INTRODUCTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)
INTRODUCTION OF SDGs

What is sustainable development goals?

A new, universal set of goals, targets, and indicators that UN member state will be expected to use to frame their agenda and political policies over the next 15 years (2016 – 2030)

Implementation and success will rely on countries’ own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes.

Our commitment…

UN Sustainable Development Summit, 25 September 2015 “Malaysia is absolutely committed to the Post 2015 agenda - the Sustainable Development Goals and our aspirations to transform the world by 2030.”

Sustainable Development

It is a development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Source: 1987 Bruntland Commission Report, United Nations

Revised and agreed during 51st session in March 2020
17 Goals
3 Dimensions
5 Focus Areas

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
3 DIMENSION

Social

1. NO Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Affordable and Clean Energy
7. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
8. Responsible Consumption and Production

Environment

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Life Below Water
13. Life on Land
14. Life on Land
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Economy

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
5 FOCUS AREA

PEOPLE

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality

PLANET

6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

PROSPERITY

12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

PEACE

1 GOAL

PARTNERSHIP

1 GOAL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17 SDG GOALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. NO POVERTY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2. ZERO HUNGER** |
| End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |

| **3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** |
| Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |

| **4. QUALITY EDUCATION** |
| Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |

| **5. GENDER EQUALITY** |
| Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |

| **6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** |
| Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |

| **7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** |
| Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |

| **8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH** |
| Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |

| **9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** |
| Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |

| **10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES** |
| Reduce inequality within and among countries |
17 SDG GOALS (cont.)

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

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

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Malaysia has committed to implement the Agenda 2030 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit New York, 25 September 2015.

Establishing a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council, chaired by Prime Minister.

To plan and monitor the SDG implementation.

Prioritising SDG according to 11MP

5 Working Committee (WC) chaired by Director General of Economic Planning Unit (EPU)

i) Cluster Inclusivity

ii) Cluster Well-Being

iii) Cluster Human Capital

iv) Cluster Environment & Natural Resources

v) Cluster Economic Growth.

Formulate SDG Roadmap;

Monitor progress of targets, identify issues; and

Report to Council.
SDG GOVERNANCE AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Presented and approved by the SDG Coordination Meeting on 22 November 2021 chaired by the Honorable Minister at JPM (Economy)

- National SDG Council (chaired by Prime Minister)
  - Set the direction of the implementation of the SDGs, set the national agenda and ‘milestones’ and report to the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (MB/SUK Representative)

- Steering Committee (chaired by the Honorable Minister at JPM (Economy))
  - Monitor the progress of SDG implementation and report to the National SDG Council

- Technical Committee (chaired by Director General of EPU)
  - Prepare SDG Roadmap, monitor progress of SDG targets, identify issues and report to National SDG Council & SDG Steering Committee

- Working Committee Inclusive, Good Wellbeing & Economic Growth
  - EPU
  - SDG 1, 2,3,5,8,9,10,16&17

- Working Committee Sustainable Financing
  - MOF
  - SDG 1-17

- Working Committee Human Capital
  - MOE
  - SDG 4

- Working Committee Environment and Natural Resources
  - KASA
  - SDG 6,7,12,13,14,15

- Working Committee Localising SDG
  - KPKT
  - SDG 11

- Working Committee Private sector
  - SDSN Malaysia & UNGC
  - SDG 1 - 17

- Working Committee Civil Society Organization (CSO)
  - Malaysia CSO-SDG Alliance
  - SDG 1 - 17

Each Working Committee is represented by members from government ministries/ departments, state governments, UN agencies, the private sector, CSOs/ NGOs and academics.
DOSM’S INVOLVEMENT IN SDG
DOSM SDG Task Force was established on 28th August 2017 which consists of five Working Committee Cluster by respective Division:

**Working Committee Cluster Inclusivity (Price Income & Expenditure Statistics Division)**
- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

**Working Committee Cluster Well-being (Population & Demographic Statistics Division)**
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

**Working Committee Cluster Human Capital (Manpower & Social Statistics Division)**
- Goal 4: Quality Education

**Working Committee Cluster Environment & Natural Resources (Agriculture & Environment Statistics Division)**
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land

**Working Committee Cluster Economic Growth (Industrial Production & Construction Statistics Division)**
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

**Function of Task Force**
- Identify and establish a strategic technical framework between DOSM and other ministries/agencies involved in the development of SDG indicators.
- Review the development of SDG indicators for the purpose of research, planning and policy formulation by the government.

**DOSM’S SDG GOVERNANCE**

**Chairman**
Chief Statistician

**Deputy Chairman**
Deputy Chief Statistician
Technical Development & Social Programme

**Coordinator of the Task Force SDG DOSM**

**Director**
Manpower & Social Statistics Division

**International Relationship**
Director
Strategic Communication & International Division
- Statistical communication
- International relations

**Information Management**
Senior Director
Information Management Division
- Portal & Dashboard Development

**Training Management**
Director
Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia
- Capacity building
- Training
## CLUSTER AND AGENCY

### Cluster 1: Price Income & Expenditure Statistics Division
1. Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysia (KDN)
2. Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF)

### Cluster 2: Population & Demographic Statistics Division
1. Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH)
2. National Registration Department (NRD)
3. Parliament of Malaysia (PM)

### Cluster 3: Manpower & Social Statistics Division
1. National Anti-drugs Agency (AADK)
2. Public Complaints Bureau (PCB)
3. Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)
4. Department of Social Welfare Malaysia (JKM)
5. Public Service Department Malaysia (PSD)
6. Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE)
7. National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB)
8. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)
9. National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia (NADMA)
10. Malaysian Prison Department (PENJARA)
11. Social Security Organisation (SOCISO)
12. Royal Malaysia Police (RMP)
13. Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development (MWFC)
   The Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants through National Strategic Office to the Council (NSO MAPO) Division
14. Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
15. Department of Occupational Safety and Health (JKKP)

### Cluster 4: Agriculture & Environment Statistics Division
1. Department of Environment (DOE)
2. Department of Fisheries (DOF)
3. National Solid Waste Management Department (JPSPN)
4. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KASA)
5. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)
6. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)
7. Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (PERHILITAN)
9. Energy Commission of ST
10. Ministry of Housing and Local Government

### Cluster 5: Industrial Production & Construction Statistics Division
1. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)
2. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department (EPU)
3. Ministry of Transport Malaysia (MOT)
4. Malayan Railways (KTMB)
5. Ministry of Human Resources (KSM)
6. Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC)
7. World Trade Organization (WTO)

### Other
- 38 Ministries/Agencies involved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member of High Level Group (HLG) (2016-2017)</td>
<td>❖ Representative for South-East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Provide strategic leadership for the SDG implementation process as it concerns statistical monitoring and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) SDG at Asia Pacific Region (2019-2021, 2021-2023)</td>
<td>❖ Contributed to the review of ‘2020 Comprehensive Review Proposal’, UN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Working Group on Geospatial Information (WGGI) for IAEG SDG (2020-current)</td>
<td>❖ Provide expertise and advice to the IAEG-SDGs and the larger statistical community as to how geospatial information, Earth observations and other new data sources can reliably and consistently contribute to the indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metadata sub-group member of IAEG-SDG (2020-current)</td>
<td>❖ Contributed to metadata review for Goal 8,9 and 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI) (2018-current)</td>
<td>❖ Contributed to the development of ASEAN SDG Indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOSM’S CONTRIBUTION AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**
SDG PRODUCT
ASSESSMENT OF SDG INDICATORS

17 GOALS

169 TARGETS

244 INDICATORS

Not Available
23 Indicators

Partially Available, Need Further Development
36 Indicators

Partially Available
55 Indicators

Not Relevant
12 Indicators

Available
118 Indicators

48%

15%

23%

5%

9%

244 INDICATORS

The Initial Assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia, 2018

• Mapping to 11th MP
• Presents the status of indicator, source of data, disaggregation level and frequency of data.
• Published on 28th December 2018

Note: Assessment as at 28 December 2018
The Initial Assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators for Malaysia, 2018

- Presents the status of indicator, source of data, disaggregation level and frequency of data.
- Mapping to 11th MP
- Published on 28th December 2018

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Malaysia 2018

- Comprises of 99 available indicators
- Published on 29th October 2019

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Malaysia 2019

- Comprises of 128 indicators
  - Available in bilingual
  - 18 Indicators at district level
  - Published on 10th December 2020

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Malaysia 2020

- Comprises of 146 indicators
  - 19 Indicators at district level
  - Published on 3rd December 2021
DOSM has developed **SDG Dashboard** with full support from United Nation Country Team (UNCT) and has been launched on 15th March 2019 Pulse Grande Hotel, Putrajaya.

One Stop Center for information communication regarding SDG indicators

This dashboard contains **146 indicators**

Scan QR code or visit [http://mysdg.dosm.gov.my](http://mysdg.dosm.gov.my) for an interactive display of the latest SDG indicators.
SNAPSHOT OF SDG DASHBOARD

Platform to share and disseminate the SDG indicators

Update using Tableau software

Can be filter based on the disaggregation
Can be downloaded and share

Need to enhance and advanced the features for SDG Dashboard

URL: http://mysdg.dosm.gov.my
Highlights the national progress being made in the 2030 agenda.
Include 118 indicators which has been identified available in the Initial Assessments Report, 2018.

99 available indicators with data + metadata

Published on 29th October 2019

Time Series 2015-2018

24 Ministries /Agencies
01 Published on 10 December 2020

02 128 Available Indicators
   (37 additional indicator)

03 26 proxy indicators

04 18 indicators at local level
   (new)

05 Available in bilingual
   (English-Malay)

06 Source of data
   DOSM:28%,
   Agencies:72%
The Launching Ceremony was officiated by YB Dato 'Sri Mustapa bin Mohamed, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy).

The purpose of webinar was to look further into the core issues regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) along with its objective and plan action in international and global level.
DATA AVAILABILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS MALAYSIA 2018

99 (41%) Available Indicators
Out of 244 Indicators

INDIKATOR MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS MALAYSIA 2019

128 (52%) Available Indicators
Out of 247 Indicators

INDIKATOR MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS MALAYSIA 2020

146 (59%) Available Indicators
Out of 247 Indicators
SDG INDICATORS ACHIEVEMENT 2018-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SDG Indicators</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SDG INDICATORS ACHIEVEMENT 2018-2020 (TOTAL INDICATORS AVAILABLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 : No poverty</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 : Zero Hunger</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 : Good Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 : Quality Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 : Gender Equality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 : Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 : Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 : Reduce Inequalities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 : Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 : Climate Action</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 : Life Below Water</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 : Life on Land</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 : Partnership for The Goals</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Indicators</strong></td>
<td>99 / 244</td>
<td>128 / 247</td>
<td>146 / 247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DOSM SDG DATA DISSEMINATION
Or Click Link: https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epLogin.seam
Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is the 2030 core agenda in sustainable development which was agreed by world leaders in 2015 at the United Nations Conference. SDG is continuity to development agenda after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015. MDGs consist of 8 Goals and 21 Targets. While SDG were expanded to 17 Goals and 169 Targets which continue the goals of the MDGs and also add the 2030 agenda in stability in three dimensions of sustainable development namely, social, economic and environment.

Agenda is a global commitment towards a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development. The global indicator framework adopted by the United Nations General Assembly comprises of 244 global indicators. The indicator framework has been reviewed in 2019 and presented to the 74th United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2020. Currently, there are 247 SDG indicators agreed and ready for monitoring of 2030 Agenda.
DOSM’S PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL LEVELS
MEMBER OF IAEG-SDG

- Appointed on 24 June 2019 as IAEG-SDG member, representative of Asia Pacific region for 2019 until 2021
- Extended the membership for the period of 2021-2023

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

DOSM has participated regularly in IAEG-SDG WebEx meeting to Review of 2020 Comprehensive Review Proposals. The review has been endorsed during UNSC51.

WORKING GROUP ON GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION (WGGI)

- Member of Working Group on Geospatial Information (WGGI) for IAEG SDG since 12 October 2020
- Involve in the discussion of indicators development using geospatial methods.

METADATA SUBGROUP

- Member of metadata subgroup since November 2020.
- To check the latest metadata provided by the custodian agency the latest metadata template and followed the criteria given by the Sub Group.
- DOSM has chosen Goal 8,9 and 17 for metadata review.
Malaysia has became IAEG SDG member since July 2019 until June 2021.

The membership has been extended from 2021 until 2023.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IAEG-SDG MEMBERSHIP</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chair of UN Statistical Commission:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Africa:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Madagascar</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Rwanda</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Middle and Southern Africa:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Malawi</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Western Africa:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Burkina Faso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sierra Leone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Africa:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Asia:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• India</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Kazakhstan</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
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<td>• Mongolia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central and South America:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dominican Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Europe:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sweden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission is a member of the IAEG-SDGs ex-officio.
Malaysia has been a member Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI) of ASEANStats since 2018.

WGSDGI aims to address the statistical requirements in monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the SDGs in the ASEAN Member States (AMS), in the ASEAN, as well as the region’s position at the global level.

WGSDGI has developed a set of ASEAN priority SDG indicators to be collected by ASEAN Member States (AMS) National Statistical Authorities and to be submitted regularly to ASEANstats.
• Launched on October 2020
• The ASEAN Baseline report covering 67 indicators which establish baseline report info of SDGs being tracked and measured in ASEAN for 2016 till 2018.
• The online database covering 134 indicators with static and user-defined tables.

The database portal can be accessed at https://data.aseanstats.org/sdg
DOSM’S PARTICIPATION AT NATIONAL LEVELS
1. DOSM has been invited as:
   • Panel during World Urban Forum 2019
   • Panel and Moderator during Malaysia Urban Forum 2020

All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG)

1. One of the main mandates of APPGM-SDG is to localise the Sustainable Development Goals at the Parliamentay levels and prepare for the Policy Research and Strategic Papers. DOSM agreed to provide data as an input to the report.
2. DOSM has been invited as panel in CSO SDG Alliance Members Conversation Together (virtual session), 22 December 2020.

URBANICE: Women’s Assembly

• DOSM and MUF Women’s Assembly data sharing and discussion towards creating more gender responsive cities and inclusive communities on December 2020.
PRIME MINISTER’S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA)

• DOSM and IRDA has developed Localized SDG Indicators, for Iskandar Malaysia with the collaboration with UNDP.
• Duration : December 2019-February 2021
• Involvement of five Local Authorities and 3 District Offices of Johor Bahru, Kulai and Pontian.
• 48 Local SDG Indicators have been identified available at local level.

ENGAGEMENT AT LOCAL LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Number of local indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBT</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURNInet</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOSM</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries/ Agencies</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total indicators</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SDG INDICATORS
### Inter Agency Expert Group (IAEG)

- Develop an indicator framework and a list of indicators for the monitoring of the Goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda at the global level.
- Representative of South-East Asia: Malaysia (2019-2021, 2021-2023)

### High Level Group (HLG)

- Provide strategic leadership for the SDG implementation process as it concerns statistical monitoring and reporting.
- Representative from South-East Asia: Malaysia (2016-2017), Philippines (2021-2023)

### Review & Refinement of Indicators Activities

- 51st UNSC (2020) and 56th UNSC (2025)

### The Global Action Plan

- Strengthening Statistical System
- Enhancing Capacity Building

### UN World Data Forum
51st Session United Nation Statistical Commission held on 3-6 March 2020 in New York.

The Session has approved 2020 Comprehensive Review Proposal by IAEG-SDGs which contains a major changes to the framework in the form of replacements, revisions, additions and deletions.

Annual refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020, listed the new total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 247.
INTRODUCTION OF INTER AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP (IAEG-SDG)

IAEG-SDG Working Group

Measurement of development support
To further develop and refine the measurement of development support in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX)
To facilitate the development of SDMX-based data and metadata exchange formats for SDG Indicators.

Geospatial Information (WGGI)
To ensure from a statistical and geospatial perspective that one of the key principles of the 2030 Agenda, to leave no one behind, is reflected in the global indicator framework.

Metadata sub-group
Regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata

Chair of UN Statistical Commission: *Japan
Custodian agencies are United Nations bodies responsible for compiling and verifying country data and metadata, and for submitting the data, along with regional and global aggregates, to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

The country data need to be internationally comparable.

OBJECTIVE/ROLE

- Maintain global databases.
- Lead methodological work.
- Develop international standards.
- Establish mechanisms for compilation/verification of national data.
- Report data & narrative to UNSD, to be compiled into UN SDG’s annual report.
Data flow for SDG
1. Custodian agencies send requests for data to countries (or retrieve it from publicly available official data sources)
2. Countries send data to the custodian agency
3. Custodian agencies validate data in consultation with countries
4. Countries sign off validated data
5. Custodian agencies send validated data to UNSD
6. UNSD publishes the data
SDSN (SDG INDEX)

https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/malaysia
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

SDG Indicators
Metadata repository

The metadata available in this repository is a work in progress. It reflects the latest reference metadata information provided by the UN system and other international organizations on data and statistics for the Tier I and II indicators in the global indicator framework. This repository will be further updated and periodically reviewed in cooperation with the respective data compilers.

- Download the complete set of metadata for indicators (as of July 2021)

In addition:
- Official list of Global Sustainable Development Goal indicators
- Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators
- Previous Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (archive)
- Metadata for initially proposed indicators (archive)
- Latest news

Latest News
SNAPSHOT OF GLOBAL METADATA

Concepts and definitions

Definition:
The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

Rationale:
Access to and use of formal financial services is essential. Services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit, and remittances allow people to manage their lives, plan and pay expenses, grow their businesses and improve their overall welfare. As banks remain one of the key institutions for access to formal financial services, having an accessible bank branch is an important initial point of access to financial services and therefore use of them. Bank branches are complemented by other important points of access such as automated teller machines of all formal financial institutions, which can extend financial services to remote locations.

Concepts:
The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches at end-year reported by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. To make the indicator meaningful for cross-country comparison, the number of commercial banks branches are scaled per 100,000 adults.

The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults, refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of financial institutions such as commercial banks, non-deposit taking microfinance institutions, deposit taking micro finance institutions, credit union and financial cooperatives, among others. This information is reported every year by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. To make the indicator meaningful for cross-country comparison, the number of ATMs are scaled per 100,000 adults.

Methodology

Computation Method:
The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the Central Bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain these indicators are:

\[
\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_t = \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_t}{\text{Adult population}_t} \times 100,000
\]

\[
\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_t = \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_t}{\text{Adult population}_t} \times 100,000
\]

Where “t” indicates the country and “t” indicates the year. The source of information for the number of commercial bank branches and the number of ATMs is the FAS, while the source of information for the adult population is the World Development Indicators.

Disaggregation:
Data are provided at country level, by year. Aggregates are compiled by region in accordance with UN suggested regional aggregations.
DEFINITION OF GOALS, TARGET & INDICATORS

GOAL

Urgent call for action

TARGETS

Specify the goals

INDICATORS

Represent the metrics by which the world aims to track whether these Targets are achieved.

**Means of implementation**: describes the interdependent mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, inclusive and equitable globalization and trade, regional integration, as well as the creation of a national enabling environment required to implement the new sustainable development agenda, particularly in developing countries.
TIER I

Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

127 INDICATORS

TIER II

Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

120 INDICATORS

TIER III

No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. (As of the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission, the global indicator framework does not contain any Tier III indicators).

0 INDICATOR
### SDG INDICATORS ASSESSMENT

**DEFINITION OF CRITERIA USED BY DOSM FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF SDGs INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of Data:</th>
<th>Criteria Used:</th>
<th>IAEG-SDGs tiers:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Data already exists (at DOSM/Agencies)</td>
<td><strong>TIER 1</strong> An established methodology exists and data are already widely available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDGs Indicators (partially)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metadata clearly defined (Proposed by international experts agencies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Available</td>
<td>Data partially exists but need to improve the methodology of data collection/coverage etc.</td>
<td><strong>TIER 2</strong> A methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Available, need further development</td>
<td>Derivative of data (ownership of data)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metadata exists (international) and need to suit with Malaysia level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Metadata exists (international) but data not available in Malaysia</td>
<td><strong>TIER 3</strong> An internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No metadata (international/Malaysia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Need to Be Confirmed with agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not suitable to apply in Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status of SDG indicators by Goal, Malaysia

- **Available (59.1%)**: 146 indicators out of 247
- **Partially Available**: 63 indicators (25.5%)
- **Need Further Development**: 25 indicators (10.1%)
- **Not Available**: 13 indicators (5.3%)
- **Not Relevant**: 50 indicators (20.4%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Numbers of Indicators</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fully Available</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>According to IAEG-SDG metadata</td>
<td>SDG7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Partially Available</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Only comply part of the indicators</td>
<td>Partially Available: Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Proxy</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>An indirect sign or measure that can approximate or can be representative of an indicator without the presence of a direct sign or measure</td>
<td>Proxy: Statistics on closed-circuit television (CCTV) in Local Authority area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Status Indikator SDG Malaysia 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bil</th>
<th>Tahap Indikator</th>
<th>Bilangan</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fully available</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proxy</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Partially Available</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SDG MAPPING
MAPPING OF 12TH MALAYSIA PLAN WITH SDG

Theme 1
Resetting the Economy

Chapter 2: Restoring Growth Momentum

Chapter 3: Propelling Growth of Strategic and High Impact Industries as well as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Theme 2
Strengthening Security, Wellbeing and Inclusivity

Chapter 4: Enhancing Defence, Security, Wellbeing and Unity

Chapter 5: Addressing Poverty and Building an Inclusive Society

Chapter 6: Improving Regional Balance and Inclusion

Chapter 7: Enhancing Socioeconomic Development in Sabah and Sarawak

Theme 3
Advancing Sustainability

Chapter 8: Advancing Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience

Chapter 9: Enhancing Energy Sustainability and Transforming the Water Sector

Chapter 10: Developing Future Talent

Chapter 11: Boosting Digitalisation and Advanced Technology

Chapter 12: Enhancing Efficiency of Transport and Logistics Infrastructure

Chapter 13: Strengthening Public Sector Service Delivery

Policy Enabler 1
Developing Future Talent

Policy Enabler 2
Accelerating Technology Adoption and Innovation

Policy Enabler 3
Enhancing Connectivity and Transport Infrastructure

Policy Enabler 4
Strengthening the Public Service
### 7 Strategic Thrusts Shared Prosperity Vision 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thrust</th>
<th>SDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring Business and Industry Ecosystem</td>
<td>1. Decent work and economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Economic Growth Activities (KEGA)</td>
<td>7. Affordable and clean energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transforming Human Capital</td>
<td>4. Quality education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the Labour Market and Increasing Compensation of Employees</td>
<td>8. Decent work and economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Wellbeing</td>
<td>11. Sustainable cities and communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Inclusion</td>
<td>9. Industry innovation and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Capital</td>
<td>16. Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **SDG**: Sustainable Development Goals
- **KEGA**: Key Economic Growth Activities
## MAPPING OF SDG TO MY LOCAL STATS INDICATORS

### 1. NO POVERTY
- **Gini Coefficient**
- Incidence of poverty
- Registered head of poor households with eKasih

### 2. ZERO HUNGER
- Production of main vegetables
- Production of cash crops
- Production of main herbs
- Production of spices
- Production of main fruits
- Production of industrial crops

### 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- Number of live births
- Number of deaths
- Main Causes of deaths (medically and non-medically certified)
- Number of road accidents
- Number of death and injuries due to road accidents

### 4. GENDER EQUALITY
- Number of Muslims marriages
- Number of Muslims divorces
- Number of Non-Muslims marriages
- Number of Non-Muslims divorces

### 5. CLEAN WATER AND SATISATION
- Percentage households received piped water in the house

### 6. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- Percentage households received accessible to electricity

### 7. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- Labour force (‘000)
- Number of establishments
  (Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Services)
- GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million

### 8. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- Road length (KM)

### 9. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- Median of monthly household gross income (RM)
- Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)

### 10. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- People’s housing project completed

### 11. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- Municipal waste treated
  (Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day))

### 12. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- Violent crime reported to PDRM
- CCTV in Local Authority area
CHALLENGES

REPORTING COORDINATION
Data reporting to International Agencies are carried out by line Ministries and Agencies and DOSM is not in the loop. Coordination at national level is crucial in ensuring the consistencies of data reported at international and national level.

TO DEVELOP FULL FLEDGED INDICATORS
Currently, there are 8.8% partially available indicators and 21.1% proxy indicators. Collaboration with line Ministries and Agencies to continue developing the indicators for full fledged indicator status.

DATA GAPS IN ENVIRONMENT, WASTE AND AGRICULTURE
Coordination in data compilation since the data are under the responsibilities of different institutions
CHALLENGES (cont.)

REPORTING COORDINATION TO GLOBAL INDICATORS

166
Out of 247 indicators

Number of Malaysia’s data available at Global Database

27
Data source from Malaysian Ministry/Agency

139
Data source from International Organization (including estimated and modelled data)

Global SDG Indicators Data Platform:
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
EFFORTS TO REDUCE DATA GAPS

**SURVEY AND CENSUS**
- National Household Indicators Survey 2021 covers 22 additional SDG indicators.
- Outcome from Population and Housing Census 2020 will contribute another 15 SDG Indicators.
- 8 SDG indicators will be included in the upcoming Economic Census.

**ENGAGEMENT WITH AGENCIES**
- Data coordination among agencies for a single indicator. (i.e: SDG 1.4.1)
- Collaboration with Local Authority (IRDA) to develop localized SDG Indicators for Iskandar Malaysia.
- Collaboration with URBANICE for Local Indicators for Cities and Gender indicators.
- Coordination with line agencies in terms of reporting to international agencies.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**
- Engagement with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop SDG Indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.a.1

**SDG GLOBAL DATABASE**
- To compare the availability of data at SDG Global Database and national data.
- To improve the data inconsistencies.

**ENHANCE DATA SOURCE**
- Using GIS to produce new SDG indicator (SDG 9.1.1)
MOVING FORWARD
Line Ministries/Agencies as custodian agency of SDG indicators should lead in SDG Indicators development and data reporting (i.e. MOH and MOE).

Appointment of SDG Focal Person by line Agencies/Ministries.

Data reported to International Agencies by line Ministries/Agencies –DOSM in the loop.

Cooperation with line Agencies to develop partially and proxy indicators to full fledged indicators.

Strengthen the role of Working Committee to ensure the continuous efforts and involvement from Ministries/Agencies in SDG Coordination.
THANK YOU