SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) 2015-2030 IN MALAYSIA
Nation’s Role in Agenda 2030...
“it takes into account different national realities, capacities and level of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets one defined as aspirational and global...” - para 55

- Set national SDG targets taking into account national circumstances
- Decide how aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning process, policies and strategies
- Recognize link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in economic, social and environmental fields

Main characteristics of the 2030 Agenda...

1. Broad participation
   UN Member States, civil societies and other stakeholders involvement

2. Diverse Issues
   clear focus; new challenges; putting sustainable development at the centre

3. Knowledge Gap
   between and within countries, governance and accountability deficits at different levels

4. Applicable to all
   entire world, developed and developing countries

5. Means of implementation
   revitalised global partnership

6. Applied the Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

WHAT IS SDG?

Malaysia made its commitment at UN Sustainable Development Summit New York, 25 September 2015
SDG MIRRORS THE NEM AND 11MP

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Social
- Environment
- Economy

Inclusivity
Sustainability
High Income

Ancoring Growth on People
NATIONAL SDG GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

NATIONAL SDG COUNCIL
Chaired by YAB PM

Establish direction for SDG implementation, set national agenda and milestones and prepare reporting to UN High Level Political Forum

STEERING COMMITTEE
Chaired by the Director General of EPU

Formulate SDG Roadmap, monitor progress of targets, identify issues and report to National SDG Council

Working Committee
INCLUSIVITY
- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Working Committee
WELL-BEING
- Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Working Committee
HUMAN CAPITAL
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Working Committee
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Working Committee
ECONOMIC GROWTH
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Each Working Committee will be represented by members from the private sector, NGOs, CSOs and academia

Identify indicators for each goal of SDG, develop and implement programs and report progress to Steering Committee
Formulating a Roadmap for Implementation of SDG:

- Phase I (2016-2020) – prioritising SDG according to 11MP
- Phase II (2020-2025) – focus on post 2020 goals and targets
- Phase III (2025 – 2030) – remaining goals and targets in line with Malaysia’s capacity and global role

Formulating national indicators and establishing database

Align competencies and organisations with SDG and capacity building

Framework for strategic communication – advocacy, seminars, roundtables and a national portal

Funding – through the 5-year Malaysia Plans, private sector, civil society and international agencies
Centralized Data Collection
• Incorporating the SDGs into the national statistical framework – Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
• SDG Portal and SDG Dashboard
Similar to SDGs, 11MP also encompasses economic, social & environmental objectives...

**11MP Strategic Thrusts**

- Enhancing **inclusiveness** towards an equitable society
- Improving **wellbeing** for all
- Accelerating **human capital development** for an advanced nation
- Pursuing **green growth** for sustainability and resilience
- Strengthening **infrastructure** to support economic expansion
- Re-engineering **economic growth** for greater prosperity
- Transforming **public service** for productivity
MID-TERM REVIEW of the ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN, 2016 - 2020

new priorities and emphases

Six Pillars

Chapter 9 Ensuring More Meaningful Economic Growth

Chapter 10 Pillar I: Reforming Governance Towards Greater Transparency and Enhancing Efficiency of Public Service

Chapter 11 Pillar II: Enhancing Inclusive Development and Wellbeing

Chapter 12 Pillar III: Ensuring a Balanced Regional Development

Chapter 13 Pillar IV: Empowering Human Capital

Chapter 14 Pillar V: Enhancing Environmental Sustainability Through Green Growth

Chapter 15 Pillar VI: Strengthening Economic Growth
Reforming **governance** towards greater transparency and enhancing efficiency of **public service**

Enhancing **inclusive development** and **wellbeing**

Pursuing balanced **regional development**

Empowering **human capital**

Enhancing **environmental sustainability through green growth**

Strengthening **economic growth**
Pillar V: Enhancing Environmental Sustainability through Green Growth

**Priority Area A**
Strengthening Governance
- Strategy A1: Strengthening policy, legislation and institutional framework
- Strategy A2: Improving capacity and capability, enforcement and monitoring
- Strategy A3: Raising awareness and fostering a sense of shared responsibility

**Priority Area B**
Conserving Natural Resources
- Strategy B1: Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas
- Strategy B2: Conserving coastal and marine ecosystems
- Strategy B3: Enhancing livelihood and capacity of the indigenous and local communities

**Priority Area C**
Combating Climate Change and Reducing Disaster Risks
- Strategy C1: Intensifying climate change mitigation
- Strategy C2: Augmenting climate change adaptation
- Strategy C3: Strengthening disaster risk management
Pillar V: Enhancing Environmental Sustainability through Green Growth

selected targets

### Strengthening Governance

- **Environmental Protection Act**
  - Formulation of an act to enhance environmental governance

### Conserving Natural Resources

- **10%**
  - Coastal & marine areas gazetted as protected areas
- **17%**
  - Terrestrial & inland water areas gazetted as protected areas

### Combating Climate Change & Reducing Disaster Risks

- **45%**
  - Reduction in GHG emissions intensity to GDP relative to the emission intensity in 2005

- **8,885 MW**
  - Renewable energy installed capacity

- **30%**
  - Recycling rate of household waste

- **2 million**
  - People protected through flood mitigation projects

- **30%**
  - Government green procurement of selected green products & services

- **10%**
  - Formulation of a comprehensive Demand Side Management (DSM) Master Plan

- **Integrated weather & flood forecasting & early warning system**
  - Development of an integrated system to enhance disaster risks management

**Note:**

1. The increase in the total installed capacity of renewable energy is based on the adoption of the ASEAN definition of renewable energy by Malaysia in 2016 which takes into account all types of hydro energy in the calculation without limiting their capacities.
Pillar VI: Strengthening Economic Growth

**Priority Area A**

Strengthening Sectoral Growth and Structural Reforms

**STRATEGY A1**
Enhancing sectoral growth through productivity improvements

**STRATEGY A2**
Increasing export capacity

**STRATEGY A3**
Improving market efficiency

**STRATEGY A4**
Facilitating ease of doing business

**Priority Area B**

Accelerating Innovation and Technology Adoption

**STRATEGY B1**
Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution

**STRATEGY B2**
Increasing technology adoption

**STRATEGY B3**
Aligning research and innovation

**STRATEGY B4**
Enhancing capacity building

**Priority Area C**

Strengthening Sectoral Growth and Structural Reforms

**STRATEGY C1**
Developing an integrated transport system

**STRATEGY C2**
Strengthening logistics and trade facilitation

**STRATEGY C3**
Improving digital infrastructure

**STRATEGY C4**
Sustaining energy supply

**STRATEGY C5**
Improving water services
Main messages

• To embrace and implement the 17 SDGs in a systematic and measurable manner, Malaysia has taken the following initiatives;
  a) established a multi-stakeholder, participatory governance structure;
  b) held two national SDG symposiums to promote participation of stakeholders;
  c) conducted studies on data readiness and gap analysis;
  d) undertaken a mapping exercise involving non-government and civil society organisations and the private sector to align SDGs with the 11th Malaysia Plan initiatives; and
  e) established a National SDG Roadmap to guide implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

“PLANNING TOWARDS EXCELLENCE”
2. MALAYSIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2017 - ACHIEVEMENT

ABSOLUTE POVERTY & HUNGER
Absolute poverty reduced from 49.3% (1970) to 0.6% (2014), 90% reduction in under-nutrition between 1990 and 2014

DISEASES & MORTALITY RATES
Child and maternal mortality rates are almost at the level of developed countries; eradicated endemic smallpox and polio; drastic reductions in waterborne diseases; and reversed the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria; 95% of public health service subsidised (2015)

EDUCATION
97.2% enrollment rates for primary and 90% for secondary school for both boys and girls in 2016 and 48% enrollment for higher education in 2012 (70% higher than in 2002)

“PLANNING TOWARDS EXCELLENCE”
2. MALAYSIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2017 - ACHIEVEMENT

BASIC AMENITIES
Over 95% coverage for treated water and sanitation facilities, and 98.2% coverage of 24-hour electricity supply at national level in 2015. A 1.5 times increase in renewable energy installed capacity (2016)

INFRASTRUCTURE
81.5% national broadband penetration (2016) with 91.2% coverage in populated areas (2016). 58% growth in road networks with improved connectivity across the country between 2010 and 2015

JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Ranked 55 out of 176 countries in Corruption Perception Index;
Ranked 40 out of 193 countries in Online Service sub-index of the UN e-Government Development Index (2016)

“PLANNING TOWARDS EXCELLENCE”
2. MALAYSIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2017 - ACHIEVEMENT

SCP AND CLIMATE CHANGE
RM429 million of green government procurement since 2013; carbon intensity of economy reduced by 33% since 2009.

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT
Sustained 6.2% per annum economic growth for 50 years. Full employment since 1992. Increase of female labour force participation rate to 54.1% (2015)

INCOME INEQUALITIES
Reduced as indicated by lower Gini Coefficient from 0.513 (1970) to 0.401 (2014). Less than 1% poverty rate for male- and female-headed households
2. MALAYSIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2017 - ACHIEVEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL ENDOWMENT
Maintained more than **55.2%** forest cover, **12.1%** as terrestrial protected areas and **3.36%** as marine protected areas. Malaysia participates in international trans-boundary conservation efforts, namely, Heart of Borneo initiatives for forests and Coral Triangle Initiatives for marine areas.

GLOBAL ROLES
Shared development experience with 31,000 participants from 142 countries through Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (2016); Strong partner in the implementation of ASEAN Economic Community.

"PLANNING TOWARDS EXCELLENCE"
Ocean related SDG14

• Blue economy blueprint focusing on 3 areas:
  i. sustain coastal and marine based economic sectors;
  ii. enhance livelihood of the people; and
  iii. safeguard ocean health
## Issues and challenges

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<th>Coordination</th>
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<th>Data</th>
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<td>Optimum utilisation of resources</td>
<td>-Correct</td>
<td>-Accurate and precise</td>
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<tr>
<td>-helps to achieve objectives quickly</td>
<td>-Updated</td>
<td>-Legitimate and valid</td>
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<tr>
<td>-leads to higher efficiency</td>
<td>-Relevant</td>
<td>-Reliable and consistent</td>
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<td>-Authoritative</td>
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</table>

- Correct
- Updated
- Relevant
- Authoritative

- Accurate and precise
- Legitimate and valid
- Reliable and consistent
- Timeliness and relevant
- Complete and comprehensive
- Available and accessible
CONCLUSION

• 11MP has laid the foundation for implementation of SDGs that also coincides with the SDG framework – SDGs will provide the platform for all future 5-year plans until 2030

• An institutional and governance framework involving all stakeholders will be in place to plan and monitor the SDGs

• Contribution of all stakeholders is important to ensure successful implementation of SDGs

• Partnership among stakeholders is important to ensure successful implementation of SDGs – Government, private sector, NGOs and civil society organisations, academia, research institutions, multinational and regional international agencies

• Need to prioritise and focus on SDGs directly aligned to our national development goals

Malaysia can and should be ambitious with the goals and targets for the SDGs. We have demonstrated that we can set and achieve “higher targets” through sustained and systematic effort. Malaysia has in place the implementing mechanism for the SDGs with sustainable development initiative aligned with the 11MP, the implementation will be a relatively smooth process. The National SDG Roadmap sets out the priorities and plan of action for implementation.
Terima Kasih