



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

SESRIC STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME TRAINING COURSE ON "SDG 1 (NO POVERTY) INDICATORS"

OVERVIEW OF SDG 1 INDICATORS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) IN MALAYSIA

17 – 18 JANUARY 2023



   
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20 OCT



2016 - 2030



AGENDA



01

INTRODUCTION TO SDG

02

SDG GOAL 1 : No Poverty

03

SDG GOAL 10 : Reduced Inequalities

04

WAY FORWARD



What is Inclusivity

Inclusivity is equal access opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise to be excluded or marginalized in a community, such as those having physical or mental disabilities or belong to other minority groups.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that United Nations member state expected need to use to frame the agenda and national policies over a period of time. Currently UN is targeted to develop the needs of targeted indicator for year 2016 to 2030.

In Malaysia, despite the economy continues to grow since independence, however absolute poverty still exist at a rate of 5.6 per cent in year 2019. Then, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the poverty rate increased to 8.4 per cent in 2020.

CLUSTER 1: GOAL 1 and Goal 10



Goal 1: No Poverty

Target	Indicator(s)
• 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty	1
• 1.2 Reduce poverty at least by 50%	2
• 1.3 Implement social protection systems for all	1
• 1.4 Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology & economic resources	2
• 1.5 Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters	4
• 1a. Ensure mobilization of resources from a variety of sources	2
• 1b. Create policy framework at national, regional & international level	1



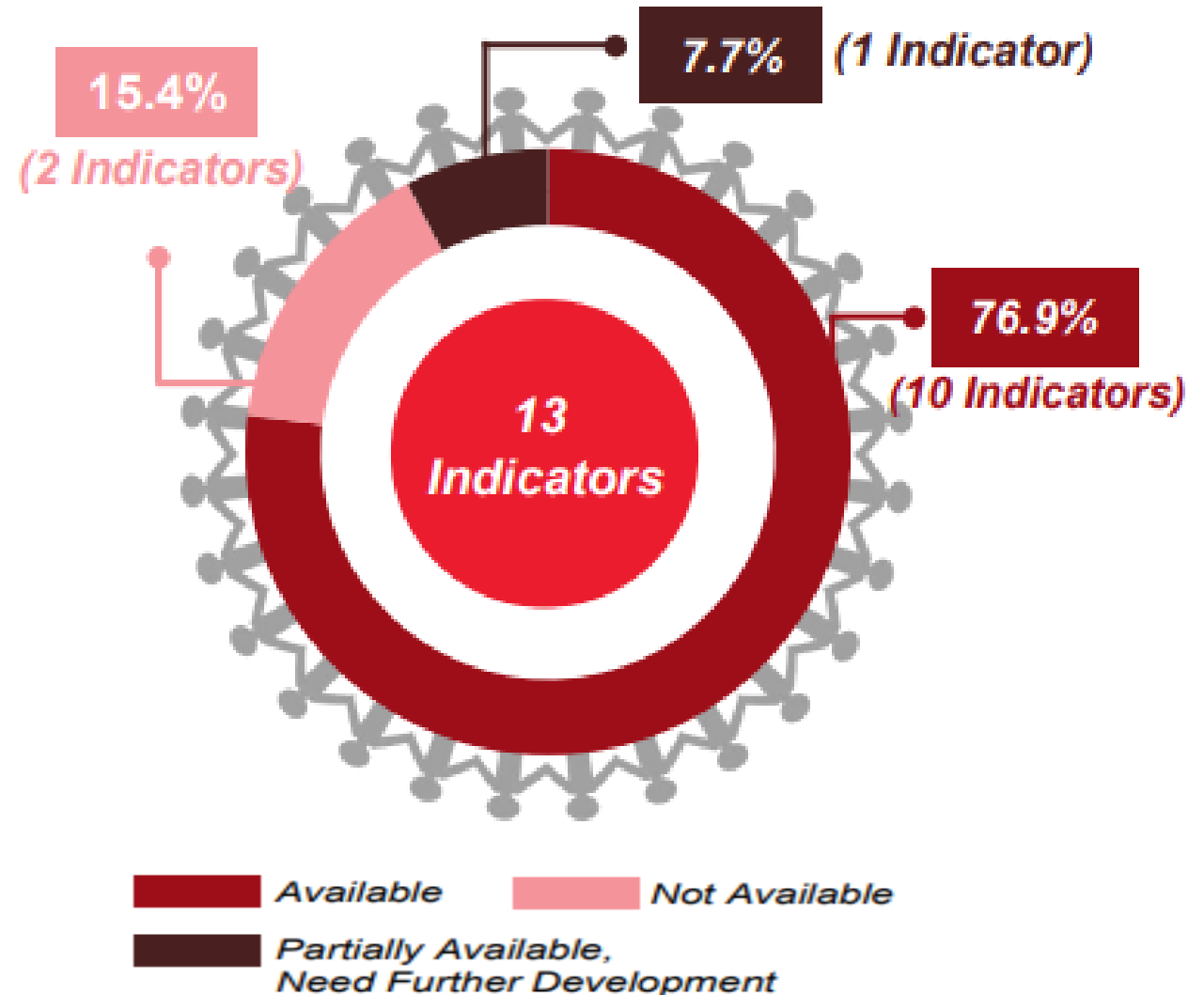
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Target	Indicator(s)
• 10.1 Achieve and sustain income growth of the B40 at a rate higher than the national	1
• 10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all	1
• 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome	1
• 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies	2
• 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions	1
• 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making	1
• 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	4
• 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries	1
• 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment	1
• 10.C Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	1

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY



- Sustainable Development Goals SDG1 **aims to eradicate extreme poverty** by 2030.
- SDG1 covers 13 indicators at the global level and 10 indicators are available at the national level for this year.
- Among the available indicators are the **incidence of absolute poverty; multidimensional poverty index; access to basic services; deaths and persons affected by natural disasters; direct losses attributed to disasters; application of risk reduction strategies and government spending on essential services.**





GOAL 1 : NO POVERTY INDICATORS



Available

Partially Available

Not Available

1.1.1

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

1.2.1

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

1.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

1.5.2

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

1.5.3

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

1.5.4

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

1.a.1

Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

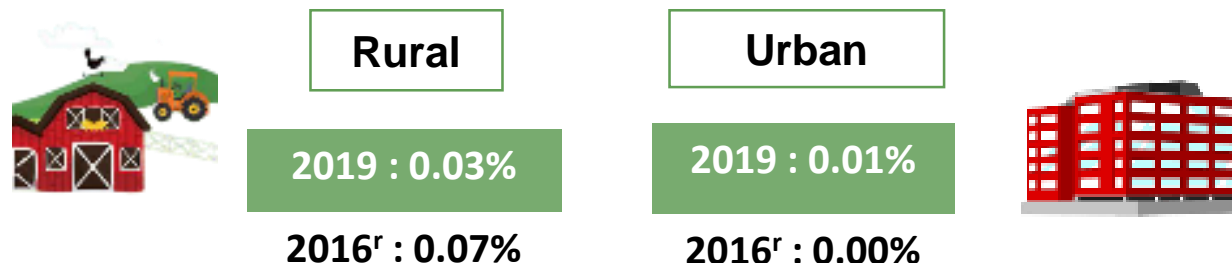
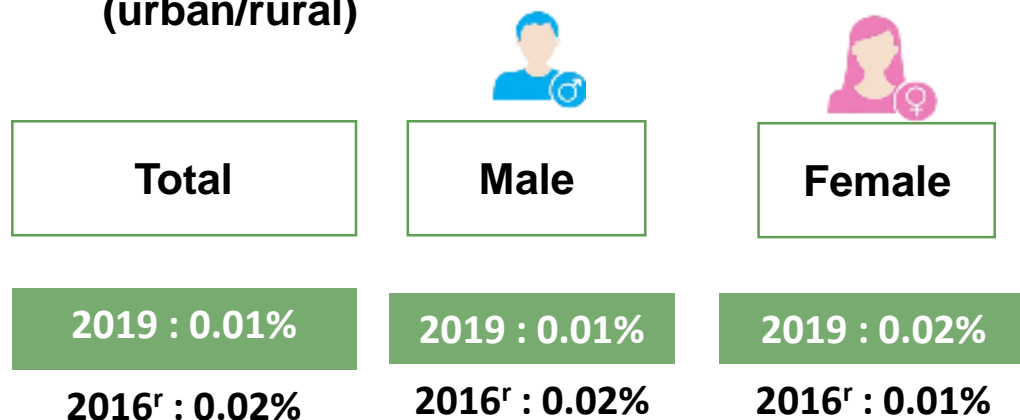
1.b.1

Pro-poor public social spending

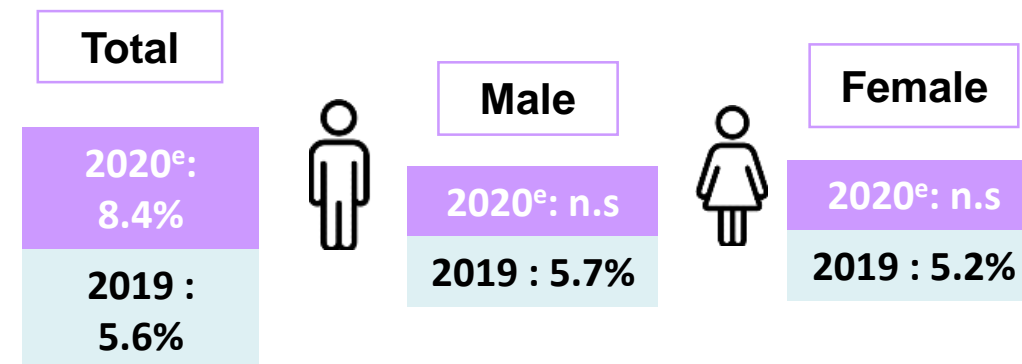
SDG GOAL 1 : NO POVERTY



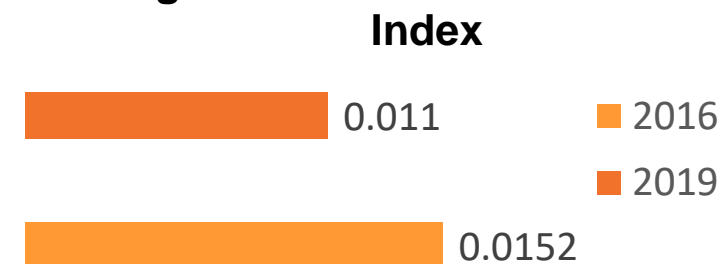
SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)



SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age



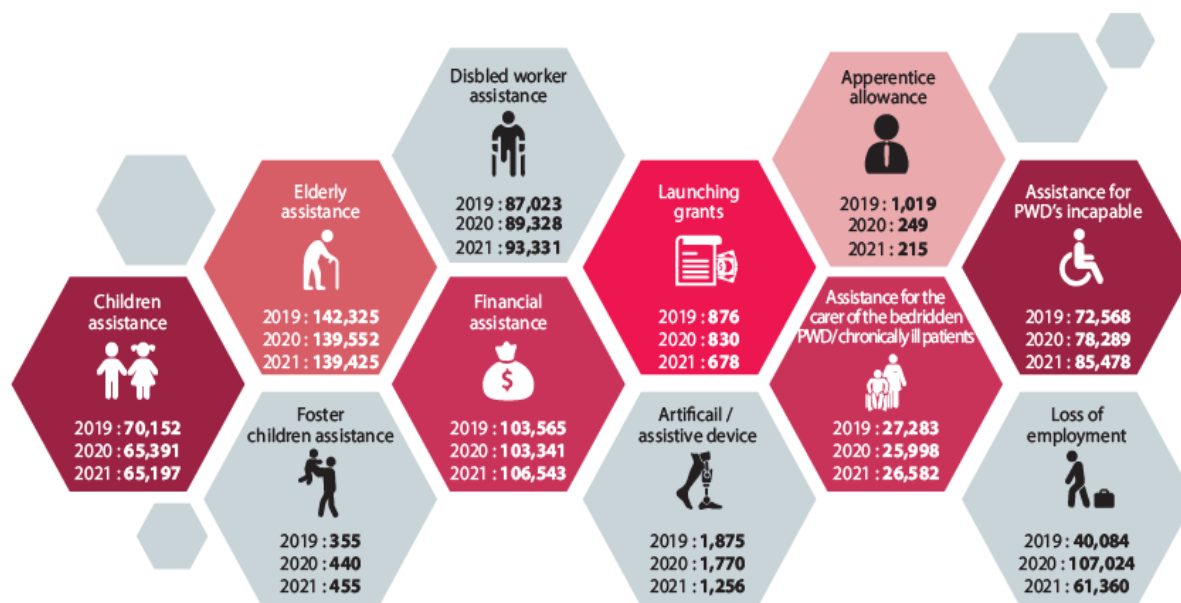
SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



SDG GOAL 1 : NO POVERTY



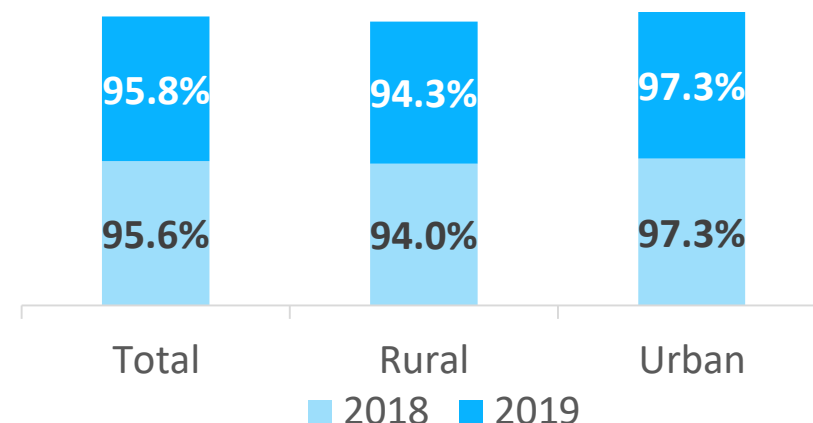
SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable



Source: i. Department of Social Welfare, Malaysia
 ii. National Disaster Management Agency
 iii. Social Security Organisation

SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Drinking Water Services



Source: Ministry of Environment and Water and National Water Services Commission

2016
99.7%



2019
99.7%

Sanitation Services

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey,
 Department of Statistics Malaysia

SDG GOAL 1 : NO POVERTY



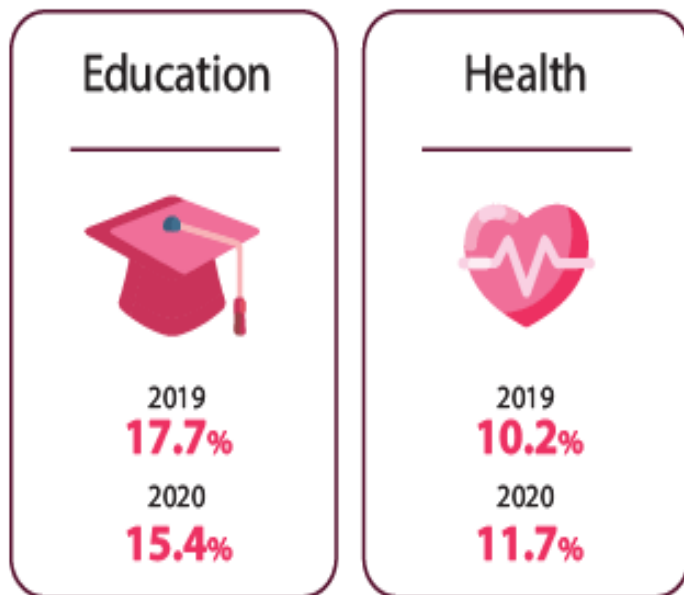
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SDG 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Source: i. Global SDG Indicators Data Platform
(Ministry of Education Malaysia)
ii. Ministry of Health Malaysia

Source: National Disaster
Management Agency

MOVING FORWARD



Data sources for one indicator in various agencies

Example:

SDG Indicator 1.3.1: Data from JKM and SOCSO

SDG Indicator 1.4.1: Data from KASA, SPAN and DOSM

Lack of technical expertise in indicator development

- SDG indicators need to be developed using IAEG SDG metadata.
- Assistance from the Custodian Agency in capacity building is important in addition to cooperation with other agencies that have expertise.

Reporting at an international level that is not consistent with reporting at a national level

Reporting to international agencies by the Ministry/Agency must be in line with the reports supplied to DOSM and reporting to international agencies must be copied to DOSM for coordination purposes.

Efforts to Increase the Availability of Malaysian SDG Indicators



1

National Household Indicators Survey (NHIS)

- Meet the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators which cover 22 SDG indicators (Goal 2,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12 and 16)

2

Goal 11 Indicator Development (Sustainable Cities and Communities) Together with KPKT

- As a result of DOSM's collaboration with KPKT and related agencies in the development of SDG 11, the availability of indicators has increased to 73% (2022) compared to 29% (2021).

3

FAO Technical Assistance

- Engagement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the development of SDG indicators 2.1.2

4

M&E SDG project

- Collaboration with UNCT and UNICEF in providing a mechanism for the development of 34 SDG indicators through the SDG Monitoring and Evaluation Project.

5

SDG coverage in the 2020 Malaysian Population and Housing Census

- Results from the 2020 Malaysian Census contributed to the increase of 15 SDG Indicators

6

SDG coverage in the 2023 Economic Census

- Suggested coverage of questions related to SDG indicators in the 2023 Economic Census

7

Implementation of the 2024 Agricultural Census

- Suggested coverage of questions related to SDG indicators in the 2024 Agricultural Census



- Improve cooperation with Ministries/Agencies/Academia to develop indicators (not available, partially available and proxy) to full fledged indicators.
- Make a continuous review of the SDG Global SDG Database for the purpose of coordinating data reporting at national and international levels.
- Strengthen engagement with Ministries/Agencies for the purpose of increasing data disaggregation.
- Using non-traditional data such as Big Data and Geospatial Information to produce new indicators.

"STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we'll
succeed

It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in
harmony

Everybody undivided
Data's where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That's how brightly lit our dreams are
We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony



"STATISTICS BLOOM
IN HARMONY"
VIDEO

<https://bit.ly/StatisticsBloomInHarmony>

THANK YOU



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