

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) 2015-2030 IN MALAYSIA



# WHAT IS SDG?

## 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

193

**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

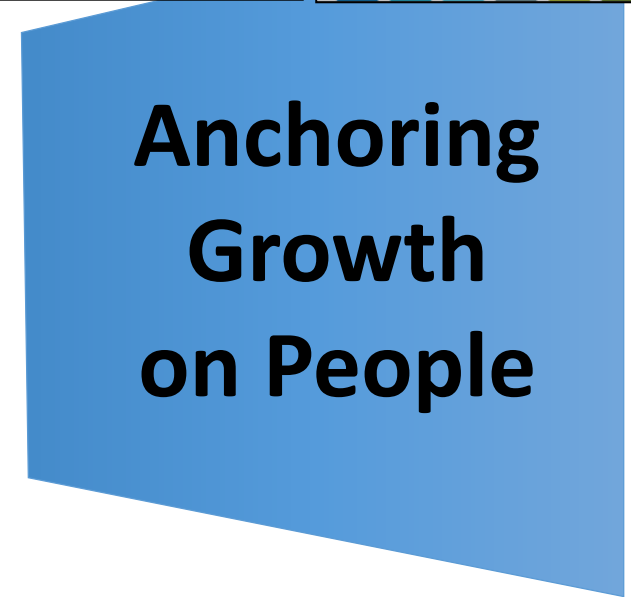
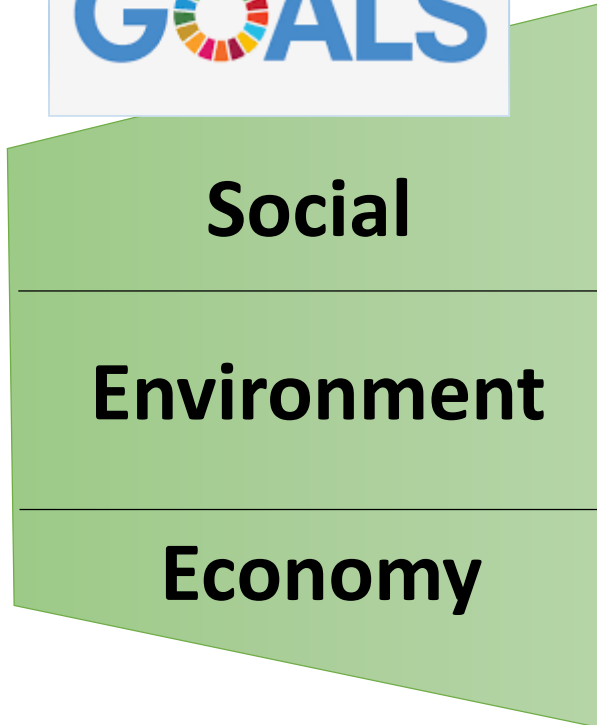
**Means of implementation**  
revitalised global partnership

6

Applied the Principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)**



# SDG MIRRORS THE NEM AND 11MP



# NATIONAL SDG GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



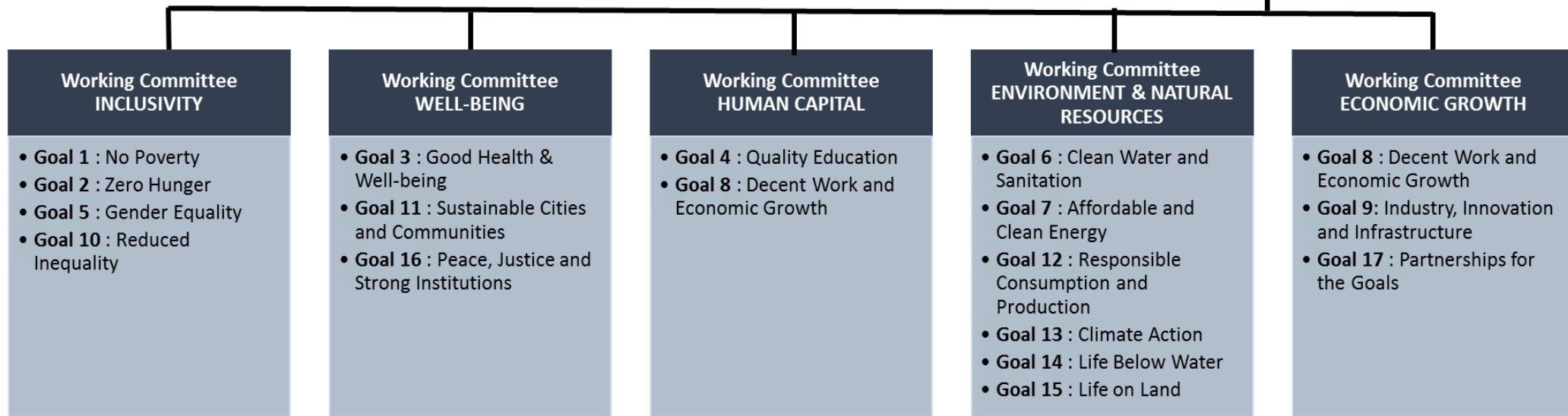
UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

**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



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



# NATIONAL SDG ROADMAP

## 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**

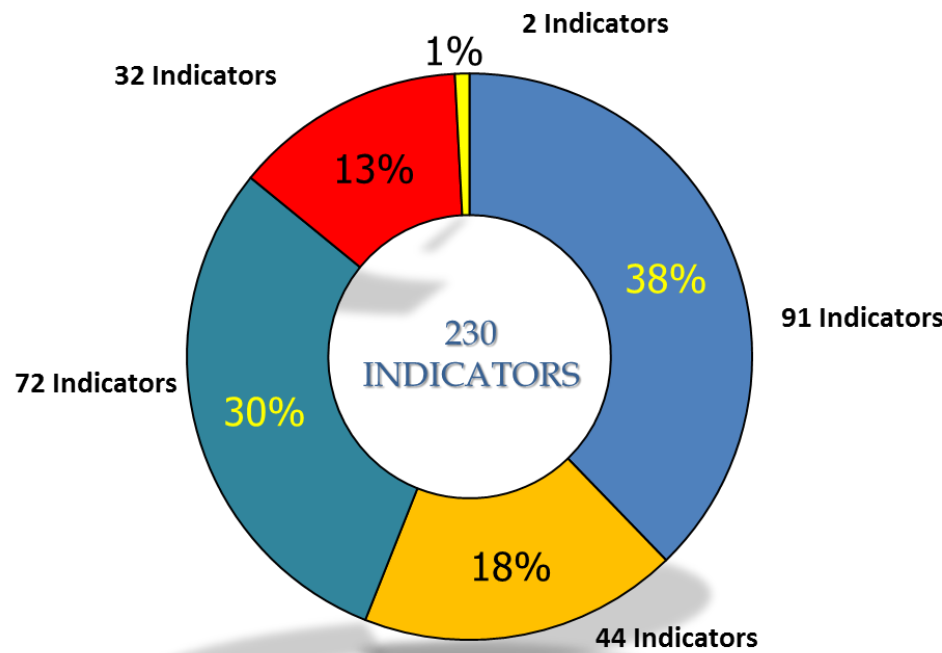


# DATA READINESS AND GAP ANALYSIS

## Centralized Data Collection

- Incorporating the SDGs into the national statistical framework – Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
- SDG Portal and SDG Dashboard

**17** GOALS    **169** TARGETS    **230** INDICATORS

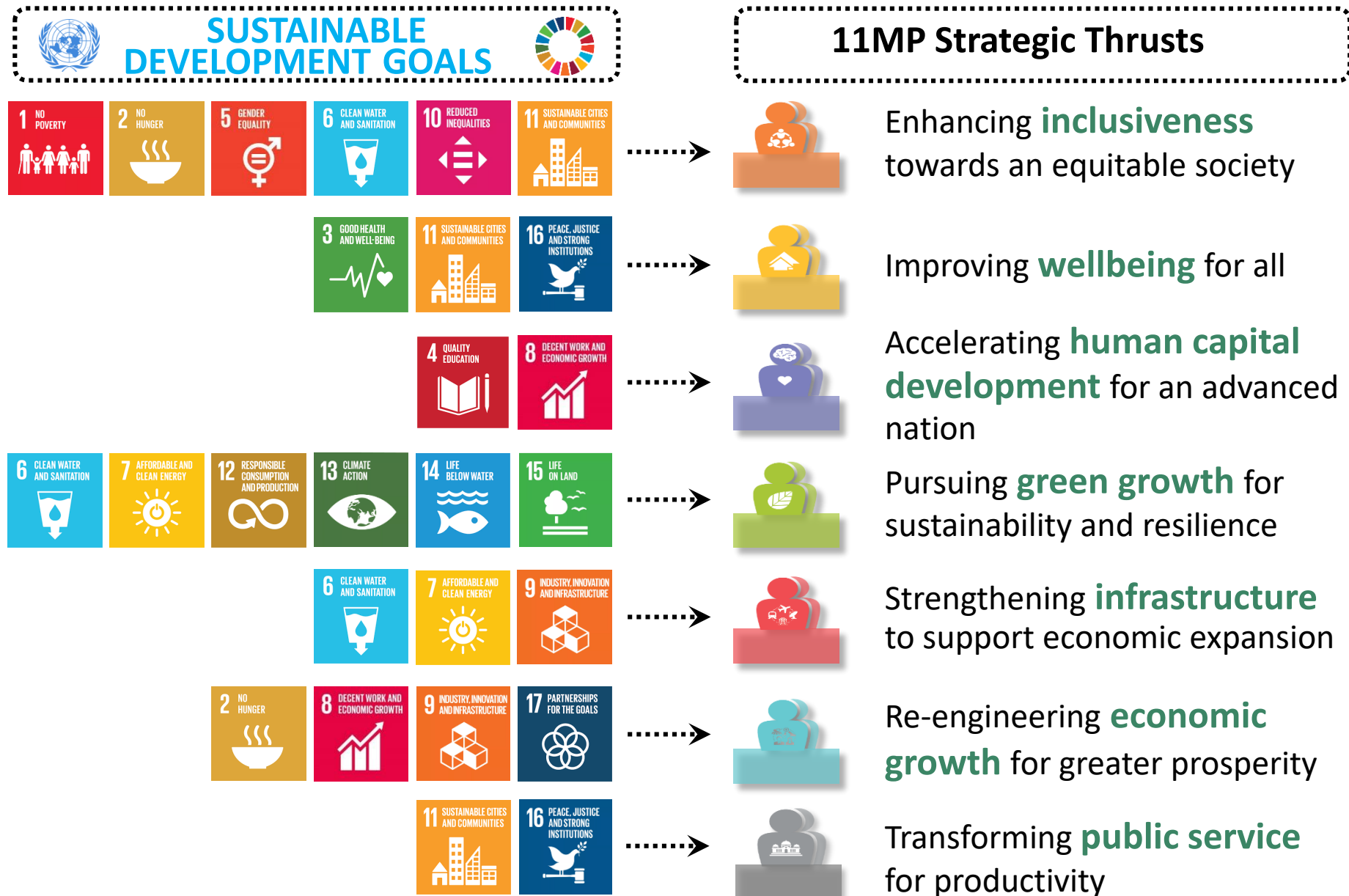


AVAILABILITY OF DATA	CRITERIA USED	IAEG-SDGs TIERS
<b>AVAILABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data already exists (at DOSM or Agencies)</li> <li>• MDG Indicators (partially)</li> <li>• Metadata clearly defined (proposed by international experts agencies)</li> </ul>	<b>Tier 1</b> An established methodology exists and data are already widely available
<b>PARTIALLY AVAILABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data partially exists but need to improve the methodology of data collection or coverage etc.</li> </ul>	<b>Tier 2</b> A methodology has been established but for which are not easily available
<b>PARTIALLY AVAILABLE, NEED FURTHER DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derivative of data (ownership of data)</li> <li>• Metadata exists (international) and need to suit with Malaysia level</li> </ul>	
<b>NOT AVAILABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metadata exists (international) but data not available in Malaysia</li> <li>• No metadata (international/Malaysia)</li> </ul>	<b>Tier 3</b> An internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed
<b>NOT RELEVANT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to be confirmed with agencies</li> <li>• Not suitable to apply in Malaysia</li> </ul>	



# MAPPING OF SDG GOALS TO 11MP

Similar to SDGs, 11MP also encompasses economic, social & environmental objectives...



# 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



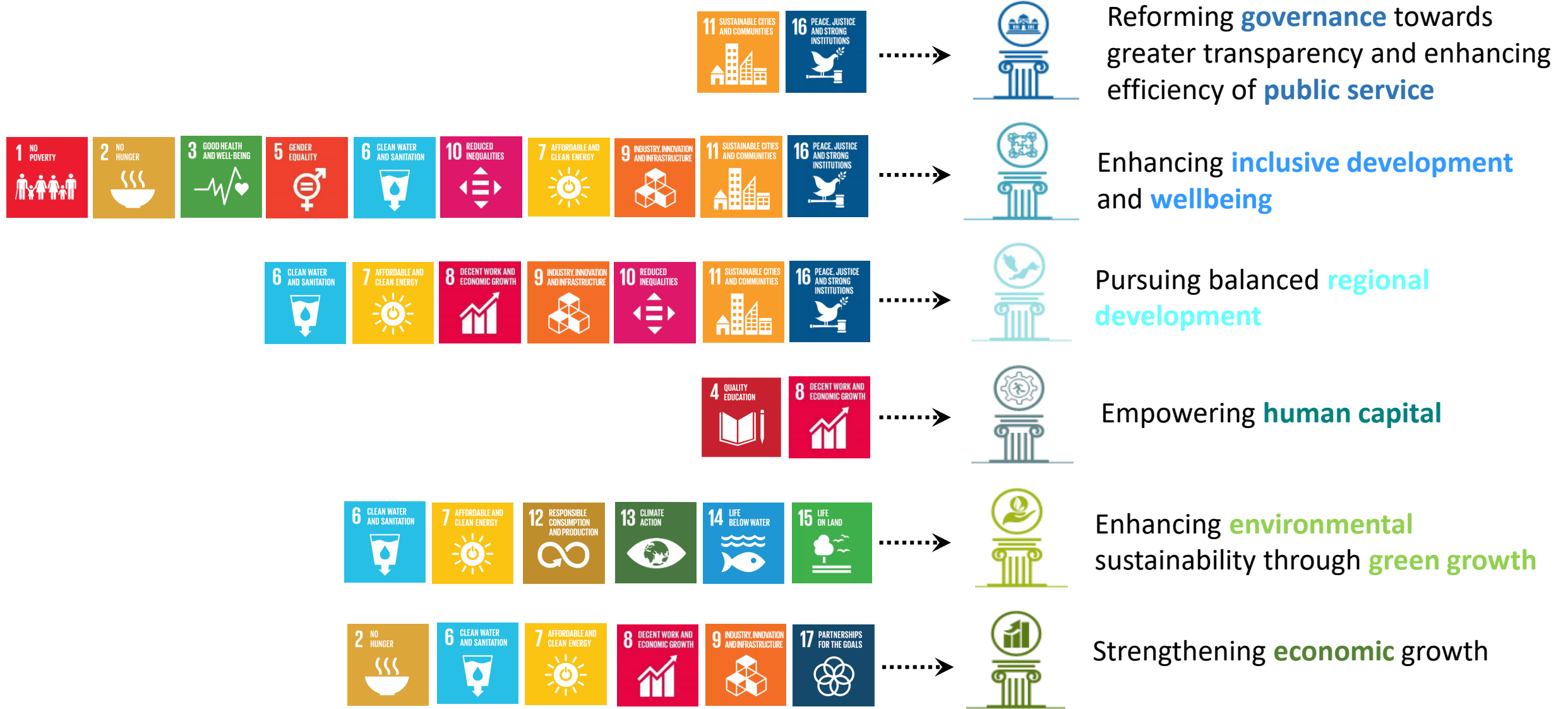
# MAPPING OF SDG GOALS TO MTR, 11MP



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## MTR 11MP Pillars





# 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 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

## PRIORITY AREA B

### Conserving Natural Resources

#### Strategy B1:

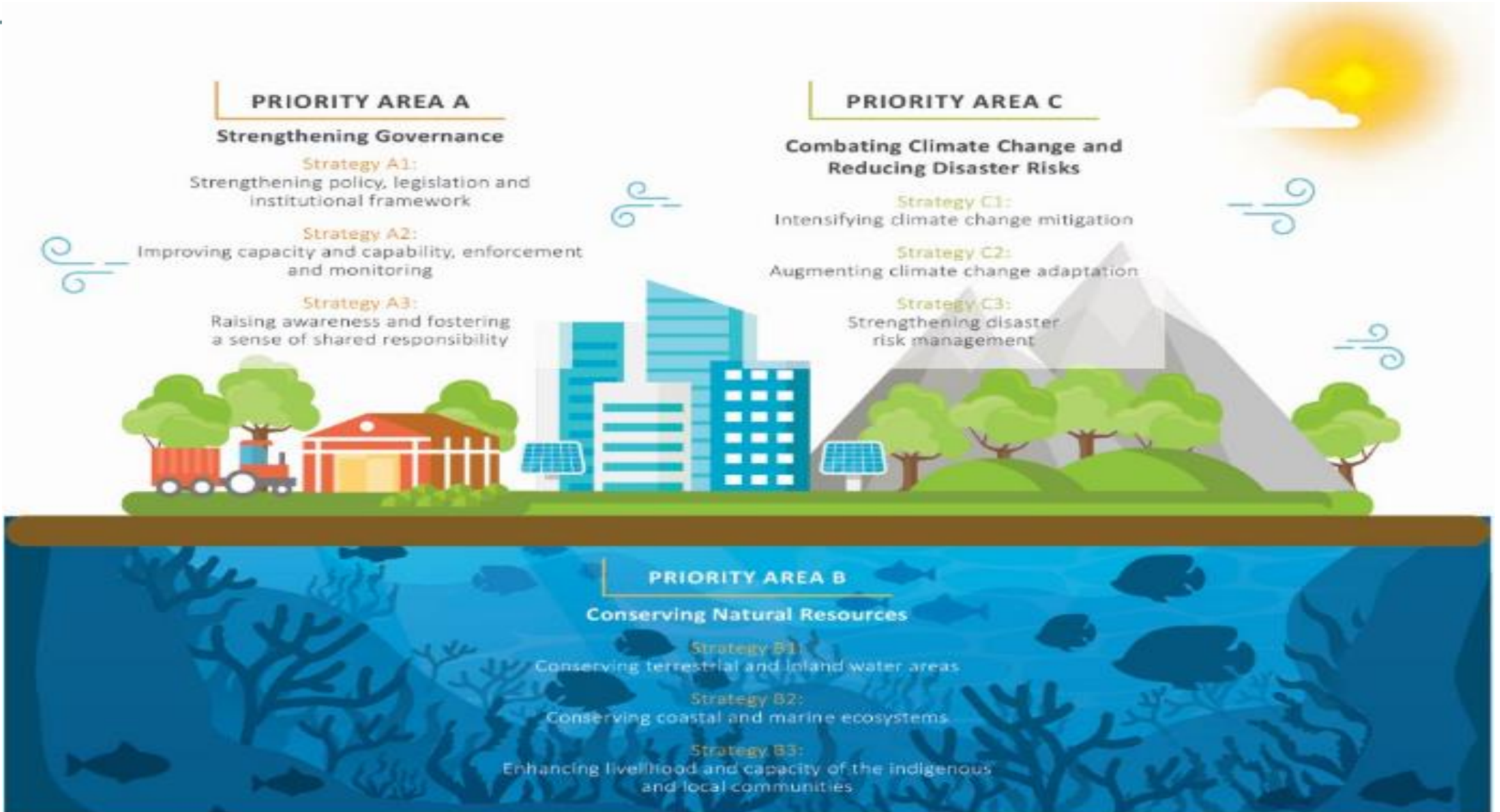
Conserving terrestrial and inland water areas

#### Strategy B2:

Conserving coastal and marine ecosystems

#### Strategy B3:

Enhancing livelihood and capacity of the indigenous and local communities





# Pillar V: Enhancing Environmental Sustainability through Green Growth

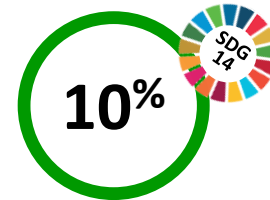
## selected targets

### Strengthening Governance



Formulation of an act to enhance environmental governance

### Conserving Natural Resources



Coastal & marine areas gazetted as protected areas



Terrestrial & inland water areas gazetted as protected areas

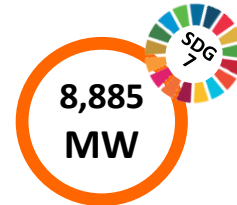
### Combating Climate Change & Reducing Disaster Risks



Reduction in GHG emissions intensity to GDP relative to the emission intensity in 2005



Formulation of a comprehensive Demand Side Management (DSM) Master Plan



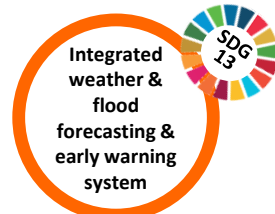
Renewable energy<sup>1</sup> installed capacity



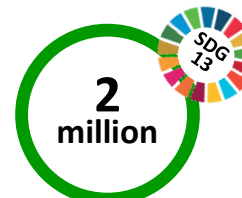
Government green procurement of selected green products & services



Recycling rate of household waste



Development of an integrated system to enhance disaster risks management



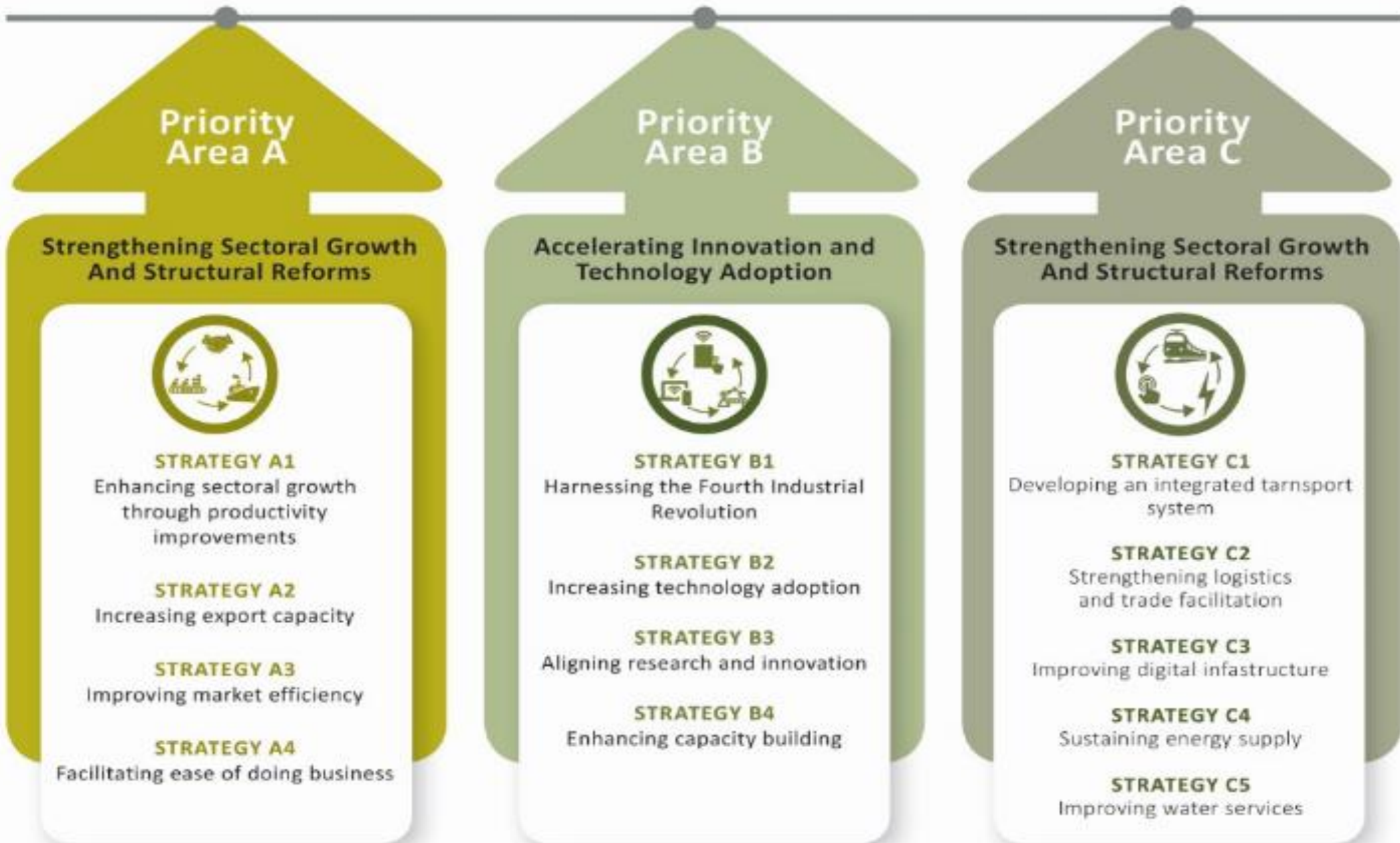
People protected through flood mitigation projects

Note:

<sup>1</sup> 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



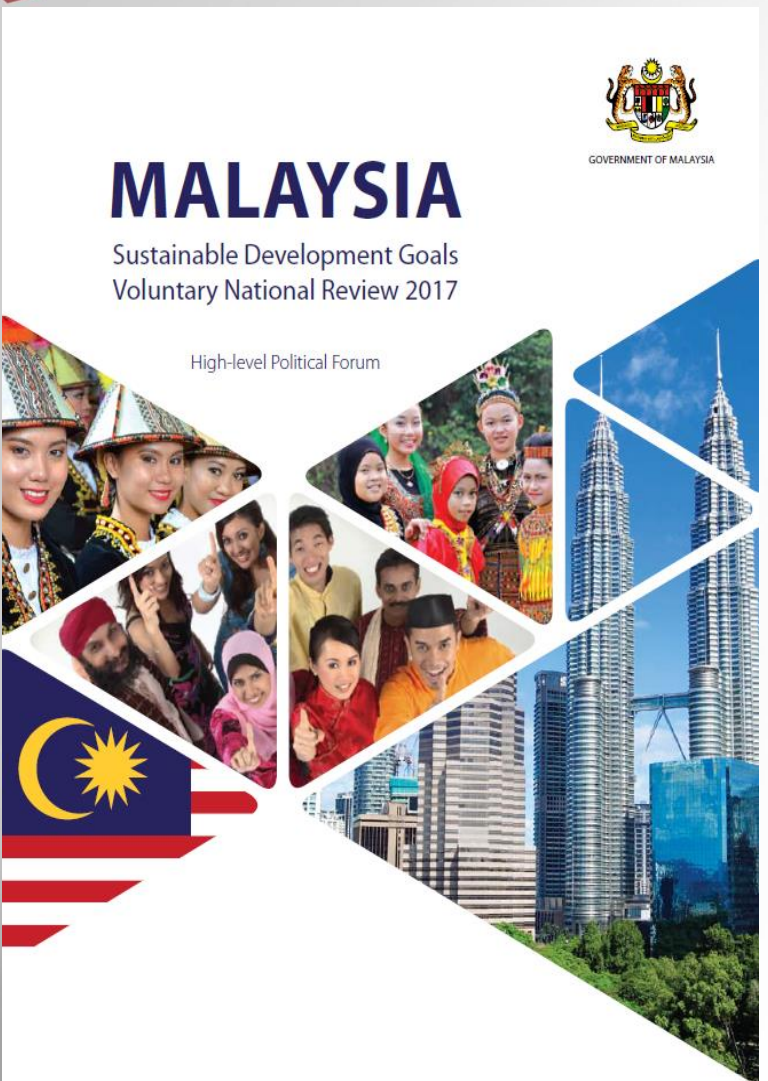
## 2. MALAYSIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2017

### MALAYSIA IS PART OF THE 2017 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### 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 water-borne 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)





## 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)



# 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





# Ocean related SDG14

- Blue economy blueprint focusing on 3 areas :
  - i. sust coastal and marine based economic sectors;
  - ii. enhance livelihood of the people; and
  - iii. safeguard ocean health



# Issues and challenges

Coordination	Information on the Progress	Data
<p>Optimum utilisation of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-helps to achieve objectives quickly</li> <li>-leads to higher efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Correct</li> <li>-Updated</li> <li>-Relevant</li> <li>-Authoritative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Accurate and precise</li> <li>-Legitimate and valid</li> <li>-Reliable and consistent</li> <li>-Timeliness and relevant</li> <li>-Complete and comprehensive</li> <li>-Available and accesible</li> </ul>



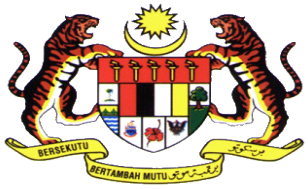
# CONCLUSION



- **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

