enhancement for the Rakyat (1MASTER) to rapidly upskill the workforce with on-the-job training, in partnership with 3000 companies, thereby enhancing the productivity of SMEs
<p>Future-proof economy by better integrating economic environmental and social objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote green growth strategies in 11MP • Implement SCP through Government Green Growth Procurement (GGP) initiative • Implement SIRIM's MyCarbon pilot programme • Implement FTSE4Good Index • Implement Securities Commission's Sustainable Responsible Investment (SRI) Sukuk • SIRIM's MyCarbon pilot programme • FTSE4Good Index • Securities Commission's SRI Sukuk



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
8.5. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men and equal pay for work of equal value	Labour force participation rate showed that women who left did not return to the labour market contributed by the inflexibility of the labour market and to take care of their family members
8.6. Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	57.5% of total unemployed in 2013 were youth aged 15-24 years and unemployment rate among youth was 10% mainly due to their low qualification and lack of experience. 5% were youth in the schooling aged bracket (15-17 years)
8.7. Eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour	The issue of forced labour is linked to concerns over the contractual relationships between the workers and employers whereby the former are bonded for a long period of time and are subject to strict working conditions
8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments	The presence of a <u>large number of low-skilled foreign workers</u> in the country affected the overall productivity of the economy. The recruitment of foreign workers is managed by various agencies resulting in duplication and poor coordination in the management of foreign workers. Data and information gaps

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<p>Improve productivity level, including labour productivity and capital efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women 2010-2015 to introduce more coherent and focused programmes that integrate women in development and further elevate their status in society • Launch of Women Empowered for You (WE4U), a nationwide NBOS initiative to encourage women to be agents of social and economic transformation in their communities • Launch of Woman's Directors Programme to achieve policy target of 30 percent decision making positions for women • Introduction of MAMACARE program, which improves the wellbeing and reproductive health of women and families. The target group involves elderly women and single mothers, especially from low-income households (LIH) • Reintroduction of the Home Managers Programme in 2016 to encourage more women to re-join the workforce and helping Malaysian households to acquire qualified housekeepers • Adoption of the Productivity-Linked Wage System (PLWS) by the private sector has been promoted
<p>Improve productivity level, including labour productivity and capital efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing programmes such as Programme 3K (Kepimpinan, Kemahiran and Keusahawanan), Belia Bestari, Outreach Usahawan and Smart Partnership Usahawan Belia to enhance skills and capabilities for youths in doing business • The government is committed towards reviewing the minimum wage policy once in every two years • Launch of MySkills Foundation to help underprivileged youths to be part of the national transformation agenda • The Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025 and Malaysia Education Blueprint (Higher Education) 2015-2025 aims to develop the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels by improving the education ecosystem, TVET education and training
<p>Close the data gaps on many economic issues, particularly with regard to labour practices, decent work, investment and trade opportunities, and quality of economic growth, among others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amendment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act (ATIPSOM 2007) aims to improve protection for victims of trafficking. The rights of workers in Malaysia are also supported by acts such as the Minimum Wage Order, Employment Act 1955, Industrial Relations Act 1967, and Trade Unions Act 1959 • National Council of Women's Organisations Malaysia (NCWO) monitors street and refugee children with regard to child labour • Tenaganita, a Malaysian human rights organisation is dedicated to assisting, building, advocating and protecting migrants, refugees, women and children from exploitation, abuse, discrimination, slavery and human trafficking. Its anti-human trafficking programme has been running since the inception of the Migrant Rights Protection Act in 1993
<p>Close the data gaps on many economic issues, particularly with regard to labour practices, decent work, investment and trade opportunities, and quality of economic growth, among others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Factories and Machinery Act 1967 (FMA 1967), Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994, and Petroleum (Safety Measures) Act 1984 are enforced to ensure safe and secure working environment conducive to workers • The rights of migrants are also protected under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act (ATIPSOM 2007)



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
8.9. Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Local culture and products are not being optimally utilised, hindering the development of sustainable and vibrant tourism industry
8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of diverse Islamic finance industry players and vibrant Islamic financial market• Lack of innovative Islamic financial products
8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries	Low capabilities of local companies to venture into international trade and utilise existing government initiatives
8.b. Develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation	There are <u>pockets of children</u> left behind in education such as those from rural areas and Orang Asli. The major challenge is to reach the small percentage of children who never enrol or drop out before completing basic education

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
To enhance promotions on arts, culture and heritage products at international level to increase exports and attract investment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sector collaborative initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council for Women's Organisations (NCWO) collaborating with MOWFC to provide capacity building to enable gender-responsive economic development plans to be instituted in all national economic programmes - NCWO and Peniaga Wati's programmes to encourage business registration of women in micro-enterprises - NCWO and AIM on job and business development training for marginalised groups, including female-headed households and Orang Asli women
Reinforce Malaysia's position as a global Islamic finance marketplace through innovative Islamic financial products and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the National Tourism Policy and National Ecotourism Plan 2016-2020 to develop and boost ecotourism clusters by tapping into potential ecotourism destinations • Expand existing tourism initiatives by including culture, arts and heritage, crafts, birding, driving and homestay • The Tourism and Culture Lab 2.0 (Lab 2.0) was held in 2016 to review existing tourism initiatives and to expand the areas of focus, comprising culture, arts and heritage, crafts, birding, diving and homestay
To strengthen governance and regulatory framework in improving trade opportunities whilst encouraging local industries to participate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the BNM's Financial Sector Blueprint (FSBP) 2011- 2020 to improve the overall wellbeing of communities on aspect of convenient accessibility, high take-up, responsible usage and high satisfaction of financial services • Implement strategies to strengthen the roles and impact • Create champions among banking institutions to promote Value Based Intermediations (VBIs) • Develop and introduce a 'value-based scorecard' as a measurement of success for industry
To spur a change in human capital development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) is an ongoing commitment by the Malaysian Government since the 1980s toward the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries, strengthening of regional and sub-regional cooperation, as well as nurturing of collective self-reliance among developing countries • AEC Blueprint 2025 was launched in 2015 and ensures that the 10 ASEAN Member States are economically integrated, sustainably and gainfully integrated in the global economy, and contributing to the goal of shared prosperity
To spur a change in human capital development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has launched long-term policies to improve the education system through Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025 and Malaysia Education Blueprint (Higher Education) 2015-2025. These policies will improve the quality of students as well as university graduates, which mostly consists of youths. The policies are also supported by various domestic and global industry training and attachment programmes, such as SLIM and MYASEAN internship • The TN50 dialogue is gathering inputs on how to ensure the younger generation is equipped for jobs of the future. This will help the Government to get feedback on developing education and training systems that are adequate for youth employment • Malaysian Youth Council (MYC), through 1B1K (1 Belia 1 Kemahiran) in collaboration with the Department of Skills Development (JPK), has been training providers and industrial operators from 2011 to 2017, and has assisted 5,000 school dropouts and school leavers who are not eligible to enter public skills training institutions in pursuit of TVET training and job placement • Under the MySkills Foundation initiative, a vocational training campus will be set up to take care of the needs of students who have dropped out of school or obtained poor grades



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

The objective of Goal 9 is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. It brings together three important aspects:

- **Infrastructure** comprises basic physical facilities needed for people society and the economy.
- **Industrial development** drives economic growth.
- **Innovation** widens the capacity of people and industries to solve challenges and unleash opportunities for the future.

The universal dimensions of Goal 9 are also linked to the following goals:



Income generation and reduced inequalities and poverty



Water and energy security



Reduce carbon footprint



Facilitate partnerships

Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 9 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
9.1	→	→	→
9.2	→	→	→
9.3	→	→	→
9.4	→	→	→
9.5	→	→	→
9.a	Not Available		
9.b	→	→	→
9.c	→	→	→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 9 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Pillar III

Pursuing balanced regional development



Pillar VI

Strengthening economic growth

- **Strategy B1: Enhancing rural infrastructure** to spur socioeconomic activities
- **Strategy A1: Enhancing sectoral growth through productivity improvements** to increase competitiveness
- **Strategy B1: Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution** to boost productivity and competitiveness
- **Strategy B2: Increasing technology adoption** to produce high value-added products
- **Strategy B3: Aligning research and innovation** to accelerate innovation-driven growth
- **Strategy B4: Enhancing capacity building** to increase skilled workforce
- **Strategy C1: Developing an integrated transport system** to enable seamless movement of people and goods
- **Strategy C3: Improving digital infrastructure** to support digital economy

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 9 are shown below:

23%	growth in cargo and container volume since 2010, to 0.57 billion in 2015
RM1,493.6 billion	cumulative value added for manufacturing sector in the period of 2016-2020
2.7 million	employed in the manufacturing sector or 17.8% of the total employment in 2019
RM308.1 billion	total manufacturing value added for manufacturing in 2020 compared to RM273.9 billion in 2016
1.4%	gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) to GDP in 2016
74	researchers per 10,000 labour force ratio in 2016
0.68	Full-time equivalent for researchers at 0.68 in 2016
98.5%	SME representation in total business establishments in 2016
95.3%	broadband coverage of populated areas in 2020
1.25%	GNI per capita for fixed broadband cost in 2020
117.4%	mobile-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants in 2020



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient road connectivity to rural areas• Lack of preventive maintenance for road and rail• Limited accessibility to public transport• Inadequate last-mile connectivity to key ports• Insufficient public transport capacity and sub-optimal service standards• Lack of safety and resilience of critical infrastructure
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low productivity of workers• Labour-intensive and low value-added industries• Lack of trade competitiveness• Lack of logistics support and access to funding
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate logistics, broadband and access to financing• Difficulty in creating demand for SME products and services
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coordination in R&D&C&I initiatives• Low commercialisation of R&D output• Supply-driven research• Lack of innovation capability among enterprises (most companies are adopters and adapters rather than creators of technology)• Limited exposure of innovation at societal level
9.c Significantly increase access to ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High cost and low return of investment• Issues on right of way, permits as well as inconsistent and complicated procedure for broadband deployment at state level

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
Enhance seamless integration, last-mile connectivity and safety of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade existing roads and construction of new roads to improve accessibility • Develop new urban rail lines in Klang Valley, e.g. MRT and LRT extension
Develop capacity for sustainable practices across industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote investment and job creation through funds and incentives, e.g. Domestic Investment Strategic Fund and High Impact Fund • Establish of productivity nexus to increase productivity • Introduced My Carbon pilot programme to encourage voluntary reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by private sector and industries (linked to Goal 12)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participation of SMEs, entrepreneurs and social enterprises, taking advantage of the developments in the digital economy and other enabling technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced National e-Commerce Strategic Roadmap to double e-commerce contribution to GDP through increase of ICT and e-commerce adoption by SMEs • Establish Digital Free Trade Zone (DFTZ) with global firms like Alibaba Group piloted to double SME export growth rates • Establish Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre (MaGIC) to provide a strong and sustainable entrepreneurship ecosystem to nurture creative and innovative entrepreneurs, including social entrepreneurs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen R&D governance and enabling environments • Promote grassroots innovation to bring innovative solutions closer to the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the governance and coordination mechanism to drive R&D&C&I • Establish intermediaries to promote collaboration between Government, academia and industry • Provide incentives to upgrade/acquire technology and promote R&D&C&I through grants, soft loans and equity investment, e.g. Commercialisation of R&D Fund and MESTECC R&D Fund • Promote grassroots innovation with non-Government and community organisations in pursuit of social development through programmes such as MOSTI Social Innovation projects and the Mainstreaming Grassroots Innovation (MaGRIs) programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve digital infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve broadband connectivity, affordability and quality through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Fiberisation and Connectivity Plan - Deploy broadband as public utilities through Uniform Building By-Laws (UBBL) - Set standards and guidelines for better consumer protection - Monitor the implementation of the Mandatory Standard of Access Pricing and Quality of Services • Migrate to digital terrestrial television



STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The objective of Goal 17 is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development. It is about enhancing North-South and South-South cooperation for effective and supportive international arena for capacity building, equitable and universal rules-based international trade and systemic issues for policy coherence. The universal dimensions of Goal 17 are linked to all of the following goals:

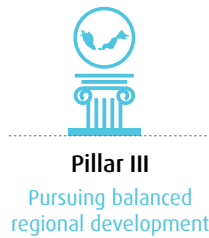


Implementation Timeline

Implementation Timeline of Goal 17 Targets in Malaysia is shown below:

Target	Phase 1 (2016-2020)	Phase 2 (2021-2025)	Phase 3 (2026-2030)
17.1	→		→
17.2	Not Relevant		
17.3	Not Relevant		
17.4	Not Relevant		
17.5	Not Relevant		
17.6	→		→
17.7	Not Relevant		
17.8	→		→
17.9	→		→
17.10	→		→
17.11	→		→
17.12	→		→
17.13	→		→
17.14	→		→
17.15	→		→
17.16	→		→
17.17	→	→	→
17.18	→		→
17.19	→		→

Based on the MTR of 11MP, the targets of Goal 17 are pursued through MTR Policy Pillars as shown below:



Strategy A4: Enhancing ASEAN Subregional Cooperation (promote mobility and spur economic growth in less developed states and regions)

Current Status

Achievements of some related targets of Goal 17 are shown below:

17.3%	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP is 17.3% in 2019 compared to 16.1% in 2016, by source				
-3.0	Total annual revenue growth in 2016 compared to 0.7% in 2015				
33	Multilateral Cooperation Agreements in Science and Technology				
8.9	fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2019, compared to 8.0 in 2017, by speed				
84.2%	individuals using the Internet in 2019 compared to 71.1% in 2015				
RM12 million	The value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries in 2019				
RM3.4 million	Value of resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in Malaysia				
	Expenses (RM)				
	Year	Domestic		Foreign	Total
		Training	Overall		
	2015	1,928,034	3,987,429	180,756	4,168,185
2016	1,579,190	3,718,506	77,108	3,795,615	
2017	1,538,988	2,324,904	176,658	2,501,562	
2018	1,773,014	3,289,403	159,024	3,448,427	

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Locally supplied goods are taxable, while foreign supplied goods are non-taxable in e-commerce transactions
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Diversity in domestic STI priority areas/ policies of respective countries 17.6.2 Emergence of latest STI challenges and focus areas (Industrial Revolution 4.0, agile governance, technology transfer and commercialisation) 17.6.3 Limited access to training programmes/ capacity building and dissemination of knowledge (due to logistics costs or security issues, e.g., travel advisory restrictions)
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Right of way or permit issuance for communications infrastructure works are within the jurisdiction of the states and local authorities
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Decrease amount of funding allocated for capacity building programmes 17.9.2 Identify the right target groups to undergo capacity building programmes 17.9.3 Assess the impact of the capacity building programmes implemented
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations are still ongoing 17.10.2 The current membership of the WTO is 164 countries; outcomes of the negotiations are based on consensus

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
Mobilise resources from domestic and international sources, including the private sector and civil society	<p>17.1.1 Enhance fiscal flexibility to ensure sustainable fiscal position through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wide tax base; • review overall tax incentives; • capacity building for tax filing; • improve tax compliance via enhanced audit exercises; and • optimise expenditures <p>17.1.2 Among initiatives in the pipeline are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review duty-free tax status • Enhance tax filing audit exercises
Intensify cooperation with the international bodies to address transboundary issues	<p>17.6.1 Enhance bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation with countries in science, technology and innovation (STI), in areas of national interests such as cybersecurity, standards and remote sensing</p>
Intensify cooperation with the international bodies to address transboundary issues	<p>17.8.1 Deploy broadband as an public utilities, improving international to last-mile connections, and integrating digital infrastructure planning</p> <p>17.8.2 Monitor the implementation of the Mandatory Standard of Access Pricing and Quality of Services to provide better consumer protection and assure affordability</p>
Promote domestic, regional and international cooperation to fully embrace the opportunities present as well as global participation in developing greater cybersecurity	<p>17.9.1 Continue commitment to South-South cooperation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP): 34,384 participants from 144 countries have participated in MTCP as of 2019 • Collaboration with development partners such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Colombo Plan and the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ)
Enhance multilateral trade based on the principles that free trade will benefit all countries and ensure macroeconomic stability regionally and globally	<p>17.10.1 Enhance bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation with countries in areas of mutual interests</p> <p>17.10.1 Offer tariff lines on mutually agreed levels between Malaysia and FTA partner countries</p> <p>17.10.3 Active engagement in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations</p>



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Exports of developing countries, in particular LDCs, depend on global economic conditions. Hence, a global economic and financial crisis would adversely affect these countries 17.11.2 The rising protectionism of developed countries limits market access for, and adversely affect exports of, developing countries and LDCs
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Exports of developing countries, in particular LDCs, depend on global economic conditions. Hence, a global economic and financial crisis would adversely affect these countries. 17.12.2 The rising protectionism of developed countries affect exports of developing countries and LDCs
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Policy measures benefiting major countries may have adverse effects on Malaysia. 17.13.2 Global and geopolitical risks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calls for protectionism and trade blocs reduce free trade and potentially leads to increased costs of goods and services• Fluctuating commodity prices (e.g., fuel) lead to inflation and increase the vulnerabilities of disadvantaged groups• Terrorism constrains investment and trade, disrupts social and economic stability, and creates fear and suspicion that lowers overall wellbeing• Climate-related disasters
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Enhance coordination between Government, the private sector and NGOs to avoid duplication of SDG initiatives
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Lack of relationships among countries within Asian and internationally 17.15.2 Uncoordinated and fragmented programmes

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<p>Enhance multilateral trade based on the principles that free trade will benefit all countries and ensure macroeconomic stability regionally and globally</p>	<p>17.11.1 Boost internationalisation of firms through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the export ecosystem by upgrading infrastructure and reducing bureaucratic requirements • Move up the value chain by encouraging companies to invest in the new technology to participate in the higher end of the global supply chain • Better access to funding, capacity building, up-skilling, and market intelligence • Provide targeted support to exporters, leveraging the AEC and FTAs <p>17.11.2 Increase exports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage smart partnerships between SMEs and MNCs • Increasing external industry expert support and shifting to more proactive export promotion approaches • Enhance SME exports by establishing the Integrated Centre for Export and leveraging on online facilities to promote their products
<p>Enhance multilateral trade based on the principles that free trade will benefit all countries and ensure macroeconomic stability regionally and globally</p>	<p>17.12.1 Enhance bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation with countries in areas of mutual interests</p> <p>17.11.2 Offer tariff lines on mutually agreed levels between Malaysia and FTA partner countries</p> <p>17.12.3 MC9 Decision: Developed and developing countries to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for at least 97 percent of products originating from LDCs</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.13.1 Enhance economic surveillance, Malaysia subscribes to and complies with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, where selected macroeconomic data are published in a timely manner and shared accordingly</p> <p>17.13.2 Continuous monitoring of data publication to meet any revised standards</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.14.1 Formula and implement SCP Blueprint and SDG Roadmap</p> <p>17.14.2 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.14.3 Sustainable development initiatives have been incorporated into national development plans since 3rd Malaysia Plan, 1976-1980</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.15.1 Share experience and best practices in poverty eradication and sustainable development</p> <p>17.15.2 Capacity building on planning implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation programmes</p> <p>17.15.3 Technical assistance programmes on poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>



SDG TARGET	ISSUES & CHALLENGES
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Absence of centralised platform to share knowledge and expertise
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Ineffective coordination between Government and the private sector
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Empowerment of human capital 17.18.2 ICT advancement 17.18.3 Development of global statistics 17.18.4 Users' expectations
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 ICT advancement 17.19.2 Big data and open data revolution 17.19.3 Users' expectations 17.19.4 Need for strengthened subject matter experts

WAY FORWARD	INITIATIVES
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.16.1 Malaysia participated in Voluntary National Review (VNR) session at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development</p> <p>17.16.2 Malaysia establishing SDG Dashboard and SDG Portal to share knowledge and expertise, as well as to monitor the progress of SDG initiatives</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.17.1 GLCs promote South-South cooperation in overseas operations</p> <p>17.17.2 Private sector promotes South-South cooperation through the Malaysian South-South Association (MASSA) and its business arm, the Malaysian South-South Corporation Berhad (MASSCORP)</p> <p>17.17.3 Civil society partnerships enhanced through active engagement in formulating and implementing development programmes</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.18.1 DOSM has developed a Transformation Plan 2015-2020, which focuses on four strategic thrusts: producing statistical products and services of integrity and reliability, managing resources and infrastructure efficiently, empowering talents, as well as strengthening the role as a producer of statistics</p> <p>17.18.2 Focus on producing statistical products for small area statistics</p> <p>17.18.3 DOSM actively participates in providing and receiving capacity building such as the Statcab Training Course on SDGs, organised by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), and statistical courses organised by the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)</p>
<p>Strengthen the development of internal capacities to enhance cooperation, mobilise resources and participate globally in technological development and application, trade and human capital development</p>	<p>17.19.1 Government will continue to provide sufficient budget to support data collection and statistical requirements of the nation, including tracking and development of SDG indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and housing census is conducted every 10 years • Efficient, fast, widespread and comprehensive services • Centralised printing for MyKad • Enhancement and expansion of counter services • Enhancement of the delivery system through ICT



SUMMARY FOR CLUSTER 5

Malaysia's economic strategy of inclusive growth under an open economy has proven effective in promoting wellbeing and ensuring sustainable development. Malaysia is advancing into knowledge-based and innovative sectors as well as into green growth. The 11MP and its MTR aims to use infrastructure to raise productivity, support economic expansion and re-engineer growth for greater prosperity.

The SDGs' principal concern is related to quality of growth that is sustainable. This is achieved through productive employment and decent work for all, including ensuring that youths at risk are able to find jobs.

Malaysia will pursue its plans to strengthen innovation governance, support grassroots innovation and spur online SME business development.

At the same time, its responses to the challenging global environment (e.g., terrorism, protectionism, fluctuating food and commodity prices, mass migration) will be based on rational, clear and humanitarian principles. Malaysia will address these issues in partnerships with the international community, and support and collaborate with civil society.

As Malaysia moves towards developed-country status, it has already forged strong global partnerships with many developed and developing countries. Malaysia will also pursue its South-South strategy, in terms of mutually beneficial trade and investment.

Foreign workers are employed in certain sectors of the economy. It will be important to ensure that their rights are not violated while action is taken to clarify their status and to understand how to eliminate both human trafficking and illegal presence, so that no one is left behind.



CLUSTER 5





Issues and Challenges

- Understanding SDGs
- Coordination
- Localisation
- SDG Financing
- Data
- Reporting Requirement

Issues and challenges

The wide area of coverage and cross-cutting elements between the 17 SDGs pose various challenges for a country to effectively implement the goals and to ensure that no one is left behind. Thus, the issues and challenges need to be assessed in order to develop a suitable approach and solutions. Among the issues and challenges faced by Malaysia in implementing the SDGs are as follows:

Understanding SDGs

While the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs were formalised in 2016, the aims, objectives and spirit of the SDGs have underpinned Malaysia's development plans, policies and strategies long before the SDGs were introduced. However, in order to implement the SDGs comprehensively, it is important to understand the interlinkages among the 17 goals as well as align these goals within the existing development framework to be consistent with sustainable development priorities.

Coordination

The SDGs are a very broad global agenda. With 17 goals which are interlinked and covering cross-cutting issues, it involves multiple stakeholders. Therefore, an effective and efficient coordination mechanism is crucial to effectively implement the SDGs.

Localisation

While the SDGs are a global agenda, it requires local action to be successful. Hence, communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) plays a vital role in ensuring the SDGs are reached and understood and implemented at the sub-national level. Several of the SDGs may also need to be contextualized to the local environment to be meaningful and yield the desired outcomes.

SDG Financing

Implementing the SDGs would require sufficient funds. The current Government and private sector funding may not be enough to implement the SDGs within the given timeframe. Thus, innovative funding mechanisms such as crowd-funding and raising funds from the financial market need to be explored. Global funding mechanisms must also be put in place along with technical assistance to assist implementation.

Data

Progress and achievement of a country in meeting 169 targets and 232 indicators of SDGs need to be measured. Therefore, it is important to have a structured coordination mechanism to develop, collect, analyse and use the data in preparing national reports. Malaysia has identified the data gaps and resources are needed to begin to collect these data in a systematic and regulated manner.

Reporting Requirement

The task of reporting on the implementation of the SDGs falls on the government. To facilitate the reporting process, it is important to have a structured mechanism to identify, develop, collect and analyse the data. This requires capacity building as well as additional resources in terms of people and financial.





Moving Forward

- Key Considerations In Moving Forward
 - Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs at National and Local Levels
 - Promoting Ownership and Participation
 - Mobilising Resources through Partnerships
 - Monitoring and Evaluation by improving data readiness

- Conclusions for the SDG Roadmap Phase 1

Accelerating Implementation in Phase 1 and Preparing for Phase 2

This chapter cuts across clusters to look at the strategies and actions needed to move forward the whole SDGs implementation agenda.

Key Considerations Moving Forward

Building on the momentum that started in 2015, this roadmap aims to inspire and push forward actions to implement the 2030 Agenda. This section gives a brief account of these key considerations, while the remaining sections describe the actions and available options for addressing them effectively.



Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs at National and Local Levels. The first step for mainstreaming, i.e., a full commitment by the Government, has already been achieved. Because there is a significant overlap between the 11MP and its MTR with the SDGs, the next step will be to mainstream the SDGs at the state and local levels. It will be vital to have horizontal policy coherence between national-level agencies, and also vertical coherence, so that national programmes are translated fully into actions at the local levels. The benefits of the SDGs must permeate to the people, and the 2030 Agenda must be localised to state levels since it will be implemented there. It is envisaged that the 12MP and 13MP also will incorporate the SDGs.



A key challenge lies in **ensuring that the 2030 Agenda also enters substantively into planning and makes real impacts.** Malaysia will prioritise the key issues to address and sequence the solutions. In addition, deeper analysis may need to be made and studies be undertaken, especially on cross-cutting issues. Where it is possible to identify accelerators/catalytic actions that yield multiple dividends, these will need to be the primary actions in the roadmap.



On **participation**, non-Government actors are included in the SDG implementation process through the National SDG Council, the NSC and the CWCs. They work closely with people on the ground. Engaging with them will be an effective way of knowing SDG progress at the local level. Modalities for data sharing also will need to be set up. The same challenge is foreseen for resource mobilisation: Malaysia will need to develop mechanisms for sufficient resource mobilisation to sustain SDG implementation.



Developing useful national indicators in a timely manner represents another key consideration. Malaysia has compiled a good set of time-series data, through systematic, dedicated and sustained efforts of numerous stakeholders. SDG indicators measure not only targets but also processes, and non-quantifiable targets as well as people's perceptions. Thus, more and different indicators will be required.



Moreover, **ensuring the comparability of these indicators globally, while also balancing the needs and costs of collecting the data and information,** will be required as well. Developing the SDG indicators will require a major investment of resources. Digital technology (e.g., developments in big data and open data) presents an opportunity to systematically and routinely collect information, especially since indicators are numerous.

Mainstreaming SDGs at National and Local Levels

This roadmap is the first step towards localising the 2030 Agenda. Implementing the roadmap through the 11MP and existing sectoral plans will be the main step forward for Malaysia. In fact, SDG impacts must be felt where they are most needed, and that is at the individual, community and district levels, ensuring that no one is left behind. Localising the 2030 Agenda and promoting ownership among various stakeholders are therefore paramount. In addition, awareness of and capacity to act at local levels must be further enhanced to implement the Agenda. Malaysia aims to achieve this at **sub-national levels** through:

These efforts will be complemented by the Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance and the Global Compact Network Malaysia. The Alliance's advocacy efforts are supported by the Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), with talks, seminars and discussions on the 2030 Agenda. Working with the UNCT and other partners, the Global Compact Network Malaysia (Box 4) is aims to more effective engagement with the private sector on the SDGs.



Replicating the multi-stakeholder governance structure at state levels to enhance vertical and horizontal policy coherence toward building national consensus, and to increase engagement, with civil society, businesses and individuals on the SDGs. This would contribute to better adaptation of the SDG indicators, data collection, accountability, monitoring and evaluation, as well as allocations and resource mobilisation at sub-national levels



Organising “roadshow” in all 13 states to raise awareness, increase knowledge and create a sense of ownership of the 2030 Agenda



Translating communication materials on the SDGs into the national language



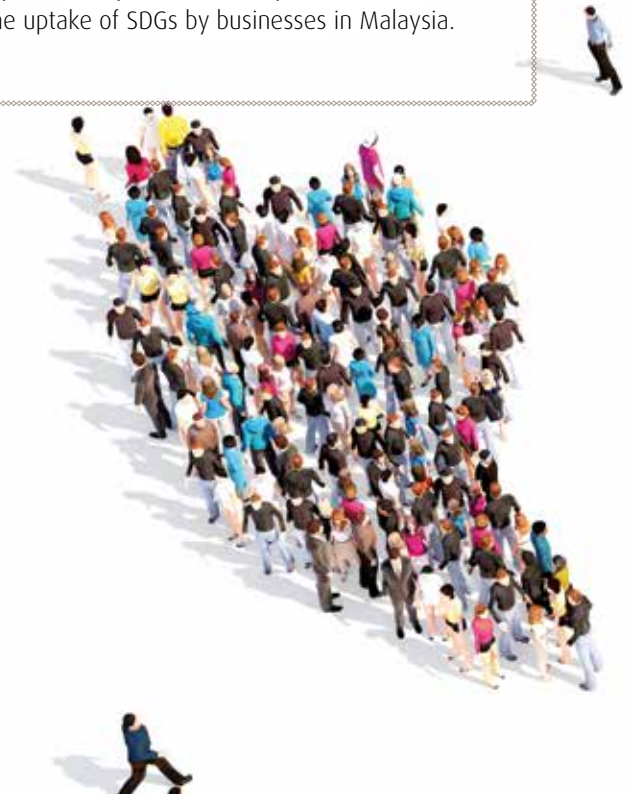
Box 1: The Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance

The Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance is an informal grouping of CSOs that has come together for networking, joint cooperation, action and liaison with the Government as part of the commitment to effectively implement the SDGs in Malaysia. The first CSO-SDG discussion was hosted by the Society for the Promotion of Human Rights (PROHAM) and the Global Movement of Moderates, on 27 October 2015. Discussion findings have since been published by KITA-UKM, in a paper entitled "Sustainable Development Goals and Malaysia Society: Civil Society Perspectives."

The Alliance comprises four umbrella CSOs and 25 individual CSOs and institutions, translating to more than 200 CSOs being involved in discussions and mapping exercises intended to identify areas of grassroots involvement relevant to the SDGs. These CSOs can broadly be grouped by type, namely, development- and service-based; human rights-based; environment-based; and think tanks. Each has its own area of expertise and specialisation within eight areas of involvement, including awareness raising, grant providers, capacity building, policy advocacy, research, community development and societal "watchdogs."

Box 2: Global Compact Network Malaysia

The Global Compact Network Malaysia (GCMY), launched in 2008, is an independent legal entity under the Malaysian Registrar of Society Act. With the core objective of advancing corporate sustainability in Malaysia, the GCMY actively promotes the Global Compact's 10 principles. It is managed by a contact person, and comprises representatives of multinational corporations, a Global Compact LEAD company, local publicly listed companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, and civil society. On 25 May 2017, the GCMY organised a one-day event on the SDGs, the 1-Day SDG Business Summit, which brought more than 300 business leaders, policymakers and CSR practitioners together with meaningful discussions and insights on the SDGs. Co-organised by the **Securities Industry Development Corporation, the GCMY, and the UNCT**, the event further promoted the uptake of SDGs by businesses in Malaysia.



Promoting Ownership and Participation

Effectively communicating the 2030 Agenda is an important step towards building ownership of and participation in this development journey.

With the change in the 11MP and the subsequent plan to be more participatory, and with the emphasis on partnerships in the 2030 Agenda, participation has thus taken on new meaning. Promoting ownership at agency and local levels (state, district and communities) will thus be an imperative.

Since 2009, Malaysia has experimented with a number of approaches to garner more public participation in development. This commitment to become more citizen-centric in development planning is also reflected in the 11MP and its MTR aspirations. **Box 3** shows an example of approaches applied in Malaysia in recent years to enhance citizen participation in development planning. In turn, the gradual implementation of these approaches has contributed to a more robust participation observed in preparation of this roadmap.

Box 3: National Consultations

NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS USING OPEN SPACE TECHNOLOGY (OST) METHOD

First experimented by the UN Country Team and EPU during the post-2015 discussion titled 'The Malaysia We Want' in 2014, this method allows participants to determine the topics, schedules and length of group discussions in relation to the wider topic under discussion. Plenary sessions at the beginning and end of each day allowed participants to share key points, experiences, feelings and comments about how to move forward. While the methodology has limitations, the method can be easily replicated at different scales and can allow participants to better understand issues that they may be interested in but did not previously know much about. The platform also allows participants to build networks that lead to future partnerships and to feel included in the discussions of development.



Mobilising Resources through Partnerships

Full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will require sufficient resources such as human resources, skills and expertise, physical spaces and funding.

Malaysia is committed in developing innovative mechanisms and solutions with stakeholders to achieve the 2030 Agenda. These include realignment of resources, optimising of underutilised resources, and encouraging resource-sharing through better partnerships.

Malaysia will fund SDG programmes through existing Government budgets and mechanisms. Additional funding and resources could be made available through collaboration with the private sector, civil society and international agencies via the following avenues:

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 - **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes** – CSRs have been ingrained in the corporate culture of many large companies. In 2007, it became mandatory for companies listed on the Malaysian stock exchange (Bursa Malaysia) to report their CSR activities. Tax incentives for businesses implementing CSR activities were introduced. Aligning CSR programmes to national goals and the SDGs can provide additional resources to deliver desired impacts.
 - **Financial institutions** – Financial institutions are becoming more aware of projects that have large social and environmental impacts, and of their responsibility in helping their clients achieve business and development objectives. By incorporating principles of sustainability, resilience and inclusivity in business decisions, positive impacts of projects are expected to increase and eco-footprints reduced.
 - **Cooperation, support and funding from international sources** – As Malaysia reaches developed-nation status, Official Development Assistance (ODA) will no longer be accessible. Malaysia is exploring alternative methods to finance development needs. On the environment front, the country is participating in the global Biodiversity Finance Initiatives, which is aimed at estimating biodiversity expenditures and financing gaps, and at developing financial plans. In addressing the global issue of climate change, Malaysia is adopting the REDD+ (UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) approach to reduce GHG emissions from the forestry sector by investing in the conservation and sustainable management of forests. In the area of capacity building, the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP), a joint effort between Malaysia and Japan, promotes the sharing of Malaysia’s development experiences with other developing countries. **Collaboration with NGOs, CSOs, academia and local governments** – NGOs, CSOs and academia have limited sources of funding. By developing better mechanisms to instil collaboration and partnerships, potential to pool resources and deliver positive local development outcomes can be materialised.
 - **Other innovative financing options** – Apart from traditional funding sources, Malaysia has been successful in raising funds, albeit on a smaller scale, using the following financing options.
 - **Crowdfunding** – Recently applied in the aftermath of the 2015 Ranau earthquake, crowdfunding platforms were successfully used to raise money for family members of a mountain guide who perished in the earthquake while on duty on Mount Kinabalu. While intending to raise only US\$35,402, the amount pledged was 354 per cent over the goal, with 703 people pledging donations in just three days. Although these platforms are more commonly used to fund entrepreneurs, this could be a way to fund SDG implementation.

- **Social entrepreneurship** – Social enterprises are businesses that exist primarily to deliver a social good. By encouraging these enterprises to take up SDG-related causes, potential exists to use their positions to reach specific pockets of people previously unreached. Recently, Impact Hub KL, in partnership with University of Malaya, organised a briefing for social entrepreneurs about the SDGs and hosted business development support work sessions to encourage them to take up causes in line with the Goals. Another venue for promoting the SDGs is through the Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre (MaGIC), which launched a Social Enterprise Challenge in early 2017.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

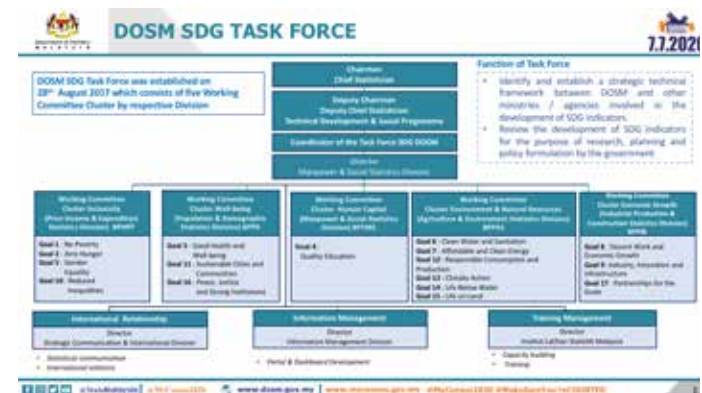
Indicators are the backbone of a monitoring system for the SDGs at the local and national levels. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool that will help Malaysia in developing implementation strategies and allocating resources accordingly, as well as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. Hence, a 'data revolution' is critical for achieving the vision of the 2030 Agenda at all levels of government. Well-presented, intuitive and communicable data can strengthen decision-making, measure progress, and ensure the transparency and accountability of the entire SDG framework. In order for the SDGs to be successful, every level of Government, along with other stakeholders, will be counted on to benchmark and assess progress on each Goal.

Current Status

Governance Structure

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is the focal point that coordinates, centralises and monitors all data related to SDG indicators in Malaysia. Thus, DOSM's responsibilities necessitate extensive consultations with all Ministries, Government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, CSOs and academia.

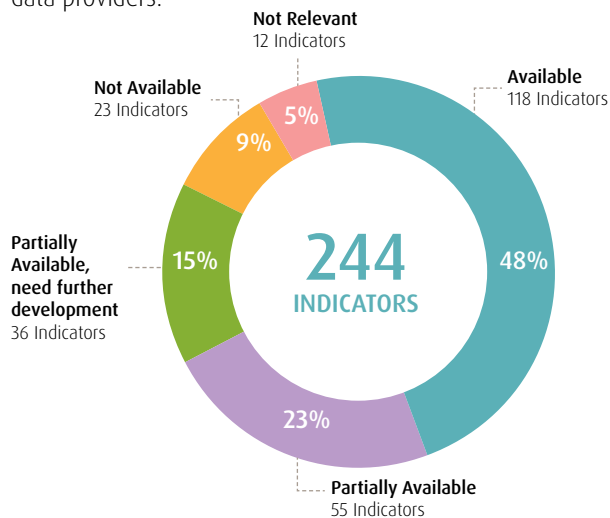
In this regard, DOSM has established a governance structure (Figure 18) that constitutes a task force for SDGs, comprising various divisions according to specific areas of expertise. The task force, which is led by the Chief Statistician and assisted by Deputy Chief Statistician of Technical Development and Social Programme, mirrors the National SDG governance structure.



INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF SDGS INDICATORS FOR MALAYSIA (2016 – 2018)

DOSM completed The Initial Assessment of The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018 in December 2018. The objectives of this assessment were to identify the availability and reliability of data for the SDG indicators, and to review the data needs, methodology and consistency of indicators provided by ministries and agencies. The scope of the assessment included indicators available from federal and state agencies and the private sector. Findings from the assessment were also expected to identify areas for targeted capacity building and to support development of a plan for data collection, such as open and big data.

In the preliminary assessment, DOSM utilized the ‘tiers’ framework proposed by the United Nations Statistical Commission’s Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to assess data accessibility. Based on the five data categories that correspond to the IAEG-SDGs tiers framework, DOSM categorized 244 global indicators using inputs from the mapping exercise and roadmap preparation process, as well as engagement with other data providers.



Based on the assessment, 56 percent of the 244 indicators are classified as social, 24 percent are environmental and 20 percent are economic. In terms of data availability, 118 indicators (48 percent) out of 244 indicators were identified as “available.” Another 55 indicators (23 percent) were identified as “partially available,” and 36 indicators (15 percent) were “partially available, needing further development.” The assessment also identified 23 indicators (9 percent) that are “not available” and 12 indicators (5 percent) that are “not relevant” to Malaysia.

Issues and Challenges

High-quality data and standard methodology are vital in supporting national decision-making processes, guiding resource allocation for the right target groups, and ensuring high productivity in terms of investment and the desired impact in programme planning and policy formulation. In the context of Malaysia, several issues require consideration, especially during the subsequent phases of indicator development, as follows:

DATA READINESS

Data readiness assessment is a key principle to ascertain Malaysia’s readiness in implementing the SDGs. Based on DOSM’s assessment, there is a need for a significant amount of environmental data, since the availability of such data is limited and not integrated among the related agencies.

DATA QUALITY

Although almost half of the proposed global indicators were identified as available in the initial assessment, there are issues related to the quality of data. While more than 70 agencies were identified as data providers, every agency has its own set of boundaries and areas of authority, as well as limitations in compiling data to fulfil its main functions.

TIMELINESS IN PRODUCING AND SHARING DATA

Most available indicators are not regularly collected by agencies, and there is a general lack in time-series data. Too often, the existing data remain unused because they were released too late or not at all, not well-documented and harmonised, or not available at the level of detail needed for decision making.

DATA DISAGGREGATION

Data is often insufficiently disaggregated at state and district levels, for urban and rural areas, and for small area statistics such as locality areas. There is insufficient information on the social demographic characteristics of the collected data (such as gender, age, ethnicity), making it problematic for policymakers or communities to compare progress with other communities or the country as a whole.

DATA RESOURCES AND CAPACITY

The initial assessment of the availability of SDG indicators showed that 66 percent of SDG indicators were expected to be compiled from various agencies' administrative data, with about 34 percent expected to come from the Department of Statistics database. This means that the implementation of the SDGs will need full commitment, cooperation and collaboration from various agencies.

NO INTEGRATED DATABASE SYSTEM AND CONVENTIONAL RECORDS BY AGENCIES

There are issues on compiling data due to system limitations of being built for a specific and internal purpose and not well-integrated for data sharing. The Internet of Things (IoT) has been and will continue to be a fundamental driver of the data revolution for the SDGs.

SDGS METADATA: GAP IN UNDERSTANDING SDG METADATA CLEARLY (NO CLEAR METADATA, METHODOLOGY AND STANDARDS)

As of 26 September 2019, IAEG-SDGs identified *104 Tier I indicators (Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 percent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant). At the same time, it identified *89 Tier II indicators (Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries), and *33 Tier III indicators (No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being, or will be, developed or tested).

There are six indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers). All indicators are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of global implementation strategies. The tier classification for many indicators is expected to change as methodologies are developed and data availability increases. For tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification, and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation.

In the context of Malaysia, the "Available" indicators (118 indicators; 48 percent) are classified as Tier I; a combination of "Partially available" and "Partially available, need further development" indicators (91 indicators; 38 percent) as Tier II; and a combination of "Not available" and "Not relevant" indicators (35 indicators; 14 percent) as Tier III.

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