



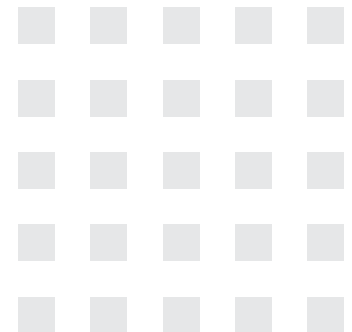
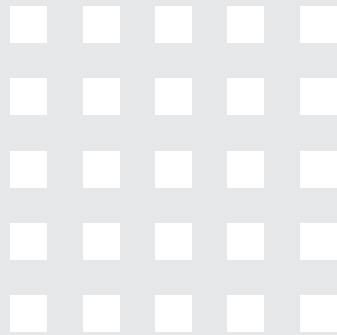
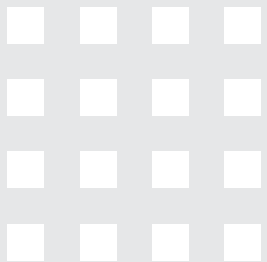
SDG Roadmap for Malaysia

Phase II 2021 – 2025



Cover Concept

The hibiscus flower, also known as Malaysia's national flower, was chosen as the concept to reflect Malaysia's aspirations for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by the year 2030. With its five petals, it aptly represents the five pillars of sustainable development: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. These concepts are manifested through illustrations showcasing the diversity of people in Malaysia, its economic prosperity, rich biodiversity and the commitment to fostering partnerships and ensuring peace.





SDG Roadmap for Malaysia

Phase II 2021 – 2025



Foreword

by Minister of Economy

YB Rafizi Ramli

The 2023 SDG report has confirmed that we are falling behind, with nearly a third of the targets either at the state of inertia or worse, regressing.

Speech by the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia during the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly New York, 23 September 2023

Malaysia's SDG Roadmap Phase II serves as a testament to our commitment to an equitable, sustainable and inclusive future as we pursue the 2030 Agenda in alignment with Malaysia MADANI.

As the main policy document guiding our nation towards the 2030 Agenda, this Roadmap provides a blueprint for effective SDG implementation. It articulates specific indicator targets, means of implementation and accelerators tailored to translating global aspirations into actionable national steps, along with methods for monitoring and evaluating performance. Malaysia is dedicated to empowering state governments, local authorities and communities, fostering ownership and participation in the localising SDG initiatives.

Nine accelerator initiatives have been identified to expedite SDG implementation, representing a strategic, targeted approach to overcoming obstacles and instigating positive change. Lead ministries have also been identified to spearhead implementation and monitor the progress of each SDG, marking a paradigm

shift and a game-changing approach to achieving our goals. This underscores our commitment to measurable progress and accountability in achieving the set targets. This strategic alignment is poised to enhance the efficiency of working committees, fostering a more coordinated effort towards sustainable development. This Roadmap embodies a whole-of-nation approach, emphasising collaboration and partnership as essential elements for effective SDG implementation. It ensures seamless alignment of SDG targets and indicators with the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, including existing efforts as laid out in the National Energy Transition Roadmap and New Industrial Master Plan, integrating sustainable development into the fabric of our nation.

I extend sincere gratitude to all stakeholders: government ministries, agencies, non-governmental organisations, private sector and civil society organisations, for their unwavering support and active participation in shaping this Roadmap. Together, let us aspire to transform SDG into tangible realities that enhance the lives of all Malaysians.

Key Message

by Deputy Minister of Economy

YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Roadmap for Malaysia Phase II showcases the unwavering commitment of Malaysia to achieve a sustainable future in support of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDG represents a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, the year 2023 presents crucial opportunities to address various economic challenges and the necessary actions to accelerate the implementation of SDG.

The Ministry of Economy began the year 2023 by participating in the India Energy Week to have a global view of the energy sector towards achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. In pursuing the SDG, Malaysia participated at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) for Sustainable Development whilst submitting a Voluntary Sub-National Report (VSR) and four Voluntary Local Report (VLR). By 2025, Malaysia aims to submit at least 20 VSR and VLR to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, furthering our commitment to localising the SDG by tracking the progress of SDG implementation at the subnational and local level. Several Regional SDG Summit have been organised at the national level to increase awareness and promote whole-of-nation involvement in pursuing Agenda 2030.

Our world continues to face the exacerbating challenges of climate change. Rising temperature has seen extreme weather occurring throughout the world. We have recently seen record breaking heat and sea-level rising in many parts of the world since recording began in 1880. The increasing occurrence of natural disasters signifies the urgent need for action to mitigate the impacts of further catastrophes and necessary adaptation measures to increase resilience for Malaysia. Without the imperative policy interventions and action plans, Malaysia

faces the risks for increasing level of poverty, decreasing social protection and further gender inequalities. We can only reduce these risks by further enhancing SDG implementation as far and wide together.

According to the recent SDG Progress Report 2023 by United Nations, only 15 per cent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved by 2030. Over one-third of these targets have stagnated, showing no progress or have regressed below the 2015 baseline. As we reach halfway to 2030, it is evident we have a pivotal journey ahead of us to achieve the SDG set out in 2015. As for Malaysia, 64 per cent of the SDG targets are on track, as indicated in the internal assessment undertaken by UN Resident Coordinator's Malaysia Office. This performance can be categorised as good, while Malaysia intensifies its efforts to ensure that achieving the SDG targets is within our reach.

Malaysia's commitment to the SDG is not just a reflection of our national priorities but also a testament to our deeply rooted Islamic values and principles. Islam, as a comprehensive way of life, provides a robust framework for achieving sustainable development. The principles of justice, equity and stewardship of the earth are integral to our faith and resonate strongly with the ethos of the SDG. I believe this sentiment is not unique to Islam, but is shared by all religions, which teach us to live in harmony with one another and our environment.

The SDG Roadmap for Malaysia Phase II document is a testament to our dedication to building a prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all. It also serves as a pertinent guidance for all citizens of the earth, in the spirit of whole-of-nation approach to nurturing Mother Earth for future generations as we count down to the next phase of SDG by 2030.

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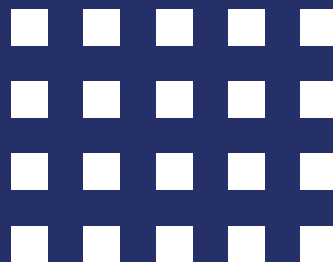
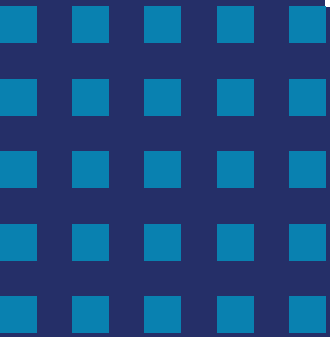
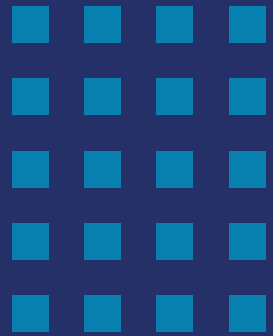
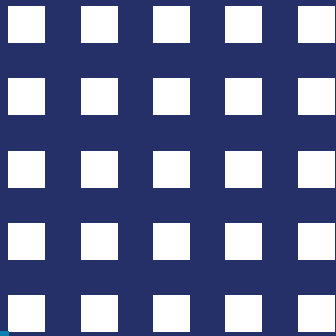
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2030 Agenda and SDG

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) is a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. It is a global commitment towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive development, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets calling for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people live peaceful and prosperous lives. The 2030 Agenda recognises the interconnected nature of global and local development challenges, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. Similarly, the goals and targets are interrelated and indivisible, which require integrated solutions.

Ending poverty and other deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality and spur economic growth while tackling climate change and conserving biodiversity. Understanding these connections is vital for designing effective and integrated strategies that foster sustainable development across social, economic and environmental dimensions.

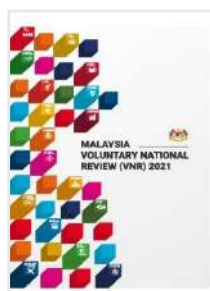
The United Nations (UN) has described the SDG targets broadly, and every country is responsible to contextualise, localise and determine its priorities and target values of SDG.



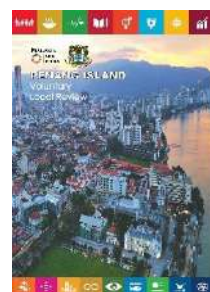
Malaysia's Commitment to SDG

“May I reaffirm Malaysia’s commitment to support and implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, a better future for all, is not just within our grasp, it is also the duty of all to fight for it”

Speech by the Honorable Prime Minister of Malaysia during the UN Sustainable Development Summit. New York, 27 September 2015



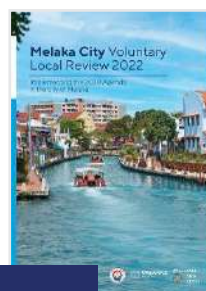
On September 2015, 193 member countries of the UN including Malaysia have agreed to adopt the 2030 Agenda at the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).



Malaysia is committed to SDG by promoting sustainable development and enhancing international collaboration while addressing national challenges. SDG are implemented in three phases, with each phase lasting five years between 2016 and 2030. Phases I and II coincide with the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP) and the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP), respectively, while Phase III will correspond with the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (13MP; 2026-2030). This phased approach provides flexibility to adapt and refocus strategies to achieve the desired outcomes for a sustainable future.



Malaysia’s efforts in implementing SDG are documented in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) submitted to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in 2017 and 2021. The next VNR is scheduled for submission in 2025. At the local level, several localities, such as Bandar Pulau Pinang (Penang Island), Kuala Lumpur, Subang Jaya, Shah Alam, Sepang, Alor Gajah and Bandar Melaka, have documented their SDG efforts and achievements through the publication of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR). Selangor is the first state to prepare the Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSR).



MADANI and SDG

SDG are in harmony with the MADANI policy framework on building a Sustainable and Prosperous Malaysia based on Care, Compassion, Respect, Innovation and Trust, where inclusiveness and equality are embraced by the whole nation. The MADANI approach centres on the balanced and holistic well-being of the five existential core components of being for Insan Sejahtera: Spiritual, Physio-psychological, Intellectual, Cognitive and Emotional. While SDG integrate the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development, MADANI pursues the complementary human-centric values which are needed to promote individual and collective action in addressing the challenges of sustainable development. Ultimately, a balanced inner development of the self and external development of Malaysia provides a stronger framework for SDG achievements.

“We need a more meaningful notion of prosperity that is based not on materialistic choice and consumerism but on a more holistic idea of wellbeing. Prosperity based on ethical satisfaction is embedded in community rather than a perpetual quest for more material goods. It couples individual concerns with social responsibilities; a condition that includes obligations and responsibilities to others, indeed to the whole of the natural as well as the social world. Thus, prosperity must include the notion of sustainability, as well as care and compassion for others, and respect for individuals, communities, institutions, and the environment.

...The journey towards such a holistic notion of prosperity must begin with the realisation that neoliberal economy has failed to tackle inequality and social inclusion. Indeed, it is now widely recognised that capitalism itself is crumbling and it is part of the problem rather than an aspect of the solution. Neoliberal policies have led to excessive market deregulation, unwarranted tax cuts, fiscal austerity, rampant disparity, and economic dislocation.

...Our economic framework must balance the mathematics of growth with the morality of human dignity, regardless of social standing. This is the framework for a humane economics. Humane economics embraces renewable sources of energy and incentivises businesses and cooperation to support the prosperity of citizens, communities, and the society as a whole.

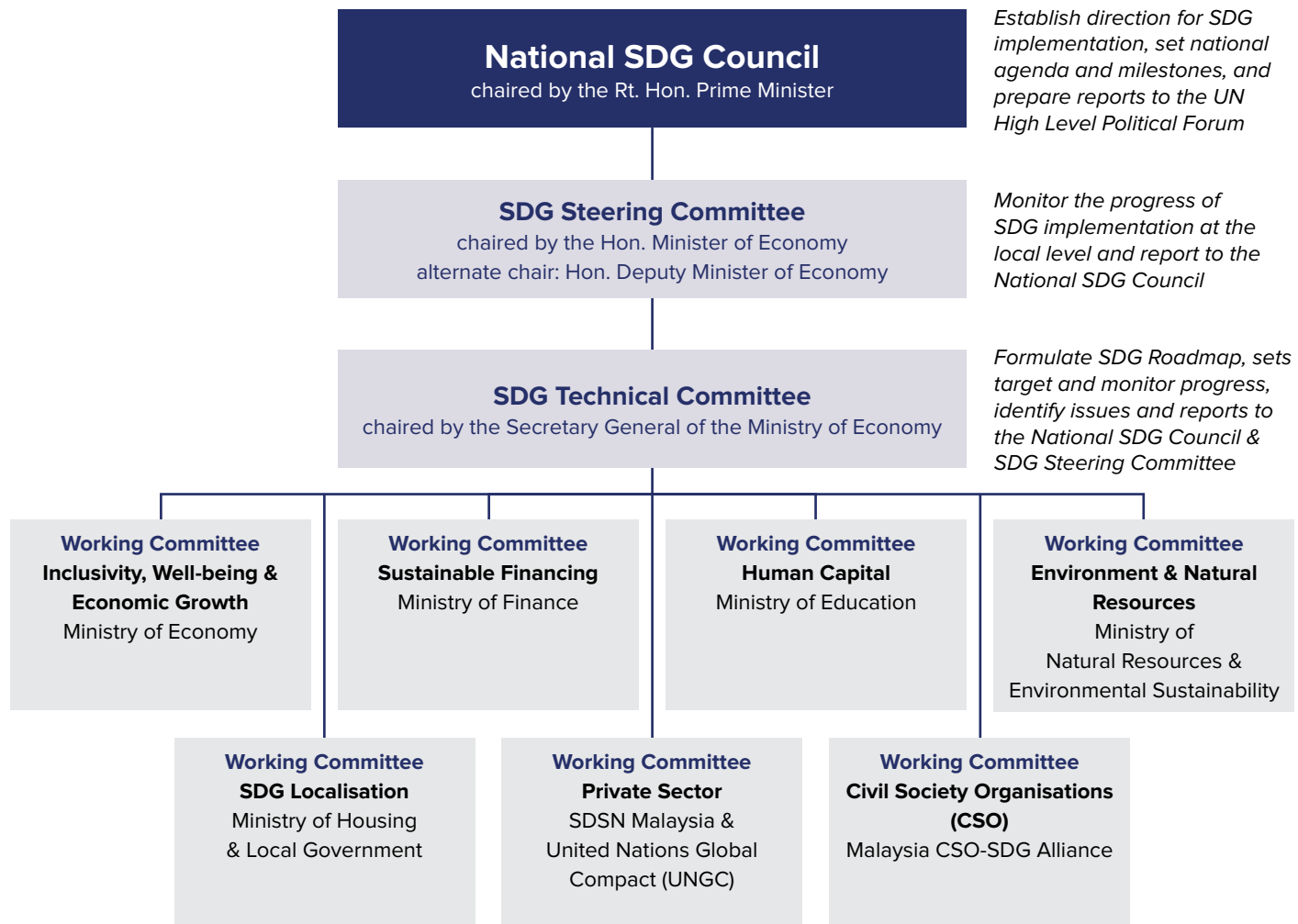
— Anwar Ibrahim, 2022





SDG Governance Structure

The National SDG Council chaired by the Prime Minister is the main decision-making body to spearhead the implementation of SDG, while the Ministry of Economy is the national focal point for SDG.



The Working Committee consists of representatives from relevant government ministries and agencies, UN agencies, private sector, civil society organisation, academia, and international organisations.

Figure 1. The National SDG Governance Structure for Malaysia

In September 2022, the government agreed to set up the Pusat SDG Negara (PSN) to monitor the progress and implementation of all SDG-related programmes. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy, PSN also acts as the main secretariat to the national SDG governance.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), on the other hand, is responsible for coordinating data collection and compilation from various line ministries and agencies. To disseminate and

share data related to SDG, DOSM maintains the National SDG Progress Monitoring System (SDG Dashboard) and produces annual reports on the performance of SDG indicators.

Each goal is led by a dedicated ministry (Figure 2) to plan, implement, monitor and report the SDG performance under their purview to accelerate SDG implementation. Each lead ministry is empowered to coordinate multiple stakeholders' initiatives in meeting the targets and indicators.

Lead Ministries

	Ministry of Economy		Ministry of Energy Transition & Water Transformation		Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability
	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security		Ministry of Economy		Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security
	Ministry of Health		Ministry of Investment, Trade & Industry		Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability
	Ministry of Education		Ministry of Economy		Ministry of Home Affairs
	Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development		Ministry of Housing & Local Government		Ministry of Economy
	Ministry of Energy Transition & Water Transformation		Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability		

Figure 2. The lead ministries responsible for the progress of each assigned SDG by the National SDG Council

Twelfth Malaysia Plan and SDG

The **Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP)** is a medium-term plan with the objective of creating 'A Prosperous, Inclusive, Sustainable Malaysia', anchored on three key themes with four catalytic policy enablers and fourteen game changers. **12MP** is aligned with SDG in creating sustainable economic growth, with an emphasis on equitable wealth distribution, improving the well-being of the people and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Alignment Between 12MP and SDG

The alignment between 12MP and SDG is a testament to Malaysia's commitment to sustainable development. The achievement of the development plan through its strategies and initiatives will ensure the attainment of SDG.

In line with the principle of 'leaving no one behind', the adoption of the whole-of-nation approach is essential for SDG implementation. Efforts will be undertaken to empower state governments, authorities and communities at the local level in localising the SDG to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

3

Key Themes

4

Policy Enablers

14

Game Changers

3 Themes



Resetting the economy focuses on restoring the growth momentum of key economic sectors and propelling strategic and high-impact industries and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).



Strengthening security, well-being and inclusivity focuses on the efforts to uphold Malaysia's stability by enhancing defence and security while improving health care, providing affordable housing, promoting an active lifestyle and fostering unity.



Advancing sustainability focuses on advancing green growth, enhancing energy sustainability and transforming the water sector.



4 Catalytic Policy Enablers



Developing future talent focuses on realigning the labour market to meet industry demand and further improving the quality of education.



Accelerating technology adoption and innovation focuses on hastening digitalisation and promoting the adoption of new and advanced technology in all sectors to ensure sustainable economic growth.



Enhancing connectivity and transport infrastructure focuses on the efficiency of transport and logistics infrastructure to provide safe, reliable, affordable and sustainable services.



Strengthening the public service fundamentally supports all themes and other policy enablers in promoting the well-being of the people and ensuring Malaysia's continuous socio-economic development.



14 Game Changers

1	Imperatives for Reform and Transformation	8	Embracing the Circular Economy
2	Catalysing Strategic and High Impact Industries to Boost Economic Growth	9	Accelerating Adoption of Integrated Water Resources Management
3	Transforming MSMEs as the New Driver of Growth	10	Improving Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Ecosystem to Produce Future-Ready Talent
4	Enhancing National Security and Unity for Nation-Building	11	Enhancing Digital Connectivity for Inclusive Development
5	Revitalising the Health Care System to Ensure a Healthy and Productive Nation	12	Aligning Research and Development towards Commercialisation, Wealth Generation and Economic Growth
6	Transforming the Approach to Eradicate Hardcore Poverty	13	Transforming the Logistics Ecosystem for Greater Efficiency
7	Multiplying Growth in Less Developed States, especially Sabah and Sarawak, to Reduce Development Gap	14	Transforming the Public Service through the Whole-of-Government Approach

Figure 3: The goals aligned with the 12th Malaysia Plan

Mid-Term Review of 12MP and SDG



The **Mid-Term Review (MTR)** of the 12MP with the theme 'Malaysia MADANI: Sustainable, Prosperous and High-Income Nation' will ensure that Malaysia remains on the right growth trajectory towards achieving the aspiration of Ekonomi MADANI. Under the new framework, **17 Big Bold**s have been outlined to catalyse development across the key enabler and three focus areas moving forward.

Aspiration

Ekonomi MADANI: Memperkasa Rakyat

Theme

Sustainable, Prosperous, High-Income Nation

Key Enabler

Enhancing Efficiency of Public Service Delivery

1 Governance and Institutional Framework

2 Legislation Related to Corruption

Focus Areas

Strengthening Sustainability

Building Prosperous Society

Achieving High-Income Nation

3 Fiscal Sustainability and Financial Systems

6 Enculturation of MADANI Society

11 Digital- and Technology-Based HGHV Industry

4 HGHV Industry Based on Energy Transition

7 Social Protection Reforms

12 High Value E&E HGHV Industry

5 Targeted Subsidies

8 Housing for the *Rakyat*

13 Agriculture and Agro-Based HGHV Industry

9 Strengthening Healthcare Services

14 Rare Earths HGHV Industry

10 Strengthening National Security and Defence










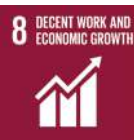
15 Empowering MSMEs and Social Enterprises

16 Streamlining the Public Transport Network

17 Future-ready Talent

Furthering SDG with 17 Big Bolds

The 12MP Mid-Term Review introduced the 17 Big Bolds, which cover 71 key strategies and initiatives that catalyse the socio-economic development process of the nation in line with the Malaysia MADANI aspiration. Thus, the 17 Big Bolds are the main point of reference to drive and boost the country's development. Given that the Malaysian Roadmap for socio-economic development is integrated with SDG, it is imperative that the 17 Big Bolds are also mapped and integrated into the SDG framework.

Big Bold	SDG	Main Strategies/Initiatives
 <p>Governance and Institutional Framework</p>	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthening governance and integrity to rebuild trust and confidence of the rakyat ■ Improving the institutional framework to enhance efficiency of public service delivery ■ Enhancing the role of the Special Task Force on Agency Reform (STAR) ■ Developing the Landslide Early Warning System (SAATR) to improve disaster management
 <p>Legislation Related to Corruption</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthening the regulatory framework in improving accountability and transparency ■ Introducing an integrity plan based on the core values of MADANI ■ Enacting laws related to anti rent-seeking
 <p>Fiscal Sustainability and Financial Systems</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Introducing the fiscal responsibility act ■ Accelerating the drafting of the government procurement act ■ Broadening the revenue base ■ Realigning surplus funds under federal statutory bodies and Government-linked companies ■ Enhancing cost-effective project implementation ■ Strengthening Malaysia as a global Islamic financial centre

Big Bold

SDG

Main Strategies/Initiatives



HGHV Industry Based on Energy Transition



- Implementing National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR)
- Creating electricity exchange system to enable cross-border RE trading
- Increasing RE capacity - solar, hydro, bioenergy and hydrogen
- Introducing natural gas roadmap
- Accelerating the preparation of regulatory framework for carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS)
- Formulating long-term low emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS)
- Implementing carbon pricing
- Accelerating ESG adoption



Targeted Subsidies



- Retargeting all types of subsidies, including subsidies for electricity, diesel and RON95
- Developing the data repository on households, *Pangkalan Data Utama* (PADU)



Enculturation of MADANI Society



- Developing a progressive society
- Building self-identity based on *Rukun Negara*
- Fuelling the spirit of nationalism and unity through the flagship *Kembara Perpaduan* programme
- Developing *insan MADANI* by inculcating the elements and values of *Maqasid Syariah*
- Enhancing inclusive participation in sports



Social Protection Reform



- Strengthening the national social protection system through a life-cycle approach
- Formulating guidelines on informal workers for more comprehensive social protection
- Expanding the People's Income Initiative (*Inisiatif Pendapatan Rakyat*, IPR) to cover the hardcore poor, poor and B40 to increase their income

Big Bold

SDG

Main Strategies/Initiatives



Housing for the Rakyat



- Accelerating the transition from ownership concept to shelter concept
- Introducing attractive and sustainable housing financing packages
- Harnessing the potential of retirement villages



Strengthening Health Care Services



- Strengthening the financing of health protection
- Expanding the MADANI medical scheme
- Introducing leasing mechanism for the procurement of health equipment
- Establishing a national institute of mental health



Strengthening National Security and Defence



- Enhancing national border security
- Strengthening readiness and capabilities in managing security threats
- Establishing Prison Incorporated as a coordinator in improving prisoner rehabilitation



HGHV Industries Based on Digital and Technology



- Accelerating digitalisation through Government Technology (GovTech)
- Accelerating National Digital Identity implementation
- Implementing national-level digital leadership and upskilling programme
- Strengthening tech start-up ecosystem – focusing on angel investors and seed funding
- Strengthening the INNOVATHON programme as a platform to promote innovation



HGHV Industries Based on High-Value Electrical and Electronics



- Strengthening the front-end manufacturing ecosystem to accelerate the industry transition towards a higher value chain
- Emphasising high value-added activities in integrated circuit design, engineering design and wafer fabrication
- Enhancing quality investment that prioritises advanced technology

Big Bold

SDG

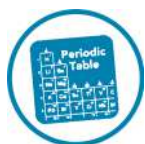
Main Strategies/Initiatives



HGV Industries Based on Agriculture and Agro



- Strengthening modernisation in the agriculture sector through private investment to accelerate adoption of smart farming technology
- Diversifying agro-based industries to reduce dependency on food imports
- Promoting low-carbon agriculture practices
- Expanding implementation of the Farming Entrepreneur Initiative Programme (Program Inisiatif Usahawan Tani, INTAN) under IPR as a strategy to strengthen the food supply chain and increase income



HGV Industries Based on Rare Earth



- Developing a comprehensive business model for rare earths covering upstream, midstream and downstream
- Preparing detailed mapping of rare earths resources in states that have potential rare earths resources
- Revising the National Mineral Policy 2 to support and set the direction of the mineral industry, including rare earths
- Enhancing research and development and commercialisation and innovation (R&D&C&I) to promote local rare earths output and products



Empowering MSMEs and Social Enterprises



- Integrating MSMEs into domestic and global supply chain
- Promoting alternative financing for MSMEs
- Accelerating the productivity growth of MSMEs through technology adoption
- Scaling up MSMEs through smart ventures
- Encouraging social enterprises to venture into innovative social entrepreneurship projects
- Optimising *Waqf's* potential for enterprise development

Big Bold



Streamlining the Public Transport Network

SDG



Main Strategies/Initiatives

- Improving first- and last-mile connectivity through the expansion of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and intracity bus services
- Strengthening passenger mobility data
- Increasing accessibility and connectivity to facilitate better movements of people and goods
- Implementing green aviation by increasing the efficiency of air traffic management



Future-ready Talent



- Implementing a progressive wage policy
- Accelerating the implementation of multi-tier levy
- Conducting continuous upskilling and reskilling
- Introducing Academy in Industry (Aii) programme as a government and industry collaboration platform

SDG Roadmap Phase II

SDG Roadmap Phase II represents the main policy document that provides clear contexts and direction for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It aims to educate and inspire stakeholders to align with and contribute to a sustainable, resilient and inclusive development for Malaysia. This Roadmap is a continued effort following the SDG Roadmap Phase I in pursuing SDG.

While SDG Roadmap Phase I focused on mapping global goals with national development plans, SDG Roadmap Phase II sets contextualised national targets, reflecting national, regional and local development priorities. This Roadmap specifies the outcome and means of implementation indicators, the framework for SDG localisation and the framework for monitoring and evaluation of SDG. It also clearly describes the pathways, linkages and game changers in strengthening SDG alignment and integration with 12MP and the MADANI framework.

This Roadmap provides an insight into Malaysia's progress, the issues and challenges confronting the nation, the initiatives and policy responses undertaken, and the way forward in fulfilling the shared commitment to achieving SDG. It is prepared by using the SDG Roadmap Phase I (2015-2020), the 2017 and 2021 VNRs and various SDG Indicator Reports as the base, allowing for the optimum attainment of targeted goals.



Stepwise Approach of the Roadmap

This Roadmap is prepared based on the whole-of-nation approach, which involves multiple stakeholders. The preparation was supported by dialogues and focus group discussions, including the initial detailed mapping of the SDG goals, targets and indicators against the national development themes, policy enablers and game changers, as well as alignment of the SDG targets and indicators against the existing national policies and frameworks. The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool was utilised for stock taking and assessment of policy readiness for SDG and their achievements.

Preparation of the SDG Roadmap for Malaysia Phase II includes the following activities:

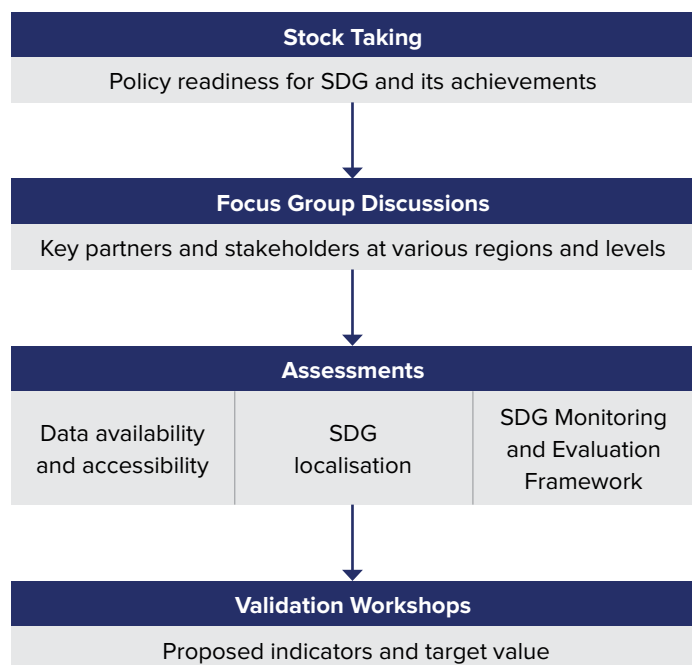


Figure 6. The activities involved to prepare the SDG Roadmap Phase II

The mapping assessment analysis shows that there is a high level of alignment and harmonisation between SDG targets and Malaysia's long-term vision, medium-term development plans and policies, action plans, sectoral policies and legal frameworks. In many cases where the targets are partially aligned, the strategies and initiatives under 12MP and its MTR will be leveraged to improve the readiness and ability to achieve the SDG targets.

Indicators for Malaysia's SDG targets

Based on the findings from the RIA exercise and inputs from multiple stakeholders and technical working groups, the two types of indicators for Malaysia's SDG targets are either:

- Outcome indicator: Circumstances to be attained. It can be the same as the SDG indicators or its proxies proposed by UN; or
- Means of implementation indicator: An interdependent mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, inclusive and equitable globalisation and trade, regional integration, and a national enabling environment required to implement the sustainable development agenda.

This Roadmap also includes:

- Responsible agency for each indicator
- Strategies specified in 12MP and its MTR that are linked to the SDG targets



2

National SDG Targets

SDG Targets According to The 5 Pillars of The 2030 Agenda

People

- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 5: Gender Equality

Prosperity

- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduce Inequality
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Planet

- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption And Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life On Land

Peace

- Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Partnership

- Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals

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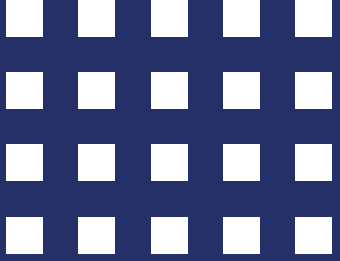
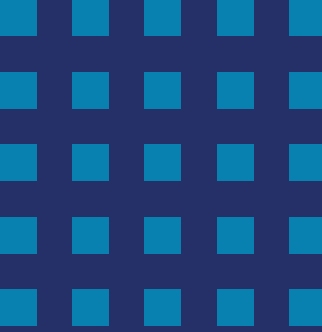
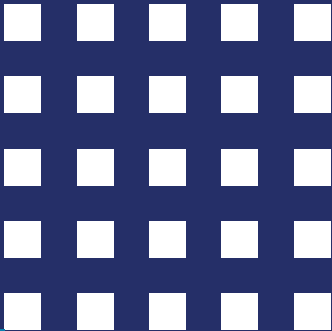
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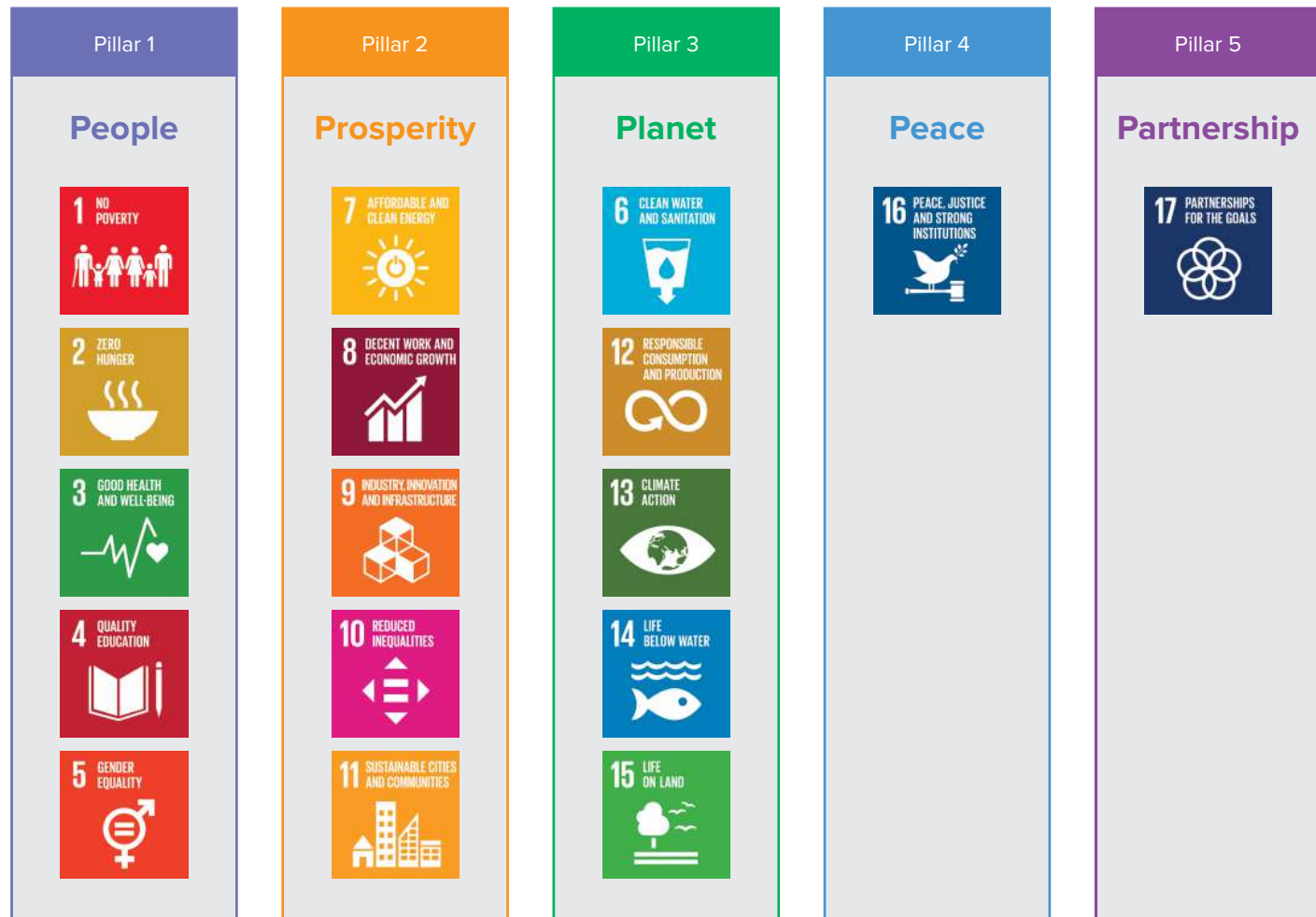
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SDG Targets According to 5 Pillars of The 2030 Agenda






People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership are the five pillars (5Ps) of the 2030 Agenda, the foundation for the 17 global SDG. This Roadmap provides a comprehensive framework for addressing Malaysia's most pressing challenges. It involves analysing the effectiveness of existing policies and strategies and identifying additional interventions to pave the way for a more equitable and sustainable future.



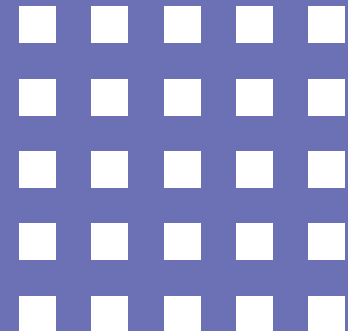


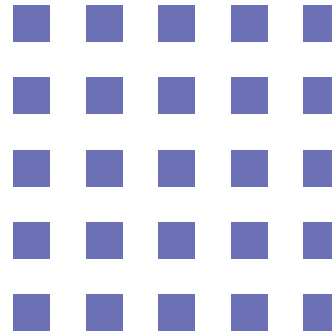
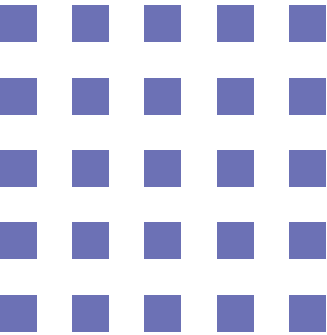
People

The five SDG under this Pillar are:

	SDG 1	End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere
	SDG 2	End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture
	SDG 3	Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages
	SDG 4	Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All
	SDG 5	Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

As a nation committed to the equitable development of its people, Malaysia's focus in the second phase of its SDG journey is on building back better from COVID-19. In the interim leading up to 2030, Malaysia aims to tackle rising urban poverty and strengthen social protection measures to ensure inclusive development. Malaysia is also taking steps to improve its food security by reducing import dependency and strengthening its health care system. Additionally, Malaysia is committed to leaving no one behind through the promotion of access to education at all levels and fostering gender equality within the workforce.





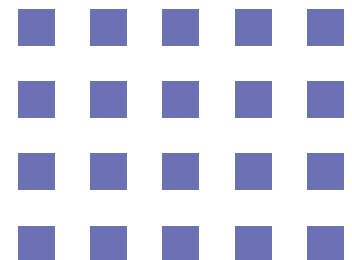
The emphasis on people aims to ensure that everyone, including vulnerable groups such as women, the elderly, youth, children and people with disabilities, has access to quality education, health care and other essential services. In the spirit of “leaving no one behind”, it is vital for people to have equal opportunities to fulfil their potential with dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. Malaysia is committed to putting an end to poverty and hunger in all their manifestations.

“

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment

— *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN, 2015

”



Goal 1 End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere



Goal 1 calls for eradicating all forms of poverty by 2030. It also seeks to expand access to essential services, offer social protection to the poor and vulnerable, and provide aid to those affected by economic shocks, natural disasters and extreme weather events.

Current Status

The national poverty line income (PLI) was revised from RM980 to RM2,208 in July 2020

Absolute poverty rate dropped significantly from 49.3% in 1970 to 5.6% in 2019 but increased to 6.2% in 2022.

The urban poverty rate increased to 4.5% in 2022 compared to 3.8% in 2019

The rural poverty rate reduced to 12.0% in 2022 compared to 12.4% in 2019

Remaining Priorities

Use disaggregated income targets by state and strata to enhance poverty eradication initiatives

Include measures that involve the participation of the poor in the economy through development policies, such as labour market reform, gender equality and financial inclusion

Address relative poverty in developed states and absolute poverty in less developed states

Address the challenge of rising urban poverty

Strengthen social protection programmes and financial literacy

Revise the existing minimum wage of RM1,500

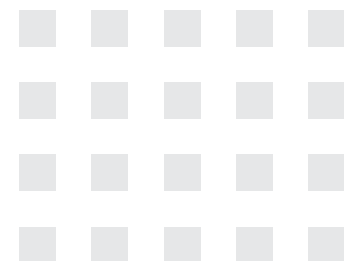
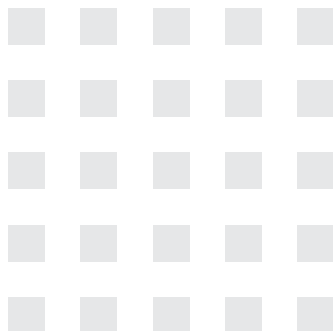
Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Addressing poverty and narrowing inequality from a multidimensional perspective

- Increasing the income of the poor
- Improving access to essential services
- Uplifting the standard of living of the poor
- Addressing the quality of life of the urban poor
- Strengthening the service delivery mechanism
- Narrowing household income inequality

Empowering B40

- Increasing B40 income and redefining income group category
- Improving access to basic services for the B40
- Elevating the socio-economic status of low-income Chinese and Indian households



Goal 1. End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Hardcore poverty		Zero by 2023	1%	Ministry of Economy
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Absolute poverty		4.2%	5.6%	Ministry of Economy
	Relative poverty		15.6%	16.9%	Ministry of Economy
	Multidimensional Poverty Index		0.0026	0.0110	Ministry of Economy
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		Establish Social Protection Database (PDPS)			Implementation Coordination Unit

Goal 1. End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Coverage of access to clean and safe water supply in rural areas		98%	96.7%	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
	Coverage of managed sanitation systems in rural areas		98%	95.9%	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
	Electricity coverage in rural areas		99%	98%	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
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		Adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in all states			National Disaster Management Agency
		Formulate the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy			National Disaster Management Agency
		Extend local disaster risk reduction strategies to local governments			National Disaster Management Agency



Goal 2 End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture



The objective of Goal 2 is to identify sustainable solutions to end all forms of hunger and achieve food security by 2030. Achieving this objective necessitates improving food accessibility and promoting sustainable agriculture on a large scale. This involves enhancing the productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology and markets, sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.

Box 1

Community Agriculture Towards Sustainable Development

The Community Agriculture Development Programme is an initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), implemented by the Department of Agriculture. The programme aims to encourage communities to cultivate their own high-quality food. The activities also improve social interaction among residents and raise awareness of environmental sustainability. The programme has been implemented in 40,000 locations with 212,263 participants from 2014 to 2022. The Department of Agriculture supports participants by providing agricultural inputs, technical courses on planting methods, technical services and continuous monitoring.

This programme has benefited the communities by promoting good agricultural practices through organic farming, offering practical solutions for managing organic/kitchen waste by turning them into compost or fertilisers and creating a clean and comfortable environment for the communities.



Participants from the Bayview Community Garden, Kuala Lumpur along with technical officers from the Urban Agriculture Division

Box 2

First 1,000 Days of Life: Reducing Stunting Among Children

The First 1,000 Days of Life programme is implemented to improve the nutritional status of children. It focuses on maternal and child health services, including nutrition education throughout pregnancy and post-delivery, promoting breastfeeding, immunisation, and growth monitoring.

To ensure good maternal nutrition, the Ministry of Health (MOH) employs three strategies. The first strategy involves strengthening maternal and child health services through initiatives like the Healthy Eating Responsibility for Women and the weight gain monitoring programme. The second strategy aims to prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies through initiatives like universal salt iodisation and wheat flour fortification, along with providing iron and folic acid supplements. The third strategy is maternal nutrition advocacy, targeting women of reproductive age and pregnant mothers. This includes bolstering nutrition counselling for those dealing with anaemia, breastfeeding, gestational diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Additionally, since 2010, the MOH has supported the extension of maternity leave from 60 to 90 days, initially in the public sector and gradually expanding to the private sector.

MOH has implemented various nutrition interventions to improve the nutritional well-being of the Malaysian population. The Rehabilitation Programme for Malnourished Children, initiated in 1989, provides food baskets to malnourished children aged between 6 months and 6 years from poor families, aiming to rehabilitate children with poor nutritional status. This programme is also extended to indigenous communities and urban settings through the Community Feeding Programme, addressing malnutrition prevention and recovery.

Services provided at government health clinics are:

- Maternal health.
- Children health.
- Nutrition.
- Dental.
- Out patient.
- Pharmacy.

For further information, please contact the nearest government health clinic.

FIRST 1,000 DAYS OF LIFE TOWARDS HEALTHIER GENERATIONS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA

<http://www.moh.gov.my>
<http://nutrition.moh.gov.my>
<http://fh.moh.gov.my>
<http://infesihat.gov.my>
<http://ahd.moh.gov.my>

1000 DAYS

Current Status

The percentage of anaemia cases among women aged 15-49 years decreased from 34.7% in 2015 to 29.9% in 2019

The prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age has increased from 12.4% in 2015 to 14.1% in 2019

The prevalence of overweight among children under 5 decreased from 7.1% in 1990 to 5.2% in 2019

The prevalence of stunting among children below 5 years of age increased from 17.7% in 2015 to 21.8% in 2019

The prevalence of wasting among children below 5 years of age increased from 8.0% in 2015 to 9.7% in 2019

Remaining Priorities

Combat the Double Burden of Malnutrition (DBM) among children

Improve access to nutritional food

Lower the food import bill

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Empowering specific target groups

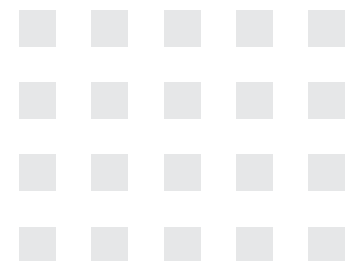
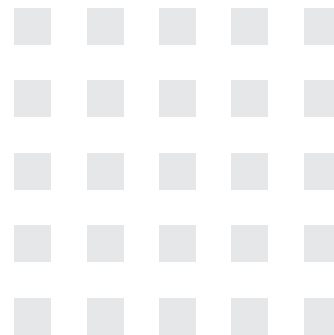
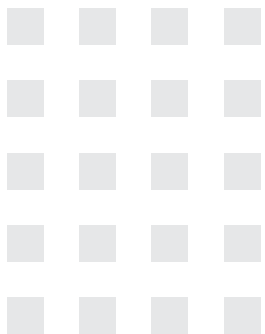
- Advancing children's well-being

Strengthening the role of industrial estates and food production areas

- Enhancing the role of industrial estates and food production areas as growth catalyst

Managing natural resources efficiently to safeguard natural capital

- Conserving natural ecosystem
- Protecting and conserving species and genetic resources



Goal 2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population (%)		Reduction from the baseline of 2.5%	2.5% (2021)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale		Reduction from baseline of 15.4%	15.4% (2021)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
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	Prevalence of stunting of children under 5 years of age (%)		< 17.3%	21.8%	Ministry of Health
	Prevalence of wasting of children under 5 years of age (%)		< 7.1%	9.4%	Ministry of Health
	Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%)		< 3.8%	5.2%	Ministry of Health
	Prevalence of anaemia (women aged 15-49 years) (%)		≤ 23.0%	29.9%	Ministry of Health

Goal 2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Average labour productivity growth rate for the agricultural sector		2.2% per year	0.5%	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
	Revenue of Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan (PPK)		RM2.8 billion in 2025		Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
	Revenue of Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan (PNK)		RM149 million in 2025		Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Index of the use of modern technology in agriculture		0.4		Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
	Utilisation rate of dedicated food production areas (%)		80%		Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Goal 2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
2.5 By 2020, 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 promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities		Local live purebred cattle: 529 Semen: 24,259	Local live purebred cattle: 529 (2020) Semen: 24,259 (2020)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 3 Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages



The objective of Goal 3 is to ensure the health and well-being of all people of all ages. The aim is to improve reproductive, maternal and child health, end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases, reduce non-communicable and environmental diseases, attain universal health coverage, and guarantee universal access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines.

Box 3

National Centre Of Excellence For Mental Health: Reducing The Mental Health Burden

The National Centre of Excellence for Mental Health (NCEMH) was launched on 21 October 2022, with the aim to reduce the gap in mental health services available in Malaysia. It serves as a hub for coordinating activities and facilitating information exchange on mental health services with both public and private entities, including non-governmental organisations.

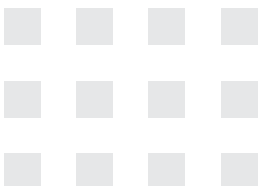
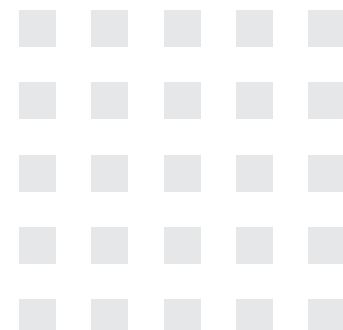
The responsibilities of NCEMH include:

- Promotion of Mental Health and Prevention of Mental Illness
- Training and Education
- Mental Health Crisis Intervention, including the Helpline HEAL 15555
- Mental Health Surveillance
- Research and Innovation

In 2019, approximately 500,000 Malaysians above 18 years old suffered from depression. In 2021, the number of Malaysians seeking assistance via the Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) helpline of the Ministry of Health increased fivefold compared to 2020, mostly for stress-related reasons.

Additionally, the number of suicide cases increased by 81 percent from 631 cases in 2020 to 1,142 cases in 2021. Post-partum depression among mothers also became prevalent, amounting to 11.2 percent. However, 9 out of 10 of these mothers are unaware of such a mental health risk.

Since its inception in June 2023, the HEAL Helpline 15555 has received an average of 81 calls per day, including suicidal behaviour cases that were subsequently transferred to hospitals for further intervention.



Box 4**Towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) For Oral Health In Malaysia By 2030**

In May 2021, the World Health Assembly (WHA) acknowledged the importance of integrating oral health into the Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) agenda. Oral health aligns with SDG 3 (Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages) and SDG 3 Target 3.8 on achieving UHC.

Over the past decade, oral diseases have posed a public health challenge in Malaysia, with limited access to dental care. The trend shows a decrease in the number of MOH dental facilities integrated with various types of health facilities, dropping from 71.7 percent in 2012 to 59.4 percent in 2021. The integration of oral health into general health policies and agendas remains insufficient.

In line with the World Health Organization's (WHO's) overarching targets by 2030:

- 75 percent of the population in Malaysia should be covered by essential oral health care services to ensure progress towards UHC for oral health; and
- main oral diseases and conditions over the life course need to show a relative reduction of 10 percent.

Addressing oral health inequalities and their root causes must be the central focus of all health-related policies and future initiatives. This effort should be fully aligned with the goals of primary health care and UHC by ensuring a good integration of oral health into primary health care, NCDs and SDG-UHC agenda, as well as broader health-related policies and programmes.

Urgent measures are needed to strengthen the health care system's inclusivity and accessibility, addressing the needs and views of disadvantaged populations. This involves creating and sustaining budgets for expansion, developing dental facilities within all health facilities, ensuring adequate manpower and increasing public investment for better health in the future.

Current Status

The public health care system covers 70.0% of the population and subsidises up to 98.0% of health care costs, amounting to 5.1% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2021

Life expectancy at birth improved from 64.6 in 1970 to 74.9 years in 2020

- The probability of death between the ages of 30-70 years from NCDs increased from 17.90% in 2017 to 19.36% in 2021
- The suicide mortality rate increased from 1.9 to 3.5 per 100,000 population from 2019 to 2021
- The HIV incidence rate per 1,000 uninfected population demonstrated a gradual decline from 0.20 to 0.09 between 2011 and 2022

Over 80% of the population resides within a 5km radius of health care facilities

Remaining Priorities

Strengthen the health care system to be more financially sustainable

Increase awareness among People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and individuals engaging in high-risk behaviours by encouraging them to undergo annual testing

Combat air and waterborne diseases, such as dengue and malaria, especially among hard-to-reach populations

Strengthen health screening to detect the existence of disease risk factors or the earliest stages of diseases

Expand health screening to include cancer control and prevention

Address the shortage of mental health practitioners within the public sector

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Enhancing healthcare service delivery

- Redesigning health care services
- Strengthening health financing and public awareness
- Leveraging technology

Improving Access to Social Services

- Improving access to health care services

Goal 3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		20.9	211	Ministry of Health
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		> 95%*	99.6% (2021)	Ministry of Health
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		≤ 8.6*	7.7 (2021)	Ministry of Health
	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		≤ 5.6*	4.1	Ministry of Health
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population		< 0.20	0.20	Ministry of Health
	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		85.00	80.9	Ministry of Health
	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population		< 0.05	0.10 (2021)	Ministry of Health
	Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 population among children under 5 years (%)		< 0.5	0.54	Ministry of Health

*The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the achievement and, consequently, the target values of these indicators in the short term.

Goal 3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (NTD's)		1,000 (To achieve lymphatic filariasis elimination status from WHO)	13,577	Ministry of Health
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%)		16.00	19.98 (2017)	Ministry of Health
	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population		≤ 3.20*	1.87	Ministry of Health
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol		Enhance the alternative service delivery (ASD) programme by empowering Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector to improve effectiveness of drug prevention programmes			National Anti-Drugs Agency
		Introduce an index to measure drug-related issues to combat drug abuse and trafficking			National Anti-Drugs Agency

Goal 3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
	Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 15 years old and above (%)		< 1.00%	0.92%	Ministry of Health
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Number of deaths caused by road crashes in 2030		< 3,084 in 2030	6,167	Ministry of Transportation
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)		Increasing Trend	51.6 (2022)	Ministry of Health
	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women		< 9.0	8.2	Ministry of Health
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Coverage of essential health services index		76	76	Ministry of Health
	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household consumption expenditure (10%)		< 5.00%	1.52%	Ministry of Health

Goal 3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household consumption expenditure (25%)		< 1.00%	0.13%	Ministry of Health
	Percentage of residents who use government dental health facilities (%)		24.0%	26.4%	Ministry of Health
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population.		6.00% (2030)	6.15 (Mean value 2017-2021)	Ministry of Health
	Mortality rate due to the unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population		≤ 0.28	0.33 (Mean value 2012-21)	Ministry of Health

Goal 4 Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All



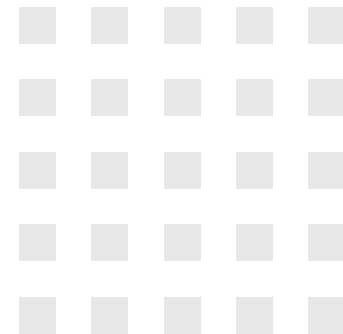
Goal 4 aims to guarantee universal access to quality education and opportunities for lifelong learning. It focuses on the acquisition of foundational and higher-order skills at all stages of education and development. The goal further advocates for greater and more equitable access to quality education at all levels, including technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and the knowledge, skills and values required to thrive and contribute to society.

Box 5

National Philosophy of Education

Education in Malaysia is an ongoing effort towards holistic and integrated development of individuals to cultivate individuals who are intellectually, spiritually, emotionally and physically balanced and harmonious, grounded in a firm belief in and devotion to God. Such an effort is designed to nurture Malaysian citizens who are knowledgeable and competent, with high moral standards and a sense of responsibility, capable of achieving a high level of kesejahteraan, and contributing to the harmony and betterment of family, society and the nation at large.

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia



Current Status

Enrolment in pre-primary education increased from 93.7% in 2016 to 94.5% in 2020

Enrolment in primary and lower secondary education was recorded at 98.2% and 95.3%, respectively, in 2020

The gender parity index (GPI) for out-of-school rates was 1.00 for primary school enrolment in 2020

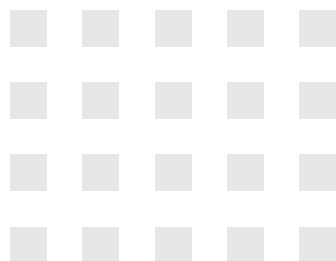
In 2020, the GPI for lower secondary enrolment was 1.03; at the upper secondary level, it was 1.09

The primary school completion rate reached a high of 98.4% in 2020

The secondary school completion rate was 90.8% in 2019, rising from 85.1% in 2016

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the secondary school completion rate reduced to 86.6% in 2020

Enrolments in TVET programmes have declined, with current enrolments being predominantly male-dominated



Remaining Priorities

Address gender gaps in tertiary education enrolment

Incorporate gender equality, sustainable economic practices, poverty reduction and social and sustainability issues into the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) curriculum

Increase institutional capacity in delivering skills training services, particularly in information and communications technology (ICT), to meet industry demands

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Developing future-ready talent

- Raising the quality of education
- Strengthening governance
- Leveraging emerging technology
- Ensuring equitable learning outcomes
- Addressing overlap in TVET governance

Improving access to social services

- Improving access to education



Goal 4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Secondary education enrolment		Universal enrolment	95.3% lower secondary gross enrolment rate (GER) (2020)	Ministry of Education
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Preschool education enrolment		Universal enrolment	96.7% preschool GER	Ministry of Education
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Tertiary education enrolment		53.0%	42.6%	Ministry of Higher Education
	Intake of Malaysian Certificate of Education (<i>Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia</i> , SPM) graduates or equivalent to TVET programmes		55.0%	40.8% (2021)	Ministry of Human Resources
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Malaysian Youth Index (<i>Indeks Belia Malaysia</i>) score		70.8		Ministry of Youth and Sports

Goal 4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Gender Parity Index		1.00	1.02	Ministry of Education
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) scores		Equivalent to the international average	Below the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) average Reading: 415 Math: 440 Science: 438	Ministry of Education
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development		Integrate ESD and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) learning objectives into the education curriculum			Ministry of Education / Ministry of Higher Education

Goal 5 Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls



Goal 5 aims to empower women and girls to reach their full potential while eliminating discrimination and harmful practices against them. The objective is to ensure women and girls have equal opportunities as men and boys. This requires the eradication of all forms of discrimination and violence against women. In addition, efforts will be directed towards enhancing women's access to paid employment and participation in decision-making processes, as well as ensuring their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Current Status

The Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) declined from 0.714 in 2020 to 0.707 in 2021

Women surpassed men with a score of 1.060 in 2021 for the gender gap index on education

The gender gap index for health improved from 0.956 in 2020 to 0.960 in 2021

The gender gap index for the economy declined from 0.738 in 2020 to 0.709 in 2021

The gender gap index for politics recorded a score of 0.100, indicating women are lagging in the political arena

The proportion of women in managerial positions increased from 20.4% in 2016 to 24.8% in 2020 but decreased to 24.1% in 2021

Remaining Priorities

Advance women's participation in employment and decision-making in management and politics

Increase female labour force participation

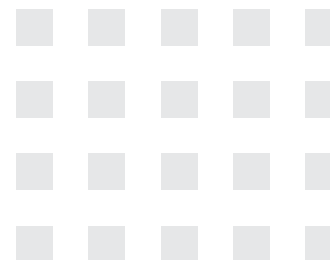
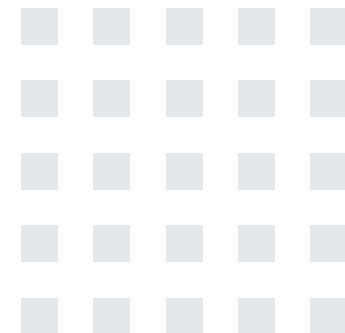
Invest in the care economy, including its contributors and beneficiaries, by providing a comprehensive framework for elders and women

Improve the database for the care economy for the provision of a targeted approach to caring for the elders

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Empowering specific target groups

- Advancing children's well-being
- Building dynamic, resilient and competitive youth
- Empowering the role of women
- Increasing the well-being of the aged population
- Strengthening the family institution



Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere		Enhance legislation to address sexual harassment and gender equality			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
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		Enhance legislation to address sexual harassment and gender equality			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation		Implement National Strategy Plan in Handling the Causes of Child Marriage			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
5.4 Recognize 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		Introduce laws to protect the rights of senior citizens			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
		Introduce laws for social work - Social Work Profession Bill (RUU PKS)			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development

Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Participation rate of women in the labour force		60.0% (Within the next 10 years)	55.3% (2020)	Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
	Women at all levels of decision-making		30.0%	23.3% Proportion of women in managerial position	Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development
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		Enhance sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes by expanding the role of the Subfertility Centre of the National Population and Family Development Board Malaysia (<i>Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara, LPPKN</i>)			Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development



Prosperity

The five SDG under this Pillar are:

 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>SDG 7</p>	<p>Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All</p>
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>SDG 8</p>	<p>Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All</p>
 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>SDG 9</p>	<p>Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation</p>
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p>SDG 10</p>	<p>Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries</p>
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>SDG 11</p>	<p>Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable</p>

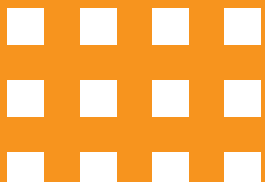
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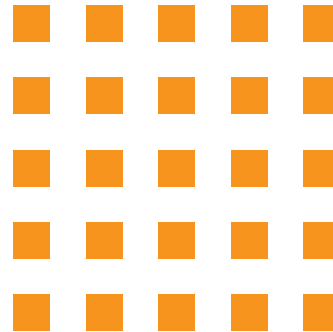
We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

— *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN, 2015*

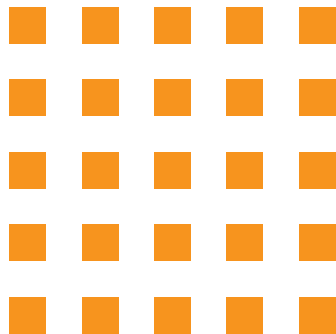
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For Malaysia, the future of inclusive and sustainable development lies in the transition towards clean and renewable energy. In the interim, the country is focusing on establishing resilient infrastructure for sustainable industrialisation, as well as increasing research and development (R&D) and innovation within industries. Malaysia is also taking active steps to improve labour and youth unemployment to ensure inclusive socio-economic growth for all.



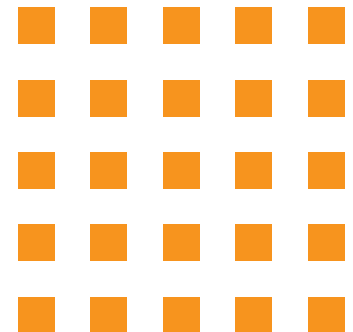


The focus on prosperity aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic development with appropriate and balanced energy utilisation, providing decent work for all and reducing economic inequality. This involves promoting decent work and economic opportunities, supporting innovation and industry, and ensuring that economic benefits are shared by all segments of society.



A tree does not grow continuously; it reaches a natural position from which it provides sustenance to the rest of its environment. It is this unchanging part of the equation, the source of our identity and sacredness, which is the secret to prosperity

— *SCRIPT for a better Malaysia*



Goal 7 Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All



The objective of Goal 7 is to increase access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies and to improve the use of renewable energy beyond the electricity sector. Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy is crucial for achieving multiple goals, from poverty eradication via advancements in health, education, water supply and industrialisation to mitigating climate change. However, energy access varies widely across countries, and the current rate of progress falls short of what is required to achieve the goal.

Box 6

Sarawak's Journey Towards Green Transition

The state of Sarawak is dedicated to paving the way for an exciting new era of renewable energy initiatives. This commitment aligns with its goal of safeguarding Sarawak's abundant biodiversity and positioning itself as a leading advocate of clean energy in the region. These efforts are essential for Sarawak to provide clean and cost-effective energy that supports development while achieving its climate targets.

The existing dams — Batang Ai, Bakun and Murum — are instrumental in supplying reliable and competitively priced clean electricity to both domestic and industrial consumers in Sarawak, extending their impact to neighbouring West Kalimantan and Singapore. The electricity supply interconnection project linking Sarawak and Singapore is expected to be commercially operational by 2031. Sarawak Energy Berhad is also constructing the Baleh Hydropower Project, which is expected to add a substantial 1,285MW of renewable hydropower capacity to the existing grid by the end of this decade. Additionally, the development of a 50-megawatt pilot floating solar farm at the Batang Ai Hydroelectric Plant reservoir leverages the complementary nature of solar and hydropower, aiming to generate clean electricity while offsetting an estimated 52 kilotonnes of carbon emissions annually.

The state of Sarawak is leveraging the green energy transition to promote a decentralised energy model that fosters meaningful involvement of various communities. Through the Sarawak Net Energy Metering scheme, individuals and businesses can generate their own solar power and export excess energy to the grid. Furthermore, SEDC Energy Sdn Bhd (a subsidiary of the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation), in collaboration with Japanese and Korean investors, is shaping a robust clean hydrogen supply chain in Bintulu by 2028. The world's first hydrogen-powered public transport system, known as the Automated Rapid Transit, is a powerful statement of Sarawak's commitment to clean energy and sustainable urban development. This overall aligns with Malaysia's vision to utilise hydrogen as a key element in securing reliable, affordable and sustainable energy, and ultimately contributing to the nation's decarbonisation goals.

SEDC Energy Sdn. Bhd. and Petronas Research Sdn. Bhd. are also in collaboration to develop algae production technology which include cultivation, harvesting and extracting crude algae oil, that will later be refined to produce sustainable aviation fuel.

Source: Energy Division, Ministry of Energy and Environmental Sustainability Sarawak (MEESy)



Box 7

National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR)

Malaysia is committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as early as 2050. In order to achieve this target, the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR) outlines six energy transition levers: energy efficiency, renewable energy, hydrogen, bioenergy, green mobility, and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS). NETR serves as the government's tool to balance the energy trilemma of energy security, affordability and environmental sustainability, thus facilitating a low-carbon transition.

Despite NETR's potential to reduce fossil fuel dependence and GHG emissions by the energy sector from 259MtCO₂eq (2019) to 175MtCO₂eq, the government is mindful of the need to ensure that Malaysia's energy transition is grounded on practical solutions that drive progress for both climate and economic achievements. The modelled total primary energy supply indicates that, by 2050, natural gas will comprise 56 percent of the total primary energy supply, followed by renewables at 23 percent, up from a mere 4 percent in 2023. This propels the government to diminish reliance on coal as an energy source for electricity generation.

Additionally, the reliance on natural gas for electricity generation means that phasing out fossil fuels requires careful deliberation for Malaysia to effectively transition to renewable energy. The National Energy Policy 2022-2040 indicates that energy-intensive industries contributed to 28 percent of Malaysia's GDP, while petroleum income contributed to 31 percent of Malaysia's revenue as of 2019. In 2020 and 2021, oil and gas contributions to GDP were 11.0 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively.

The 28th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change hosted by the United Arab Emirates achieved a historic commitment to transition away from fossil fuels and recognised that transitional fuels, such as natural gas, can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security. This underscores the importance of energy transition in achieving SDG 7, which eventually will further catalyse actions to attain other goals such as SDG 8 and SDG 13. Therefore, all sources of energy will be carefully considered for the benefit of Malaysian households and businesses, leaving no one behind.

Source: Energy Division, Ministry of Economy



Current Status

Launch of the National Energy Policy 2022-2040 in 2022

- No new coal-fired power plants
- Cleaner power generation through the operation of several gas power plants to replace coal-fired power plants

Launch of the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR) in 2023

- Phase 1 focuses on energy efficiency, renewable energy, hydrogen, bioenergy, green mobility and CCUS
- Phase 2 focuses on biomass, waste-to-energy, CCUS and hydrogen integration

Renewable energy's share in the total final energy consumption improved from 13.5% in 2016 to 17.6% in 2020

Energy intensity, measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, reduced from 84.8 toe/GDP in 2015 to 70.0 toe/GDP in 2020, indicating that less energy is used to produce one unit of output

Remaining Priorities

Rationalise subsidies on electricity tariff

Improve electricity supply reliability, especially in Sabah and Sarawak

Promote energy efficiency in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors

Implement energy transition in accordance with NETR

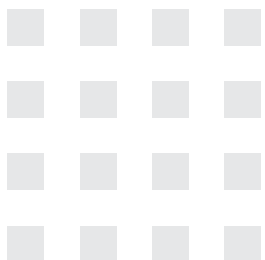
Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Ensuring sustainable energy for all

- Enhancing the energy sector
- Ensuring sustainable and progressive oil and gas subsector
- Enhancing the electricity subsector

Transforming rural areas to bridge development gap

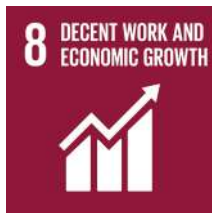
- Accelerating the provision of infrastructure and services



Goal 7. Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Reduction of System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) in Sabah and Sarawak.		150 minutes- Sabah 60 minutes- Sarawak	205.31 minutes (Sabah) 48.13 minutes (Peninsular)	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development / Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Percentage of renewable energy from the total installed capacity		31%		Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency		Implement a step change in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors' energy efficiency through the enforcement of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (EECA)			Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
		Implement energy audits conditional grants 2021-2025 and Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)			Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
	Electricity consumption		Reduction of 12391 Gwh / by 8%	Reduction of 4046 Gwh / by 3.1%	Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation

Goal 8 Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All



The objective of Goal 8 is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, aiming for improved livelihoods for everyone. Economic growth can lead to new and better employment opportunities, providing greater economic security for all. Moreover, rapid growth, especially among the least developed and other developing countries, can help reduce the wage gap relative to developed countries, thereby diminishing glaring inequalities between the rich and the poor.

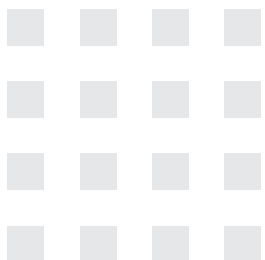
Box 8

Bursa Carbon Exchange

On 9 December 2022, Bursa Malaysia announced the launch of Malaysia's Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) through the introduction of the Bursa Carbon Exchange (BCX). The objective of BCX is to facilitate companies in trading voluntary carbon credits with climate-friendly projects and solutions. This provides businesses with the opportunity to offset their emission footprint and align with climate goals. Notably, BCX is the world's first Shariah-compliant carbon exchange, broadening the product universe for ESG and Shariah-compliant products. The establishment of BCX reflects a commitment to internalising negative externalities, supporting Malaysia's ambition of achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, accelerating Malaysian corporates' transition to a green economy and meeting global demands for a sustainable supply chain.



Source: Bursa Malaysia



Box 9

Malaysia Businesses Sustainability Pulse Report 2022

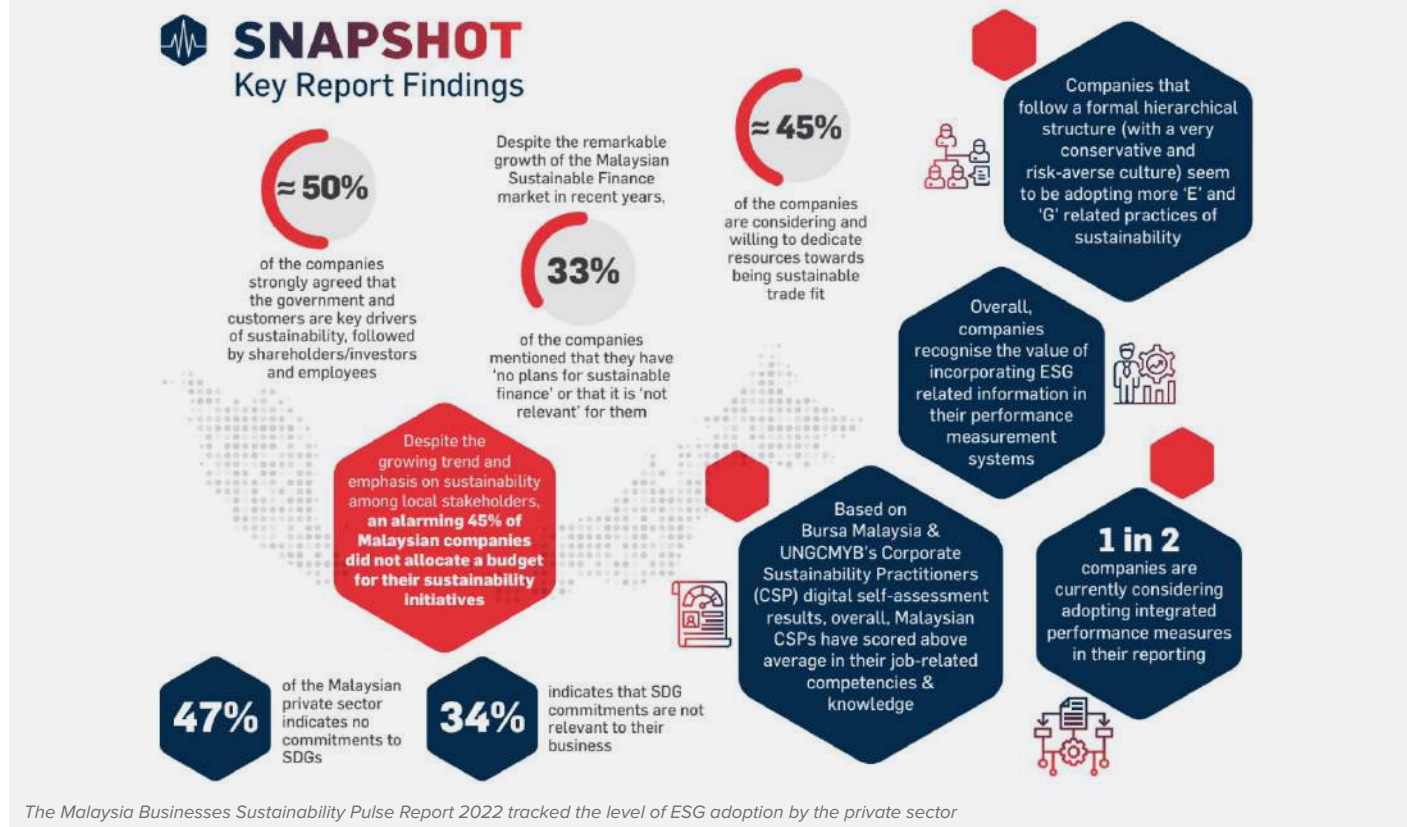
As the world grapples with deepening social and environmental challenges, Malaysian businesses are increasingly recognising the need to embrace sustainable practices as part of their business strategy. To understand the state of sustainability within Malaysia’s private sector, the UN Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei (UNGCMYB) collaborated with government agencies, corporations and academia to develop the Malaysia Businesses Sustainability Pulse Report 2022 to gauge the level of ESG adoption. With insights from more than 260 corporates and SMEs nationwide, the report shows that Malaysian businesses are at different stages in their sustainability journey – with corporates placing a stronger emphasis on environmental and social aspects, while SMEs tend to focus more on the economic and financial benefits of sustainability.

While different companies may have varied approaches to managing their sustainability strategies, the report revealed that

these initiatives are primarily managed from the top down. Chief Executive Officers and Managing Directors lead sustainability efforts in 75 percent of the surveyed companies. Only 27 percent, or around 1 in 4 companies, have appointed a Chief Sustainability Director, Manager or Officer to spearhead sustainability strategy and initiatives. The report also highlighted knowledge gaps, with nearly half, or 45 percent, of Malaysian companies indicating they are considering steps to ensure sustainable trade but require a greater understanding before implementation.

As part of the world’s largest corporate sustainability initiative, UNGCMYB is addressing sustainability gaps within private sector actors through various initiatives, including (1) Competent Practitioners to further drive professionalisation and build a competent talent pool and (2) Enabling SMEs by introducing a digital SME ESG Hub that provides sustainability-related resources and ESG assessments to support Malaysia’s economy.

Source: United Nations Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei



Current Status

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person expanded by 2.8% between 2017 and 2019

The pandemic negatively impacted the economy, with the annual growth rate contracting by 5.3% and in 2021, it showed signs of recovery with a 1.8% increase

The share of employment in the informal sector (non-agricultural sector) decreased from 10.8% of the labour force in 2017 to 9.3% in 2019

Mean monthly salaries and wages of employees grew from RM2,879 in 2017 to RM3,224 in 2019, reflecting an annual average rate of 5.8%. However, it reduced to RM3,037 in 2021

Remaining Priorities

Reduce overdependence on low-skilled foreign labour

Establish high-impact industries through quality investments to create high-skilled, high-paying jobs

Introduce policies to address labour market structural issues, including the low rate of female labour force participation, youth unemployment and an ageing population

Improve working conditions for self-employed individuals, including gig workers

Improve trade enablers, including trade facilitation, regulatory framework, ease of doing business and infrastructure

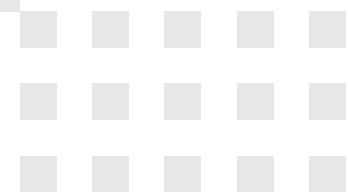
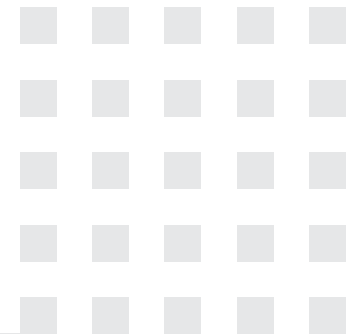
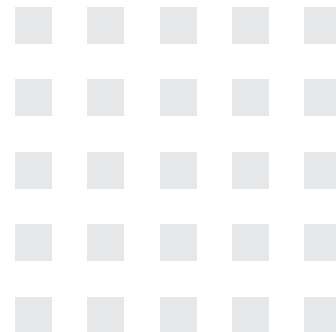
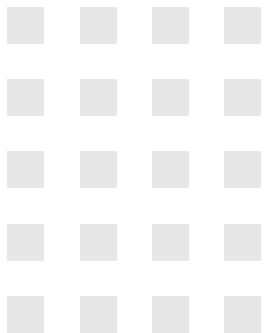
Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Realigning the labour market for inclusive and sustainable growth

- Promoting equitable compensation of employees and labour participation
- Strengthening the labour market support system

Boosting productivity growth

- Strengthening the planning, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms
- Moving up the value chain
- Scaling up successful productivity nexus
- Scaling up green practices



Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Means of Implementation			
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Average annual GDP growth		5.0% - 6.0%	4.4%	Ministry of Economy
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Labour productivity growth per annum		3.7%	2.3%	Ministry of Economy
	Sectoral labour productivity growth per annum:				Ministry of Economy
	Agriculture		2.2%	0.2%	
	Mining & Quarrying		4.6%	-0.4%	
	Manufacturing		3.4%	2.5%	
	Construction		6.9%	3.8%	
Service		3.9%	2.7%		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Contribution of MSMEs to GDP		41.0%	38.9%	Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperatives Development

Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Means of Implementation			
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	Residential energy efficiency savings by 2040		10%		Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation – Malaysia Energy Commission
	Electricity Consumption		Reduce by 8% (52,223GWh against 2014 baseline)		Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Unemployment rate		3.3%	3.3%	Ministry of Human Resources
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Malaysia Youth Index		70.8		Ministry of Youth and Sports

Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Means of Implementation			
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Eliminate the use of forced labour in any and all forms by 2030	Undertake stricter enforcement of the Employment Act 1955 [Act 265], Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007 [Act 670]	0		Ministry of Human Resources
		Ratify Protocol 29 by the International Labour Organisation			Ministry of Human Resources
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment		Strengthen cooperation with trade unions and other relevant organisations			Ministry of Human Resources
		Increase awareness among employers on preventing trafficking in persons and forced labour, as well as promoting good practices related to human rights			Ministry of Human Resources
		Enhance enforcement of the Employees' Minimum Standard of Housing, Accommodations and Amenities Act 1990 [Act 446]			Ministry of Human Resources

Goal 8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Means of Implementation			
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Average growth rate of domestic visitors per year		5.5%	239.1 million domestic visitors	Ministry of Tourism and Culture
	Total foreign tourist expenditure		RM73 billion	RM86 billion	Ministry of Tourism and Culture
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Gap between Malaysia's OECD/ International Network on Financial Education (INFE) financial literacy scores and the average score of OECD members		Narrow		Central Bank of Malaysia
	e-Payment per capita at a compound annual growth rate of higher than 15%		Increase		Central Bank of Malaysia
	Insurance/takaful penetration rate of 4.8-5.0% (as % of GDP)		4.8% – 5%		Central Bank of Malaysia
	Number of individuals subscribed to microinsurance / microtakaful		Increase by 100%		Central Bank of Malaysia



Goal 9 Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation



The objective of Goal 9 is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. Infrastructure, such as electricity, water, communications and transportation, plays a crucial role in connectivity, product and labour markets and the overall economic growth.



Ministry of Economy's Innovation programme

Current Status

The average share of Manufacturing Value Added as a percentage of GDP in the 1990s and early 2000s was 28%; however, it reduced to about 23% in the 2020s

The National Transport Policy (NTP) was launched in 2019 to streamline fragmented transport initiatives among Federal and state governments, ensuring effective and efficient use of resources

Over 200,000km of roads, 2,900km of rail, 18 ports and 22 airports have been constructed to form the backbone of Malaysia's growth

MSMEs are a critical component of the Malaysian economy, contributing 38.4% to GDP and 48.2% to employment in 2022, compared to 37.4% and 47.8%, respectively, in 2021

The Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) has facilitated the development of alternative financing platforms, including equity crowdfunding (ECF) and peer-to-peer (P2P) lending, to provide more non-traditional financing options in 2019 and digital-related initiatives to scale up MSME access to financing in 2022

Remaining Priorities

Reverse premature deindustrialisation

Strengthen external trade in the global supply chain

Ensure effective policy implementation to encourage technological upgrade

Increase intellectual property rights trade flows to reduce dependency on foreign technology and know-how

Accelerate the commercialisation progress on research and technology transfer activities from public research institutes (PRIs) and institutions of higher learning (IHLs) through:

- Aligning expectations between higher education institutions and industry

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Capitalising on advanced technology potential

- Gearing up for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Accelerating research, development, commercialisation and innovation

- Strengthening capacity and capability in research, development, commercialisation and innovation
- Nurturing quality science, technology and innovation talent

Advancing digital economy

- Providing an enabling environment for the growth of the digital economy
- Strengthening the provision of digital infrastructure and services
- Developing future-ready digital talent
- Positioning Malaysia as the ASEAN digital centre

Mainstreaming digitalisation for inclusive development

- Expanding digitalisation
- Improving digital governance for inclusive digitalisation

Ensuring integrated, affordable, reliable and seamless people mobility

- Improving overall accessibility of public transport
- Encouraging behaviour change from private to public transport

Driving the transport and logistics industry towards competitiveness

- Enhancing the efficiency of services
- Leveraging digitalisation in services

Goal 9. Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Air Transport Passengers		Increase by 20%	109 million	Ministry of Transportation
	Cargo Volume via Rail in Northern, Central, and Southern Regions		Increase by 10%	5.973 million tons	Ministry of Transportation
	Rank of port in the World Container Ports		One port ranked in the top 10	Ranked 12th	Ministry of Transportation
	Paved rural roads built and upgraded in Sabah and Sarawak		700 km		Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Average growth rate of the manufacturing sector per year		5.7%	3.8%	Ministry of Economy
9.3 Increase the access of small scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets		Steady growth in alternative finance channeled to new, innovative enterprises			Central Bank of Malaysia

Goal 9. Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Intensity to GDP		Reduce by 45% by 2030/Net Zero by 2050	29.4% (2016)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Gross R&D Expenditure (GERD) to GDP		2.5%	1.04% (2018)	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
	R&D Expenditure by the Private Sector (BERD) to GERD		70%	43.9% (2018)	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
	Researchers for every 10,000 labour force		130	59 (2018)	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Goal 10 Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



The objective of Goal 10 is to reduce inequalities in income as well as those based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity, both within and among countries.



Box 10

The People's Income Initiative (IPR) to Address Inequality

The government announced IPR during the tabling of the 2023 Budget on 24 February 2023. The main objective of IPR is to increase the income of target groups consisting of the hardcore poor, poor and B40, as part of the commitment to eliminate hardcore poverty and reduce inequality in line with the goals of 12MP (2021-2025), Malaysia MADANI and the 2030 Agenda.

The implementation of IPR aims to address systemic issues, such as the rising cost of living and overdependence on food imports and foreign labour. Under IPR, three initiatives have been introduced: the Food Entrepreneur Initiative (INSAN), the Farming Entrepreneur Initiative (INTAN) and the Service Operator Initiative (IKHSAN). In addition, the Hardcore Poverty Eradication Programme (BMT) has been rebranded and integrated under IPR, aligning with the national agenda and the whole-of-nation approach.

As of 31 December 2023, a total of 4,065 participants have benefited from the IPR programme. For example, several

participants in the Food Entrepreneur Initiative have achieved average monthly sales between RM7,000.00 and RM14,000.00. The implementation of the Farming Entrepreneur Initiative in Putrajaya has also yielded positive results, with participants earning additional income ranging from RM2,000.00 to RM3,900.00 per month. Additionally, the Hardcore Poverty Eradication Programme successfully assisted an entrepreneur in Kampung Dalam Rhu, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan to achieve an average monthly sale of RM10,000.00.

This platform is integrated with other platforms, namely National Poverty Data Bank (eKasih), Indigenous Community Database System (iDamak) and Ramah Cash Aid System (MySTR), to assess participants' eligibility and ensure access for all deserving individuals. Furthermore, to ensure the long-term implementation of this programme, the government is establishing more strategic collaborations with the private sector and non-governmental organisations.

Source: Equity Division, Ministry of Economy



Current Status

Gini coefficient (gross income) improved from 0.407 in 2019 to 0.404 in 2022.

Inequality within the same strata improved

- The urban Gini coefficient improved from 0.398 in 2019 to 0.393 in 2022
- The rural Gini coefficient improved from 0.367 in 2019 to 0.351 in 2022

B40 households' income share has consistently risen, from 11.5% in 1970 to 16.1% in 2022

T20 income share fell from 55.7% to 46.3% during the same period

T20 constituted 46.3% of the total household income in 2022 compared to 46.8% in 2019. Meanwhile, 37.6% belongs to M40 in 2022, an improvement from 37.2% in 2019. B40 constituted the remaining 16.1% of the total household income in 2022

Remaining Priorities

Reduce the absolute gap between T20 and B40 median income

Reduce inequality between richer and poorer states

Increase the availability of basic amenities, such as safe drinking water from treated pipes

Reduce income inequality by addressing household gender disparities

Reduce gender inequality to alleviate other forms of discrimination, including age, disability, ethnicity and economic status

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Supporting M40 towards an equitable society

- Boosting the income of M40
- Improving access to quality and affordable education
- Encouraging health and employment protection

Achieving an equitable outcome for Bumiputera

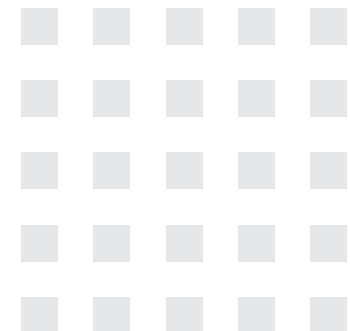
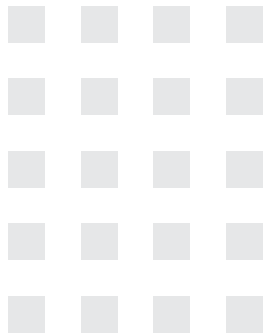
- Accelerating Bumiputera socio-economic development
- Increasing the resilience and sustainability of Bumiputera businesses
- Accelerating the socio-economic development of Orang Asli

Empowering specific target groups

- Advancing children's well-being
- Building dynamic, resilient and competitive youth
- Empowering the role of women
- Increasing the well-being of the aged population
- Empowering persons with disabilities

Optimising regional economic potential

- Accelerating development based on key growth nodes and hotspot areas
- Attracting quality investment



Goal 10. Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Share of Income of B40 from Overall Household Income		16.7%	16.0%	Ministry of Economy
	Percentage of Skilled Workers to Total B40		13.7%		Ministry of Economy
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	Relative poverty		15.6%	16.9%	Ministry of Economy
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	Region GDP per capita ratio to central region		Northern: 1.7 Southern: 1.7 Eastern: 2.3 Sabah: 2.5 Sarawak: 1.2	Northern: 1.9 Southern: 1.8 Eastern: 2.5 Sabah: 2.5 Sarawak: 1.3	Ministry of Economy
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Labour share of GDP		40.0%	34.8% (2021)	Ministry of Human Resources
		Implement Fiscal Responsibility Act			Ministry of Finance
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		Implement Financial Sector Blueprint 2022-26			Central Bank of Malaysia

Goal 11 Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable



More than half of the global population resides in urban areas. By 2030, it is expected that six out of ten individuals will reside in metropolitan areas. Cities offer economies of scale on many levels, including the provision of goods, services and transportation, despite significant planning obstacles. Cities will become incubators for innovation and growth as well as drivers of sustainable development if their planning and management are competent and risk-aware.

Current Status

House prices rose by an annual average of 7.9% between 2010 and 2019, outpacing income growth of 5.6% in the same period

The number of roads increased from 218,855km in 2015 to 290,099.38km in 2021

The number of road accidents increased from 489,606 to 545,588 from 2015 to 2022

The number of road deaths decreased from 6,706 in 2015 to 6,080 in 2022

Port Klang and Port Tanjung Pelepas have consistently ranked 12th and 19th, respectively, in the World Container Port Ranking from 2016 to 2022

Malaysian average pollutant concentrations and the National Malaysian Ambient Air Quality Standards (NMAAQS) exceed WHO Air Quality Guidelines

Remaining Priorities

Mitigate housing costs and streamline approval processes to ensure affordability for low- and middle-income families

Shift the emphasis of housing from ownership to shelter and focus on providing quality living spaces

Improve first- and last-mile public transportation connectivity and promote transit-oriented development

Enhance initiatives to encourage public transit use

Identify the potential for transporting products through rail, particularly dangerous and hazardous materials

Significantly enhance the utilisation of existing transport infrastructure, focusing on ports, airports, railway stations and park-and-ride facilities

Increase the use of technology and data acquisition for more precise mapping of future demand to enable optimal infrastructure development

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Developing sustainable cities

- Promoting effective urban planning and governance
- Fostering a sustainable urban economy
- Prioritising green and resilient urban development
- Building a sustainable urban society

Goal 11. Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Affordable houses constructed		500,000 housing units		Ministry of Housing and Local Government
	Housing units built and repaired for poor households in Sabah and Sarawak.		26,000 units		Ministry of Housing and Local Government
11.2 By 2030, 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	Construction and upgrade of rural paved roads in the period 2021-25		2,800km		Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
		Introduce low carbon mobility blueprint			Ministry of Housing and Local Government
		Expand micro-mobility services for first- and last-mile connectivity			Ministry of Housing and Local Government
	Annual growth of public transport ridership in Greater Kuala Lumpur/Klang Valley		5%	1,302,581 passengers	





Goal 11. Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	The number of cities that achieve sustainable city status by 2025		120 cities	84 cities (2022)	Ministry of Local Government Development / PLANMalaysia
	The number of cities implementing the Green City Action Plan in the period 2021-2025.		14 cities	0	Ministry of Economy
	APPGM engagement at the local level (by number of constituencies)		100		APPGM-SDG
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage		Utilise natural resources and local culture in commercializing local products			Department of National Heritage
		Implement the Global Geopark Planning			Department of Mineral and Geoscience

Goal 11. Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations		Introduce Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy			National Disaster Management Agency
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Recycling rate of household waste		40.0%	30.7%	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
	Recycling rate of scheduled waste		50%	17% (2020)	Department of Environment
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Open spaces		2 hectares of open space per 1,000 urban population	1.2 hectare / 1,000 population (2020)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Planet

The five SDG under this Pillar are:

	SDG 6	Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All
	SDG 12	Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns
	SDG 13	Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts
	SDG 14	Conserve And Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development
	SDG 15	Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

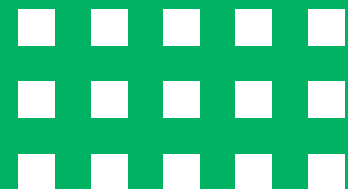
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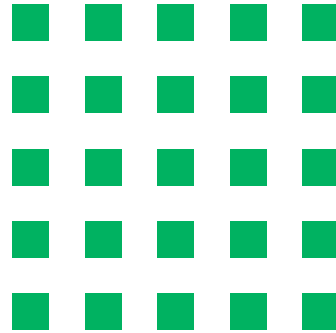
We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

— *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN, 2015*

”

For Malaysia, the priority for the sustainable management of natural resources relies on managing the overlaps between the jurisdiction of federal and state governments over the ecosystem. In pursuing the planetary goals, Malaysia’s current efforts focus on reducing threats to biodiversity and regenerating the natural ecosystem. This includes increasing the use of renewable energy, improving disaster risk management and improving marine ecosystem governance while simultaneously reducing plastic debris in the marine ecosystem.





The focus on the planet aims to protect the natural environment by taking urgent action on climate change, reducing emissions, preserving biodiversity and ensuring access to clean water and air. It also includes promoting sustainable consumption and production by effectively managing natural resources, enabling the planet to support the needs of the present and future generations. This goal also aims to encourage sustainable agriculture, reduce pollution and waste and increase access to clean energy.

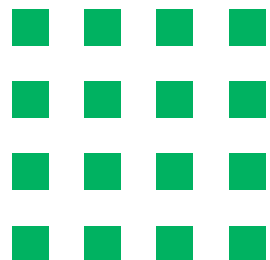
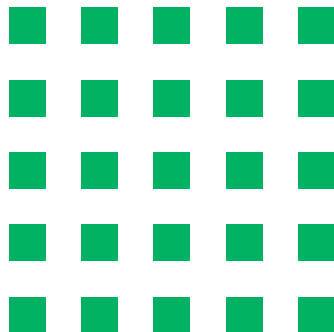
The Third Malaysia Plan highlighted that development and environmental conservation should be:



Kept in balance, so that the benefits of development are not negated by the costs of environmental damage



— *Third Malaysia Plan, 1976*



Goal 6 Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All



Goal 6 aims to increase access to clean water and sanitation as billions of people, primarily in rural areas, still lack these basic services. This goal also addresses the quality and sustainability of water resources, which are essential to the survival of people and the planet. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges the importance of water resources for sustainable development, as well as the roles that water, sanitation, and hygiene play in the advancement of other areas, such as health, education, and poverty reduction.



IWK team performing sewer network maintenance

Box 11

Sewerage Industry In Malaysia

Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK), Malaysia's national sewerage company, is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining a modern and efficient sewerage system to ensure the safety and sustainability of water and the environment. As of December 2022, IWK operates and maintains 7,503 public sewerage treatment plants (STPs), 1,422 network pump stations (NPSs) and 20,936km of sewer lines. IWK provides sewerage services to 31.4 million population equivalent (PE). IWK also provides desludging services for non-connected sewerage systems, such as individual septic tanks (ISTs) and traditional sanitation systems, preventing overflow into drains and the contamination of waterways. Being committed to 2030 Agenda, IWK ensures sustainable wastewater management, safeguards water resources and adopts the concept of circular economy.

The sewerage treatment system in Malaysia has evolved into a modern system that addresses public health, water resources and environmental issues. Malaysia's sanitation coverage has exceeded 96 percent. By the end of 2022, the final effluent compliance of public STPs operated and maintained by IWK to the Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulation 2009 is at 97 percent. The Sewerage Master Plan 2021-2030 outlines the utilisation of the Sewerage Capital Contribution Fund to upgrade 644 STPs to meet a more stringent compliance standard, reduce sewage loading to rivers and improve sewerage management. As of December 2022, 441 STPs have been upgraded.

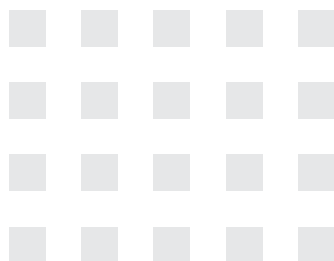
The concept of circular economy, involving the reuse and recycling of STP by-products, is being actively practised to ensure sustainable sewerage management. A significant

achievement is the water reclamation plant (WRP) at the Setia Alam Regional Sewage Treatment Plant SAM163, which utilises bioeffluent and advanced technology to produce high-quality reclaimed water as an alternative non-potable water supply to industries. This WRP is a joint venture with Pengurusan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd through a special-purpose vehicle company named Central Water Reclamation Sdn Bhd (CWR).

IWK also collaborates with external parties to utilise biosolids to produce fertilisers and black soldier fly larvae. In 2022, 575 tonnes of biosolids were recycled. Over time, operation costs have increased due to enlarged coverage areas and the rising inflation rate. The proliferation of small sewerage facilities nationwide and ageing assets increase the challenges in managing the public sewerage system. Maintaining and improving sewerage infrastructure requires high operational and capital expenditures.

The low public acceptance of reuse and recycled by-products from STPs (i.e., bioeffluent and biosolids) impedes IWK's commercialisation of waste-to-wealth, which could enhance IWK's financials. Additionally, a majority of the 1.3 million septic tanks are not desludged regularly. Despite the newly introduced Water Services Industry (Desludging Services) Regulations 2021, the scheduled desludging acceptance rate for 2022 was only 7.7 percent. IWK aims to increase the acceptance rate to at least 10 percent by educating the public on the importance of desludging. The enforcement of Water Services Industry (Desludging Services) Regulations 2021 would also spur acceptance.

Source: Indah Water Konsortium



Box 12

River of Life for Greater Kuala Lumpur

The Klang River is an integral component of Greater Kuala Lumpur/Klang Valley, with significant potential to spur economic development. Recognizing this, the River of Life (RoL) project was designated as an 'Entry Point Project' under the National Key Economic Areas (NKEA) as part of the Economic Transformation Program (ETP) and launched in 2011. This ambitious initiative represents a RM4.4 billion investment, encompassing a total area of 781 hectares and 63 hectares of water bodies.

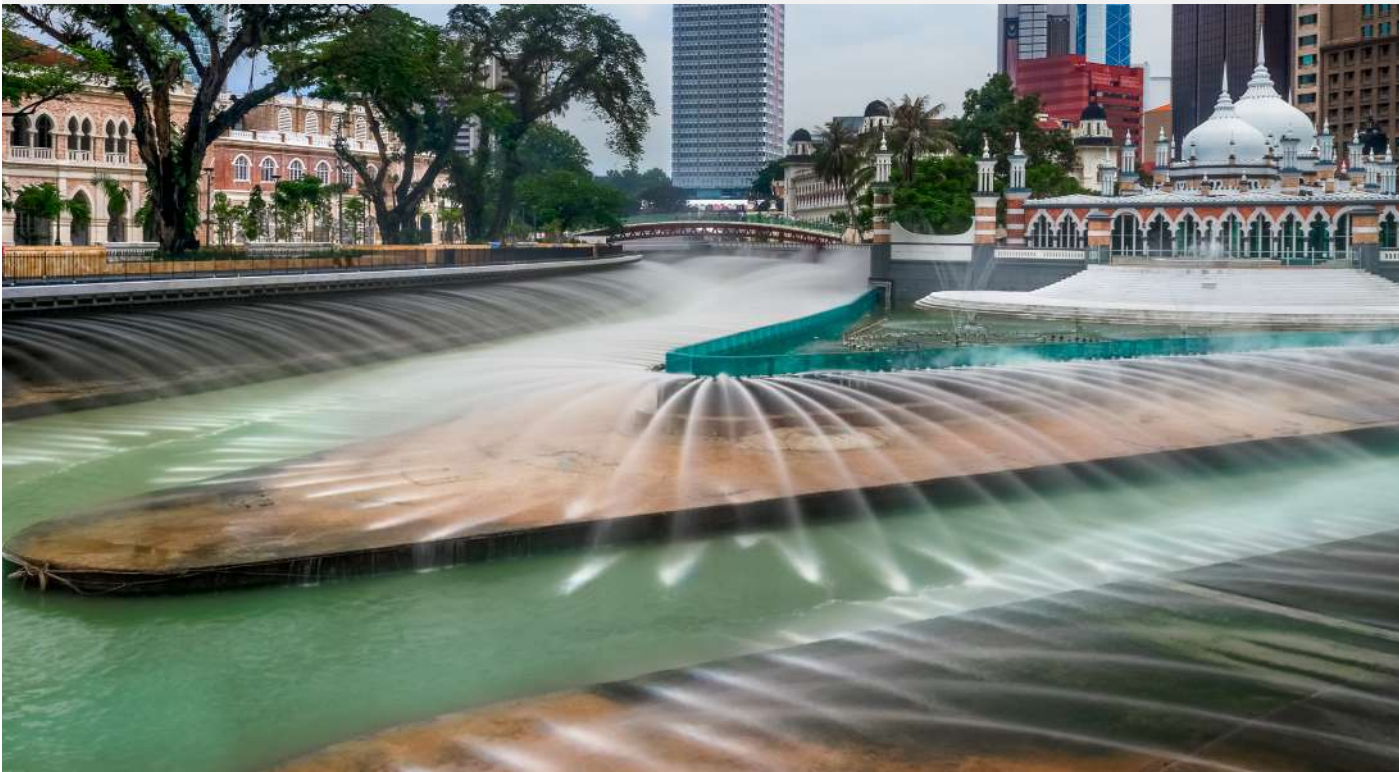
This project aims to transform the Klang River into an economically robust and livable waterfront for communities by reconnecting cities, rivers, and people. There are three main components of this project such as river cleaning, river beautification, and urban development.

The river cleaning component is led by the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Malaysia with a total of 12 key initiatives. The objective is to improve the quality of 110 km of Klang River and the main tributaries within the RoL area, from Class III to V

to Class IIB (suitable for recreational use with body contact) by 2020. Each initiative is led by other agencies and conducted through collaboration to establish regional sewage treatment plants, sewerage pipes, wastewater treatment plants (sullage) and communal grease traps among others.

For river beautification and urban development, the City Hall Kuala Lumpur leads the initiative, focusing on revitalizing the riverbanks of the Klang and Gombak rivers. The goal is to boost economic activities from Taman Tasik Titiwangsa to Midvalley in the south, covering a stretch of 10.7 kilometers. The beautification supports recreational activities by ensuring pedestrian accessibility and for the public to appreciate the historic buildings and cultural heritage in the area. The urban development component aims to increase the property values along the Gombak and Klang river corridors. By leveraging the scenic riverfronts, the project seeks to stimulate economic growth through the establishment of high-value commercial and residential options at select riverfront locations.

Source: Department of Federal Territories.



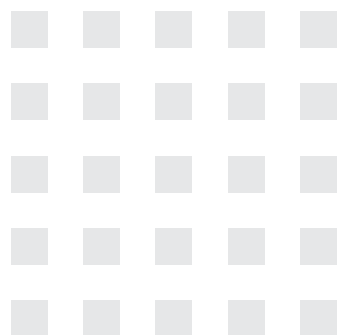
Current Status

97% of the population in Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan utilised safely managed drinking water sources in 2021

99.7% of households use sanitation services are managed safely in 2019

2.0% of transboundary basin area was covered by an operational agreement for water cooperation in 2021

95.1% of our water bodies, including rivers, lakes and groundwater, were classified as good water quality in 2021



Remaining Priorities

Reduce geospatial disparities in access to safe water and sanitation

Mitigate of polluting anthropogenic activities

Align fragmented river basin governance between local authorities

Manage overlaps, particularly regarding questions of federal and state jurisdictions

Increase innovative and comprehensive river restoration strategies to prevent environmental degradation

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Transforming rural areas to bridge the development gap

- Accelerating the provision of infrastructure and services

Managing natural resources efficiently to safeguard natural capital

- Enhancing conservation of water resources

Transforming the water sector

- Empowering people
- Strengthening governance at all levels
- Enhancing capability in data-driven decision-making
- Ensuring sustainable financing
- Developing sustainable infrastructure with cost-effective technology



Goal 6. Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Coverage of access to clean and safe water in rural areas		98.0%	96.7%	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development / Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Coverage of managed sanitation systems in rural areas		98.0%	95.9%	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development / Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Classified as Clean rivers		40.0%	357 (2020)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
	Daily load studies conducted for critical river		10 Maximum Daily Load		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 6. Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Non-revenue water		25.00%	35.46%	Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate		Promote the National Water Balance Management System (NA-WABS) to all state governments and water sector			Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation / Department of Irrigation and Drainage
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Classified as clean rivers		Increase by 10%	357 (2020)	Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation / Department of Environment

Goal 12 Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



Sustainable growth and development require minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials and the generation of waste and pollutants throughout the entire production and consumption process. SDG 12 encourages more sustainable consumption and production patterns through various measures, including specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

Current Status

Malaysia is a party to the Montreal Protocol (1987), the Rotterdam Convention (1998) and the Basel Convention (1989)

Malaysia launched the National Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Blueprint (2016-2030), outlining how the principle of “gaining more with less” would drive green growth in consuming and producing transactions by reducing pollution and resource waste

In 2021, a total of 13.95 million tonnes of municipal solid waste was generated in Malaysia, equivalent to 38,207 tonnes per day. This represents an increase from the total of 13.91 million tonnes in 2020 and 13.88 million tonnes in 2019

The Green Technology Master Plan (2017-2030) promotes green technology and innovation to support sustainable consumption and production practices

Remaining Priorities

Construct more integrated waste treatment facilities (IWTFS) to manage diverse forms of waste, capable of processing roughly 95% of waste, with the remaining 5% to be disposed of at sanitary landfills

Increase the use of renewable energy to sustainably manage natural resources

Increase the recycling rate to reduce scheduled and household waste

Ensure that companies adopt sustainable production practices and include sustainability as part of their reporting

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

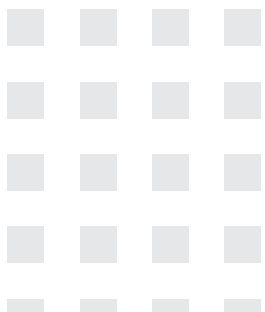
Implementing a low-carbon, clean and resilient development

Moving towards a low-carbon nation

- Accelerating the transition to a circular economy
- Sharing responsibility in pollution prevention
- Increasing resilience against climate change and disasters

Strengthening the enabling environment for effective governance

- Strengthening environmental governance
- Scaling up green financing and investments
- Instilling a sense of ownership and shared responsibility



Goal 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Proportion of government green procurement (GGP)		30.0%	20.7%	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Implement National Re-cycling Policy to promote circular economy			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Develop a circular economy policy framework for the manufacturing sector			Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Reduction electricity consumption		Reduce by 8%		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Intensity to GDP		Reduce by 45% by 2030		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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		Develop a strategic plan for food waste management	30%		Ministry of Housing and Local Government
		Develop a Food Waste Index			Ministry of Housing and Local Government
		Develop a Food Loss Index			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security- MARDI
		Implement the Regulations of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Act 1965: Grading, Packaging and Labelling of Agriculture Products as gazetted on 18 August 2008			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
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	Recycling rate of scheduled waste		50.0%	17.0% (2020)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability / Department of Environment

Goal 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Recycling rate of household waste		40.0%	30.7%	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Proportion of public listed company published sustainability report		100%		Bursa
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Proportion of GGP		30.0%	20.4%	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature		Integrate ESD and GCED learning objectives into the education curriculum			Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Higher Education

Goal 13 Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts



The objective of Goal 13 is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This goal also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change through appropriate financial flows, new technological frameworks and enhanced capacity-building frameworks.

Box 13

Numerical Weather Prediction System (NWP)

The Malaysian Meteorological Department (MET Malaysia) has been utilising the Numerical Weather Prediction System (NWP) since 2002 to provide weather forecasts and detect severe weather phenomena. NWP is a weather parameter processing system that employs high-performance computing (HPC) technology to solve dynamic and physical models, explaining the movement and changes of the atmosphere in producing weather forecasts. NWP also provides important information for the Flood Forecasting and Warning Program (PRAB) led by the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS) and real-time data to the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA).

NWP operates four times a day, every six hours, producing scientific numerical weather forecasts up to seven days ahead with a forecast grid spacing of 1km. However, the current system requires more resources to provide detailed forecast information for extreme weather events leading to floods and watersheds and impacts from climate variability and change. Therefore, the current NWP system requires improvement to align with PRAB as part of the National Flood Mitigation Project. The flood mitigation project relies heavily on the NWP system for scientific forecasting of rainfall quantities.

The improvement of NWP ensures that MET Malaysia can support NADMA and JPS in disaster management and preparedness to face flood disasters. The improvements being implemented and expected to complete by 2027 include:

- Establishment of NWP information sharing to meet the requirements of impact-based forecast to improve disaster preparedness and response;
- Increase in the lead time of scientific weather forecasts from 7 days to 14 days ahead;
- Increase in the forecast grid distance from 1km to 333m;
- Expansion of the NWP forecast area to cover half of the Earth's hemisphere;
- Increase the generation of model output with reduced processing time from 7 hours to 3 hours; and
- Creation of seasonal (1 to 6 months) weather outlook and climate change projections up to 100 years.

Source: MET Malaysia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Box 14

Empowering Malaysian Youth In Climate Advocacy

Since its founding in 2021, Kelab Belia Prihatin Malaysia (Belia Prihatin) has emerged as a vital platform to empower youths for climate advocacy. The club’s commitment aligns with 2030 Agenda, providing avenues for impactful engagements and initiatives supporting Malaysian youth.

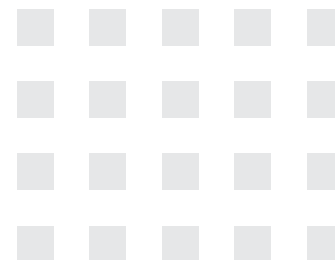
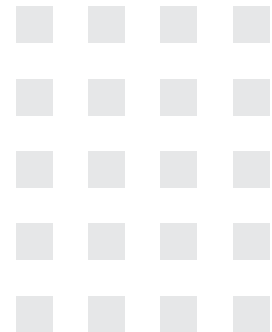
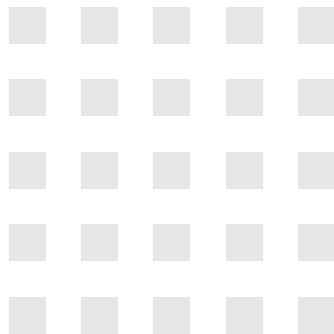
The Youth Sustainability Forum 2023, themed “Sustainability Synergy: Climate Solutions for a Better Tomorrow”, unites youth leaders from Malaysia and ASEAN, focusing on sustainability, resilience and climate solutions. The forum serves as a dialogue platform between youth, corporate leaders, government officials and academics engaged in environmental affairs, fostering awareness and aligning with SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals. Notably, the Youth Sustainability Forum 2023 was officiated and attended by YB Dato Hajjah Hanifah Hajar Taib, the Deputy Minister of Economy. This endorsement underscores the forum’s significance in fostering sustainability leadership among the younger generation.

Furthermore, Belia Prihatin organised an environmental awareness programme, the Festival Alam Sekitar 2023, designed to enhance public awareness in conjunction with National

Environmental Day in October. Collaborating with WWF-Malaysia, the festival engages youth and the public through diverse green educational activities, leveraging innovative approaches suitable for the digital age. The Festival Alam Sekitar 2023 aims to convey the significance of environmental sustainability and encourage active participation in addressing climate challenges.

The club received the Eco-Champion Award 2022 from WWF-Malaysia, recognising its dedication to environmental conservation. By December 2023, the club had planted over 8,000 trees as part of its efforts towards reforestation and biodiversity preservation. Internationally, Belia Prihatin actively contributes to YOUNGO, the children and youth constituency for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in global climate discourse. Nationally, Belia Prihatin undertakes an advisory role in Malaysia’s Climate Change Committee to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability Malaysia, reflecting its commitment to gathering youth voices in shaping the country’s climate policies. As Malaysia advances on its sustainable development journey, Belia Prihatin continues to inspire and shape future leaders dedicated to building a resilient and sustainable nation.

Source: Kelab Belia Prihatin



Box 15

Planetary Health: The Way Forward Beyond Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The concept of planetary health outlined nine planetary boundaries or thresholds through the Planetary Boundaries Framework that govern our natural ecosystem to allow for human activities to occur. However, six of these nine planetary boundaries have been breached and are primarily caused by current human activities, fuelled by unequal consumption habits and the take-make-use-dispose production model. This is causing increasingly visible degradation of ecosystems, unstable climate and pollution disrupting biodiversity and threatening the health of the planet and all its inhabitants.

Malaysia's leadership in embracing planetary health is increasingly being recognised for leading the charge in translating planetary health into action. The Twelfth Malaysia Plan 2021-2025 makes clear references for planetary health to be "mainstreamed in policies, development planning and implementation" through a whole-of-society and whole-of-nation approach. Led by the Academy Sciences of Malaysia (ASM) under the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MOSTI), the National Planetary Health Action Plan is currently being developed with the end goal of fostering translational research, promoting good governance, communications and behavioural change for a society-wide cultural shift that serves as an enabling environment for planetary health to be practised. Subsequently, for the SDG to be achieved.

Additionally, to counter these challenges, the global planetary health community has established a Planetary Health Roadmap and Action Plan that advocates for the transformation of governance structures, education as well as business practices that act as enablers towards ensuring the SDGs are met and understood holistically beyond mere indicators. Bridging academia and action via policy, political, and civil society spaces, the document outlines six actions that are well-aligned with and provide the enabling framework towards implementing Malaysia's SDG Roadmap:

- Measuring Planetary Health, focusing on the development and implementation of comprehensive metrics and monitoring systems to assess the health of the planet continuously.
- Communicating Planetary Health, aiming to increase awareness and understanding of the interconnectedness between human health and environmental health through storytelling, media campaigns, and leveraging digital platforms for greater inclusivity.
- Educating to Achieve the Great Transition, calling for curriculum reforms that incorporate the principles of planetary health preparing future generations to make informed decisions and take actions that support planetary well-being and the continued human survival.
- Building Holistic Governance, that is anchored on creating collaborative and integrated frameworks at local, national, and global levels to address planetary health challenges through multi-stakeholder and multi-level partnerships.
- Balancing Business and Planetary Health, focusing on aligning business practices with planetary health goals by encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices that minimize environmental impact and promote health, and for economies to embrace innovation for circular and regenerative production models.
- Mainstreaming Planetary Health, where planetary health is integrated into all aspects of society and policymaking, thereby shifting societal norms and values towards greater respect and care for the planet improving health outcomes for all.

Source: Sunway Centre for Planetary Health, Sunway University



Current Status

Malaysia has integrated climate change measures into policymaking and development planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting through:

- National Policy on Climate Change (2009)
- National Green Technology Policy (2017-2030)

In 2016, GHG emissions amounted to 334.6 million tonnes CO₂eq, indicating an increase from 281.8 million tonnes in 2005

GHG per GDP emissions intensity decreased by 29.4% from 2005 to 2016

The National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) was established in 2015, aiming to coordinate and improve disaster risk management across the nation

In 2022, Malaysia allocated RM15 billion for the implementation of a Flood Mitigation Plan until 2030

The Peatland Fire Prevention Programme has been in operation since 2019 to reduce the risk of peatland fires and mitigate haze

To integrate climate-related risks into the prudential regulation and supervision of financial institutions, the Central Bank of Malaysia has established:

- Climate Risk Management Framework (2021)
- Climate Change and Principle-based Taxonomy (CCPT) (2021)
- Climate Data Catalogue (2022)

Remaining Priorities

Implement a policy on disaster risk management

Integrate climate knowledge into the education system

Implement a long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) and a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to mitigate climate change

Improve the adoption and implementation of national strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Implementing a low-carbon, clean and resilient development

- Moving towards a low-carbon nation
- Accelerating the transition to a circular economy
- Sharing responsibility in pollution prevention
- Increasing resilience against climate change and disasters

Managing natural resources efficiently to safeguard natural capital

- Conserving natural ecosystems
- Ensuring sustainable utilisation and benefit-sharing
- Enhancing conservation of water resources

Strengthening the enabling environment for effective governance

- Strengthening environmental governance
- Scaling up green financing and investments
- Instilling a sense of ownership and shared responsibility



Goal 13. Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		Introduce the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy			National Disaster Management Agency
	People protected from floods		2.5 million		National Disaster Management Agency
	Weather radar observation coverage area		80-95%		Malaysian Meteorological Department
	Seasonal weather outlook product		One to six months ahead		Malaysian Meteorological Department
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	GHG emissions intensity to GDP		Reduce by 45% by 2030 compared to 2005 level		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Develop and implement a national adaptation policy and long-term low-emissions development strategies			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
13.3 Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		Integrate ESD and GCED learning objectives into the education curriculum			Ministry of Education / Ministry of Higher Education



Goal 14 Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development



The objective of Goal 14 is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Oceans, seas and other marine resources are essential for global human welfare and economic development. The conservation and sustainable use of these resources are crucial for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Oceans provide livelihoods, subsistence and benefits from fishing, tourism, and other industries. In addition, they contribute to the regulation of the global ecosystem by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. However, oceans and coastal regions are highly susceptible to environmental degradation, overfishing, climate change and pollution due to unsustainable development.

Current Status

The proportion of marine areas covered by protected areas increased by more than 50% between 2017 and 2020, rising from 3.4% to 5.3%

Malaysia is ranked 155 out of 220 regions on the Global Ocean Health Index in 2022, which evaluates the ocean health coastal nations and territories, with a score of 65 which is lower than global average of 69.

Malaysia implemented Malaysia's Roadmap Towards Zero Consumption of Single-Use Plastics (2018-2030)

Coastal areas planted with mangroves and other suitable species increased from 2,605 hectares in 2015 to 2,982 hectares in 2020.

Remaining Priorities

Establish a national ocean policy (NOP) to serve as the foundation of comprehensive ocean governance on coastal and marine issues

Increase coastal protection to address coastal erosion caused in part by sea-level rise

Phase out single-use plastic to reduce marine pollution and debris

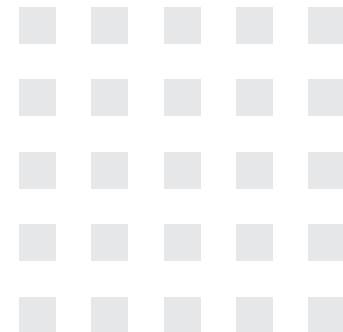
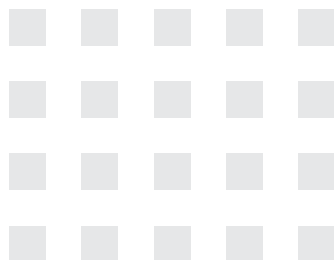
Establish a Fisheries Management Plan to ensure that ecosystems are sustainably managed

Amend policy to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated and (IUU) fishing for biodiversity protection

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Managing natural resources efficiently to safeguard natural capital

- Conserving natural ecosystems
- Protecting and conserving species and genetic resources
- Ensuring sustainable utilisation and benefit-sharing
- Enhancing conservation of water resources



Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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		Phase out problematic single-use plastic			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
	Performance of Clean Coast Index (CCI) and Marine Water Quality Index (MWQI)		Improve		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, CCI, Maritime Institute of Malaysia, MWQI, Department of Environment
		Introduce BSI PAS 9017 standard for the biodegradation of plastic (polyolefins) in the open environment			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)
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		Develop and implement fisheries management plans that incorporate the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)	73 plans	0	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Fisheries
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score		80		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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	Fishery subsector production between capture fisheries and aquaculture		60:40 ratio	78:22 ratio	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Fisheries
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Coastal and marine areas are protected		10.00%	5.34%	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Fisheries

Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising 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		Amend the Fisheries Act 1985 in accordance with international instrument aiming at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Percentage share of the fisheries sector to GDP		1.3%	0.9%	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Fisheries

Goal 15 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 objective of Goal 15 is to manage forests sustainably, restore degraded lands, successfully combat desertification, reduce degraded natural habitats, and halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Preserving diverse forms of life on land requires targeted efforts to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and other ecosystems. All these combined efforts ensure that the benefits of land-based ecosystems, including sustainable livelihoods, will be enjoyed for generations to come.

Box 16

Rawang Bypass

Jalan Pintas Rawang (Rawang Bypass) in Rawang Town is an infrastructure project that connects the road network system in the surrounding area to Kuala Lumpur City. This project was approved for implementation in the Ninth Malaysia Plan to overcome traffic congestion in Rawang and improve overall connectivity to Kuala Lumpur.

The construction starts from Bandar Baru Selayang through Templer Park across the Kanching and Serendah Forest Reserve connecting to the Federal Road at Sungai Choh. The Kanching Forest Reserve is also a Selangor State Heritage Park.

Various methods were employed to reduce forest exploration and minimise the impact on the ecosystem. Among them were the construction of a 2.7km long elevated structure and wildlife trails, the use of Movable Scaffolding System (MSS), double column piers with tie-beams and the hand-dug caisson pile planting methods. All these measures reduced the negative impact on the flora and fauna, contributing to the overall conservation of biodiversity in the area.

TAHUKAH ANDA?

Jalan Pintas Rawang

- 1 Dengan ketinggian 58.2 meter dari aras bumi, Rawang Bypass merupakan jambatan tertinggi di Malaysia.
- 2 Pembinaannya mengambil kira kesan alam sekitar agar spesies flora terancam (Giam Kanching) dapat diselamatkan.
- 3 Memendekkan waktu perjalanan Bandar Rawang ke Kuala Lumpur dari 2 jam kepada 30 minit ketika waktu puncak.

@MOWorks f Kementerian Kerja Raya ikkr_malaysia Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia Official

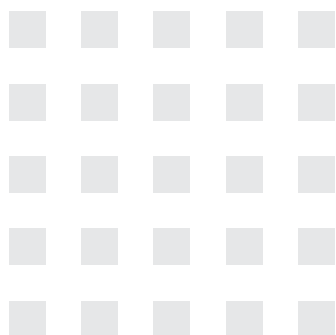
Source: Ministry of Works

Current Status

National forest cover: 54.85% or 18.14 million hectares (as of 2019) of the total land area. Approximately 10.68 million hectares have been designated as permanent reserve forest (PRF)

The implementation of REDD+ measures resulted in a reduction of emissions in 2016, amounting to 20.37 million tonnes CO₂e

The Ecological Fiscal Transfer for Biodiversity Conservation (EFT) was initiated in 2019, with a budget of RM60 million, which increased to RM150 million in 2023. This allocation serves as an incentive for state governments to increase efforts in conserving and expanding existing natural forest reserves and protected areas



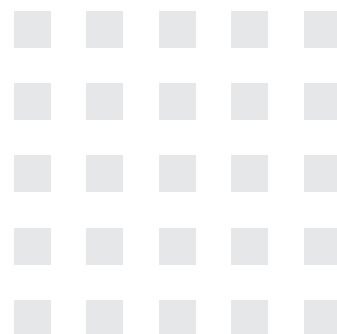
Remaining Priorities

Enhance regeneration of natural ecosystem

Overcome over-exploitation of natural resources that exacerbates the pressure on biodiversity

Alleviate the risk of emerging zoonotic diseases through the loss of biodiversity, changes in animal-human relations, and disturbance of ecosystem processes

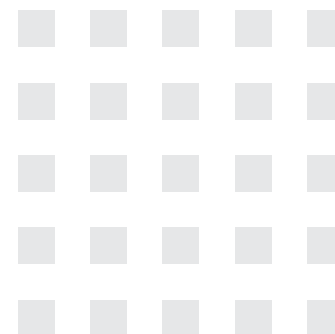
Reduce threats to biodiversity such as land development, animal poaching, encroachment, invasive alien species and pollution



Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Managing natural resources efficiently to safeguard natural capital

- Conserving natural ecosystems
- Protecting and conserving species and genetic resources
- Ensuring sustainable utilisation and benefit-sharing
- Enhancing conservation of water resources



Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.		50.00% (to maintain at least 50% of the country's land area under forests and tree cover)	54.85% (2019)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
	Proportion of land surface and inland water that are conserved as protected areas		20.0%	13.3% (2016)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Develop a national framework for other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Implement 10 Integrated River Basin Management Plans in the period 2021-2025			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally		Strengthen sustainable forest management			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Formulate a national policy on forestry			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
		Amend the National Forestry Act			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Review Selective Management System (SMS) Manual			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Update the inventory of forest resources			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Protect High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF)			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Greening Malaysia campaign			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Increase reforestation and restore degraded forest		100 million trees planted by 2025	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world		Establish land degradation neutrality targets			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		Identify and map the mountain ecosystem in Malaysia			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species		Stabilise tiger population and other wildlife species			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
		Enforce Wildlife Conservation Act (Amendment) 2022 [Act A1646]			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
	Conservation action plans		5 conservation action plans threatened species (1 fauna, 4 flora)		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
	Revision of wildlife conservation action plans		2 wildlife conservation action plans (tiger and elephant)		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
		Revise the Red List Index (Peninsular Malaysia)			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN

Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
		Implement of Guidance of Wildlife Impact Study (WIS) and Guidance of Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) under the Environmental Quality Act 1974 [Act 127]			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
		Strengthen boots on the ground and the conservation of the habitat			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
	Number of community rangers		2,000		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
		Improve governance and effectiveness in the implementation of conservation efforts			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability – PERHILITAN
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed		Enhance access to biological resources and its related traditional knowledge			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Develop and enforce regulations under Act 795		2 Regulations	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
		Develop an access and benefit-sharing clearing-house mechanism	MyABS for permit application for biological resource		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Document the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	4 documentation of Traditional Knowledge of indigenous peoples	3 publications in 2019	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		Strengthen strategic joint enforcement programmes at the regional cross border, national and state levels to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade.			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Strengthen enforcement measures in combatting illegal wildlife trade			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species		Implement the National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by improving the understanding and public awareness of IAS			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Goal 15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts		Strengthen quarantine inspection and enforcement at entry points and international borders			Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
		Establish Malaysia Biodiversity Centre (MBC)			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Establish multinational platforms for engagement and consultation with stakeholders	Platforms: i. National Biodiversity Council ii. National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MyTTF)		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Implement Ecological Fiscal Transfer for Biodiversity Conservation (EFT)			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
		Revise the National Biodiversity Policies and Action Plans			Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

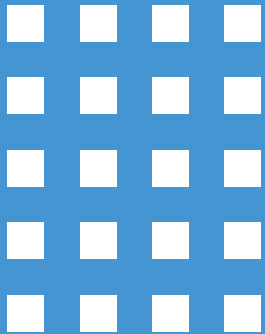
Peace

The SDG under this Pillar is:

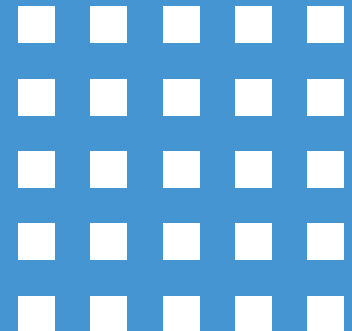


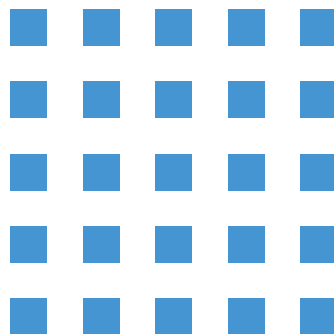
SDG 16

Promote Peaceful And Inclusive Societies For Sustainable Development, Provide Access To Justice For All And Build Effective, Accountable And Inclusive Institutions At All Levels



As Malaysia pursues the agenda of peace, justice and establishing strong institutions, there are several areas to advance. Among them are improving institutional alignment and coordination, overcoming gender and migrant discrimination, reducing corruption and promoting freedom of speech and to information. Challenges such as human trafficking, legal literacy and access to courtrooms become a priority towards the year 2025.





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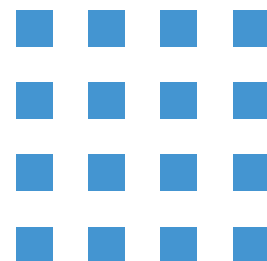
We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

— *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN, 2015*

”

The focus on peace aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, prevent conflict and violence, and strengthen institutions that support conflict resolution and reconciliation. This is to ensure that all human beings enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social, and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. The goals also aim to foster peaceful and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence.

Peace has been a crucial aspect of the development of the 2030 Agenda. Conflicts, terrorism and other forms of difficulties are threatening peace worldwide. In addition, weak institutions can become targets for those who threaten peace globally. Therefore, Goal 16 emphasises how the international community must come together to promote and protect peace worldwide, not through military actions but preferably through strong institutions of justice.



Goal 16 Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels



The aim of Goal 16 is to ensure peace and the safety of everyone by providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. People everywhere should be free from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives, regardless of their ethnicity, faith or gender.

Current Status

In the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2022, Malaysia is ranked as the 18th most peaceful nation

In terms of crime and safety, the perception of feeling safe in the Perception Crime Indicator Report increased from 45% in 2018 to 66% in 2019

The overall number of reported domestic violence cases was above 5,000 from 2017 to 2019

A total of 9,594 victims of 1,780 human trafficking instances have been rescued since 2015

The number of children needing care and protection increased from 6,274 children in 2018 to 6,382 children in 2019

The proportion of girls needing care and protection grew by 3.5% in 2019 and is almost twice as often as boys

Malaysia ranked 61st out of 180 countries in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2022, with a score of 47/100, a drop from a rank of 57th in 2020

The Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) opened 1,039 cases in 2019 compared to 833 in 2018

Remaining Priorities

Improve physical connectivity for courtroom transit, especially in rural areas

Improve legal literacy among communities in Malaysia

Enhance efforts to promote freedom of expression and access to information

Overcome gender disparities and obstacles hindering equitable opportunities for women in politics, the economy and society

Expand the categories of vulnerable groups to include children, victims of domestic violence and people who have been trafficked

Address the lack of data on the characteristics of human trafficking

Increase efforts to combat discrimination, especially pertaining to immigrants, migrants and victims of human trafficking

Improve institutional alignment and coordination for the implementation of development programmes

Address reported corruption cases

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Ensuring national security and sovereignty

- Safeguarding national sovereignty
- Intensifying efforts in crime prevention, rehabilitation, emergency preparedness and the welfare of personnel
- Strengthening security governance

Strengthening unity for a prosperous nation

- Embracing diversity as an asset
- Building a more tolerant society
- Strengthening governance

Developing a high-performing civil service

- Transforming the public service
- Developing future leaders

Advancing whole-of-government approach

- Improving government administration and operational efficiency
- Enabling better decision-making and innovation
- Strengthening governance ecosystem

Enhancing budgeting and project management


- Reviewing budgeting framework and process
- Improving the effectiveness of project implementation

Goal 16. Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

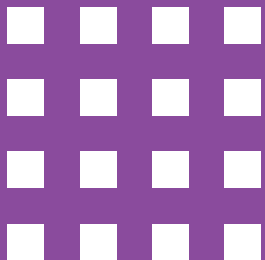
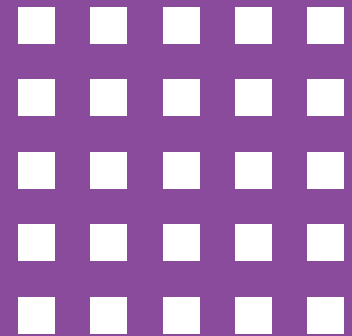
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Global Peace Index		10th position	16th	Ministry of Home Affairs
	Homicide score in GPI		1.5		Ministry of Home Affairs
	Criminal case per 100,000 population		238 / 100,000 population		Ministry of Home Affairs
	Police response time		10 minutes response time		Ministry of Home Affairs
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		Enhance Legal Aid Department			Legal Aid Department
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		Implement Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism			Central Bank of Malaysia
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Corruption Perceptions Index		Top 30 ranking		SPRM
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Open Budget Index (OBI) score		61/100		Ministry of Finance
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels	Participation rate of persons with disabilities in public service		1.0%	0.3%	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Proportion of children under 5 years of age birth registration		100%		Ministry of Home Affairs

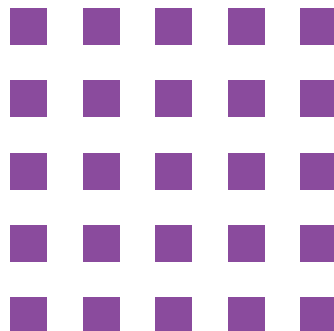
Partnership

The SDG under this Pillar is:

	<p>SDG 17</p>	<p>Strengthen The Means Of Implementation And Revitalize The Global Partnership For Sustainable Development Finance</p>
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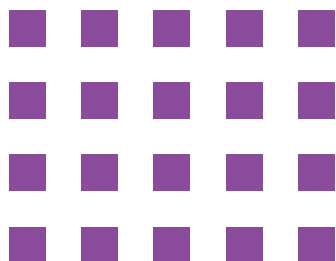
As Malaysia further integrates the SDG framework in its national planning from 2015 to 2030, a key consideration includes the development of a comprehensive approach to sustainable development within its development coordination and annual budget cycles. A whole-of-government and whole-of-society mechanism ensures no one is left behind while strengthening global solidarity for the most vulnerable and impoverished Malaysians.





The focus on partnerships aims to encourage collaboration between governments, the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders to achieve the SDG together. The goals mobilise the pathways required to implement the SDG agenda through a revitalized global partnership based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focusing, in particular, on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders, and all people.

Goal 17 represents the partnership for the goals. Partnership is an important factor in all 17 goals. Although all the goals were agreed upon by the member states within UN, achieving them involves all entities in the international community.



“

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

— *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN, 2015*

”

Goal 17 Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Achieving the 2030 Agenda targets requires a revitalised and enhanced global partnership that brings together governments, civil society, the private sector, the UN system and other actors, mobilising all available resources. A successful development agenda is incomplete without global, regional, national and local partnerships based on common values, visions and objectives that prioritise people and the planet.

85 APPGM-SDG Parliamentary Constituencies (2020 – 2023)



APPGM-SDG

DILULUSKAN OLEH PARLIMEN MALAYSIA KE-15



Box 17

Building Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships at the Parliamentary Constituency Level: Experiences of APPGM-SDG

The 14th Parliament of Malaysia established the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG), a bipartisan platform with a minimum of five members of Parliament. Chaired by a Member of Parliament (MP) from the government and with a deputy chair from the opposition, APPGM-SDG aims to localise SDG at the parliamentary constituency level through the Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships model. The programme, funded by the Ministry of Finance with the support of the Ministry of Economy, involves parliamentarians, CSOs, local communities and government agencies. The programme is managed by the Society for the Promotion of SDGs, comprising leaders from CSOs and academics.

Between 2020 and 2023, APPGM-SDG visited 85 parliamentary constituencies, mapping local issues and concerns for dialogue with agencies at the district grass-roots level and the federal level. Over 300 unresolved social, economic and environmental concerns were identified.

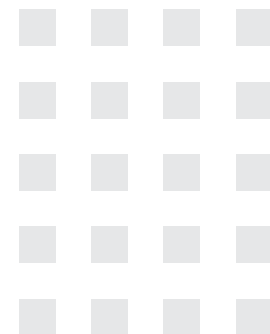
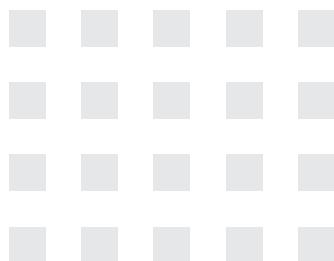
At the micro level, APPGM-SDG implemented 442 solution-based projects on the ground between 2020 and July 2023. These projects, addressing economic, social and environmental concerns, were identified through consultations with local community leaders and agencies. APPGM-SDG also identified 202 solution providers working on the ground, addressing local needs and concerns. These grass-roots workers and implementers connect SDG with local concerns, making a tangible impact for change. A total of 50 percent (101) of these solution providers are registered under the Registrar of Societies, while 32 percent (62) are social enterprises registered with the

Companies Commission of Malaysia. They are emerging as SDG agents through hands-on work on the ground.

In addition, a total of 22 capacity-building programmes spreading awareness and understanding of SDG were organised in 2022, whereas 26 were organised in 2023. Through engagements in parliament and programmes with local, rural and urban communities across Malaysia (from Jeli to Kota Belud and from Tampin to Sungai Buloh to Serian), APPGM-SDG persistently emphasises democratic partnerships and building inclusive communities.

Establishing sound monitoring and evaluation processes is essential for the sustainability of the solution projects. The secretariat holds monthly monitoring meetings and documented visits. In addition, the Social Science Association of Malaysia (PSSM), with 19 academics from local universities, has been commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of these solution projects, providing independent social audits.

APPGM-SDG works closely with the office of parliamentarians to reach the ground. Initial confusion regarding the APPGM's role led to some government agencies being unresponsive. However, with support from the Ministry of Economy and state secretaries, a radical change in attitudes occurred during inter-agency meetings chaired by the district officer or an assistant district office. Government agency participation is crucial in addressing cross-cutting SDG concerns at the ground level in a more integrated and comprehensive way. Thus, facilitating district-level agencies to be active in SDG delivery through multi-stakeholder partnerships is urgent and critical to ensure APPGM-SDG has a significant impact on the ground.



Current Status

Under the framework of South-South Cooperation, Malaysia continues to provide development assistance through Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP). The cumulative value of financial and technical assistance committed under MTCP from 2015 to 2020 was RM81,206,900 (approximately US\$19.7 million), involving 395 programmes

MTCP is committed to providing financial and technical assistance, which increased by 43.1% between 2017 and 2019 to developing countries

Malaysia has been actively participating in the World Trade Organization's (WTO's) Information Technology Agreement (ITA) negotiations, resulting in the elimination of about 88% of IT product tariff lines on 1 July 2016, with the remainder set to be phased out completely by July 2023

Malaysia has successfully increased its exports to other nations, thereby increasing its share of global exports and comprehensively improving the overall share of global exports for developing countries

Malaysia has signed and implemented a total of 16 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs; 7 bilateral FTAs and 9 regional FTAs)

Remaining Priorities

Balance Malaysia's internal development expenditures while contributing to South-South Cooperation and other development assistance

Align the institutional landscape (federal, state and implementing agencies), including priorities and responsibilities, to prevent overlaps in interventions

Develop a comprehensive approach to align SDG with the national planning process and annual budget cycles

Engage further with state governments and local authorities for SDG localisation

Twelfth Plan Priority Area & Strategy

Developing a high-performing civil service

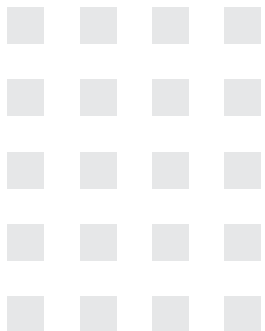
- Transforming the public service
- Developing future leaders
- Advancing a whole-of-government approach
- Improving government administration
- Enabling better decision-making and innovation
- Strengthening governance ecosystem

Enhancing budgeting and project management

- Reviewing the budgeting framework and process
- Improving the effectiveness of project implementation
- Enhancing operational efficiency

Improving governance and policy

- Strengthening coordination and collaboration
- Enhancing institutional roles and functions
- Strengthening policies and legislation



Goal 17. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Percentage of fiscal balance in GDP		Between -3.5% to -3%		Ministry of Finance
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	Speed of mobile broadband		100Mbps		Ministry of Communications and Digital
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	Proportion of households subscribe to internet		100%		Ministry of Communications and Digital

Goal 17. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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		Promote economic growth and prosperity in developing countries through MTCP			Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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		Involve in all WTO work programmes and safeguard Malaysia's interest in all negotiations			Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry
		Engage and further negotiate for the remaining unbound tariff lines under the Doha Development Agenda once it resumes			Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development		Establish SDG governance at national level			Ministry of Economy

Goal 17. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
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		Promote cooperation and policy dialogues on sustainable development at the regional and international levels			Ministry of Economy
		Initiate collaboration among ASEAN countries to achieve net zero carbon emissions			Ministry of Economy
		Participate in High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development			Ministry of Economy
		Engage the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) for sustainable development			Ministry of Economy
	VLR		1 VLR for every state		Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Goal 17. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
SDG Target	Malaysia's Indicator		Target Value by 2025	Baseline (2019)	Agency
	Outcome	Mean of Implementation			
17:17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships		Introduce a new public-private partnership blueprint to replace the 1991 Privatisation Master Plan			Public Private Partnership Unit
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		Implement SDG monitoring and evaluation at the local government level involving the MURNInets indicators			Ministry of Housing and Local Government



3

SDG Implementation Frameworks

SDG Localisation

Current Actions on SDG Localisation

SDG Localisation Framework

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SDG Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

National SDG Progress Reporting

Main Stakeholders of M&E for SDG

Monitoring of SDG Progress

Evaluation of SDG Achievements

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

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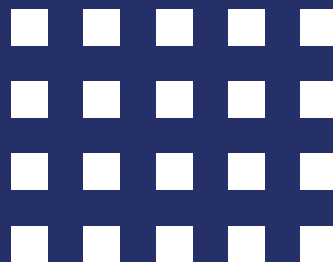
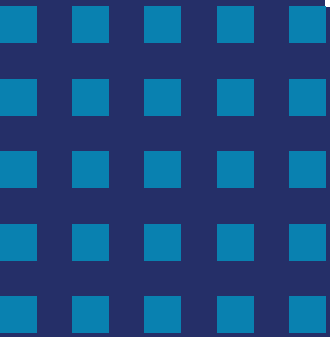
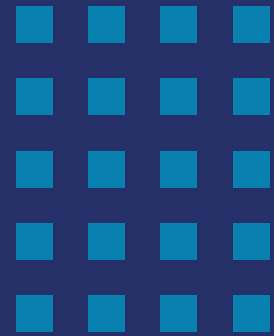
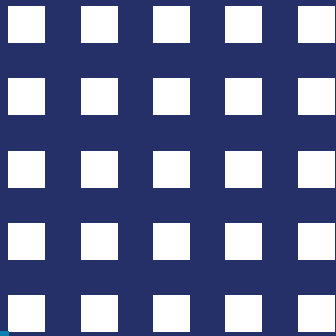
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SDG Localisation

SDG localisation is the process of identifying, implementing and monitoring strategies and actions at the national, state and local levels to achieve the 2030 Agenda. This section provides an overview of an SDG localisation framework by reviewing present initiatives, identifying challenges and proposing strategies to implement SDG using a whole-of-nation approach. SDG localisation aims to:

- accelerate the achievement of national SDG targets;
- empower state and local governments in the implementation of SDG; and
- ensure better policy decisions.

Numerous initiatives are currently underway, involving various actors at the national, state and local levels to implement SDG in Malaysia. The SDG localisation agenda has been adopted since 2016, aligning SDG with 11MP. SDG are effectively mainstreamed in Malaysia and supported by a national coordination mechanism, with the Ministry of Economy serving as the focal point for SDG implementation. Support is also provided by the Ministry of Finance and lead ministries for each goal. Government agencies, such as the Local Government Department (Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan, JKT), PLANMalaysia, Urbanice Malaysia, state and local governments, APPGM-SDG, the private sector and CSOs are also crucial stakeholders in advancing Malaysia's progress towards achieving its SDG targets.

Effective collaboration and partnerships among various stakeholders are crucial to ensuring a more efficient localisation process. The universal global goals must be coherent with local policy agendas to address urgent local development challenges, making them relevant and meaningful to local stakeholders. Streamlining and effectively implementing the localisation of SDG will significantly enhance the nation's overall progress towards SDG achievement. SDG localisation and the advancement of sustainable development require innovative actions, efficient mechanisms and effective involvement of all stakeholders, as reflected in Malaysia's SDG Localisation Framework (Figure 7).



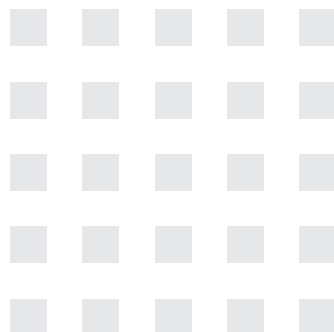
Current Actions on SDG Localisation

Key players are taking vital initiatives on SDG localisation within their capacities. This reflects the potential of SDG localisation to be fully integrated throughout all levels of governance, expanding stakeholder engagement and ensuring SDG achievement.

Initiatives by State and Local Governments

State governments play a crucial role as the focal point in aligning national policies with local needs and capacities. Through state development plans, namely the State Structure Plan and Local Development Plan, national SDG targets are localised by aligning policies, programmes and strategies at the state level with local needs, capacities and initiatives.

Generally, state development plans are in tandem with the SDG. For example, Selangor has adopted the 2030 Agenda into its *Rancangan Selangor Pertama (2021-2025)*, while Melaka's development plan, *Melakaku Maju Jaya 2035*, has aligned its initiatives and targets with the SDG. Other states use different terms, such as *Sejahtera*, *Lestari* or *Mampan*, which encapsulate the same concept and spirit of sustainable development.



Initiatives by Ministries

The Local Government Department supports local authorities in delivering municipal services to their respective populations. Its primary functions include standardising, coordinating, managing and collaborating on the implementation of policies, acts, guidelines and circulars related to local authorities.

In addition, the Local Government Department monitors and evaluates the achievements of municipal service delivery using the Local Authority Star Rating System (Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan, SSR-PBT). This system aims to foster healthy competition among all 155 local authorities, encouraging them to increase their efficiency and productivity in delivering services to the public. The performance of local authorities is evaluated based on indicators covering the following aspects: Management (30 percent), Services – Core Services (35 percent), Customer Management (15 percent), Community Participation and Resident Views, with sub-categories of a) Community Involvement (10 percent) and b) Residents' Views – Questionnaire (10 percent).

The Local Government Department, in collaboration with Urbanice, works on implementing the Malaysia SDG Cities Roadmap and producing VLRs. In addition, they collaborate on integrating and aligning the global SDG Cities Certification with the SSR-PBT to develop a localised accreditation mechanism, which can be used to measure the SDG localisation progress.

Overall, other Ministries too have implemented the SDG through their initiatives and programmes at all levels of governance. As reflected in the case studies presented in this document, it is evident that Malaysia's government is committed to localising the SDG, contributing to the achievement of 2030 Agenda.

Initiatives by

PLANMalaysia

PLANMalaysia provides planning advisory services for both urban and rural areas and assists local authorities in preparing development plans. PLANMalaysia has introduced the Malaysian Urban-Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development (MURNInets), an initiative designed to measure various roles of local authorities, including administrative, technical, public participation and monitoring of local plans. Notably, MURNInets has been enhanced to incorporate relevant SDG targets.

Initiatives by

Urbanice Malaysia

Urbanice Malaysia, an agency under the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, is committed to localising and mainstreaming the sustainable urban agenda while fostering community resilience through the implementation of actions and urban solutions for the sustainability of cities and communities. The focus on localising SDG includes:

- Raising awareness, commitment and capacities of local governments towards sustainable agenda;
- Setting local priorities on urban challenges to harness future opportunities;
- Creating a platform for partnership to mobilise and empower stakeholders to identify practical, integrated and innovative solutions;
- Developing action plans for cities that align with national, state and local development plans with SDG;
- Facilitating local government access to funding resources;
- Assisting local governments and communities to be the catalyst for local change; and
- Facilitating local governments to prepare the VLR and the VSR.

Initiatives by **APPGM-SDG**

APPGM-SDG is a multi-stakeholder partnership platform led by Members of Parliament to identify local development issues and organise community-led solutions. The core activities of APPGM-SDG include:

- Conducting situational analysis and mapping, prioritising issues of local development needs;
- Facilitating the execution of micro-local solution projects by non-governmental organisations or grass-roots communities; and
- Hosting consultative dialogues with local government agencies, district officers, local communities and other stakeholders.



Initiatives by **Private Sector**

Various private sector actors are actively engaged in pursuing local actions aligned with SDG. Notably, UNGCMYB stands out as the largest local network of private sector entities dedicated to SDG activities, boasting 270 members including corporations, SMEs and non-business entities nationwide. UNGCMYB is active in promoting various initiatives for building capabilities in SDG and ESG, such as the sustainability competency framework, an SDG toolkit for SMEs, and a recently introduced digital sustainable supply chain tool bundled with an RM2 billion inclusive financing incentive through a partner bank. In recognition of achievements and efforts towards accelerating SDG, UNGCMYB holds an annual sustainability award for its members.

Additionally, government-linked companies (GLCs) and government-linked investment companies (GLICs) have established a network called GLC for the Rakyat and Nation (GLC Demi Rakyat dan Negara, GDRN), comprising 21 companies through their foundations. GDRN's scope includes humanitarian efforts, education and community well-being programmes aligned with SDG. As of March 2023, close to RM342 million was pledged and 470,000 people were assisted by GDRN.

Many other stakeholders in the private sector and CSOs have contributed to SDG localisation, and their numbers continue to grow in support of the 2030 Agenda.

SDG Localisation Framework

SDG localisation focuses on a development agenda tailored to address local needs, challenges and opportunities. Recognising these factors, the SDG Localisation Framework identifies the enablers necessary to support the implementation of SDG localisation strategies. Ultimately, the success of the process is measured by the ability of local governments to contextualise sustainable development targets, foster engaging partnerships with various stakeholders, extend beyond national SDG achievement and attain due recognition.



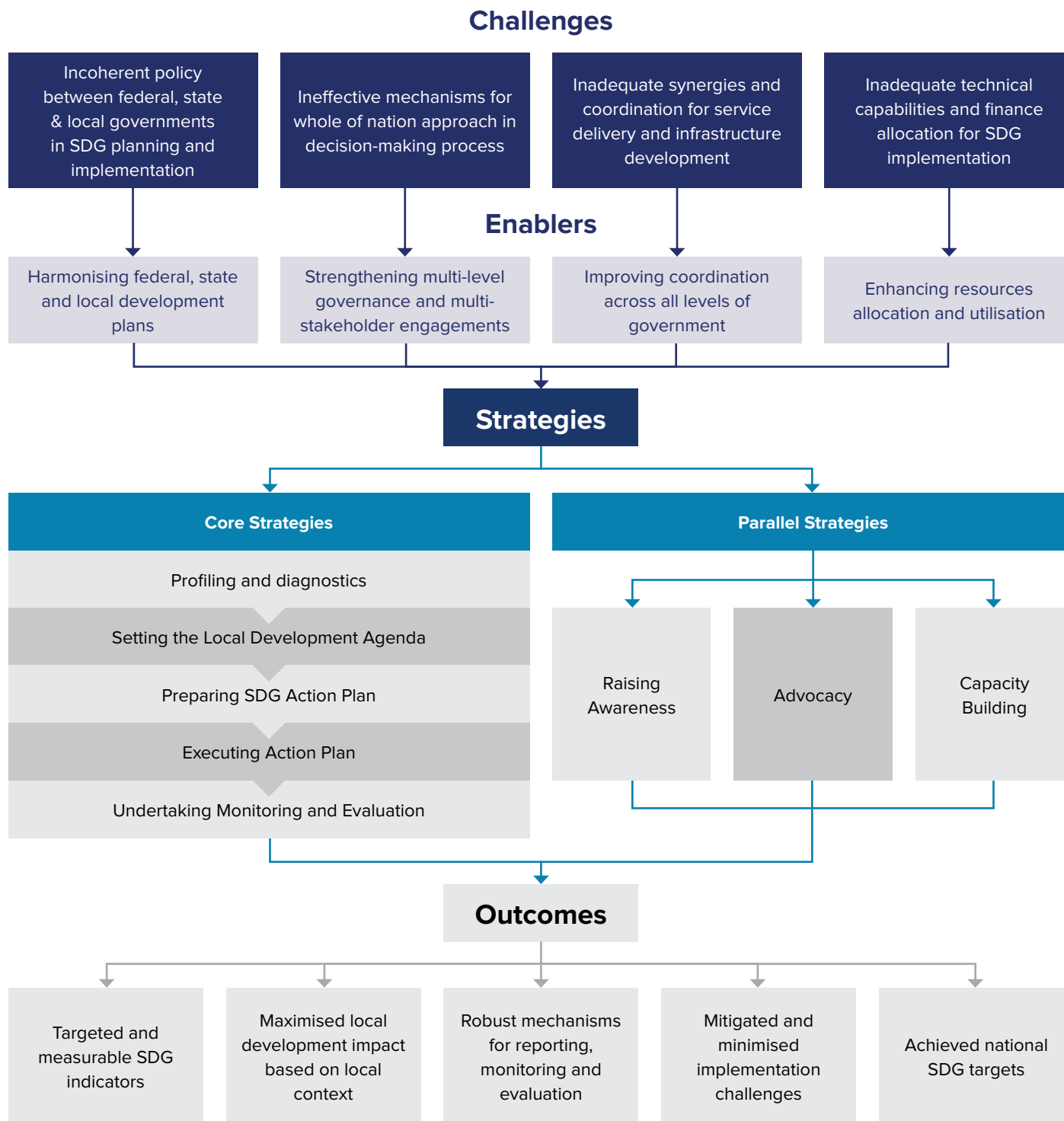


Figure 7. The framework guiding the implementation of SDG Localisation

SDG Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The monitoring and evaluation framework is essential to ensure the effective implementation of policies, programmes and projects related to SDG. This framework is necessary to ensure that the actions, outputs, outcomes and impacts outlined in the Roadmap are realised.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines monitoring as a process to obtain regular feedback on progress towards achieving goals and objectives. On the other hand, evaluation is defined as a rigorous and independent assessment of completed and ongoing programmes and projects. The main difference between monitoring and evaluation is that the latter involves a more extensive analysis that focuses on the impact and results of programmes and projects (UNDP, 2009).

Within the context of achieving SDG, the purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to:

Provide coherent support to help strengthen national data systems to track SDG achievement, ensure alignment of national policies and frameworks with international norms and commitments, monitor the situation of vulnerable groups and enable the meaningful engagement of citizens in development processes that leave no one behind.

— *United Nations Development Group (UNDG), 2017*

A solid monitoring and evaluation framework is crucial to ensuring the successful implementation of SDG initiatives in Malaysia by leveraging the current SDG governance structure and existing mechanisms. The current governance structure initiates all SDG-related activities in the country and reports Malaysia's progress to HLPF. Each SDG is also championed by a specific lead ministry to ensure all relevant targets and goals are realised.

DOSM has developed Malaysia's official SDG Dashboard to track the progress of SDG achievements in Malaysia. It is a comprehensive platform providing data on all 17 goals and information on the number of indicators available for each SDG, along with the status of data – whether it is 'available', 'partially available', 'not available' or 'not relevant'. This dashboard is mainly used to track and report Malaysia's SDG progress against global targets and indicators, with a limited assessment of the achievements for each goal. To facilitate the SDG monitoring and evaluation process, this SDG Dashboard will be enhanced to include national indicators as highlighted in this Roadmap.

Furthermore, the monitoring and evaluation framework enables SDG localisation at the state and local levels through the SDG Localisation Working Group led by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Development, which includes stakeholders such as state governments, the Local Government Department, PLANMalaysia and Urbanice Malaysia, together with APPGM-SDG. The working group will collate and present initiatives, analyse their impacts and formulate strategies under the guidance of the SDG Steering Committee, whereby each state is represented by the Secretary of State in the committee.

To ensure successful SDG implementation, the focus shall be on national progress reporting, stakeholder management, SDG monitoring and evaluation processes, and Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) programmes.

National SDG Progress Reporting

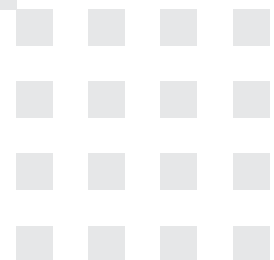
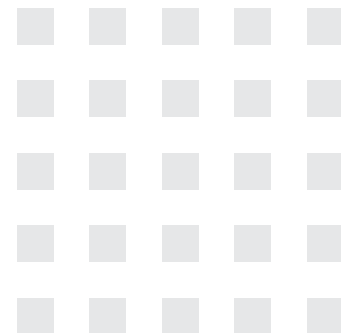
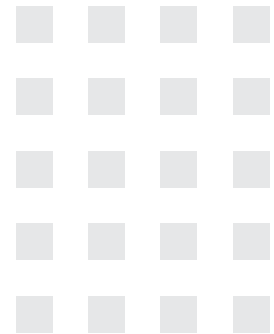
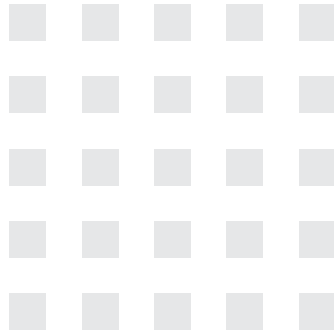
Malaysia has adopted a comprehensive reporting approach, leveraging each working committee within the SDG governance structure. DOSM coordinates the collection and compilation of data from various ministries and agencies and utilises the SDG Dashboard for effective tracking of SDG achievements.

Malaysia is committed to presenting a VNR report every four years, with the next edition scheduled for release in 2025. The Ministry of Economy is responsible for collating inputs from various stakeholders in preparing the report. In addition, the National SDG Council has mandated that at least one district or city in each state must produce a VLR report.

Main Stakeholders of Monitoring and Evaluation for SDG

The main stakeholders of M&E for SDG consist of:

- Ministry of Economy
- DOSM
- Ministries/Departments/Agencies
- State and local governments
- Private Sector
- Civil Society Organisations
- PSN



PSN and Monitoring and Evaluation

PSN serves as the secretariat for the national SDG governance structure. It plays a central role in driving the monitoring and evaluation processes, with a focus on enhancing data integration and coordination. The centre collaborates with the working committees and the lead ministries to address data unavailability and conduct impact analysis.

Monitoring of SDG Progress

PSN oversees the national SDG monitoring process, with DOSM serving as the focal point for coordinating data collection and validation related to both global SDG indicators and national indicators with local targets. To ensure effective monitoring of targets, impact evaluation and reporting, PSN alongside present entities collaborate closely with DOSM to address data availability issues and validate the progress of SDG performance (Figure 8).

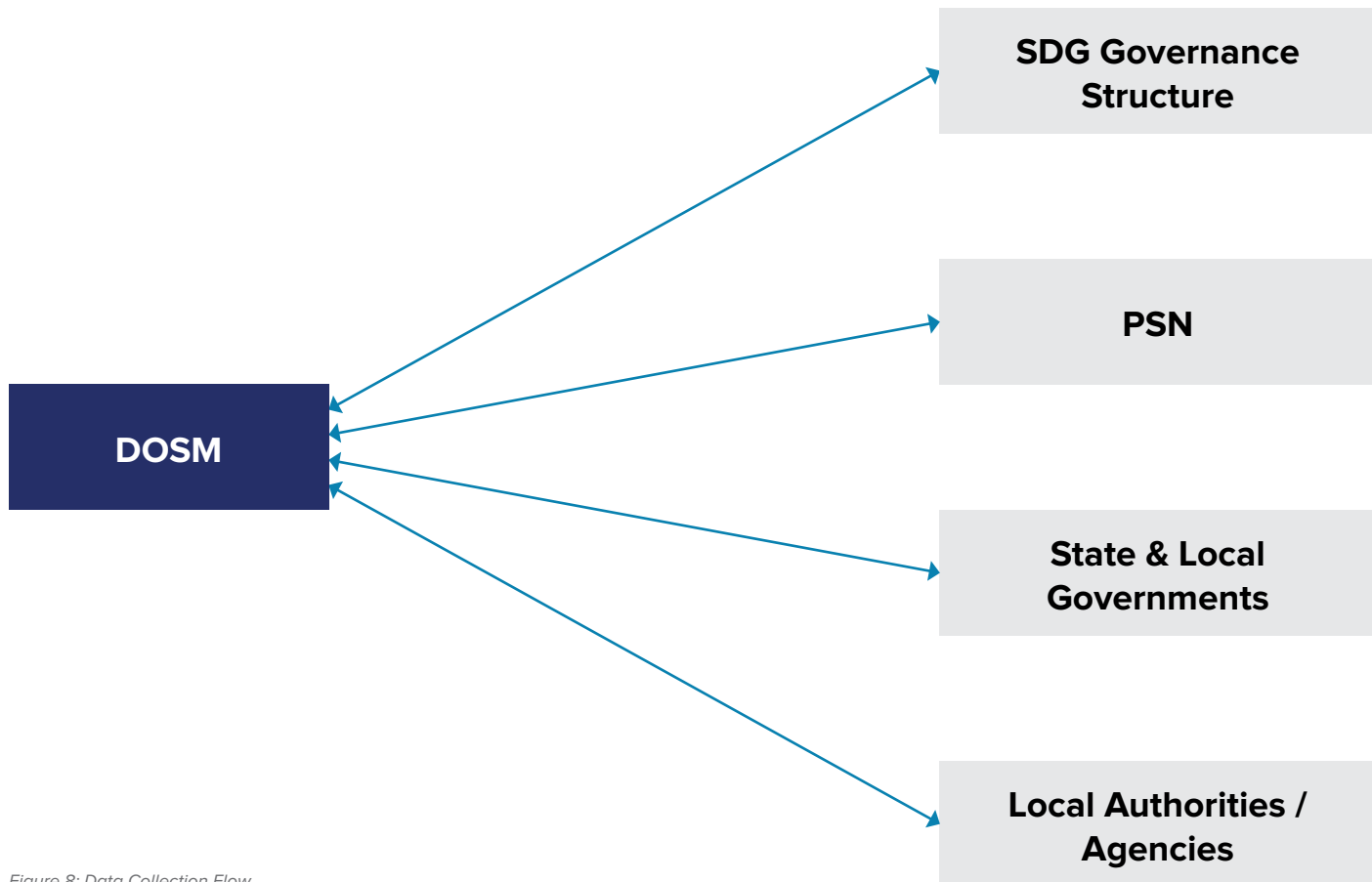


Figure 8: Data Collection Flow

Evaluation of SDG Achievement

The second part of monitoring and evaluation is the evaluation stage (Figure 9), aimed at assessing the impact of SDG initiatives. Subsequently, an impact evaluation report, encompassing relevant intervention recommendations for the respective SDG initiatives, will be generated. This report undergoes review and endorsement by the SDG Technical Committee (SDGTC) and SDG Steering Committee (SDGSC). Upon approval from the National SDG Council, PSN will coordinate the implementation of intervention plans and continue to monitor the progress of each goal.

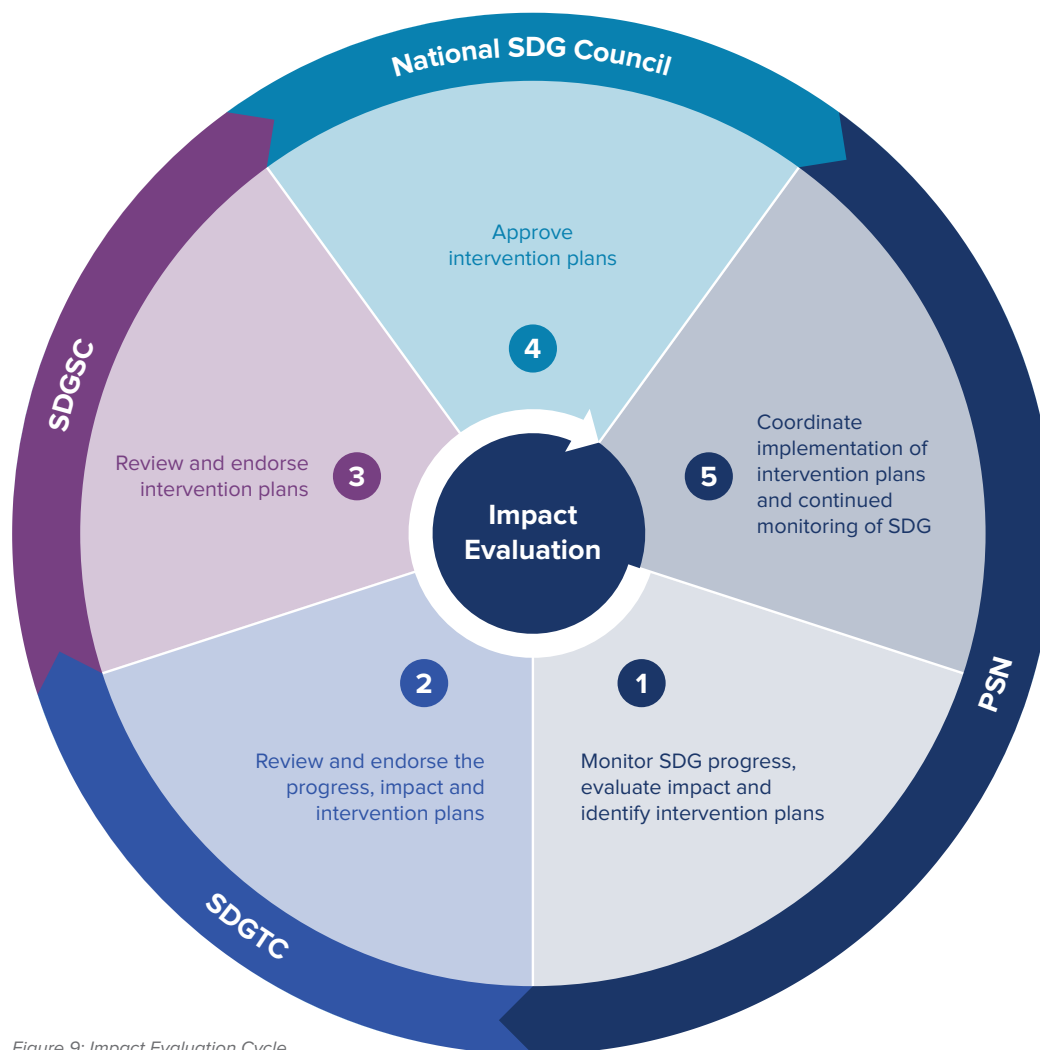


Figure 9: Impact Evaluation Cycle

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

CEPA are critical components of SDG implementation that strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. The information available on both the SDG Dashboard and the PSN portal enables stakeholders to better understand and support SDG programmes and initiatives.

4

Way Forward

Key Considerations Towards 2030: Game Changing Initiatives to Accelerate SDG Achievement

People

- Strengthening Local Economy through Local Identity, Values and Cultural Diversity
- Mainstreaming Care Economy

Prosperity

- Development Beyond GDP
- True Price Makes Markets Work for Sustainable Future

Planet

- Accounting for Natural Capital
- Accelerate Actions for the Blue Economy

Peace and Partnerships

- Provision of Granular Data
- Accelerate integrated coordination
- Right-Financing the SDG

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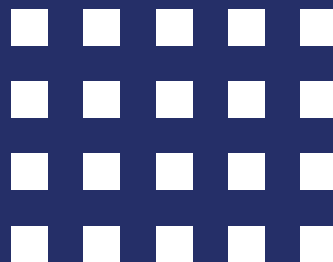
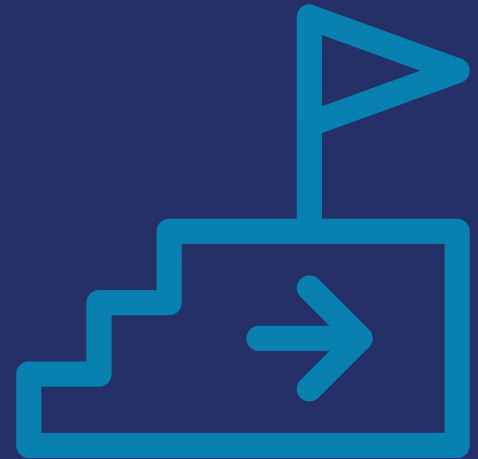
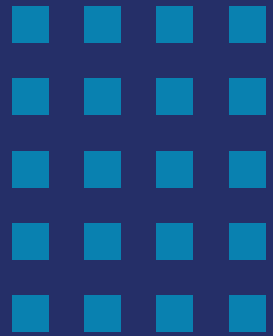
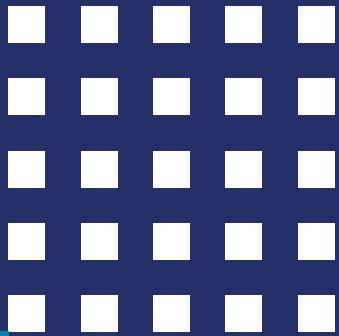
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Key Considerations Towards 2030: Game Changing Initiatives to Accelerate SDG Achievement

“

The *Rakyat's* economy caters to every segment of society... The Government's efforts also aim to provide assistance and support to those in need, ensuring that everyone can enjoy the benefits of the country's economic development comprehensively.

— Anwar Ibrahim, 2023

2026

Nine unique game changers were selected as Malaysia pursues its commitment to achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Initially, 17 game changers were identified and mapped against present policy documents, such as 12 MP, the Mid-Term Review of 12 MP and the MADANI Economy framework, as well as existing initiatives undertaken by the government. Ultimately, the following initiatives are proposed to accelerate SDG performance in Malaysia.



2030

People

Malaysia prioritises strengthening social protection measures, improving food security and enhancing its health care system by 2025. The country is also committed to leaving no one behind by providing access to education at all levels and ensuring gender equality within the workforce.

In pursuit of sustainable development by 2030, Malaysia's initiative for inclusive development will include strengthening the local economy through the empowerment of local identity, values and cultural diversity. Additionally, the country aims to mainstream the care economy, recognising the significance of care work as it progresses towards becoming an ageing nation.



1. Strengthening Local Economy through Local Identity, Values and Cultural Diversity

Malaysia's cultural diversity can be leveraged for local economic development. The local economy emphasises the economics of cultural and creative activities, highlighting the role of creativity, innovation and intellectual property in driving economic growth and development.

The goal of local economic development is to strengthen the potential of the local economy to improve its economic future and quality of life. Effective local economic development can reduce disparities, increase local employment and firms, boost overall private sector investment, and improve information flows and confidence in the local economy. Community development practitioners should consider incorporating distinctive cultural values and traditions to accelerate local economic development.

2. Mainstreaming Care Economy

As Malaysia addresses its ageing population, institutionalising the care economy is essential for increasing labour productivity.

The care economy encompasses regulations permitting family and community care, publicly funded formal care services, and considerations for work conditions and wages for the care workforce. Care work should be distributed fairly and made accessible to those who require it. The four institutional care providers – the government, private sector, CSOs and families – will collaborate to deliver their services in the care economy.

The government can increase the share of care work through policy and infrastructure improvements. Funding senior care and childcare facilities can help alleviate some of the financial, physical and emotional strains on caregivers. In the public sector, the private sector is urged to provide childcare centres in the workplace, encouraging women's re-entry into the workforce.

Having a regulatory and legal framework is paramount for developing the industry and protecting the rights of care service recipients and providers. Due to a lack of enforcement and inspection, operators may exploit the situation. Existing legislation, such as the Domestic Violence Act, provides limited legal recourse for the elderly in cases of physical and sexual abuse and does not cover psychological, emotional and financial exploitation. Similarly, the Care Centres Act applies only to residents of care facilities, leaving the elderly not housed in care facilities without coverage.

The National Strategic Development Plan on Ageing Population (2019) proposed 19 initiatives to encourage the active participation of the elderly population in the economy and promote their involvement in the community through volunteerism. The development of time banks was also proposed as an incentive for volunteers. Time banking systems allocate time credits to those who spend time providing services to the elderly or other vulnerable groups. These credits can later be redeemed for goods and services traded through the time bank.

Prosperity

The imperative to enhance economic mobility and improve equity across all segments is vital for the sustainable growth of Malaysia. Addressing systemic inequities and prioritising sustainability, where environmental pressures, such as GHG emissions, are decoupled from economic growth, will lead to a more prosperous Malaysia.

In gearing up for a transition towards clean and renewable energy, Malaysia is focusing on establishing resilient infrastructure for sustainable industrialisation, along with boosting R&D and innovation within industries, as outlined in NETR. Additionally, Malaysia is taking active steps to improve labour practices and address youth unemployment, ensuring inclusive growth for all.

Initiatives for inclusive development should include redefining Malaysia's development beyond GDP and incorporating a 'true pricing' mechanism to create a future-ready sustainable market.



3. Development Beyond GDP

The MADANI framework necessitates that Malaysia looks beyond GDP in devising its policies, strategies and actions to aspire for sustainable development. Despite its widespread use as a measure of development, GDP solely focuses on economic production and does not provide a comprehensive view of economic, social and environmental progress.

Sustainable development requires a holistic approach, considering the interconnectedness of environment, social and economic dimensions. It recognises that changes in one dimension can have a widespread impact on others. Embracing the principles of the circular economy, which involves the reuse, recycling and repurposing of resources, will contribute to a sustainable future.

Moreover, sustainable development emphasises community involvement and participation. Local communities should be engaged in decision-making processes, and their traditional knowledge and practices should be integrated into development initiatives. It seeks to create equitable and just societies where all individuals have access to resources, opportunities and basic needs, ensuring that the benefits of development are shared equitably.

The adoption of measures beyond GDP, such as the incorporation of well-being measurement into national policies, has been initiated in several countries, including New Zealand (Living Standards Framework) and Bhutan (Gross National Happiness Index). Moving beyond 2025, Malaysia will include existing well-being measures, such as the Human Development Index (HDI),

Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and green economy indicators (GEI) to complement GDP.

4. True Price Makes Markets Work for Sustainable Future

The market plays a crucial role in price discovery; introducing a 'true price' can enhance market mechanisms to contribute to a sustainable future. A true price incorporates not only accounting and economic costs but also social and environmental costs of products and services, aligning with firms' ESG agendas. The implementation of the true price can be facilitated through various instruments:

- Economic instruments: Carbon taxes, emissions trading, deposit-refund systems and food vouchers, among others.
- Regulatory instruments: Environmental standards, Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO), environmental zoning and retirement saving scheme, among others.
- Voluntary instruments: Environmental agreements, eco-labelling, environmental auditing, Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM), Domestic Emissions Trading Scheme (DETS) and corporate social responsibilities, among others.
- Informational instruments: Public awareness campaigns, environmental education and R&D, among others.
- Liability instruments: Environmental liability laws and other potential litigations, among others.

To ensure that the implementation of the true price does not adversely affect consumer welfare, targeted interventions, including subsidies, are essential to assist those most affected.

Planet

Malaysia is committed to advancing green growth to boost socio-economic development. By 2025, the country aims to achieve this through efforts such as enhancing energy sustainability, transforming the water sector and improving disaster risk management. Additionally, developing sustainable consumption and production through a circular economy, scaling up green financing and promoting green investments will be prioritised. Mitigating climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation resulting from the unsustainable use of natural resources are key priorities for Malaysia's sustainable development.

Furthermore, Malaysia is determined to integrate the value of ecosystem services into standard accounting and reporting systems. Introducing actions for the blue economy is also on the agenda, which aims to stimulate economic growth and promote social inclusion for the betterment of communities' livelihoods.



5. Natural Capital Accounting (NCA)

NCA involves the measurement, management and valuation of natural assets and ecosystem services, using standard accounting and reporting systems to address trade-offs between the economy and the environment. By integrating the value of natural capital into decision-making processes, policymakers, businesses and societies can make informed decisions that promote sustainability and conservation. NCA contributes to the achievement of SDG by ensuring that natural resources are considered in national, sectoral and enterprise-level planning and implementation.

The system of environmental-economic accounting (SEEA) comprises standalone accounts or sets of accounts that organise data around specific policy-relevant themes, including water, air emissions, energy, minerals and other relevant ecosystem assets and services.

The Roadmap for SEEA for Malaysia 2016-2020 identified four themes, namely energy, water, air emissions and land, that can be expanded to support SDG achievement. SEEA provides a globally recognised and consistent framework for NCA, encompassing definitions, classifications, accounting concepts and methods. It offers a holistic assessment of the environment and economy while considering socio-economic benefits.

6. Accelerate Actions for the Blue Economy

Malaysia, endowed with an extensive coastline and a vast Exclusive Economic Zone, is actively pursuing the development of the blue economy. This strategy aims to promote economic growth, social inclusion and improved livelihoods, and at the

same time, ensuring environmental sustainability of oceanic and coastal areas. Currently, Malaysia is in the process of formulating a blueprint for the blue economy, integrating its principles to strengthen governance and provide a comprehensive, effective and sustainable ecosystem direction.

The blue economy encompasses diverse components, including (i) harvesting and trade of marine living resources, such as seafood harvesting and the utilisation of marine living resources for pharmaceutical products and chemical applications, (ii) extraction and use of marine non-living resources, including the extraction of minerals and energy sources, (iii) use of renewable non-exhaustible natural forces, such as the generation of (offshore) renewable energy, (iv) commerce and trade in and around the oceans, involving transport and trade, coastal development and tourism and recreation, and (v) indirect contribution to economic activities and environments, such as carbon sequestration and coastal protection waste disposal for land-based industries.

Accelerating the blue economy also requires the preservation and restoration of mangrove habitats, which face threats from various land-use activities. Mangroves provide invaluable ecological and socio-economic services. Restoration efforts aim to reclaim highly productive ecosystems for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mangrove forests serve as breeding and nursery grounds and ideal habitats for diverse plant and animal species. Additionally, they act as efficient carbon sinks and offer various forestry products. Restoring mangroves facilitates the adoption of environmentally sound technologies through 'green-grey' infrastructures for coastal protection, enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities against climate-related extreme events, environmental shocks and disasters.

Peace and Partnerships

Malaysia places a strong emphasis on good governance to enhance the institutional framework and ensure the efficient delivery of public services. The nation is committed to combating corruption, strengthening national security and defence, addressing discrimination and promoting freedom of expression and transparency, all with the overarching goal of fostering a peaceful and just society.

Achieving these objectives necessitates improvements in evidence-based policymaking, facilitated by granular data provision. Additionally, Malaysia advocates for a 'right-financing' approach and emphasises integrated coordination as the crucial element in steering the nation towards sustainable development.



7. Provision of Granular Data

Granular data is fundamental for achieving SDG, as it enhances various development components as follows:

- **Targeted Interventions:** Provides insights into specific geographic areas, demographics and sectors where actions are needed;
- **Monitoring Progress:** Enables precise monitoring of progress towards SDG at various levels, helping track changes over time, identify trends and assess the effectiveness of policies and programmes;
- **Resource Allocation:** Prioritises areas and sectors requiring immediate attention, ensuring optimal resource allocation based on the actual needs of communities and maximising investment impact;
- **Accountability and Transparency:** Provides transparency, holding governments, organisations and stakeholders accountable for their commitments towards achieving SDG;
- **Adaptive Management:** Supports adaptive management by allowing an immediate shift of policies and strategies based on changing circumstances and emerging trends; and
- **Evidence-Based Decision-Making:** Provides evidence for policymakers to make informed decisions relating to strategies and interventions.

8. Accelerate Integrated Coordination

Efforts to ensure the effective utilisation of resources and expertise among implementing agencies through integrated coordination need acceleration. Committed and collaborative initiatives via multilateral partnerships involving public and private sectors, as well as CSOs, must be strengthened in all SDG-related projects. Horizontal and vertical integration, based on a whole-of-nation approach, would effectively engage key development stakeholders.

9. Right-Financing the SDG

The right-financing approach aims to maintain a clear focus on sustainability-financing markets and monitor the impacts of investment policies. This approach assesses investment prioritisation and identifies the optimal sources of financing and financial modalities, including preferred partnerships.

Adopting a right-financing approach for development requires:

- Mainstreaming sustainability into all financial decision-making and risk management processes in the public sector;
- Enhancing the supply and demand for sustainable financing instruments, modalities and partnerships, as well as developing SDG investment projects by integrating domestic and international, public and private resources;
- Strengthening the enabling environment to promote sustainable financing practices through collaboration between financial and real-sector stakeholders, integrating SDG and ESG practices; and
- Mainstreaming digital financing solutions into markets and industries, especially the sectoral and municipal service delivery models, to foster a frictionless financing system ready for incorporation into blockchain-based budgeting.

The right-financing approach has been used to innovate public and private financing for sustainable development. Notable initiatives in Malaysia include:

- SDG Investor Map
- SDG Trust Fund
- Low Carbon Transition Facility (LCTF)
- Voluntary Carbon Market
- Green SUKUK and Bonds
- Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA)
- Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE)
- High Tech and Green Facility



5

Appendix

Bibliography

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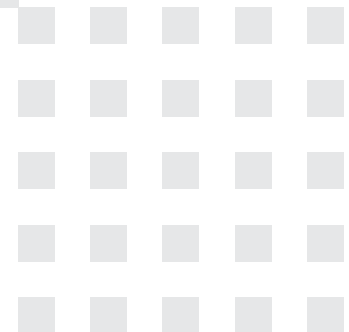
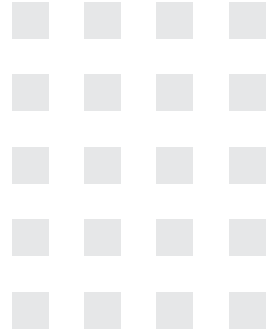
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