



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS  
MALAYSIA

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS MALAYSIA 2018



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS

## MALAYSIA

## 2018

**Announcement:**

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 every year.  
MyStats Day theme is "Better Data, Better Lives".

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015. The MDGs mark a historic and effective method of global and national mobilization to achieve a set of important social priorities. SDGs come with more ambitious agenda as compared to MDGs.

The Government's commitments to the sustainable development agenda are integrated into the Mid-Term Review of the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (11MP). In this regard, the commitment to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been aligned with the strategies and initiatives of the 11MP.

Malaysia has established a multi-stakeholder, participatory governance structure helmed by National SDGs Council chaired by the Prime Minister to plan and monitor the SDGs implementation of the country. The Council is supported by National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, tasked to formulate SDGs Roadmap, monitor progress of targets, identify issues and report to National SDGs Council. Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has been tasked as the Focal Point in the development of SDG indicators.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators, Malaysia, 2018 highlights the national progress being made in the 2030 agenda. The report presents the internationally agreed targets and indicators according to availability of data. This is the first report of SDG indicators and also subsequent report from The Initial Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018 which was published in December 2018.

This report presents 118 indicators which has been identified as available in the Initial Assessments Report. This framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2017 and contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313).

This report is useful to government, private sectors, academicians, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and individuals as an input for research, policy formulation as well as monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the national development programmes.

This publication consists of six parts. The first and second part present profile of Malaysia and outcome of the Mapping SDGs with 11MP. The third and fourth part comprise the highlights of SDG indicators in Malaysia and summary of findings respectively. The fifth part contains the detailed SDG indicators and followed by technical notes, which explain the concepts, definitions and formulas to assist users in understanding the published SDG indicators.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future publications is highly appreciated.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Chief Statistician Malaysia  
October 2019

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# PART 1

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## MALAYSIA AT A GLANCE



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# MALAYSIA AT A GLANCE

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

## Malaysia



Land Area 330,534 km<sup>2</sup> (2017)

Malaysia comprises of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Peninsular Malaysia is separated from Sabah and Sarawak by the South China Sea. The neighbouring countries are Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei. There are 13 states and three federal territories in Malaysia. W. P. Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia.

## Population by Strata



In 2018, the urban population was estimated at 24.5 million and rural areas at 7.9 million.



## Population by Sex



51.6%



48.4%

The estimated population of male and female in 2018 is 16.7 million and 15.7 million respectively. Sex ratio remains at 107 male per 100 female.

## Population Size



The estimated population of Malaysia in 2018 is 32.4 million which comprises 29.1 million citizens and 3.3 million non-citizens.

## Population of Citizens by Ethnic Group



The composition of Bumiputera ethnic at 69.1%, Chinese (23.0%), Indians (6.9%) and Others (1.0%).

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**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators**

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
<b>Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)  Proxy: Proportion of households below the international poverty line	2016: a) Urban : 0.0 per cent b) Rural : 0.3 per cent	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age  Proxy: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line	2016: a) Urban : 0.2 per cent b) Rural : 1.0 per cent	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM ii) e-Kasih system, Implementation Coordination Unit
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2017: a) Death : 0.1 per 100,000 population b) Missing : 0.0 per person 100,000 population c) Affected : 555 per person 100,000 population	National Disaster Management Agency
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	Remark: Malaysia adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies	National Disaster Management Agency

Note: The indicators are based on latest indicators available

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Remark: All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments	National Disaster Management Agency
1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Remark: The indicator is under development	Ministry of Finance
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Remark: The indicator is under development	Ministry of Finance
1.a.3	Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	Remark: The indicator is under development	Ministry of Finance
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Ministry of Finance ii) Implementation Coordination Unit
<b>Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment  Proxy: Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age	2015: 12.4 per cent	National Health & Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
2.1.2	<p>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>Proxy: Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels</p>	<p>2014:</p> <p>a) Prevalence of food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months : 25.0 per cent</p> <p>b) Prevalence of food variety insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months : 25.5 per cent</p> <p>c) Prevalence of meal size reduction due to financial constraint in the past 12 months : 21.9 per cent</p> <p>d) Prevalence of main meal skip due to financial constraint in the past 12 months : 15.2 per cent</p> <p>e) Prevalence of children feeding with cheap and affordable food : 23.7 per cent</p> <p>f) Prevalence of children feeding with less food variety due to financial constraint : 20.8 per cent</p>	National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2014, Ministry of Health
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2015: 17.7 per cent	National Health & Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	2015: a) Wasting : 8.0 per cent b) Overweight : 7.1 per cent	National Health & Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based Industry ii) Department of Agriculture
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Remark: The indicator is under development	Department of Veterinary Services
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Remark: The indicator is under development	DOSM
<b>Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	2018: 23.5 per 100,000 live births	Vital Statistics, DOSM
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2017: 99.6 per cent	Ministry of Health
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	2018: 8.8 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics, DOSM
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	2018: 4.6 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics, DOSM
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	2017: 80.8 per 100,000 population	Ministry of Health
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2017: 0.1 per 1,000 population	Ministry of Health
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population  Proxy: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 population	2017: 15.4 per 100,000 population	Ministry of Health
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	2018: 19.4 per 100,000 population	Royal Malaysia Police
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods  Proxy: Proportion of married women (reproductive age) using modern methods for family planning	2014: 47.7 per cent	Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014, National Population and Family Development Board



## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2018: a) Aged 10-14 years : 0.1 per 1,000 women b) Aged 15-19 years : 8.5 per 1,000 women	Vital Statistics, DOSM
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	2017: a) Doctor : 1.8 per 1,000 population b) Dentist : 0.3 per 1,000 population c) Pharmacist : 0.4 per 1,000 population d) Registered Nurse : 3.3 per 1,000 population e) Community Nurse : 0.8 per 1,000 population	Ministry of Health
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	2017: 100.0 per cent	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	2018: a) Reading : 98.0 per cent Mathematics : 98.6 per cent b) Reading : 94.5 per cent Mathematics : 80.5 per cent c) Reading : 78.3 per cent Mathematics : 42.3 per cent	Ministry of Education
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	2018: a) Male : 87.2 per cent b) Female : 88.4 per cent	Ministry of Education
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	2018: a) Copying or moving a file or folder Adult : 79.7 per cent Youth : 92.4 per cent	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators	Statistics	Source
	<p>2018</p> <p>b) Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document</p> <p>Adult : 81.5 per cent Youth : 91.1 per cent</p> <p>c) Sending an e-mail with attached files</p> <p>Adult : 62.1 per cent Youth : 51.1 per cent</p> <p>d) Using basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheet</p> <p>Adult : 36.7 per cent Youth : 35.7 per cent</p> <p>e) Connecting and installing new device</p> <p>Adult : 70.2 per cent Youth : 71.6 per cent</p> <p>f) Searching, downloading, installing and configuring software</p> <p>Adult : 49.2 per cent Youth : 61.0 per cent</p> <p>g) Creating electronic presentations using computer software</p> <p>Adult : 34.3 per cent Youth : 32.8 per cent</p> <p>h) Transferring files between a computer and other devices</p> <p>Adult : 61.5 per cent Youth : 77.1 per cent</p> <p>i) Writing a computer program using a specialised programming language</p> <p>Adult : 11.1 per cent Youth : 11.8 per cent</p>	

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
4.6.1	<p>Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</p> <p>Proxy: The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling</p>	<p>2018:</p> <p>Literacy skills</p> <p>a) 15 years old and over</p> <p>i) Male : 96.1 per cent</p> <p>ii) Female : 93.5 per cent</p> <p>b) 15-24 years old</p> <p>i) Male : 96.7 per cent</p> <p>ii) Female : 97.0 per cent</p>	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	<p>2017:</p> <p>a) Electricity : 100.0 per cent</p> <p>b) Internet : 100.0 per cent</p> <p>c) Computer : 81.7 per cent</p> <p>d) Adapted infrastructure and materials : 16.9 per cent</p> <p>e) Basic drinking water : 97.4 per cent</p> <p>f) Single-sex washing facility : 100.0 per cent</p> <p>g) Basic hand washing facilities : 100.0 per cent</p>	Ministry of Education
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	<p>2017:</p> <p>a) Pre-primary : 91.0 per cent</p> <p>b) Primary : 98.9 per cent</p> <p>c) Secondary : 98.2 per cent</p>	Ministry of Education

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
<b>Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Remark: The indicator is under development	Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18  Proxy: Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old and married before 18 years	2017: 2,663 person	National Registration Department
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	2018: a) National Parliaments i) Senate : 19.1 per cent ii) House of Representatives : 14.4 per cent iii) Cabinet Ministers: 17.9 per cent iv) Deputy Ministers : 14.8 per cent	Parliament of Malaysia
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	2018: 24.6 per cent	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2014: Contraceptive use: 89.3 per cent	National Population & Family Development Board
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Remark: Malaysia has Adolescent Social and Reproductive Health (ASRH) policy to ensure adolescent access to reproductive health information and education	National Population & Family Development Board
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Remark: The indicator is under development	Department of Director General of Lands and Mines

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2018: a) Male : 96.7 per cent b) Female : 95.1 per cent	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM
<b>Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2017: 95.5 per cent	National Water Services Commission
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2016: 99.7 per cent	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	2017: 3.4 per cent	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
<b>Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>			
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	2016: 99.9 per cent	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2017: 77.8 toe/RM million	National Energy Balance Report, Energy Commission
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change ii) Energy Commission
<b>Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita  Proxy: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (in RM)	2018: 3.6 per cent	Annual National Accounts Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2018: 2.2 per cent	Labour Productivity First Quarter 2019, DOSM
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex  Proxy: Proportion of employment in the informal sector	2017: a) Male : 11.0 per cent b) Female : 10.1 per cent	Informal Sector Survey, DOSM
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	2018: 12.5 per cent	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	2018: a) Male : 1,411.9 per 100,000 workers b) Female : 500.8 per 100,000 workers	Social Security Organisation
8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Remark: The indicator is under development	Ministry of Human Resources
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2018: Share : 6.5 per cent	Tourism Satellite Account, DOSM
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs  Proxy: Employment in the tourism industry	2018: 3,471,108 jobs	Tourism Satellite Account, DOSM
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	2016: a) Commercial bank branches : 11.5 per 100,000 adults b) Automated teller machines (ATMs) : 48.1 per 100,000 adults	Bank Negara Malaysia

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	2017: 85.3 per cent	Bank Negara Malaysia
<b>Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) DOSM ii) Ministry of Rural Development iii) Public Works Department
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	2018: a) Railway: i) Passenger : 3,527.2 ('000) ii) Cargo : 5,944.5 ('000) tonnes iii) Container : 351,222 TEUs b) Ports: i) Cargo : 570,701 ('000) tonnes c) Airport: i) Passenger : 102,433,054 ii) Cargo : 965,801 metric tonnes d) Rail transport services: i) LRT Kelana Jaya Line : 87,216,597 ii) LRT Ampang Line : 60,960,445 iii) MRT SBK Line : 51,314,240 iv) KL Monorail : 12,594,377 v) KLIA Express : 2,195,353 vi) KLIA Transit : 6,540,177	Ministry of Transport

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita  Proxy: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (in RM)	2018: a) Share to GDP : 22.4 per cent b) Growth MVA per capita : 3.8 per cent	DOSM
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2018: 16.9 per cent	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	2018: Share manufacturing value added of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) to GDP: 34.4 per cent	DOSM
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	2015: a) Total : 53.8 per cent b) Micro : 51.0 per cent c) Small : 61.4 per cent d) Medium : 79.3 per cent	DOSM
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	2015: 1.3 per cent	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	2015: 2,239 per million inhabitants	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	2018: 45.8 per cent	DOSM
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2018: 96.3 per cent	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
<b>Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	2014-2016: Bottom 40 (mean): a) Expenditure : 6.0 per cent b) Income : 5.8 per cent Total population (mean): a) Expenditure : 6.0 per cent b) Income : 6.2 per cent	Household Income and Expenditure Survey, DOSM



## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2018: Compensation of employees: 35.7 per cent	DOSM
10.7.2	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Ministry of Home Affairs ii) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	2018: 2.8 per cent	Bank Negara Malaysia
<b>Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Remark: The indicator is under development	i) Ministry of Housing and Local Government ii) National Housing Department iii) Federal Department of Town and Country Planning
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Remark: Refers to indicator 1.5.1	National Disaster Management Agency
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	2017: Concentration of particulate matter (PM10) : 35 µg/ m <sup>3</sup>	Department of Environment
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city  Proxy: Urban population	2018: 24,495,700 population	DOSM
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Remark: Refers to indicator 1.5.4	National Disaster Management Agency

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
<b>Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Remark: Malaysia has adopted the sustainable consumption and production concept as stated in the Midterm Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan	Ministry of Economic Affairs
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	2017: 13 parties	i) Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources ii) Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment & Climate Change
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment  Proxy: Scheduled waste managed by state and quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators	2017: a) Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators : 28,375.2 tonnes b) Scheduled waste managed : 2,017,281 tonnes	Department of Environment
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Remark: Malaysia has implemented government green procurement of selected green products and services as stated in the Midterm Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan	i) Ministry of Finance ii) Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change iii) Ministry Economic of Affairs
<b>Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</b>			
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Remark: Refers to indicator 1.5.1	National Disaster Management Agency

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Remark: Refers to indicator 1.5.4	National Disaster Management Agency
13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Remark: Malaysia has submitted national communication and biennial update report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Remark: Malaysia implements adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
<b>Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
14.3.1	<p>Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p> <p>Proxy: Status of marine water quality based on Marine Water Quality Index</p>	<p>2017:</p> <p>Excellent index                      Number of value:                      station</p> <p>a) Marine water                      : 60 station quality at coastal areas</p> <p>b) Marine water                      : 15 station quality at estuary areas</p> <p>c) Marine water                      : 47 station quality at island areas</p>	Department of Environment

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2018: 10.4 per cent	Department of Fisheries
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	<p>Remark: Malaysia recognizes the importance of small scale fisheries (SSF) and has specific policies that governs the small scale fisheries</p> <p>a) Malaysia has designated Zone A (1-5 nautical miles) specifically for fishermen using traditional fishing gear to protect their livelihoods, and the coastal aquatic resources. It is part of the National Action Plan (NPOA) for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia</p> <p>b) The establishment of a Fisheries Management System (FMS) which manages and monitors the implementation of 48 Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The management of fisheries is now moving towards species-area specific, which is in line with the Ecosystem-Based Management (EAFM) approach. Under the system, each FMP will go through stakeholder's consultations which enable them especially the fishermen to participate in the decision-making processes</p>	Department of Fisheries
14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	<p>Remark: Malaysia related legislative, policy and institutional frameworks within the background of UNCLOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries Act 1985 and its subsidiaries regulations</li> </ul>	Department of Fisheries

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
<b>Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>			
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2017: 55.0 per cent	Ministry of Water, Land, and Natural Resources
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	2016: 13.2 per cent	Ministry of Water, Land, and Natural Resources
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Remark: Malaysia has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. ( Act 795 - Access to Biological Resource and Benefit Sharing Act 2017)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked  Proxy: Number of wildlife crime cases	2017: Number of wildlife crime cases: 1,618 cases	Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Remark: Malaysia has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	2017: Development assistance : RM 17.4 million Public expenditure : RM 422.6 million	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
<b>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</b>			
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  Proxy: Number of reported violent crime (murder and causing injury)	2018: a) Murder : 323 cases b) Causing injury : 4,660 cases	Royal Malaysia Police

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2018: 27.0 per cent	Malaysian Prison Department
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2018: Share: 102.4 per cent	Ministry of Finance
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services  Proxy: Number of complaints on public services	2018: 2,449 complaints	Public Complaints Bureau
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local public institution, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	2018: 0.3 per cent	Public Service Department
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Remark: The indicator is under development	National Registration Department
<b>Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	2018: 16.1 per cent	Ministry of Finance
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Remark: The indicator is under development	Bank Negara Malaysia

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Remark: The indicator is under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Malaysian Investment Development Authority</li> <li>ii) Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia</li> <li>iii) Bank Negara Malaysia</li> <li>iv) Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation</li> </ul>
17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	2017: a) Cooperation agreements between countries : 24 countries  b) Membership in international organisations /committees : 41 memberships	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	2018: 8.2 per 100 inhabitants	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2018: 81.2 per cent	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	2017: 3.8 per cent	World Trade Organization
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	2018: 1.3 per cent	World Trade Organization
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Remark: The indicator is under development	Administrative data from relevant agencies
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Remark: Malaysia has mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Ministry of Economic Affairs

## Summary of SDG Indicators

SDG Indicators		Statistics	Source
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Remark: Malaysia has its own policies and strategies for sustainable development and eradicating poverty programme	Ministry of Economic Affairs
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2018: 50.9 per cent	DOSM
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Remark: The Statistics Act 1965 (revised 1989) in Malaysia is partially complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. DOSM has adopted the work process of Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), which is complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	DOSM
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Remark: Malaysia's national statistical plan is fully funded by Government of Malaysia	DOSM
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	2018: RM 3.4 million	DOSM
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Remark: Malaysia has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and has achieved 80 per cent death registration	DOSM





## PART 2

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# MAPPING OF SDGs WITH THE 11<sup>th</sup> MALAYSIA PLAN



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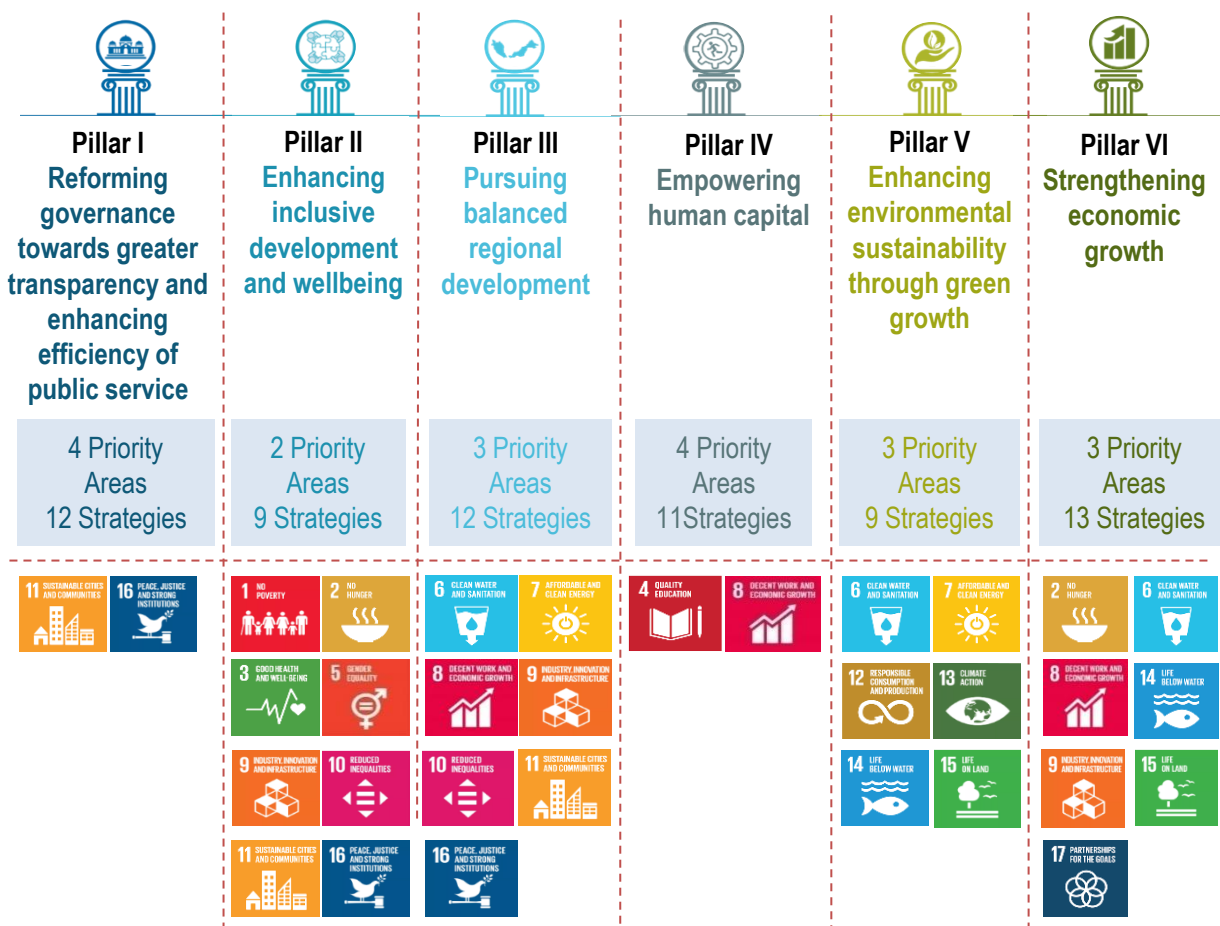
# MAPPING OF SDGs WITH THE 11<sup>th</sup> MALAYSIA PLAN



## THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia has continuously embraced sustainable development in the national agenda. In this regard, the commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) has been mapped with the Mid-Term Review of the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first phase of the roadmap is being developed to provide guidance for the smooth implementation of the 17 SDGs. The roadmap takes into account the nation's capacities and capabilities in achieving the identified goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The mapping of Mid-Term Review of the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan with SDGs is shown in Chart 1.

**Chart 1: Mapping of Mid-Term Review of the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan with SDGs**



Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs

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# PART 3

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF SDG INDICATORS IN MALAYSIA



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People Planet Prosperity Peace & Partnership

PEOPLE

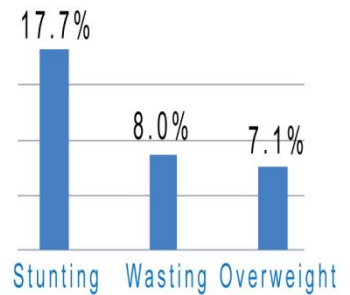


Proportion of Households Living Below the National Poverty Line, 2016

**0.4%**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Prevalence of Stunting, Wasting & Overweight Amongst Children Under Five Years Old, 2015



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

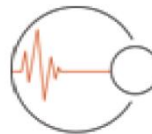
Birth Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, 2017



**99.6%**

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

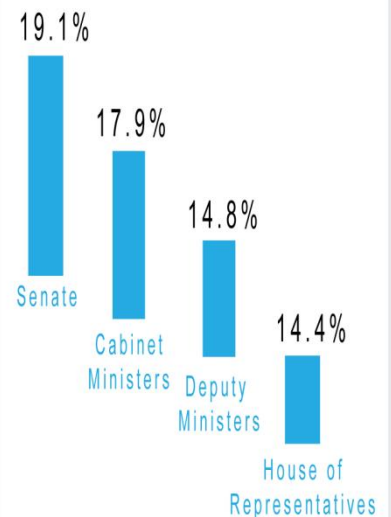
Maternal Mortality Rate, 2018



**23.5**  
per 100,000 live births

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament, 2018



Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Proportion of Teachers with Minimum Organized Teacher Training, 2017

PRE-PRIMARY	91.0%
PRIMARY	98.9%
SECONDARY	98.2%



Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia



People Planet Prosperity Peace & Partnership

PLANET



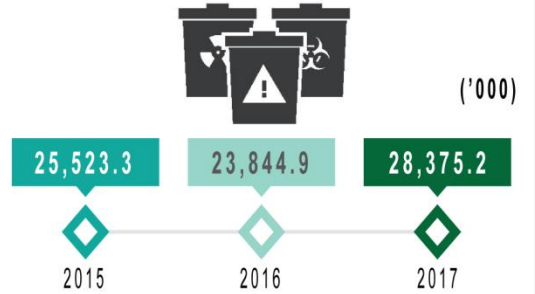
Sanitation Services, 2016



99.7%

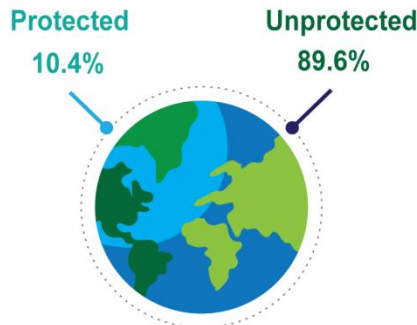
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Quantity of Clinical Wastes Handled for Destruction (tonnes)



Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas, 2018



Source: Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area, 2017



Source: Ministry of Water, Land, and Natural Resources, Malaysia

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons & Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters, 2017



Per 100,000 Population

Note: 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia





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PROSPERITY

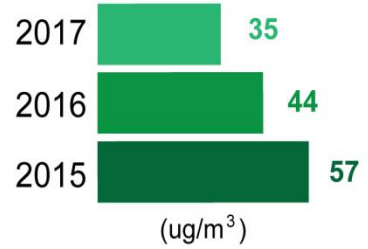


Accessibility of Electricity by Strata, 2016



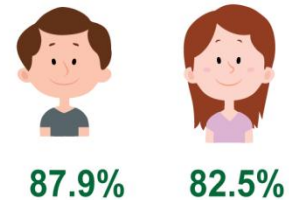
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Concentration of Particulate Matter (PM10)



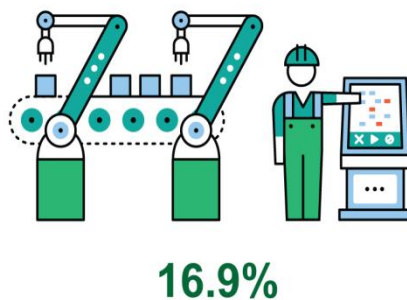
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Adults with an Account at a Bank or Other Financial Institutions or with a Mobile-Money-Service Provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older), 2017



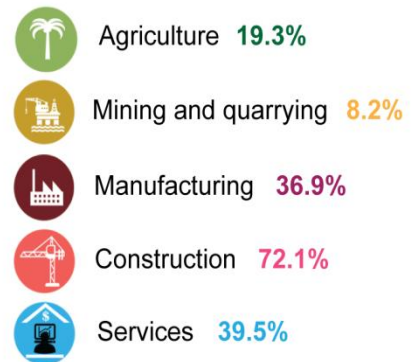
Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Employment in Manufacturing, 2018



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Compensation of Employees, 2018<sup>P</sup>



Note: <sup>P</sup> Preliminary

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

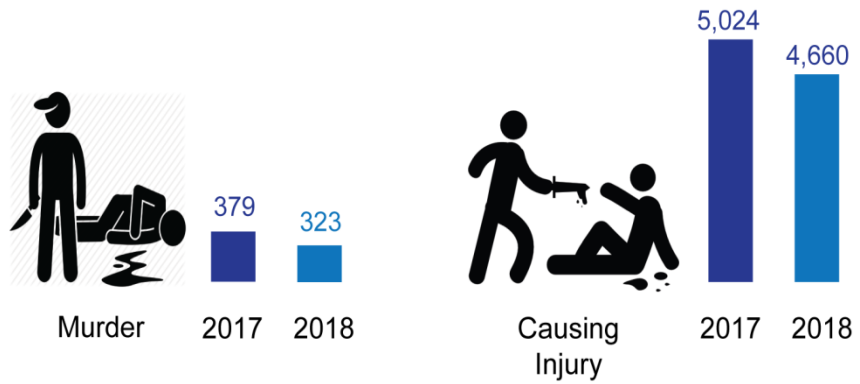


People Planet Prosperity **Peace & Partnership**

PEACE



Number of Reported Violent Crime



Source: Royal Malaysia Police

PARTNERSHIP



Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



# PART 4

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



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# Summary of Findings

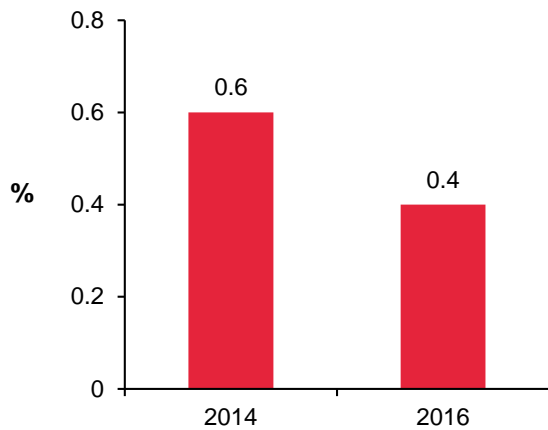
## Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

In 2016, the proportion of households living below the national poverty line improved to 0.4 per cent as compared to 0.6 per cent in 2014.

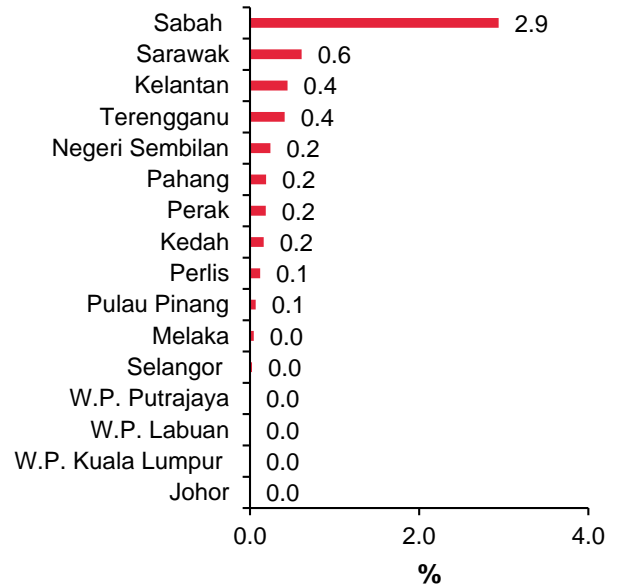
**Figure 1.1: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line, 2014 and 2016**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Sabah and Sarawak recorded the proportion of households living below the national poverty line with 2.9 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively in 2016. Meanwhile, six states registered less than 0.1 per cent the proportion of households living below the national poverty line namely Melaka, Selangor, W.P. Putrajaya, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Johor.

**Figure 1.2: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line by state, 2016**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

## Goal 2

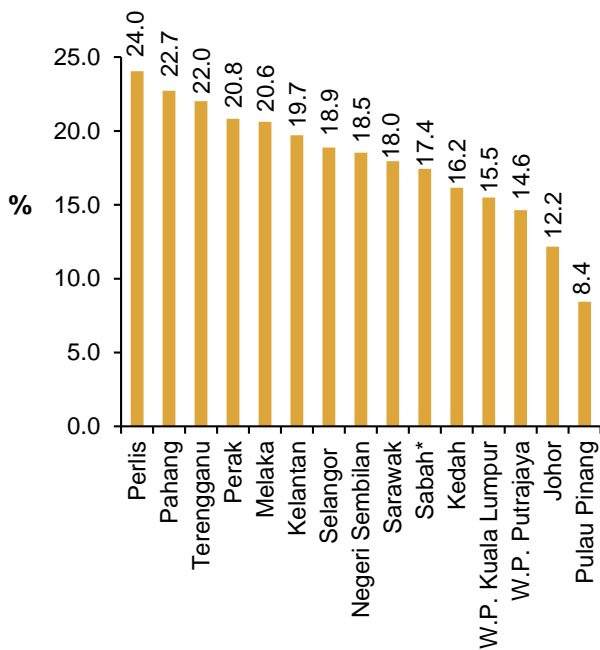
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Stunting is an indicator of underweight and is measured by low-height-for-age. In 2015, Perlis recorded the highest prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old with 24.0 per cent. On the other hand, Pulau Pinang recorded the lowest prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old which was 8.4 per cent.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old by state, 2015**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

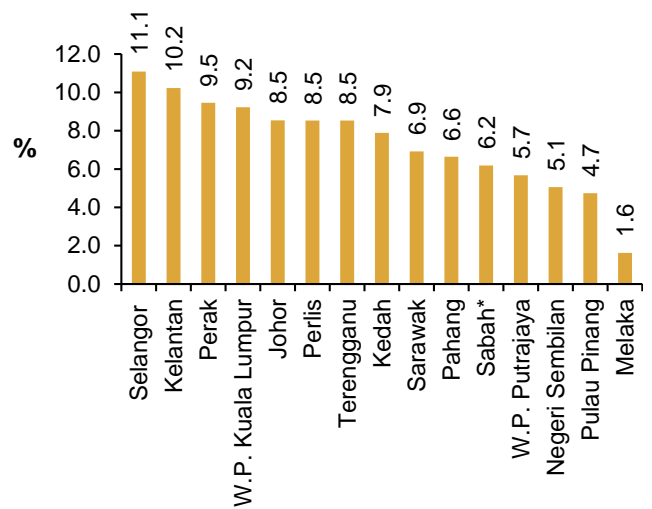
Note:

\*Includes W.P. Labuan

**Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)**

In 2015, Selangor recorded the highest prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old with 11.1 per cent, followed by Kelantan (10.2%) and Perak (9.5%). On the other hand, Melaka recorded the lowest prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old with 1.6 per cent.

**Figure 2.2: Prevalence of wasting by state, 2015**



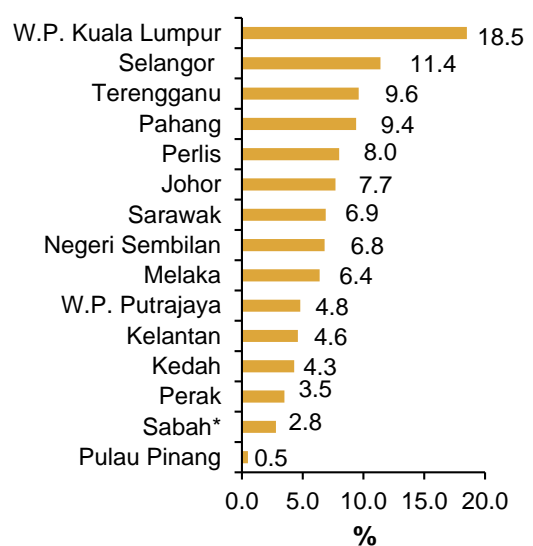
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

\*Includes W.P. Labuan

W.P. Kuala Lumpur reported the highest prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years old with 18.5 per cent in 2015. Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang recorded the lowest prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years old with 0.5 per cent.

**Figure 2.3: Prevalence of overweight by state, 2015**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

\*Includes W.P. Labuan

# Summary of Findings

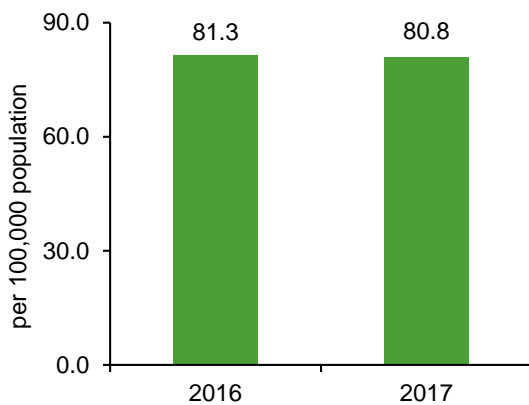
## Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

There was a slight improvement in the incidence of tuberculosis from 81.3 (2016) to 80.8 (2017) per 100,000 populations.

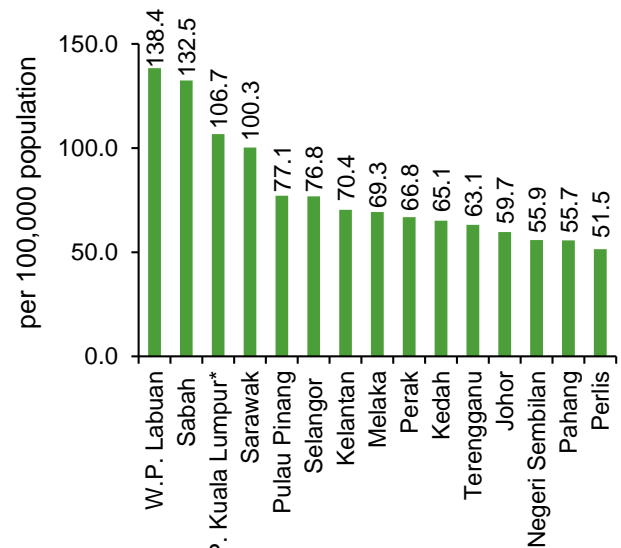
**Figure 3.1: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 populations, 2016 and 2017**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

In 2017, W.P. Labuan reported the highest incidence of tuberculosis with 138.4 followed by Sabah (132.5) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (106.7). On the contrary, Perlis recorded the lowest tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 populations with 51.5 per 100,000 populations.

**Figure 3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 populations by state, 2017**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

\*Includes W.P. Putrajaya

### Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations increased from 0.07 in 2016 to 0.13 in 2017.

**Figure 3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations, 2016 and 2017**

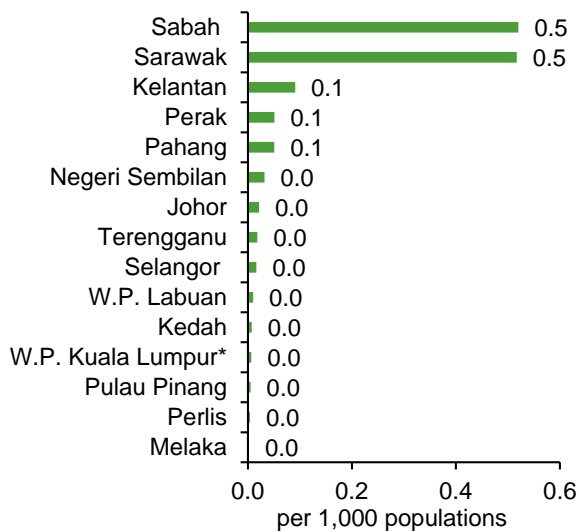


Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Sabah and Sarawak recorded the highest incidence of malaria per 1,000 populations with 0.5 followed by Kelantan, Perak and Pahang with 0.1 per 1,000 populations.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 3.4: Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations by state, 2017**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

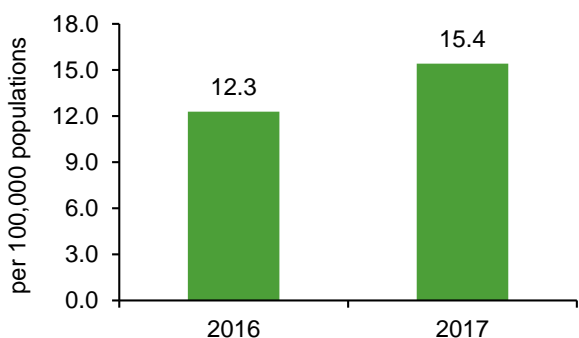
Note:

\*Includes W.P. Putrajaya

### Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 populations increased from 12.3 in 2016 to 15.4 in 2017.

**Figure 3.5: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 populations, 2016 and 2017**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

In 2017, Sabah recorded the highest Hepatitis B notification rate with 34.6 per 100,000 populations, followed by W.P. Labuan (32.3) and Sarawak (25.1). Meanwhile, Perlis, Kedah and Pulau Pinang recorded the lowest Hepatitis B notification rate with 5.5, 3.0 and 2.9 per 100,000 populations, respectively.

**Figure 3.6: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 populations by state, 2017**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

\*Includes W.P. Putrajaya

## Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

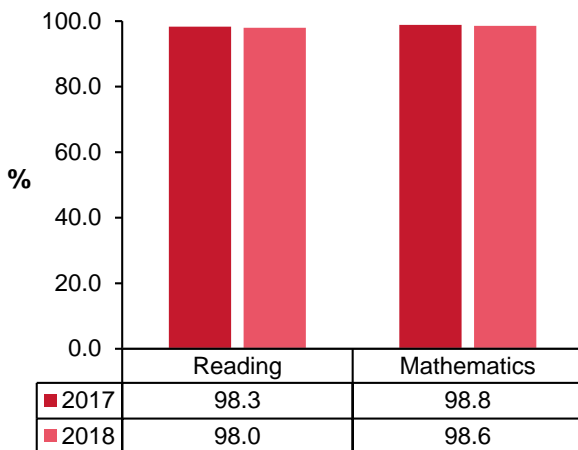
The proficiency of children and young people in grades 2/3 for mathematics was slightly higher than the proficiency in reading. The proportion of children at grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics showed a declining trend. The proportion of children with reading proficiency dropped by 0.3 percentage points to 98.0 per cent in 2018 as compared to 98.3 per cent in 2017. Similarly, the proportion of children achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics declined by



## Summary of Findings

0.2 percentage points to 98.6 per cent in 2018 as compared to 98.8 per cent in 2017. The indicator refers to Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LINUS) data.

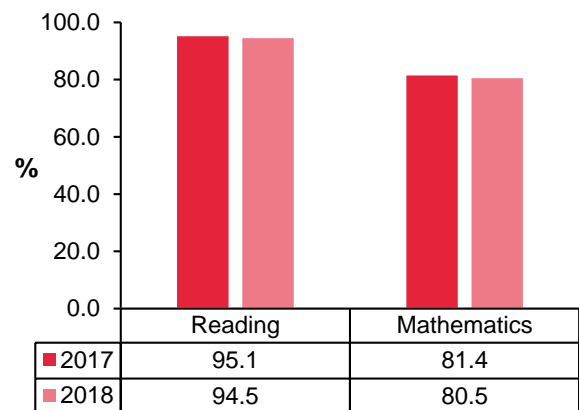
**Figure 4.1: Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 in reading and mathematics, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

The proficiency in reading among children and young people at the end of primary achieved higher proportion than the proficiency in mathematics. The proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading decreased 0.6 percentage points to 94.5 per cent in 2018 as compared to 95.1 per cent in 2017. The proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics dropped 0.9 percentage points to 80.5 per cent in 2018 as compared to 2017 (81.4%). This indicator refers to *Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah* (UPSR) result.

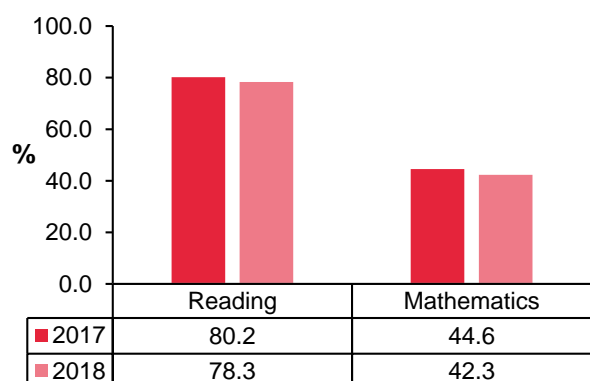
**Figure 4.2: Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary in reading and mathematics, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

The proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading among students declined 1.9 percentage points to 78.3 per cent in 2018 as compared to 80.2 per cent in 2017. Similarly, the proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics declined 2.3 percentage points to 42.3 per cent in 2018 as compared to 44.6 per cent in 2017. This indicator refers to percentage of passes for Bahasa Melayu and Mathematics in *Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3* (PT3).

**Figure 4.3: Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, 2017 and 2018**



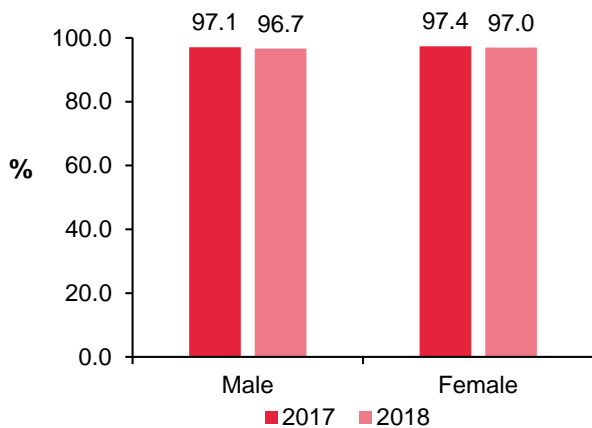
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

## Summary of Findings

### Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

The proportion of the populations in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy rate for male declined 0.4 percentage points to 96.7 per cent in 2018 as compared to 97.1 per cent in 2017. In addition, female literacy rates also decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 97.0 per cent in 2018 as compared to 97.4 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 4.4: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years old achieving proficiency in literacy skill by sex, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

## Goal 5

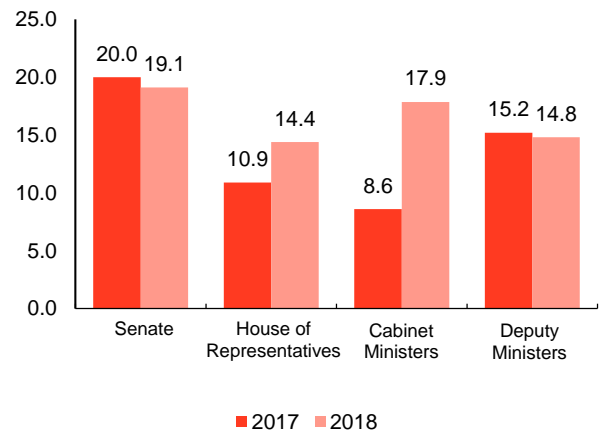
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

The proportion of seats held by women as senate decreased 0.9 percentage points to 19.1 per cent in 2018 as compared to 20.0 per cent in 2017. The proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representative

rose 3.5 percentage points to 14.4 per cent in 2018 as compared to 10.9 per cent in 2017. The proportion of seats held by women as Cabinet Ministers increased to 17.9 per cent compared to 8.6 per cent in 2017. However, the proportion of seats held by women as Deputy Ministers declined to 14.8 per cent as compared to 15.2 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, 2017 and 2018**

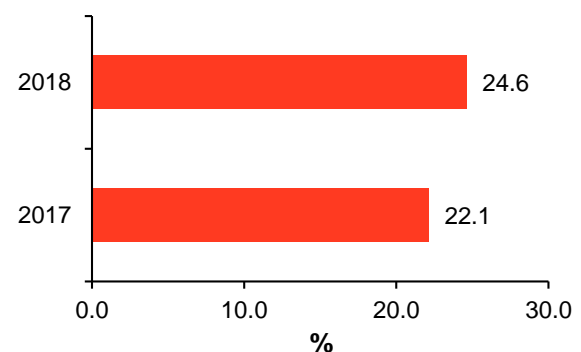


Source: Parliament of Malaysia

### Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of women in managerial positions increased by 2.5 percentage points to 24.6 per cent as compared to 22.1 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

# Summary of Findings

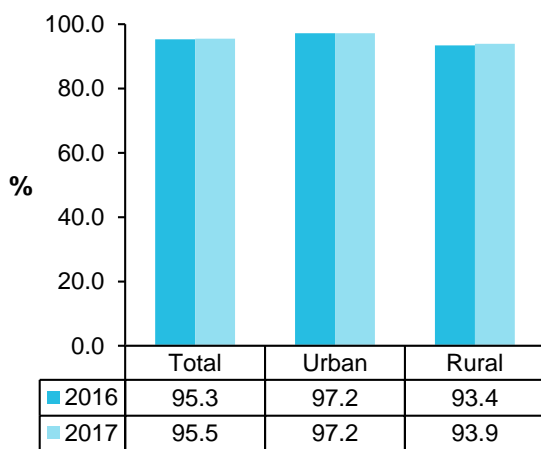
## Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in urban area remained at 97.2 per cent in 2016 and 2017. However, the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services in the rural area improved 0.5 percentage points to 93.9 per cent in 2017 as compared to 2016 (93.4%).

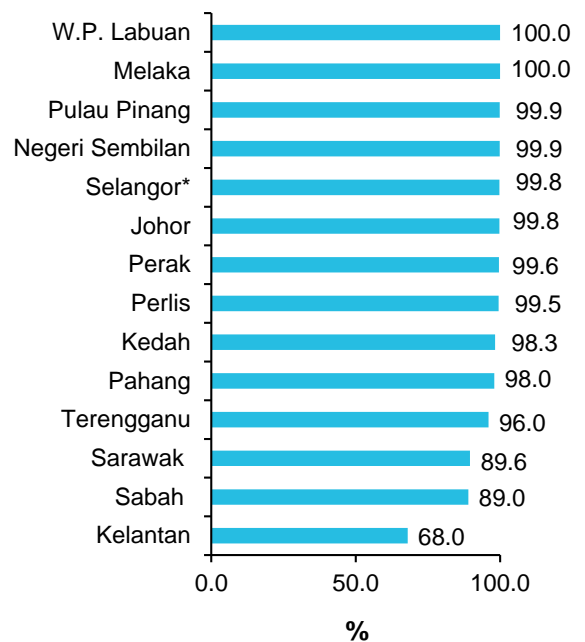
**Figure 6.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by strata, 2016 and 2017**



Source: National Water Services Commission

In 2017, W.P. Labuan and Melaka recorded 100 per cent proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services. Meanwhile, Sarawak, Sabah and Kelantan recorded the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services below the national levels (95.5%), which were 89.6 per cent, 89.0 per cent and 68.0 per cent respectively.

**Figure 6.2: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state, 2017**



Source: National Water Services Commission

Note:

\*Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

## Goal 7

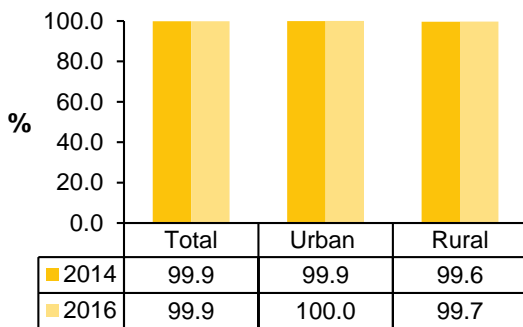
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

### Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

Accessibility of electricity in both urban and rural areas has improved. The proportion of the population with access to electricity in urban areas achieved 100 per cent in 2016. Furthermore, the proportion of the populations with access to electricity in rural areas also showed an increase of 0.1 percentage point to 99.7 per cent in 2016 as compared to 99.6 per cent in 2014.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 7.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity by strata, 2014 and 2016**

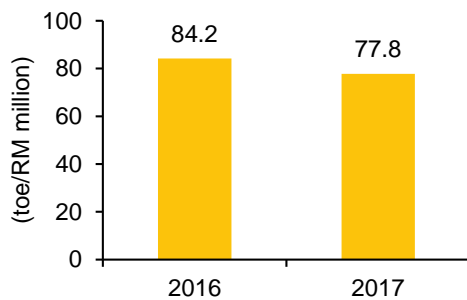


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

### Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Energy intensity improved to 77.8 toe per RM million in 2017 as compared to 84.2 toe per RM million in 2016.

**Figure 7.2: Energy intensity, 2016 and 2017**



Source: Energy Commission, Malaysia

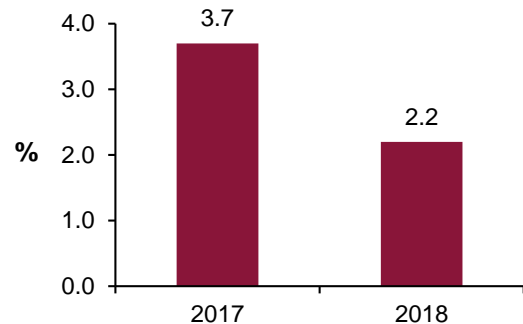
## Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

The real GDP per employed person recorded an annual growth of 2.2 per cent in 2018 as compared to 3.7 per cent registered in 2017.

**Figure 8.1: Annual real GDP per employed person, 2017 and 2018**

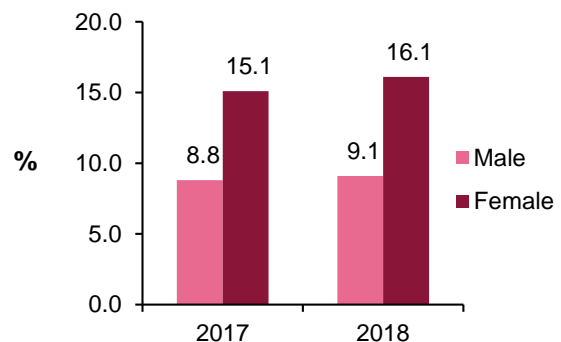


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

### Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

The proportion of youth not in education, employment or training for male increased 0.3 percentage points to 9.1 per cent in 2018 as compared to 8.8 per cent in 2017. Meanwhile, the proportion of female increased 1.0 percentage points to 16.1 per cent in 2018 as compared to 15.1 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 8.2: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex 2017 and 2018**



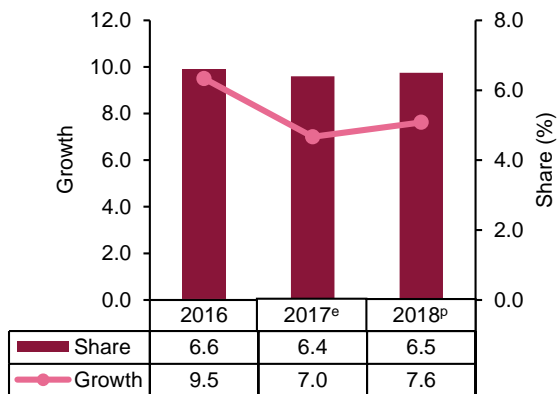
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

### Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

In 2018, the tourism industry continues to grow 7.6 per cent and contributed 6.5 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared to 7.0 per cent growth and 6.4 per cent contribution of GDP in 2017.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 8.3: Share and growth rate of tourism to GDP, 2016-2018<sup>P</sup>**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

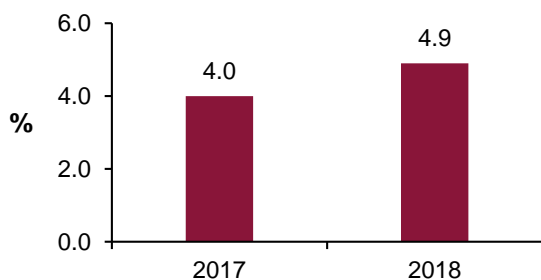
<sup>e</sup> Estimates

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

### Indicator 8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

The annual growth of tourism industry employment posted to 4.9 per cent in 2018 as compared to 4.0 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 8.4: Employment in tourism industry, 2017 and 2018**

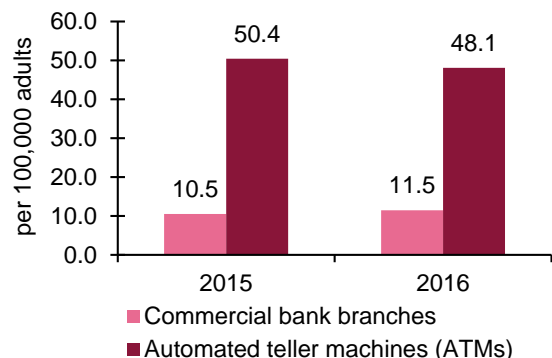


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

### Indicator 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

In 2016, the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults reduced to 48.1 as compared to 50.4 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults increased from 10.5 in 2015 to 11.5 in 2016.

**Figure 8.5: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs), 2015 and 2016**



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

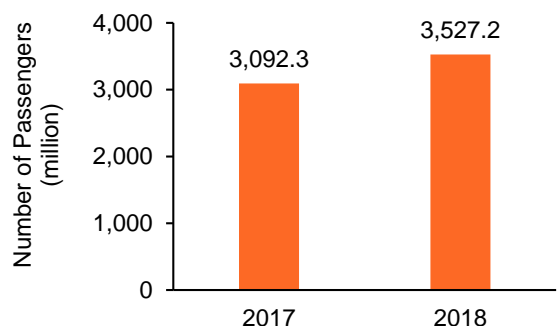
## Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

The number of railway passengers increased by 14.1 per cent from 3.1 million in 2017 to 3.5 million in 2018.

**Figure 9.1: Number of passengers (rail), 2017 and 2018**

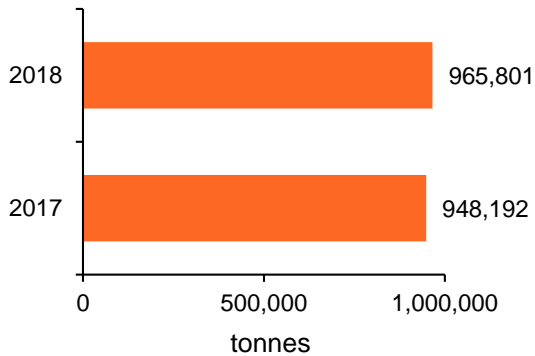


Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

A total of 965,801 tonnes cargo handled by airports in 2018 as compared to 948,192 tonnes in 2017, which is registered an annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 9.2: Total cargo handled (tonnes) by airports, 2017 and 2018**

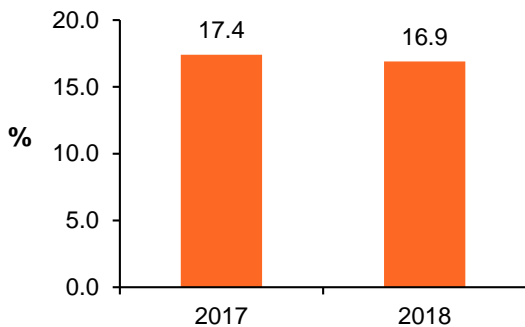


Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

### Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

The contribution of manufacturing employment decreased 0.5 percentage points to 16.9 per cent in 2018 as compared to 17.4 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 9.3: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2017 and 2018**

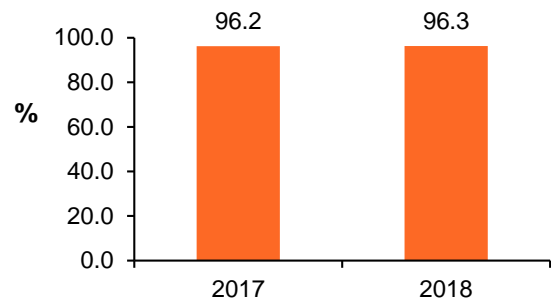


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

### Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

The proportion of population covered by a mobile network increased 0.1 percentage point to 96.3 per cent in 2018 as compared to 96.2 in 2017.

**Figure 9.4: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission

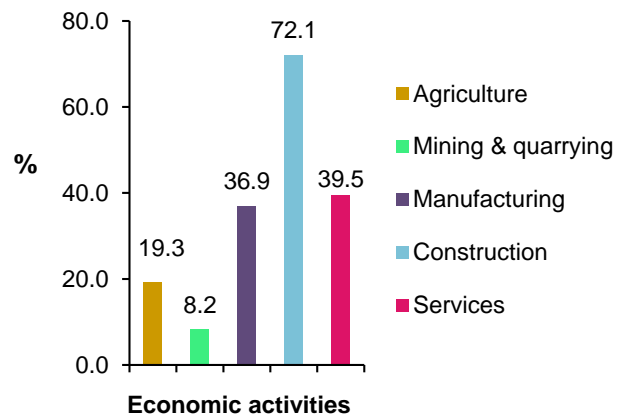
## Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Construction sector recorded the highest compensation of employees of 72.1 per cent followed by services (39.5%) and manufacturing (36.9%). Mining & quarrying recorded the lowest compensation of employees (8.2%).

**Figure 10.1: Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices - Percentage Share to GDP, 2018**



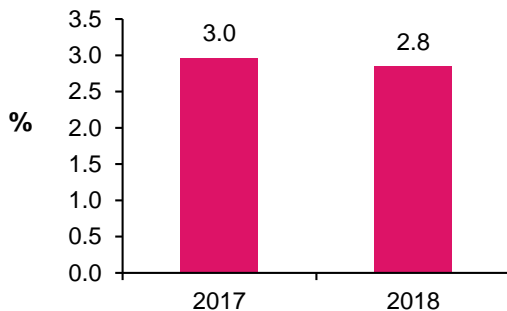
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

## Summary of Findings

### Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

The proportion of the remittance cost declined to 2.8 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017 (3.0%).

**Figure 10.2: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

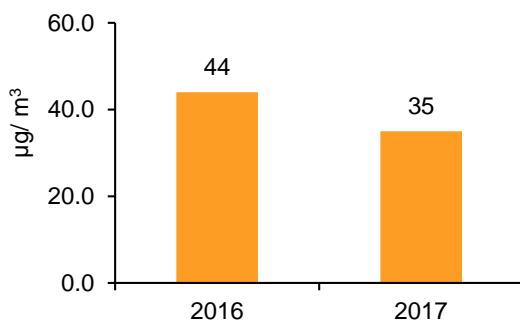
## Goal 11

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

### Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) in cities (population weighted)

The annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) dropped from 44 µg per m<sup>3</sup> to 35 µg per m<sup>3</sup> in 2017.

**Figure 11.1: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted), 2016 and 2017**



Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

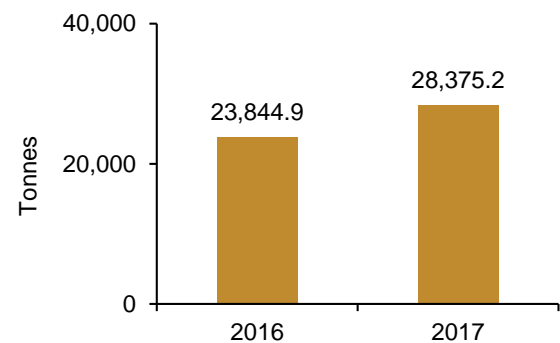
## Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators increased to 28,375.2 tonnes in 2017 as compared to 23,844.9 tonnes in 2016.

**Figure 12.1: Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators, 2016 and 2017**

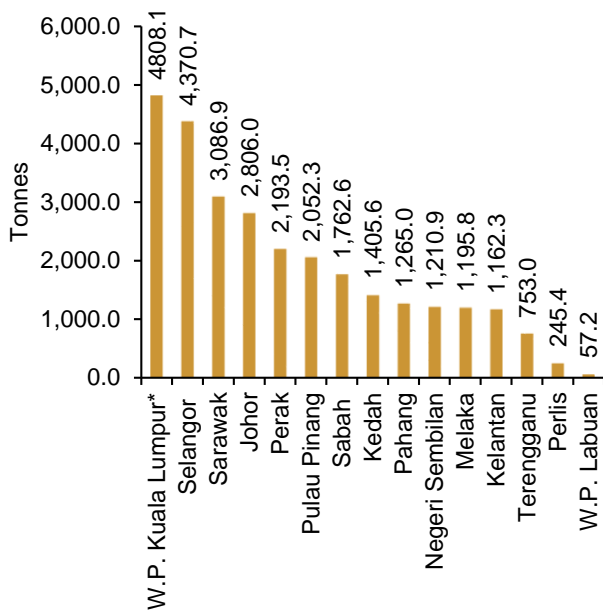


Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest clinical waste handled for destruction at incinerators (4,808.1 tonnes) followed by Selangor (4,370.7 tonnes) and Sarawak (3,086.9 tonnes). On the other hands, W.P. Labuan recorded the lowest clinical waste handled for destruction at incinerators (57.2 tonnes).

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 12.2: Clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators by state, 2017**



Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Note:

\* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

### Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

#### Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

The number of deaths attributed by disasters per 100,000 population increased by 26 persons to 31 persons in 2017 as compared to 2016 (5 persons). Affected persons attributed by disaster also increased to 177,862 persons in 2017 as compared to 40,090 persons in 2016.

**Table 13.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, 2016 and 2017**

	Deaths	Missing persons	Affected persons
2016	5	0	40,090
2017	31	4	177,862

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

In 2017, Kelantan recorded the highest number of affected persons, 61,647 persons followed by Terengganu (34,966 persons) and Johor (17,533 persons). Meanwhile, W.P. Labuan stated the lowest number of the affected persons with 131 persons and no affected person attributed to disasters in W.P. Putrajaya.

**Table 13.2: Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, 2017**

State	No. of persons
Johor	17,533
Kedah	13,157
Kelantan	61,647
Melaka	1,792
Negeri Sembilan	319
Pahang	15,969
Perak	3,663
Perlis	3,397
Pulau Pinang	12,631
Sabah	9,881
Sarawak	892
Selangor	1,446
Terengganu	34,966
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	438
W.P. Labuan	131
W.P. Putrajaya	-

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia



## Summary of Findings

### Goal 14

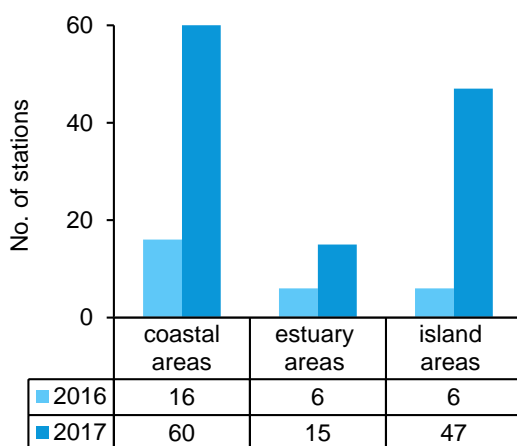
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

#### Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

In 2012, Department of Environment has developed Marine Water Quality Index (MWQI). The MWQI reading is used to measure the status of marine water quality by category. The index was developed based on seven main parameters which are Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>), Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>), Unionized Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Faecal Coliform, Oil & Grease (O&G) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The index values with scales between 0 to 100 designate the assigned categories of marine water quality ranging from Poor to Excellent.

Overall, the marine water quality status at coastal, estuary and islands areas recorded an improvement of excellent level readings in 2017 as compared to 2016.

**Figure 14.1: Status of marine water quality at coastal areas, estuary areas and island areas based on marine water quality index (excellent category), 2016 and 2017**

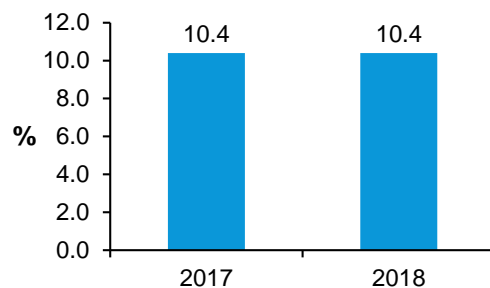


Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

#### Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas remained 10.4 per cent in 2017 and 2018.

**Figure 14.2: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

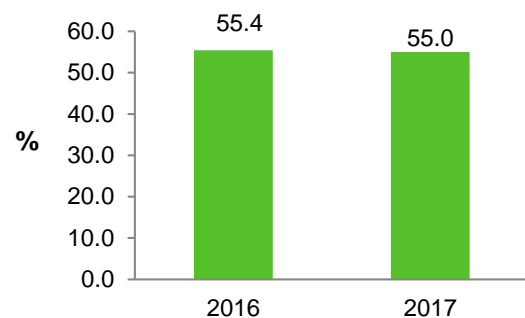
### Goal 15

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

#### Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

The proportion of the forest area has decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 55.0 per cent in 2017 as compared to 2016 (55.4%).

**Figure 15.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2016 and 2017**

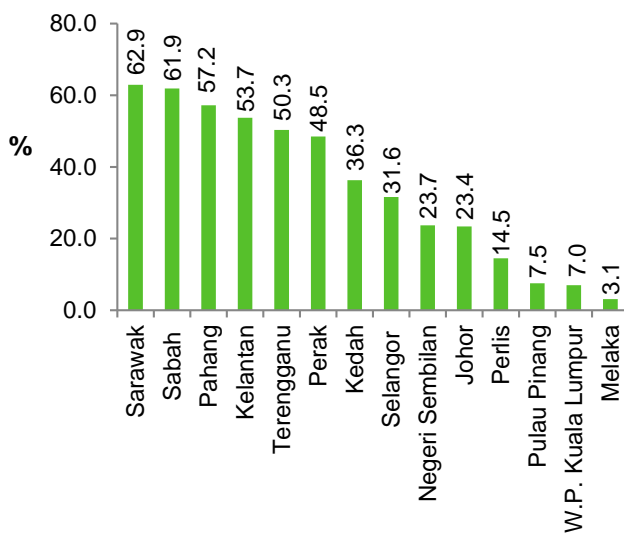


Source: Ministry of Water, Land, and Natural Resources, Malaysia

## Summary of Findings

Sarawak showed the highest proportion of forest area with 62.9 per cent, followed by Sabah (61.9%) and Pahang (57.2%). Meanwhile, Melaka recorded the lowest proportion of forest area with 3.1 per cent.

**Figure 15.2: Forest area as a proportion of total land area by state, 2017**

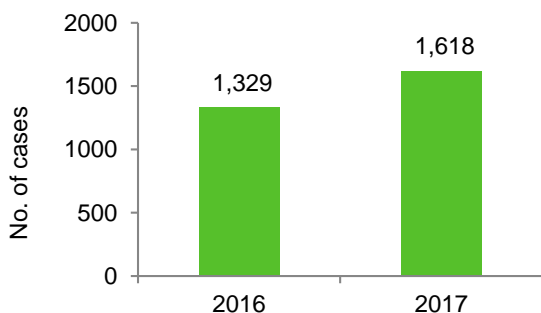


Source: Ministry of Water, Land, and Natural Resources, Malaysia

### Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The number of wildlife crime cases increased to 1,618 cases in 2017 compared to 1,329 cases in 2016.

**Figure 15.3: Number of wildlife crime cases, 2016 and 2017**



Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)

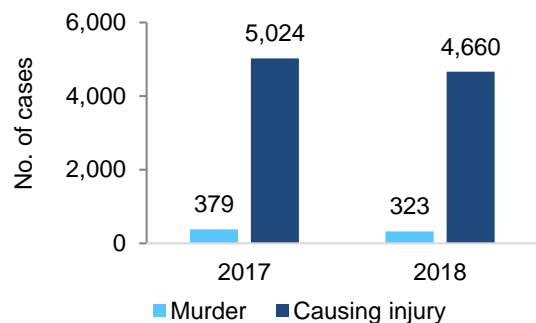
## Goal 16

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

### Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age

In 2018, the number of murder cases reduced to 323 cases as compared to 379 cases in 2017. As for causing injury cases, the number of cases also declined by 7.2 per cent to 4,660 cases as compared to 5,024 in 2017.

**Figure 16.1: Number of reported violent crime by type of cases, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Royal Malaysia Police

## Goal 17

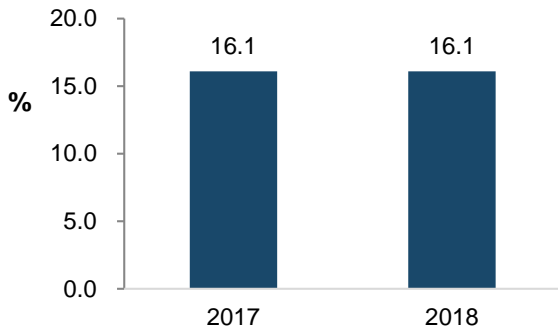
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP remained at 16.1 per cent in 2017 and 2018.

## Summary of Findings

**Figure 17.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, 2017 and 2018**

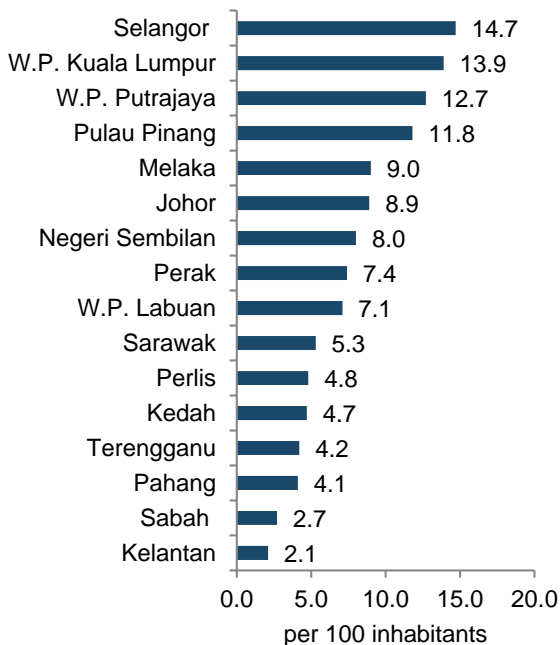


Source: Ministry of Finance Malaysia

**Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed**

Selangor recorded the highest number of fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants with 14.7, followed by W. P. Kuala Lumpur (13.9) and W.P. Putrajaya (12.7). The three states which recorded the lowest number of subscriptions were Pahang (4.1), Sabah (2.7) and Kelantan (2.1).

**Figure 17.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants by state, 2018**

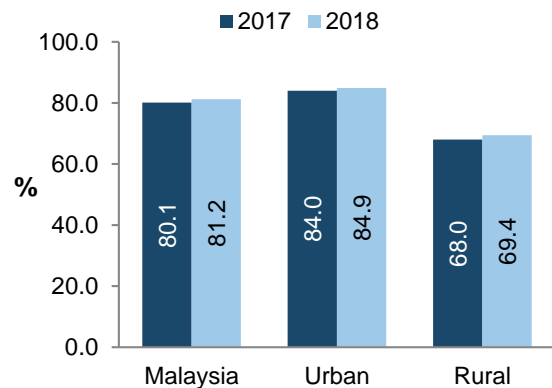


Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

**Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

The proportion of individuals using the internet in 2018 improved to 81.2 per cent from 80.1 per cent in 2017. The rural areas showed significant increased by 1.4 percentage points to 69.4 per cent in 2018 as compared to 68.0 per cent in 2017. On the contrary, the urban areas only increased by 0.9 percentage points to 84.9 per cent in 2018 as compared to 84.0 per cent in 2017.

**Figure 17.3: Proportion of individuals using the Internet by strata, 2017 and 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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# PART 5

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## SDG INDICATORS



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Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



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# 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

## Introduction

Goal 1 consists of 5 outcome targets and 2 means of implementation targets, calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations, including extreme poverty, over the next 15 years. This means all people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should enjoy a basic standard of living and social protection benefits.

While extreme poverty has eased considerably since 1990, pockets of the worst forms of poverty persist. Ending poverty requires universal social protection systems aimed at safeguarding all individuals throughout the life cycle. It also requires targeted measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and to address specific underserved geographic areas within each country.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<p>By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</li> </ul>	A	1.1a 1.1b
<b>Target 1.2</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</li> <li>Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</li> </ul>	A  A	1.2a 1.2b
<b>Target 1.3</b>	<p>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 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</li> </ul>	PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 1.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</li> <li>▪ Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p> <p>NA</p>	
<b>Target 1.5</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</li> <li>▪ Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 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</li> <li>▪ Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>PAND</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>	1.3

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 1.a</b>	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</li> </ul>	A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</li> </ul>	A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.a.3: Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 1.b</b>	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	A	

Available data by indicators

1.1.1	1.2.1	1.5.1	1.5.3	1.5.4
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 1.1** : By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

**Indicator 1.1.1** : Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

**Table 1.1a** : Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(%)

State	2014			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kelantan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Melaka	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pahang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perak	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perlis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sabah	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sarawak	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Note:

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



**Target 1.1** : **By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day**

**Indicator 1.1.1** : Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

**Table 1.1b** : Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(%)

State	2014		2016	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kelantan	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Melaka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pahang	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Perak	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Perlis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sabah	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1
Sarawak	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Selangor	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0

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

Note:

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



**Target 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

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

Table 1.2a : Proportion of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

State	(%)					
	2014			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kelantan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Melaka	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pahang	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Perak	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Perlis	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sabah	4.0	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sarawak	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Selangor	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0
Terengganu	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Note:

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



**Target 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

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

Table 1.2b : Proportion of households living below the national poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

State	(%)			
	2014		2016	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kelantan	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6
Melaka	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8
Pahang	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3
Perak	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.5
Perlis	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pulau Pinang	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sabah	1.9	7.4	2.9	5.3
Sarawak	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Selangor	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	n.a	0.0	n.a
W.P. Labuan	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	n.a	0.0	n.a

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

Note:

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown





**Target 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**

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

**Table 1.3** : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Malaysia	2015	18	0.1	-	-	28,057	90
	2016	5	0.0	-	-	40,090	127
	2017	31	0.1	4	0.0	177,862	555
Johor	2015	-	-	-	-	1,045	29
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,693	46
	2017	-	-	-	-	17,533	474
Kedah	2015	-	-	-	-	1,285	61
	2016	-	-	-	-	736	35
	2017	-	-	-	-	13,157	614
Kelantan	2015	-	-	-	-	115	7
	2016	3	0.0	-	-	13,640	759
	2017	10	0.5	-	-	61,647	3,371
Melaka	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	29	3
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,792	196
Negeri Sembilan	2015	-	-	-	-	22	2
	2016	-	-	-	-	153	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	319	29
Pahang	2015	-	-	-	-	134	8
	2016	-	-	-	-	239	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
Perak	2015	-	-	-	-	14	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	345	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
Perlis	2015	-	-	-	-	291	117
	2016	-	-	-	-	3,204	1,276
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
- The rate are per 100,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



**Target 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

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

Table 1.3 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017 (cont'd)

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Pulau Pinang	2015	-	-	-	-	548	32
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,520	88
	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
Sabah	2015	18	0.5	-	-	6,918	186
	2016	-	-	-	-	617	16
	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
Sarawak	2015	-	-	-	-	16,554	613
	2016	2	0.1	-	-	13,302	486
	2017	1	0.0	-	-	892	32
Selangor	2015	-	-	-	-	434	7
	2016	-	-	-	-	145	2
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
Terengganu	2015	-	-	-	-	688	59
	2016	-	-	-	-	4,169	352
	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	-	-	-	-	9	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	265	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	438	24
W.P. Labuan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	33	34
	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
W.P. Putrajaya	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
2. <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
3. The rate are per 100,000 population
4. (-) Nil/blank/no cases
5. 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>1.5</b> 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</p>	<p><b>1.5.3</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>	<p>Malaysia adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</p>
	<p><b>1.5.4</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</p> <p>Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</p>

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Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



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## End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### Introduction

Goal 2 consists of 5 outcome targets and 3 means of implementation targets, calls for demands to end hunger, whereby everyone in particular the poor and vulnerable people will have safe, sufficient, and nutritious access to food for the whole year. While achieving for food security, the goal also calls for improved nutrition on food intake basis for which appeals to end all type of malnutrition especially in children, women, and older persons. Hence, an involuntary call for promotion of sustainable agriculture will invoke, which require for doubling agricultural productivity and more functioning food market.

After a prolonged decline, world hunger appears to be on the rise again. Conflict, drought and disasters linked to climate change are among the key factors causing this reversal in progress.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 2.1</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</li> </ul>	A A	2.1 2.2
<b>Target 2.2</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</li> </ul>	A A	2.3 2.4a 2.4b

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 2.3</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 2.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p>	
<b>Target 2.5</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>PA</p>	



Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 2.a</b>	<p>Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</li> </ul>	A  PA	
<b>Target 2.b</b>	<p>Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies</li> </ul>	NR	
<b>Target 2.c</b>	<p>Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies</li> </ul>	PA	

Available data by indicators

2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 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

Indicator 2.1.1 : Prevalence of undernourishment

Table 2.1 : Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age by state, Malaysia, 2015

State	2015 (%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Johor	7.6
Kedah	13.0
Kelantan	14.9
Melaka	14.0
Negeri Sembilan	10.7
Pahang	17.4
Perak	14.7
Perlis	16.0
Pulau Pinang	6.7
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	13.5
Sarawak	14.8
Selangor	12.2
Terengganu	12.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8.7
W.P. Putrajaya	5.9

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan



**Target 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**

Indicator 2.1.2 : Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Table 2.2 : Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels<sup>a</sup>, Malaysia, 2014

	(%)
	2014
Prevalence of food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	25.0
Prevalence of food variety insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	25.5
Prevalence of meal size reduction due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	21.9
Prevalence of main meal skip due to financial constraint in the past 12 months	15.2
Prevalence of children feeding with cheap and affordable food	23.7
Prevalence of children feeding with less food variety due to financial constraint	20.8

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2014, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Using six items adapted from USDA 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module



**Target 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**

Indicator 2.2.1 : Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Table 2.3 : Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by state, Malaysia, 2015

State	(%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Johor	12.2
Kedah	16.2
Kelantan	19.7
Melaka	20.6
Negeri Sembilan	18.5
Pahang	22.7
Perak	20.8
Perlis	24.0
Pulau Pinang	8.4
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	17.4
Sarawak	18.0
Selangor	18.9
Terengganu	22.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	15.5
W.P. Putrajaya	14.6

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan



**Target 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

**Indicator 2.2.2** : Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

**Table 2.4a** : Prevalence of wasting by state, Malaysia, 2015

State	(%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Johor	8.5
Kedah	7.9
Kelantan	10.2
Melaka	1.6
Negeri Sembilan	5.1
Pahang	6.6
Perak	9.5
Perlis	8.5
Pulau Pinang	4.7
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	6.2
Sarawak	6.9
Selangor	11.1
Terengganu	8.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9.2
W.P. Putrajaya	5.7

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan



**Target 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**

Indicator 2.2.2 : Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Table 2.4b : Prevalence of overweight by state, Malaysia, 2015

State	(%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Johor	7.7
Kedah	4.3
Kelantan	4.6
Melaka	6.4
Negeri Sembilan	6.8
Pahang	9.4
Perak	3.5
Perlis	8.0
Pulau Pinang	0.5
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	2.8
Sarawak	6.9
Selangor	11.4
Terengganu	9.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	18.5
W.P. Putrajaya	4.8

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan

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Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



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## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Introduction

Goal 3 consists of 9 outcome targets and 4 means of implementation targets, calls for enhancement in population's well-being by improving maternal, child, and reproductive health while ending the epidemics of communicable diseases, reducing the non-communicable diseases while securing wide health services coverage for all people.

Many more people today are living healthier lives than in the past decade. Nevertheless, people are still suffering needlessly from preventable diseases, and too many are dying prematurely. Overcoming disease and ill health will require concerted and sustained efforts, focusing on population groups and regions that have been neglected.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 3.1</b>	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> </ul>	A A	3.1 3.2
<b>Target 3.2</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate</li> </ul>	A A	3.3 3.4
<b>Target 3.3</b>	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases		
	▪ Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	PA	
	▪ Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	A	3.5
	▪ Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	A	3.6
	▪ Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	A	3.7
▪ Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	PA		

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 3.4</b>	<p>By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate</li> </ul>	PAND  PAND	
<b>Target 3.5</b>	<p>Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</li> </ul>	PAND  PAND	
<b>Target 3.6</b>	<p>By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries</li> </ul>	A	3.8
<b>Target 3.7</b>	<p>By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</li> </ul>	A  A	3.9a 3.9b 3.9c 3.9d 3.9e  3.10

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 3.8</b>	<p>Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p> <p>PAND</p>	
<b>Target 3.9</b>	<p>By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p> <p>PAND</p> <p>PAND</p>	
<b>Target 3.a</b>	<p>Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 3.b</b>	<p>Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, access to medicines for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p>	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 3.b</b>	<p>Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, access to medicines for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p> <p>PAND</p>	
<b>Target 3.c</b>	<p>Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution</li> </ul>	A	<p>3.11a</p> <p>3.11b</p> <p>3.11c</p>
<b>Target 3.d</b>	<p>Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</li> </ul>	A	3.12

Available data by indicators

3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.2	3.3.3
3.3.4	3.6.1	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.c.1	3.d.1

**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

**Target 3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births**

Indicator 3.1.1 : Maternal mortality ratio

Table 3.1 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Johor	26.9	24.6	27.8
Kedah	13.9	27.3	25.3
Kelantan	26.0	25.6	18.2
Melaka	27.8	27.8	27.8
Negeri Sembilan	5.5	22.1	33.0
Pahang	36.2	29.0	33.3
Perak	28.0	20.1	23.6
Perlis	-	22.5	-
Pulau Pinang	50.5	41.9	19.3
Sabah	57.6	26.7	18.9
Sarawak	15.8	21.2	30.0
Selangor	29.6	24.0	19.6
Terengganu	21.8	21.5	10.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	27.2	24.3	41.3
W.P. Labuan	57.1	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. The ratio are per 100,000 live births

2. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 3.1** : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.2 : Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Table 3.2 : Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(%)		
State	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Johor	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kedah	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kelantan	99.3	99.5	99.6
Melaka	99.9	99.9	99.9
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	99.9	99.9
Pahang	99.7	99.8	99.8
Perak	99.7	99.7	99.7
Perlis	99.8	99.8	99.8
Pulau Pinang	99.7	99.6	99.9
Sabah	96.5	97.3	97.8
Sarawak	99.1	99.4	99.3
Selangor	99.9	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	99.9	99.9	99.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.8	99.8	99.8
W.P. Labuan	99.1	98.9	98.3
W.P. Putrajaya	99.9	99.9	99.9

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia



**Target 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

Indicator 3.2.1 : Under-five mortality rate

Table 3.3 : Under-five mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Johor	9.0	8.2	8.4
Kedah	8.6	7.3	8.0
Kelantan	9.5	9.3	8.9
Melaka	7.9	7.9	8.3
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	9.9	10.4
Pahang	9.2	9.3	9.0
Perak	8.6	8.5	8.4
Perlis	6.8	6.7	10.3
Pulau Pinang	8.0	7.0	7.6
Sabah	7.2	12.4	12.7
Sarawak	7.5	7.9	9.5
Selangor	7.4	7.2	7.8
Terengganu	8.6	7.5	7.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.4	7.7	7.3
W.P. Labuan	9.7	7.1	10.1
W.P. Putrajaya	10.9	9.1	11.3

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

The rate are per 1,000 live births

**Target 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

Indicator 3.2.2 : Neonatal mortality rate

Table 3.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Johor	4.8	4.5	4.3
Kedah	4.8	3.8	4.2
Kelantan	5.0	5.1	5.1
Melaka	4.2	4.2	4.9
Negeri Sembilan	4.3	5.7	6.1
Pahang	4.3	4.7	4.6
Perak	4.4	4.6	4.4
Perlis	3.9	2.5	6.4
Pulau Pinang	4.6	3.9	4.3
Sabah	3.3	6.1	6.3
Sarawak	3.5	4.2	3.8
Selangor	3.6	3.7	4.1
Terengganu	4.4	4.1	4.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.1	3.8	4.0
W.P. Labuan	5.1	4.2	7.1
W.P. Putrajaya	5.4	4.8	5.0

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

The rate are per 1,000 live births

**Target 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**

Indicator 3.3.2 : Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Table 3.5 : Tuberculosis incidence by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>
Johor	67.8	63.6	59.7
Kedah	61.7	60.5	65.1
Kelantan	71.8	69.8	70.4
Melaka	58.8	63.3	69.3
Negeri Sembilan	60.7	58.3	55.9
Pahang	57.7	57.5	55.7
Perak	66.9	67.1	66.8
Perlis	52.9	53.0	51.5
Pulau Pinang	77.2	80.6	77.1
Sabah	126.0	129.9	132.5
Sarawak	97.7	104.2	100.3
Selangor	75.4	78.3	76.8
Terengganu	61.6	65.0	63.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>a</sup>	98.0	101.7	106.7
W.P. Labuan	119.8	136.0	138.4

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

2. The incidence are per 100,000 population

**Target 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

Indicator 3.3.3 : Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Table 3.6 : Malaria incidence by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kelantan	0.0	0.1	0.1
Melaka	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pahang	0.0	0.0	0.1
Perak	0.0	0.1	0.1
Perlis	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sabah	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sarawak	0.3	0.4	0.5
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	-	-	0.0

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya
- The incidence are per 1,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

**Target 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

Indicator 3.3.4 : Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Table 3.7 : Hepatitis B notification rate by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Johor	11.4	6.7	8.6
Kedah	3.5	4.2	3.0
Kelantan	9.7	9.9	9.3
Melaka	9.3	11.1	12.8
Negeri Sembilan	5.3	9.4	14.0
Pahang	14.8	14.7	15.1
Perak	8.3	5.8	9.7
Perlis	3.3	6.8	5.5
Pulau Pinang	2.0	1.3	2.9
Sabah	31.9	35.9	34.6
Sarawak	9.0	15.1	25.1
Selangor	11.2	8.6	16.2
Terengganu	13.4	9.8	14.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>ε</sup>	18.2	14.9	15.8
W.P. Labuan	76.5	34.8	32.3

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

2. The notification rate are per 100,000 population

**Target 3.6** : By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1 : Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Table 3.8 : Death rate due to road traffic injuries by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016		2017		2018	
	Number of death	Death rate	Number of death	Death rate	Number of death	Death rate
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>7,152</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Johor	1,135	31.1	1,067	28.9	977	26.1
Kedah	572	27.0	560	26.1	509	23.5
Kelantan	453	25.2	442	24.2	420	22.6
Melaka	247	27.4	230	25.2	191	20.7
Negeri Sembilan	414	37.7	370	33.2	362	32.2
Pahang	539	33.1	485	29.4	485	29.1
Perak	789	31.8	711	28.5	693	27.7
Perlis	67	26.7	62	24.6	64	25.2
Pulau Pinang	411	23.9	401	23.0	390	22.1
Sabah	359	9.4	338	8.8	298	7.6
Sarawak	432	15.8	408	14.7	333	11.9
Selangor	1,140	18.1	1,087	17.0	1,046	16.2
Terengganu	342	28.9	330	27.3	275	22.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	223	12.5	229	12.8	222	12.4
W.P. Labuan	20	20.7	13	13.3	12	12.1
W.P. Putrajaya	9	10.7	7	8.0	7	7.2

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Note:

The rate are per 100,000 population

**Target 3.7** : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table 3.9a : Proportion of married women (reproductive age) using modern methods for family planning by state, Malaysia, 2014

State	(%) 2014
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Johor	45.6
Kedah	47.7
Kelantan	42.2
Melaka	55.5
Negeri Sembilan	41.2
Pahang	49.4
Perak	41.4
Perlis	60.3
Pulau Pinang	49.8
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	50.7
Sarawak	58.5
Selangor <sup>b</sup>	44.8
Terengganu	47.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	46.3

Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,  
National Population and Family Development Board

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan

2. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

3. Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

**Target 3.7** : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table 3.9b : Number of married women (reproductive age) currently using a modern methods of contraception by state, Malaysia, 2014

State	2014
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,038,053</b>
Johor	212,310
Kedah	147,642
Kelantan	82,341
Melaka	72,225
Negeri Sembilan	59,931
Pahang	111,079
Perak	146,306
Perlis	23,329
Pulau Pinang	118,709
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	225,785
Sarawak	245,982
Selangor <sup>b</sup>	414,066
Terengganu	69,306
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	109,044

Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,  
National Population and Family Development Board

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan

2. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

3. Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years



**Target 3.7 : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table 3.9c : Proportion of married women (reproductive age) using modern methods for family planning by strata, Malaysia, 2014

Strata	(%) 2014
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Urban	46.3
Rural	52.4

Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,  
National Population and Family Development Board

Note:

Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table 3.9d : Number of married women (reproductive age) having unmet need for family planning by strata, Malaysia, 2014

Strata	2014
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>4,270,652</b>
Urban	3,246,687
Rural	1,023,965

Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,  
National Population and Family Development Board

Note:

Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

**Target 3.7** : **By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table 3.9e : Number of married women (reproductive age) currently using a modern methods of contraception by strata, Malaysia, 2014

Strata	2014
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,038,053</b>
Urban	1,501,506
Rural	536,548

Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,  
National Population and Family Development Board

Note:

Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

**Target 3.7** : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.2 : Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Table 3.10 : Adolescent birth rate by age group and state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	Aged 10-14 years			Aged 15-19 years		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Johor	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	8.2	7.4
Kedah	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.3	7.3	6.8
Kelantan	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.6	9.8	8.8
Melaka	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	5.7	5.5
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.0	7.0	6.8
Pahang	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.6	11.9	11.8
Perak	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.7	6.3	6.2
Perlis	0.0	0.1	0.3	11.8	10.3	9.6
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.5	5.8	5.0
Sabah	0.1	0.2	0.1	13.0	11.3	11.1
Sarawak	0.3	0.3	0.2	20.6	18.3	16.6
Selangor	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	6.3	6.0
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.6	8.9	7.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	6.7	6.4
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.0	0.2	23.6	20.9	12.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	2.3

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. The rate are per 1,000 women

2. 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

**Target 3.c** : Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states

Indicator 3.c.1 : Health worker density and distribution

Table 3.11a : Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2015

State	2015									
	Doctor		Dentist		Pharmacist		Registered nurse		Community nurse	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>46,491</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>99,925</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>25,175</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Johor	4,253	1.2	590	0.2	891	0.2	9,018	2.5	2,125	0.6
Kedah	2,602	1.2	338	0.2	564	0.3	5,652	2.7	1,713	0.8
Kelantan	1,937	1.1	399	0.2	418	0.2	5,287	3.0	1,692	1.0
Melaka	1,611	1.8	201	0.2	302	0.3	3,511	3.9	746	0.8
Negeri Sembilan	1,977	1.8	283	0.3	383	0.4	3,757	3.5	937	0.9
Pahang	1,963	1.2	410	0.3	428	0.3	4,604	2.9	1,829	1.1
Perak	3,387	1.4	412	0.2	843	0.3	7,600	3.1	2,157	0.9
Perlis	475	1.9	79	0.3	113	0.5	889	3.6	347	1.4
Pulau Pinang	2,949	1.7	418	0.2	856	0.5	7,317	4.3	1,093	0.6
Sabah	3,054	0.8	391	0.1	685	0.2	7,790	2.1	3,944	1.1
Sarawak	2,693	1.0	397	0.1	759	0.3	6,907	2.6	2,996	1.1
Selangor	8,799	1.4	1,115	0.2	2,733	0.4	16,323	2.6	2,763	0.4
Terengganu	1,512	1.3	312	0.3	270	0.2	3,055	2.6	1,427	1.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,796	2.7	949	0.5	1,077	0.6	14,995	8.4	754	0.4
W.P. Labuan	81	0.9	15	0.2	31	0.3	243	2.6	112	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	4,402	53.0	75	0.9	158	1.9	2,977	35.9	540	6.5

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

The rate are per 1,000 population

**Target 3.c** : Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states

Indicator 3.c.1 : Health worker density and distribution

Table 3.11b : Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2016

State	2016									
	Doctor		Dentist		Pharmacist		Registered nurse		Community nurse	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>50,087</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7,186</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10,508</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>102,564</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>25,140</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Johor	4,383	1.2	673	0.2	989	0.3	9,924	2.7	2,113	0.6
Kedah	2,759	1.3	370	0.2	548	0.3	5,655	2.7	1,702	0.8
Kelantan	2,022	1.1	455	0.3	409	0.2	5,285	3.0	1,823	1.0
Melaka	1,707	1.9	246	0.3	300	0.3	3,780	4.3	749	0.8
Negeri Sembilan	2,108	1.9	282	0.3	387	0.4	3,665	3.4	922	0.8
Pahang	2,045	1.3	484	0.3	451	0.3	4,859	3.0	1,810	1.1
Perak	3,604	1.5	470	0.2	878	0.4	7,671	3.1	2,135	0.9
Perlis	527	2.1	99	0.4	104	0.4	941	3.8	346	1.4
Pulau Pinang	3,106	1.8	476	0.3	854	0.5	7,453	4.4	1,067	0.6
Sabah	3,212	0.9	414	0.1	652	0.2	8,162	2.2	3,911	1.1
Sarawak	3,580	1.3	455	0.2	793	0.3	6,950	2.6	3,027	1.1
Selangor	9,483	1.5	1,261	0.2	2,594	0.4	16,782	2.7	2,699	0.4
Terengganu	1,657	1.4	353	0.3	276	0.2	3,155	2.7	1,413	1.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,335	3.0	1,044	0.6	1,094	0.6	15,123	8.5	738	0.4
W.P. Labuan	81	0.9	24	0.3	35	0.4	243	2.6	109	1.1
W.P. Putrajaya	4,478	54.0	80	1.0	144	1.7	2,916	35.1	576	6.9

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

The rate are per 1,000 population

**Target 3.c** : Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states

Indicator 3.c.1 : Health worker density and distribution

Table 3.11c : Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2017

State	2017									
	Doctor		Dentist		Pharmacist		Registered nurse		Community nurse	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>57,831</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8,598</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11,559</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>106,289</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Johor	4,815	1.3	863	0.2	1,122	0.3	10,287	2.8	2,001	0.5
Kedah	2,922	1.4	452	0.2	580	0.3	5,797	2.7	1,678	0.8
Kelantan	2,252	1.2	529	0.3	474	0.3	5,359	2.9	1,703	0.9
Melaka	1,945	2.1	343	0.4	332	0.4	3,875	4.2	727	0.8
Negeri Sembilan	2,470	2.2	367	0.3	432	0.4	3,915	3.5	936	0.8
Pahang	2,200	1.3	512	0.3	512	0.3	5,099	3.1	1,724	1.1
Perak	3,984	1.6	578	0.2	985	0.4	7,928	3.2	2,058	0.8
Perlis	573	2.3	119	0.5	101	0.4	1,151	4.6	541	2.2
Pulau Pinang	3,791	2.2	575	0.3	965	0.6	7,635	4.4	1,027	0.6
Sabah	3,756	1.0	437	0.1	732	0.2	8,758	2.3	3,901	1.0
Sarawak	4,715	1.7	516	0.2	859	0.3	7,146	2.6	2,864	1.0
Selangor	11,711	1.8	1,549	0.2	2,778	0.4	17,645	2.8	2,678	0.4
Terengganu	1,961	1.6	422	0.4	292	0.2	3,233	2.7	1,423	1.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,351	3.6	1,205	0.7	1,202	0.7	15,894	8.9	660	0.4
W.P. Labuan	93	1.0	26	0.3	36	0.4	247	2.5	111	1.1
W.P. Putrajaya	4,292	50.0	105	1.2	157	1.8	2,320	27.0	481	5.5

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Note:

The rate are per 1,000 population

**Target 3.d : Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks**

Indicator 3.d.1 : International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Table 3.12 : International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(%)		
	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

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Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



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## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### Introduction

Goal 4 consists of 7 outcome targets and 3 means of implementation targets, focuses on the accession to all types of education, early or later education for all; equitable access to education, literacy, numeracy and multi-skills with proper financial and materials' assistance to further contribute to nation's development and society.

More than half of children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Refocused efforts are needed to improve the quality of education. Disparities in education along the lines of gender, urban-rural location and other dimensions still run deep, and more investments in education infrastructure are required, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<p>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</li> </ul>	A	4.1a 4.1b 4.1c
<b>Target 4.2</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</li> <li>Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</li> </ul>	PA  A	4.2
<b>Target 4.3</b>	<p>By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</li> </ul>	PA	

Targets and Indicators	Availability of data	Table
<p><b>Target 4.4</b> 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</li> </ul>	A	4.3a 4.3b
<p><b>Target 4.5</b> 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</li> </ul>	PA	
<p><b>Target 4.6</b> By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</li> </ul>	A	4.4a 4.4b
<p><b>Target 4.7</b> 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment</li> </ul>	PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 4.a</b>	<p>Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</li> </ul>	A	4.5
<b>Target 4.b</b>	<p>By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</li> </ul>	PAND	
<b>Target 4.c</b>	<p>By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</li> </ul>	A	4.6

Available data by indicators

4.1.1	4.2.2	4.4.1	4.6.1	4.a.1	4.c.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 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**

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Table 4.1a : Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	Reading			Mathematics		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>
Johor	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.4
Kedah	98.6	98.2	97.7	99.1	98.8	98.5
Kelantan	99.0	98.4	98.1	99.2	98.7	98.4
Negeri Sembilan	98.3	98.2	98.2	99.0	98.9	98.6
Melaka	99.1	99.0	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.1
Pahang	99.0	98.9	98.6	99.3	99.2	99.0
Perak	98.5	98.1	97.6	98.9	98.6	98.3
Perlis	98.7	98.4	97.9	99.3	98.8	98.7
Pulau Pinang	98.4	98.2	98.2	99.0	98.8	98.7
Sabah	99.1	98.3	97.1	99.4	98.9	98.0
Sarawak	96.9	96.6	96.2	96.9	97.2	96.5
Selangor	98.5	98.4	98.2	99.1	99.1	99.0
Terengganu	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.6	99.5	99.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.3	98.3	98.2	99.2	98.9	98.8
W.P. Labuan	99.6	98.5	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.5
W.P. Putrajaya	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.7

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Notes:

1. Refers to LINUS Data updated by PADU (2016-2018)
2. PADU refers to Education Performance and Delivery Unit, Ministry of Education Malaysia
3. LINUS refers to Literacy and Numeracy Programme under the Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Target 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**

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Table 4.1b : Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	Reading			Mathematics		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>
Johor	93.8	95.3	94.6	83.2	86.5	86.0
Kedah	93.5	95.7	95.1	75.9	79.2	78.5
Kelantan	93.8	95.2	94.9	81.4	81.0	78.9
Negeri Sembilan	94.8	95.8	95.3	82.9	85.8	84.3
Melaka	96.5	96.6	96.6	81.6	84.7	84.1
Pahang	93.7	95.4	94.8	78.5	81.1	80.0
Perak	91.4	93.9	93.1	80.3	81.9	80.8
Perlis	92.4	95.2	94.6	73.2	75.1	74.0
Pulau Pinang	93.3	95.1	93.9	82.3	86.0	84.9
Sabah	91.5	94.0	93.2	65.3	70.5	68.8
Sarawak	91.4	94.1	93.3	70.9	76.6	74.7
Selangor	93.8	95.3	94.7	80.5	83.3	83.2
Terengganu	95.1	97.1	96.6	81.4	83.4	82.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	94.2	95.5	94.9	82.2	85.6	84.9
W.P. Labuan	97.2	97.7	96.6	70.4	75.9	73.8
W.P. Putrajaya	99.3	99.4	99.3	90.0	91.1	93.1

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Notes:

1. Refers to UPSR Data by Examination Syndicate (2016-2018)

2. UPSR refers to Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah. It is an assessment for children prior to completing primary school



**Target 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**

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Table 4.1c : Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	Reading			Mathematics		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Johor	78.8	79.7	78.9	51.5	49.2	48.3
Kedah	81.9	82.3	80.0	48.3	45.7	40.7
Kelantan	82.0	82.3	80.5	50.4	46.5	43.3
Negeri Sembilan	79.6	80.4	79.1	48.5	44.2	42.6
Melaka	84.3	85.1	82.9	47.1	45.1	42.4
Pahang	81.2	82.4	81.2	48.1	45.3	42.9
Perak	77.0	78.5	76.8	47.2	45.0	43.0
Perlis	81.2	82.1	81.6	46.7	44.6	40.5
Pulau Pinang	75.9	76.1	73.8	49.4	46.6	46.0
Sabah	81.3	82.3	80.0	39.0	37.7	36.0
Sarawak	76.6	77.2	73.6	37.9	35.7	33.0
Selangor	78.3	78.5	76.2	47.3	45.0	42.1
Terengganu	83.3	85.1	82.6	51.6	48.6	46.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	78.2	78.4	80.1	51.1	48.3	48.4
W.P. Labuan	88.7	85.4	80.1	50.3	36.4	40.6
W.P. Putrajaya	98.3	98.5	98.3	79.2	72.4	73.9

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Notes:

1. Refers to PT3 Data by Examination Syndicate (2016-2018)

2. PT3 refers to Lower Secondary Assessment for young people at the end of lower secondary

**Target 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

Indicator 4.2.2 : Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Table 4.2 : Participation rate in organized learning by sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	(%)		
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>87.8</b>
Male	87.0	88.8	87.2
Female	88.4	90.4	88.4

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Note:

Data refers to one year before the official primary entry age

**Target 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

**Indicator 4.4.1** : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

**Table 4.3a** : Proportion of adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by state and type of skill, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

		(%)								
State		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Malaysia	2015	74.8	77.2	55.4	25.2	30.1	41.0	18.3	49.0	3.3
	2017	79.5	79.1	61.7	35.5	69.3	48.2	28.9	60.8	10.7
	2018	79.7	81.5	62.1	36.7	70.2	49.2	34.3	61.5	11.1
Johor	2015	71.1	76.1	54.8	26.6	31.0	45.8	13.8	49.9	2.5
	2017	77.8	78.9	59.6	27.0	71.8	49.1	23.4	53.9	7.5
	2018	78.2	79.1	59.2	31.0	68.8	46.2	30.8	58.7	6.7
Kedah	2015	82.3	76.9	52.1	23.1	28.8	29.0	18.8	39.5	1.2
	2017	73.6	73.2	58.7	28.3	68.0	41.9	20.0	50.4	4.7
	2018	76.2	76.9	56.4	21.3	65.2	41.0	20.0	56.2	3.1
Kelantan	2015	76.6	70.2	47.7	9.3	15.4	16.9	11.6	63.3	0.7
	2017	76.1	75.7	52.1	30.5	54.3	43.3	23.9	51.6	4.4
	2018	76.5	76.7	49.7	24.5	62.2	38.4	20.5	53.6	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	2015	76.2	76.2	46.7	20.2	23.3	25.3	25.8	53.3	4.1
	2017	84.0	83.9	67.6	51.5	79.7	61.7	39.9	67.7	4.4
	2018	78.1	79.2	60.6	32.0	67.6	51.5	35.4	58.3	4.0
Melaka	2015	66.8	73.5	53.9	25.6	31.7	49.9	28.5	54.5	2.7
	2017	78.0	77.9	61.0	46.5	64.1	50.9	34.4	62.3	14.2
	2018	79.8	82.0	56.4	32.8	63.8	38.9	28.8	57.7	8.1
Pahang	2015	70.8	69.9	47.1	14.4	19.6	25.5	29.2	44.6	2.4
	2017	70.9	71.2	55.5	34.8	59.7	33.6	21.8	53.5	6.2
	2018	79.5	82.2	55.8	27.9	61.3	37.2	22.5	53.8	5.0
Perak	2015	69.4	72.8	50.2	30.2	28.2	40.2	16.3	38.8	1.3
	2017	77.8	77.1	59.4	36.6	72.5	49.4	28.0	58.6	6.4
	2018	77.8	80.6	59.0	37.0	67.8	49.9	30.6	58.7	4.6
Perlis	2015	75.8	78.9	50.9	49.0	32.6	39.5	13.2	56.0	2.2
	2017	75.5	75.6	53.1	32.1	47.7	43.3	22.8	64.7	4.6
	2018	79.9	83.7	54.9	24.6	66.1	43.1	21.0	57.5	8.9

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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

**Indicator 4.4.1** : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

**Table 4.3a** : Proportion of adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by state and type of skill, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018 (cont'd)

		(%)								
State		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Pulau Pinang	2015	67.1	72.3	57.6	22.7	19.7	34.8	16.0	41.4	1.8
	2017	85.9	83.7	68.1	42.8	34.8	39.4	25.5	62.1	7.2
	2018	73.2	75.5	61.3	34.4	69.6	44.8	30.3	58.3	7.4
Sabah	2015	80.5	79.7	48.1	42.6	51.4	53.2	24.6	63.4	1.5
	2017	76.2	75.9	52.2	33.6	71.8	33.9	25.4	62.1	4.6
	2018	80.5	80.3	58.3	33.7	73.1	45.1	27.7	66.4	8.9
Sarawak	2015	70.3	74.4	54.3	21.2	20.5	35.7	14.7	49.2	2.1
	2017	79.7	80.2	55.7	26.7	68.7	46.2	18.5	59.7	5.2
	2018	76.0	78.8	61.1	35.6	71.4	49.2	31.6	61.0	13.4
Selangor	2015	77.9	83.1	63.3	23.9	28.4	43.7	14.8	43.5	5.8
	2017	85.0	83.9	67.1	40.8	77.5	58.4	38.8	66.7	22.0
	2018	83.9	86.9	70.8	51.2	75.3	58.5	49.7	67.4	20.9
Terengganu	2015	69.6	72.0	38.8	7.8	31.2	56.1	8.3	40.2	1.7
	2017	68.6	68.1	57.9	23.9	71.3	39.1	17.9	46.4	6.7
	2018	82.2	80.8	55.7	16.9	68.0	41.7	24.7	57.4	1.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	79.7	80.4	70.0	32.8	46.2	50.7	30.5	65.5	8.7
	2017	79.8	79.5	73.2	36.8	77.6	53.5	36.7	73.3	14.3
	2018	82.0	83.0	69.6	43.1	72.5	58.6	40.4	64.3	17.9
W.P. Labuan	2015	64.0	74.2	47.4	6.4	17.6	42.6	4.9	40.9	0.7
	2017	74.9	74.7	64.8	24.0	64.0	45.8	8.4	57.1	4.3
	2018	82.7	84.2	64.3	29.8	68.6	55.6	30.0	63.9	13.3
W.P. Putrajaya	2015	90.9	92.5	86.7	24.8	48.8	67.9	32.2	53.0	7.7
	2017	91.9	91.9	89.0	58.1	68.5	69.7	53.5	80.9	13.3
	2018	96.9	97.1	87.3	62.9	85.0	72.8	56.1	87.2	24.6

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. A refers to copying or moving a file or folder
2. B refers to using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document
3. C refers to sending an e-mail with attached files
4. D refers to using basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheet
5. E refers to connecting and installing new device
6. F refers to searching, downloading, installing and configuring software
7. G refers to creating electronic presentations using computer software
8. H refers to transferring files between a computer and other devices
9. I refers to writing a computer program using a specialised programming language

**Target 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

Indicator 4.4.1 : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Table 4.3b : Proportion of youth with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by state and type of skill, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

		(%)								
State		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Malaysia	2015	82.5	88.9	53.2	26.6	31.3	44.1	21.1	56.0	3.3
	2017	86.3	86.4	57.3	35.8	67.8	56.7	32.8	64.8	10.2
	2018	92.4	91.1	51.1	35.7	71.6	61.0	32.8	77.1	11.8
Johor	2015	82.2	91.7	58.3	30.0	34.6	54.0	16.6	59.4	3.0
	2017	87.4	87.9	54.7	27.0	71.9	61.5	27.3	60.5	7.3
	2018	91.9	90.3	48.7	30.3	71.4	58.8	31.0	78.7	8.9
Kedah	2015	93.3	90.5	52.3	22.6	27.7	30.7	19.7	44.1	0.9
	2017	78.0	77.6	52.6	24.4	64.5	45.9	19.6	50.8	4.3
	2018	91.4	88.7	36.9	14.8	62.1	49.7	14.4	68.4	2.5
Kelantan	2015	88.0	82.8	47.6	7.6	13.2	16.4	11.7	73.8	0.5
	2017	83.8	83.8	46.4	31.1	46.1	51.6	28.7	52.2	5.6
	2018	93.1	91.9	38.1	29.6	65.4	50.3	23.8	69.9	5.6
Negeri Sembilan	2015	84.8	89.8	40.2	20.4	20.5	22.3	34.6	61.6	0.2
	2017	93.9	93.7	70.5	66.1	86.3	77.2	55.2	78.6	5.9
	2018	95.0	92.0	55.1	36.0	76.9	72.5	41.1	80.2	5.4
Melaka	2015	74.9	87.6	57.4	25.2	35.4	54.6	33.6	62.8	1.7
	2017	86.2	87.2	61.8	54.5	66.2	64.3	45.4	71.4	14.0
	2018	94.0	92.3	42.4	36.9	69.2	63.9	28.6	76.3	10.0
Pahang	2015	77.4	85.6	49.4	15.1	19.4	29.0	32.1	48.9	3.2
	2017	76.8	77.7	49.3	40.1	57.9	39.3	26.0	54.4	6.4
	2018	92.5	92.7	47.7	29.7	63.2	50.2	22.2	72.4	6.4
Perak	2015	77.3	87.9	53.3	34.7	33.5	47.6	19.9	48.8	1.6
	2017	89.9	88.3	57.1	42.9	71.6	61.8	37.1	68.0	6.0
	2018	94.6	93.4	51.0	44.1	71.9	70.3	37.2	81.6	6.3
Perlis	2015	93.3	95.4	56.1	62.2	41.1	50.3	18.4	70.7	3.0
	2017	88.3	88.6	45.2	31.5	40.1	48.4	28.5	79.7	6.3
	2018	96.4	96.1	48.1	20.6	66.5	53.8	22.4	81.5	7.3

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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

**Indicator 4.4.1** : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

**Table 4.3b** : Proportion of youth with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by state and type of skill, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018 (cont'd)

		(%)								
State		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Pulau Pinang	2015	76.8	85.9	59.8	28.3	23.1	43.1	21.3	46.1	2.2
	2017	91.5	91.7	63.2	44.5	31.7	44.9	30.7	69.9	7.4
	2018	89.2	89.2	64.0	37.9	84.5	68.9	34.9	87.2	8.3
Sabah	2015	85.5	86.3	42.4	41.6	51.1	54.5	23.0	67.6	0.7
	2017	75.3	75.4	44.1	29.1	68.7	37.0	24.9	59.8	4.2
	2018	89.9	87.4	38.9	21.7	64.2	43.5	17.5	72.1	7.1
Sarawak	2015	75.2	86.3	51.1	19.9	22.0	40.2	17.4	54.5	1.9
	2017	86.0	86.2	52.0	24.8	66.2	55.3	19.1	60.1	5.9
	2018	91.4	89.7	54.9	35.8	70.9	57.2	30.6	78.2	14.1
Selangor	2015	83.3	93.1	59.6	27.7	28.9	46.6	19.1	48.7	7.6
	2017	92.8	92.8	66.0	41.7	78.4	68.6	44.6	74.1	21.8
	2018	93.2	94.2	64.7	54.5	79.9	75.5	53.6	81.6	23.9
Terengganu	2015	77.7	84.7	34.8	8.4	35.1	59.0	10.1	45.8	1.3
	2017	79.6	79.3	57.9	20.1	75.8	49.4	18.7	49.3	6.8
	2018	92.1	84.5	35.7	10.6	60.5	41.1	14.0	64.3	1.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	90.5	93.9	72.4	35.6	53.1	57.4	36.6	76.2	12.6
	2017	94.2	94.7	77.8	40.3	78.5	72.1	52.8	86.8	22.3
	2018	94.9	93.5	66.8	57.0	80.9	82.3	47.0	81.1	30.3
W.P. Labuan	2015	56.8	84.0	36.3	2.2	14.4	46.1	2.9	42.0	1.9
	2017	82.8	81.7	62.5	21.5	74.1	59.1	7.6	58.6	2.9
	2018	94.3	92.8	50.4	22.9	66.2	64.9	24.3	78.1	14.6
W.P. Putrajaya	2015	93.0	100.0	74.3	21.9	51.0	76.3	30.6	52.1	4.6
	2017	92.1	91.2	76.0	38.3	64.7	74.8	50.0	73.2	12.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	62.9	50.7	80.0	91.2	48.8	82.6	20.0

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. A refers to copying or moving a file or folder
2. B refers to using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document
3. C refers to sending an e-mail with attached files
4. D refers to using basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheet
5. E refers to connecting and installing new device
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7. G refers to creating electronic presentations using computer software
8. H refers to transferring files between a computer and other devices
9. I refers to writing a computer program using a specialised programming language

**Target 4.6** : By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1 : Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Table 4.4a : Proportion of population (15 years old and over) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	15 years old and over								
	2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>
Johor	96.2	97.4	94.8	96.6	97.9	95.1	96.4	97.4	95.3
Kedah	94.4	96.2	92.5	95.1	96.8	93.3	95.0	96.8	93.1
Kelantan	91.6	93.8	89.5	93.1	95.1	91.1	93.2	94.6	91.7
Negeri Sembilan	97.0	98.4	95.6	97.5	98.6	96.4	97.2	98.2	96.3
Melaka	96.4	98.3	94.5	96.7	98.4	94.9	97.1	98.6	95.5
Pahang	95.4	96.9	93.7	95.8	97.0	94.4	96.1	97.3	94.7
Perak	95.4	98.4	93.5	95.4	96.8	93.9	95.9	97.7	94.0
Perlis	94.9	96.5	93.4	95.7	98.0	93.4	96.2	98.4	94.0
Pulau Pinang	97.0	98.4	95.6	97.1	98.0	96.2	96.5	97.5	95.6
Sabah	89.0	90.1	87.8	88.6	90.5	86.5	86.8	88.2	85.3
Sarawak	91.2	94.1	87.9	92.0	94.9	88.8	91.6	94.4	88.4
Selangor	97.8	98.5	97.0	97.5	98.3	96.5	97.6	98.4	96.8
Terengganu	94.6	95.8	93.3	95.1	96.3	93.9	95.0	95.7	94.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.6	99.4	97.8	98.2	98.7	97.6	98.4	98.9	97.9
W.P. Labuan	95.0	96.4	93.6	95.0	96.4	93.6	95.8	96.9	94.8
W.P. Putrajaya	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

Proxy using Labour Force Survey (refers to persons aged 15 years old and over who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling)

**Target 4.6** : By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1 : Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Table 4.4b : Proportion of population (aged 15-24 years old) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)

State	Aged 15-24 years old								
	2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>
Johor	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.1	98.7	99.5	98.6	98.2	99.1
Kedah	97.9	97.4	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.9	98.1	97.7
Kelantan	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.2	98.0	98.5	97.6	97.1	98.2
Negeri Sembilan	99.2	99.5	98.8	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.0	98.9	99.1
Melaka	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.1
Pahang	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.9	98.5	99.5
Perak	99.0	98.9	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.2	99.0	99.3
Perlis	99.3	98.9	99.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.6	99.0
Pulau Pinang	99.0	98.9	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.1	98.2	97.9	98.5
Sabah	90.2	89.5	91.0	88.1	88.2	88.1	86.2	86.3	86.0
Sarawak	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.2	98.9	98.9	98.9
Selangor	98.8	98.6	99.0	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.7
Terengganu	98.8	98.6	99.0	98.4	98.1	98.8	97.5	97.1	97.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.5	99.7	99.2	98.7	98.5	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.5
W.P. Labuan	95.4	97.2	93.7	95.1	93.4	96.8	96.4	95.9	96.8
W.P. Putrajaya	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.0	99.6	99.2	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

Proxy using Labour Force Survey (refers to persons aged 15-24 years old and over who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling)



**Target 4.a : Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

Indicator 4.a.1 : Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Table 4.5 : Proportion of schools with education facilities by type of access and state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	Type of access											
	Electricity			Internet <sup>a</sup>			Computer <sup>a</sup>			Adapted infrastructure and materials <sup>b</sup>		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Johor	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.7	100.0	100.0	83.6	83.5	83.3	11.9	16.1	17.1
Kedah	100.0	99.9	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.7	98.9	17.3	18.6	20.2
Kelantan	99.8	100.0	99.8	91.9	100.0	100.0	96.1	96.1	96.0	9.6	11.0	13.0
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	81.6	81.3	81.3	16.1	22.1	22.5
Melaka	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	89.1	88.9	88.9	13.7	17.5	18.8
Pahang	100.0	99.7	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5	9.2	11.9	13.0
Perak	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	84.1	84.0	83.9	9.7	12.4	14.2
Perlis	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.3	22.1	23.1
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.6	27.9	33.7
Sabah	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.8	100.0	100.0	62.5	62.4	62.3	5.1	7.1	7.4
Sarawak	100.0	100.0	99.8	86.9	100.0	100.0	46.1	46.0	46.0	5.0	6.7	7.5
Selangor	99.8	99.8	99.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	95.2	94.7	94.6	18.8	26.2	27.0
Terengganu	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.0	17.6	21.6	23.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.7	100.0	99.7	96.4	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.7	99.3	19.1	31.7	33.9
W.P. Labuan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.0	51.9	51.9
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	60.0	96.0	96.0

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> For pedagogical purposes

2. <sup>b</sup> Student with disabilities

**Target 4.a : Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

**Indicator 4.a.1** : Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

**Table 4.5** : Proportion of schools with education facilities by type of access and state, Malaysia, 2015-2017 (cont'd)

State	Type of access								
	Basic drinking water			Single-sex washing facility			Basic handwashing facilities		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Johor	96.8	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Kedah	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Kelantan	86.3	98.5	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Negeri Sembilan	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Melaka	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
Pahang	95.8	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.7	100.0
Perak	96.4	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perlis	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	48.8	90.3	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sarawak	65.3	95.9	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Selangor	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	99.4	99.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.7
W.P. Labuan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Target 4.c** : By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states

**Indicator 4.c.1** : Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

**Table 4.6** : Proportion of teachers with minimum organized teacher training by level of education, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(%)		
Level of education	2015	2016	2017
Pre-primary	99.6	95.7	91.0
Primary	99.9	99.7	98.9
Secondary	100.0	99.1	98.2

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Note:

Includes schools under the Ministry of Education and other agencies

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Goal 5: Achieve gender equality  
and empower all women and girls



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## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Introduction

Goal 5 consists of 6 outcome targets and 3 means of implementation targets, aims to empower women and girls to reach their full potential, which requires eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. It seeks to ensure that they have every opportunity for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; receive due recognition for their unpaid work; have full access to productive resources; and enjoy equal participation with men in political, economic and public life.

While some forms of discrimination against women and girls are diminishing, gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprives them of basic rights and opportunities. Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes as well as developing progressive legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 5.1</b>	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 5.2</b>	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</li> <li>Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</li> </ul>	PAND  PAND	
<b>Target 5.3</b>	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</li> <li>Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</li> </ul>	A  NR	5.1

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 5.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 5.5</b>	<p>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</li> <li>Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions</li> </ul>	A A	5.2 5.3
<b>Target 5.6</b>	<p>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 of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</li> <li>Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</li> </ul>	A A	5.4
<b>Target 5.a</b>	<p>Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</li> <li>Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control</li> </ul>	NA A	



Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 5.b</b>	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</li> </ul>	A	5.5a 5.5b
<b>Target 5.c</b>	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</li> </ul>	NA	

Available data by indicators

5.3.1	5.5.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.2	5.b.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 5.3 : Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

**Indicator 5.3.1 : Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18**

**Table 5.1 : Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old who were married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2015-2017**

Age (current year)	2015	2016	2017
<b>20-24</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,663</b>
20	482	548	473
21	550	482	548
22	610	550	482
23	523	610	550
24	499	523	610

Source: National Registration Department

Notes:

1. Written consent to the marriage for one who has not completed 21 years of age but having completed 18 years requires permission of the parents
2. Application for a marriage licences for female below 18 years of age but having completed 16 years is subject to the approval of the Chief Minister

**Target 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**

Indicator 5.5.1 : Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Table 5.2 : Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Type of seat	(%)					
	2016		2017		2018	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>National Parliaments</b>						
Senate	77.6	22.4	80.0	20.0	80.9	19.1
House of Representatives	89.2	10.8	89.1	10.9	85.6	14.4
Cabinet Ministers	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	82.1	17.9
Deputy Ministers	82.4	17.6	84.8	15.2	85.2	14.8

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 5.5.2 : Proportion of women in managerial positions

Table 5.3 : Proportion of women in managerial positions by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Johor	18.3	15.1	18.3
Kedah	17.6	18.7	18.9
Kelantan	18.9	15.0	18.7
Melaka	20.8	24.5	28.3
Negeri Sembilan	21.5	18.0	23.8
Pahang	14.8	11.6	16.5
Perak	15.2	21.3	17.4
Perlis	20.7	24.0	28.9
Pulau Pinang	23.6	22.5	27.3
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	15.4	20.3	23.4
Sarawak	13.2	17.8	18.2
Selangor	23.2	28.0	30.4
Terengganu	23.0	18.8	20.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>b</sup>	22.5	16.8	23.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan

2. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Target 5.6** : Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Indicator 5.6.1 : Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Table 5.4 : Proportion of women in the reproductive age who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care by state, Malaysia, 2014

State	2014 (%)		
	Sexual relation	Contraceptive use	Reproductive health care
<b>Malaysia</b>	n.a	89.3	n.a
Johor	n.a	84.2	n.a
Kedah	n.a	89.7	n.a
Kelantan	n.a	93.6	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	n.a	86.3	n.a
Melaka	n.a	87.3	n.a
Pahang	n.a	90.2	n.a
Perak	n.a	88.6	n.a
Perlis	n.a	89.0	n.a
Pulau Pinang	n.a	89.3	n.a
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	n.a	94.0	n.a
Sarawak	n.a	88.2	n.a
Selangor <sup>b</sup>	n.a	89.0	n.a
Terengganu	n.a	95.2	n.a
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	91.3	n.a

Source: National Population & Family Development Board

Notes:

1. Only one part (Contraceptive use data) is available

2. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan

3. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Target 5.b** : Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Table 5.5a : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

State	2015			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>
Johor	94.4	96.6	91.9	95.4	97.1	93.5	96.0	96.8	95.1
Kedah	94.3	97.2	91.3	94.8	95.7	93.9	95.2	96.5	93.9
Kelantan	85.8	88.7	82.9	94.6	95.3	93.9	95.5	96.9	94.1
Negeri Sembilan	94.1	96.0	92.3	96.5	97.7	95.4	95.2	96.2	94.1
Melaka	92.5	95.4	89.3	94.6	95.6	93.6	96.1	97.0	95.1
Pahang	94.5	96.2	92.6	95.0	95.5	94.4	95.3	94.9	95.8
Perak	94.8	97.0	92.6	95.5	96.1	94.8	93.4	95.4	91.3
Perlis	90.2	94.4	85.9	91.8	93.7	89.9	96.8	97.3	96.2
Pulau Pinang	91.1	92.3	89.9	96.5	97.5	95.5	95.6	97.0	94.3
Sabah	97.4	98.3	96.5	97.5	98.3	96.5	95.2	95.8	94.5
Sarawak	94.2	95.7	92.5	95.8	96.4	95.2	94.8	95.5	93.9
Selangor	97.0	97.9	96.1	94.7	95.7	93.6	97.8	98.0	97.5
Terengganu	93.0	95.3	90.4	94.7	95.9	93.5	95.9	96.4	95.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	97.1	98.0	96.2	98.9	99.3	98.5	98.7	98.9	98.5
W.P. Labuan	99.1	99.6	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	96.7	96.6	96.9
W.P. Putrajaya	99.8	99.8	99.9	98.5	99.1	98.0	99.8	99.8	99.8

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 5.b** : Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Table 5.5b : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and strata, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

State	(%)								
	2015			2017			2018		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>93.9</b>
Johor	94.4	95.5	91.1	95.4	95.4	95.3	96.0	96.6	94.1
Kedah	94.3	95.6	91.2	94.8	95.3	93.5	95.2	95.8	93.7
Kelantan	85.8	89.0	82.9	94.6	95.7	93.6	95.5	96.3	94.7
Negeri Sembilan	92.5	94.2	88.2	94.6	95.2	93.0	95.2	96.0	93.1
Melaka	94.1	94.4	91.6	96.5	96.7	94.6	96.1	96.2	94.7
Pahang	94.5	95.9	92.8	95.0	95.8	93.9	95.3	96.2	94.1
Perak	90.2	90.9	88.3	91.8	92.4	90.0	93.4	93.7	92.4
Perlis	91.1	91.7	90.0	96.5	96.8	96.0	96.8	97.1	96.1
Pulau Pinang	94.8	94.8	94.7	95.5	95.6	93.0	95.6	95.6	95.6
Sabah	97.0	97.1	97.0	94.7	95.9	93.0	95.2	96.1	93.9
Sarawak	93.0	95.3	89.4	94.7	95.8	93.2	94.8	96.2	92.7
Selangor	97.4	97.7	92.5	97.5	97.5	96.6	97.8	98.0	95.1
Terengganu	94.2	94.7	93.0	95.8	95.3	96.8	95.9	95.7	96.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	97.1	97.1	n.a	98.9	98.9	n.a	98.7	98.7	n.a
W.P. Labuan	99.1	99.4	97.6	98.8	99.2	96.5	96.7	96.8	96.5
W.P. Putrajaya	99.8	99.8	n.a	98.5	98.5	n.a	99.8	99.8	n.a

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>5.6</b> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p><b>5.6.2</b> Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p>	<p>Malaysia has Adolescent Social and Reproductive Health (ASRH) policy to ensure adolescent access to reproductive health information and education.</p> <p>Source: National Population and Family Development Board</p>

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Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



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## Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Introduction

Goal 6 consists of 6 outcome targets and 2 means of implementation targets, calls for the quality and sustainability of water; either drinking water or water resources, basic sanitation and hygiene practices, and global participation and cooperation in water management.

Too many people still lack access to safely managed water supplies and sanitation facilities. Water scarcity, flooding and lack of proper wastewater management also hinder social and economic development. Increasing water efficiency and improving water management are critical to balancing the competing and growing water demands from various sectors and users.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 6.1</b>	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</li> </ul>	A	6.1
<b>Target 6.2</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</li> </ul>	A	6.2
<b>Target 6.3</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated</li> <li>Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</li> </ul>	PA PA	
<b>Target 6.4</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time</li> <li>Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</li> </ul>	PA PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 6.5</b>	<p>By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p> <p>A</p>	6.3
<b>Target 6.6</b>	<p>By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</li> </ul>	PAND	
<b>Target 6.a</b>	<p>By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</li> </ul>	NR	
<b>Target 6.b</b>	<p>Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</li> </ul>	PA	

Available data by indicators

6.1.1	6.2.1	6.5.2
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

**Target 6.1 : By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**

Indicator 6.1.1 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Table 6.1 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state and strata, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>
Johor	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.5
Kedah	98.3	100.0	96.5	98.3	100.0	96.5	98.3	100.0	96.5
Kelantan	64.0	61.5	66.4	64.7	61.7	67.7	68.0	61.5	74.4
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8
Melaka	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pahang	98.0	100.0	96.0	98.0	100.0	96.0	98.0	100.0	96.0
Perak	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.2
Perlis	99.5	100.0	99.0	99.5	100.0	99.0	99.5	100.0	99.0
Pulau Pinang	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8
Sabah	87.9	99.8	76.0	89.4	99.8	79.0	89.0	100.0	78.0
Sarawak	87.9	99.8	78.0	89.2	99.8	78.7	89.6	99.8	79.5
Selangor <sup>a</sup>	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.5
Terengganu	96.0	99.1	92.9	96.0	99.1	82.9	96.0	99.1	92.9
W.P. Labuan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Water Services Commission

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

**Target 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**

Indicator 6.2.1 : Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Table 6.2 : Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

	(%)	
	2014	2016
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>

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

**Target 6.5 : By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate**

Indicator 6.5.2 : Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Table 6.3 : Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(%)		
	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia

Note:

Based on the area covered under Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) Malaysia-Thailand On The Golok River Mouth Improvement Project





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



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## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

### Introduction

Goal 7 consists of 3 outcome targets and 2 means of implementation targets, seeks to promote broader energy access and increased use of renewable energy, including through enhanced international cooperation and expanded infrastructure and technology for clean energy.

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all has come one step closer due to recent progress in electrification, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and improvements in industrial energy efficiency. However, national priorities and policy ambitions still need to be strengthened to put the world on track to meet the energy targets for 2030.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 7.1</b>	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity</li> <li>▪ Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</li> </ul>	A  PAND	7.1
<b>Target 7.2</b>	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</li> </ul>	PAND	
<b>Target 7.3</b>	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</li> </ul>	A	7.2
<b>Target 7.a</b>	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</li> </ul>	NA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 7.b</b>	<p>By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 7.b.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services</li> </ul>	A	

Available data by indicators

7.1.1	7.3.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

**Target 7.1 : By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**

Indicator 7.1.1 : Proportion of population with access to electricity

Table 7.1 : Proportion of population with access to electricity by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(%)

State	2014			2016		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Johor	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Kedah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kelantan	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Melaka	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pahang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perak	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Perlis	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	99.3	99.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	98.7
Sarawak	99.5	99.8	99.0	99.6	99.9	99.3
Selangor	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	n.a	100.0	100.0	n.a
W.P. Labuan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	n.a	100.0	100.0	n.a

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

**Target 7.3 : By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency**

Indicator 7.3.1 : Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Table 7.2 : Energy intensity, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(toe/RM million)		
	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>77.8</b>

Source: National Energy Balance Report, Energy Commission, Malaysia

Note:

toe refers to tonnes of oil equivalent



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



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## Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### Introduction

Goal 8 is composed of 10 main outcome targets and another 2 targets on means of implementation. All the targets are directed to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth by offering full, productive, and decent work to everyone without excluding a single person.

Globally, labour productivity has increased and the unemployment rate has decreased. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 8.1</b>	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</li> </ul>	A	8.1
<b>Target 8.2</b>	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</li> </ul>	A	8.2
<b>Target 8.3</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</li> </ul>	A	8.3a 8.3b 8.3c

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 8.4</b>	<p>Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</li> <li>▪ Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p> <p>PAND</p>	
<b>Target 8.5</b>	<p>Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</li> <li>▪ Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p> <p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 8.6</b>	<p>By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</li> </ul>	<p>A</p>	<p>8.4</p>
<b>Target 8.7</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</li> </ul>	<p>NR</p>	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 8.8</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</li> <li>▪ Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</li> </ul>	A	8.5
<b>Target 8.9</b>	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</li> <li>▪ Indicator 8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs</li> </ul>	A	8.6
<b>Target 8.10</b>	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</li> <li>▪ Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</li> </ul>	A	8.8
<b>Target 8.a</b>	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</li> </ul>	NR	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 8.b</b>	<p>By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</li> </ul>	PAND	

Data availability by indicators

8.1.1	8.2.1	8.3.1	8.6.1	8.8.1
8.9.1	8.9.2	8.10.1	8.10.2	

**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

**Target 8.1** : Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Table 8.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)			
State	2016 <sup>f</sup>	2017 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Johor	4.9	4.6	4.2
Kedah	2.9	3.4	3.1
Kelantan	2.9	2.7	0.8
Melaka	3.1	6.8	2.8
Negeri Sembilan	2.9	3.5	3.4
Pahang	1.7	5.9	1.9
Perak	3.8	4.6	4.8
Perlis	3.0	1.8	2.7
Pulau Pinang	4.4	3.6	4.0
Sabah	2.8	6.5	0.3
Sarawak	1.0	3.4	1.0
Selangor	3.0	5.6	5.3
Terengganu	1.3	3.6	0.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>a</sup>	5.4	7.1	6.4
W.P. Labuan	5.0	5.1	5.0

Source: Annual National Accounts Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1.<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

2.<sup>f</sup> Final

3.<sup>e</sup> Estimates

4.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 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

Indicator 8.2.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Table 8.2 : Annual real GDP per employed person, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Real GDP (RM million)	1,229,312	1,299,897	1,361,533
Employment ('000)	14,177	14,451	14,804
Labour productivity (RM)	86,712	89,953	91,972
Growth (%)	3.1	3.7	2.2

Source: Labour Productivity First Quarter 2019, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

GDP at constant 2015 prices

**Target 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

Indicator 8.3.1 : Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Table 8.3a : Share of employment in the informal sector by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 and 2017

(%)

State	2015			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Johor	9.9	7.7	13.5	8.1	8.4	7.6
Kedah	16.4	12.4	21.9	18.0	19.7	15.7
Kelantan	30.7	30.8	30.6	22.4	23.8	20.2
Melaka	11.0	8.2	14.9	9.6	11.2	7.4
Negeri Sembilan	8.6	6.2	12.2	10.7	11.6	9.2
Pahang	12.5	10.1	16.1	11.4	12.3	10.0
Perak	12.6	12.2	13.2	11.3	10.7	12.0
Perlis	15.4	14.1	17.4	9.2	8.8	10.1
Pulau Pinang	7.3	6.5	8.4	8.4	8.8	7.8
Sabah	14.0	13.5	14.7	10.6	10.8	10.4
Sarawak	11.7	10.7	13.5	10.2	10.5	9.6
Selangor	8.0	5.3	11.8	9.7	9.6	9.9
Terengganu	18.5	18.8	18.1	15.0	15.7	13.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.1	5.0	7.8	4.8	5.2	4.3

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. Statistics for the Federal Territory of Labuan and Putrajaya was not published because the number of employment in the informal sector were too small to estimate
2. Exclude government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector

**Target 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

Indicator 8.3.1 : Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Table 8.3b : Share of employment in the informal sector by strata and sex, Malaysia, 2015 and 2017

(%)

Strata	2015			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Urban	9.8	8.1	12.3	10.3	10.7	9.8
Rural	19.8	18.1	22.4	12.5	12.7	12.2

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indicator 8.3.1 : Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Table 8.3c : Share of employment in the informal sector by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 and 2017

(%)

Age group	2015			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
15-24	9.8	10.8	8.5	9.8	11.9	6.8
25-34	7.6	7.1	8.2	7.0	8.0	5.5
35-44	11.5	9.6	14.1	11.1	11.4	10.6
45-54	15.7	11.0	23.2	14.2	12.3	17.2
55-64	22.4	15.5	37.0	20.5	17.4	26.9

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

Exclude government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector



**Target 8.6** : By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1 : Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Table 8.4 : Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Johor	9.8	8.2	11.7	9.5	7.1	12.3	10.7	7.9	13.9
Kedah	9.5	7.0	12.3	10.5	8.1	13.3	10.9	8.8	13.1
Kelantan	12.2	9.3	15.4	11.4	9.2	13.7	11.8	8.7	15.1
Melaka	5.7	2.8	8.8	7.0	4.6	9.5	7.0	3.3	11.1
Negeri Sembilan	8.9	6.8	11.2	7.9	6.0	10.3	9.4	6.6	12.7
Pahang	9.7	5.8	14.3	11.1	6.9	16.0	10.7	7.0	15.0
Perak	9.6	6.2	13.1	11.1	8.1	14.2	9.8	7.2	12.4
Perlis	13.8	8.6	19.3	13.6	9.4	17.6	14.4	7.3	21.3
Pulau Pinang	6.8	6.0	7.7	7.0	5.7	8.3	8.0	7.0	8.9
Sabah	24.1	16.0	32.8	23.4	17.4	30.1	24.9	17.7	32.8
Sarawak	14.1	8.4	20.4	13.7	8.8	19.3	15.0	9.5	21.1
Selangor	6.7	5.8	7.6	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.5
Terengganu	14.2	12.0	16.5	15.0	10.8	19.4	14.1	10.2	18.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.8	6.1	7.5	8.8	6.1	11.8	6.0	3.6	8.6
W.P. Labuan	22.7	12.8	31.9	21.8	16.5	26.7	22.7	19.5	25.7
W.P. Putrajaya	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

Youth refers to age 15-24 years old

**Target 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

Indicator 8.8.1 : Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

Table 8.5 : Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Type of injury	2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total injury</b>	<b>1,009.4</b>	<b>1,389.8</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>1,029.1</b>	<b>1,418.4</b>	<b>499.3</b>	<b>1,025.9</b>	<b>1,411.9</b>	<b>500.8</b>
Fatal	14.6	21.8	4.7	13.6	21.1	3.4	12.5	19.7	2.9
Non-Fatal	994.8	1,367.9	485.2	1,015.5	1,397.3	495.9	1,013.3	1,392.3	498.0

Source: Social Security Organisation

Notes:

1. Exclude foreign workers

2. The incidence rates are per 100,000 workers

**Target 8.9** : By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1 : Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Table 8.6 : Share and growth rate of tourism to GDP, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	(RM million)		
	2016	2017 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
Total GDP	1,249,698	1,371,648	1,446,914
Tourism Direct GDP	82,093	87,838	94,530
Share (%)	6.6	6.4	6.5
Growth (%)	9.5	7.0	7.6

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>e</sup> Estimates

2. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 8.9** : By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.2 : Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

Table 8.7 : Employment in tourism industry, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	('000)		
Industry	2016	2017	2018 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3,181.8</b>	<b>3,308.6</b>	<b>3,471.1</b>
Accommodation services	207.4	210.5	222.4
Food and beverage serving services	1,002.6	1,087.0	1,183.0
Passenger transport services	164.5	162.5	171.3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	35.8	40.1	38.7
Cultural, sports and recreational services	74.8	78.9	80.9
Retail sale of automotive fuel	33.4	34.4	34.6
Retail trade	1,106.0	1,104.5	1,147.9
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	557.2	590.7	592.3
<b>Annual Percentage change (%)</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<hr/>			
	(%)		
<b>Percentage Share</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accommodation services	6.5	6.4	6.4
Food and beverage serving services	31.5	32.9	34.1
Passenger transport services	5.2	4.9	4.9
Travel agencies and other reservation services	1.1	1.2	1.1
Cultural, sports and recreational services	2.4	2.4	2.3
Retail sale of automotive fuel	1.1	1.0	1.0
Retail trade	34.8	33.4	33.1
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	17.5	17.9	17.1

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 8.10 : Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**

Indicator 8.10.1 : (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and  
(b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Table 8.8 : Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs), Malaysia, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
Commercial bank branches	10.5	11.5
Automated teller machines (ATMs)	50.4	48.1

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Notes:

1. The number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines are per 100,000 adults
2. Adults refers to population age 15 years old and over

Indicator 8.10.2 : Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Table 8.9 : Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider by sex, Malaysia, 2014 and 2017

	2014	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>85.3</b>
Male	83.0	87.9
Female	78.1	82.5

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Note:

Adults refers to population age 15 years old and over



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



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## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Introduction

Goal 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, foster innovation, and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. The goal consists of 8 targets, 5 from it are the outcome targets while the rests are the mean of implementation targets.

Steady progress has been made in the manufacturing industry. To achieve inclusive and sustainable industrialization, competitive economic forces need to be unleashed to generate employment and income, facilitate international trade and enable the efficient use of resources.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<p>Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</li> <li>▪ Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>9.1a</p> <p>9.1b</p> <p>9.1c</p> <p>9.1d</p> <p>9.1e</p> <p>9.1f</p> <p>9.1g</p>
<b>Target 9.2</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</li> <li>▪ Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>9.2</p> <p>9.3a</p> <p>9.3b</p>

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 9.3</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</li> <li>▪ Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</li> </ul>	A	9.4
<b>Target 9.4</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 9.5</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</li> <li>▪ Indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</li> </ul>	A	9.6
<b>Target 9.a</b>	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</li> </ul>	NR	
<b>Target 9.b</b>	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</li> </ul>	A	9.8



Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 9.c</b>	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</li> </ul>	A	9.9

Available data by indicators

9.1.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.1	9.3.2
9.5.1	9.5.2	9.b.1	9.c.1	

**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 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

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1a : Number of passenger by classes (rail), Malaysia, 2016-2018

	('000)		
Classes	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,791.7</b>	<b>3,092.3</b>	<b>3,527.2</b>
First class	17.8	-	3.0
Second class	2,498.7	2,851.4	3,254.0
Third class	275.2	240.9	270.3

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:

(-) No first class services in 2017

**Target 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

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1b : Freight volume by type of cargo (rail), Malaysia, 2016-2018

('000) Tonnes			
Type of cargo	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,991.0</b>	<b>5,617.1</b>	<b>5,944.5</b>
Cement & clinker	1,870.0	1,726.7	1,628.2
Maritime container	3,138.0	2,954.0	3,417.0
Landbridge	186.0	325.5	400.8
Processed food & drink	431.0	376.7	310.8
Chemicals	349.0	234.2	187.7
Others	17.0	-	-

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:  
(-) Nil

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1c : Number of container handled by Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(TEUs)			
	2016	2017	2018
Container	331,901	331,059	351,222

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:  
TEUs refers to twenty-foot equivalent unit

**Target 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

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1d : Cargo throughput (tonnes) by ports, Malaysia, 2016-2018

('000)

Ports		Total	Export	Import	Trans-shipment
Malaysia	2016	569,120	232,219	213,182	123,719
	2017	544,711	228,459	191,810	124,441
	2018	570,701	216,641	208,622	145,438
Klang	2016	245,457	113,709	131,748	-
	2017	212,308	104,202	108,106	-
	2018	220,700	104,418	116,282	-
Pulau Pinang	2016	30,978	13,816	16,482	679
	2017	32,773	14,715	17,416	642
	2018	34,409	15,081	18,658	670
Johor	2016	28,122	11,174	16,948	-
	2017	28,376	11,842	16,534	-
	2018	31,012	6,705	12,348	11,960
Kuantan	2016	16,341	12,149	4,192	-
	2017	17,462	11,734	5,728	-
	2018	17,998	9,357	8,641	-
Bintulu	2016	45,999	38,310	6,310	1,379
	2017	47,645	40,433	5,919	1,293
	2018	44,054	36,994	5,485	1,575
Tanjung Bruas	2016	645	84	561	-
	2017	868	63	805	-
	2018	713	38	675	-
Kuching	2016	9,162	2,260	6,902	-
	2017	8,707	1,900	6,807	-
	2018	9,008	1,665	7,343	-

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:

(-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1d : Cargo throughput (tonnes) by ports, Malaysia, 2016-2018 (cont'd)

('000)

Ports		Total	Export	Import	Trans-shipment
Miri	2016	5,086	4,494	591	-
	2017	5,003	4,321	682	-
	2018	4,782	4,032	750	-
Rajang	2016	1,407	298	1,109	-
	2017	1,185	185	1,000	-
	2018	1,325	278	1,047	-
Sabah	2016	33,542	21,692	11,850	-
	2017	35,507	23,424	12,083	-
	2018	36,449	23,557	12,892	-
Port Dickson	2016	13,774	2,064	11,711	-
	2017	15,966	4,155	11,811	-
	2018	22,607	3,372	19,234	-
Kemaman	2016	5,824	3,694	2,129	-
	2017	5,516	3,335	2,181	-
	2018	5,110	2,636	2,474	-
Teluk Ewa	2016	3,443	2,927	516	-
	2017	2,873	2,338	535	-
	2018	2,728	2,277	451	-
Tanjung Pelepas	2016	129,342	5,547	2,134	121,661
	2017	130,522	5,813	2,203	122,506
	2018	139,807	6,231	2,342	131,234

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:

(-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1e : Number of passenger handled by airports, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Airports	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>91,456,534</b>	<b>99,523,790</b>	<b>102,433,054</b>
KLIA	25,305,221	28,196,313	28,021,775
KLIA2	27,119,023	30,267,030	31,866,394
Pulau Pinang	6,661,225	7,188,238	7,771,548
Kota Kinabalu	7,263,224	8,006,446	8,622,119
Kuching	4,911,331	5,086,208	5,559,092
Langkawi	2,655,271	2,767,707	2,735,262
Johor Bahru	2,828,074	3,124,799	3,522,519
Kota Bharu	2,062,248	1,988,212	1,688,625
Ipoh	269,696	274,146	315,673
Kuala Terengganu	900,218	943,660	894,737
Alor Setar	787,706	802,304	817,253
Melaka	58,703	62,076	52,493
Subang	2,834,836	2,880,536	1,964,059
Kuantan	247,757	241,314	258,816

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Note:

Excluding transit passengers

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1e : Number of passenger handled by airports, Malaysia, 2016-2018 (cont'd)

Airports	2016	2017	2018
Tioman	-	-	-
Pangkor	-	-	-
Redang	-	-	51
Labuan	570,948	553,772	557,802
Lahad Datu	140,077	127,651	124,803
Sandakan	863,701	878,204	940,139
Tawau	1,271,915	1,374,881	1,642,171
Bintulu	779,086	826,501	909,057
Miri	2,195,145	2,179,799	2,343,468
Sibu	1,455,293	1,485,385	1,570,591
Mulu	60,074	62,656	57,505
Limbang	55,437	49,461	45,475
STOL Sabah	5,216	4,542	3,951
STOL Sarawak	155,109	151,949	147,676

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Notes:

1. Excluding transit passengers
2. (-) Nil/blank/no cases
3. STOL refers to short take off & landing



**Target 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

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1f : Cargo handled (tonnes) by airports, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Airports	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>873,434</b>	<b>948,192</b>	<b>965,801</b>
KLIA	523,346	563,054	555,704
KLIA2	119,212	147,132	158,965
Pulau Pinang	113,180	119,272	130,127
Kota Kinabalu	28,762	27,372	28,039
Kuching	22,038	24,080	26,615
Langkawi	588	759	832
Johor Bahru	6,244	7,614	9,691
Kota Bharu	780	775	1,073
Ipoh	178	105	142
Kuala Terengganu	253	247	363
Alor Setar	390	489	845
Melaka	-	-	-
Subang	36,147	36,568	32,284
Kuantan	15	25	13

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Notes:

1. Excluding cargo in transit
2. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1f : Cargo handled (tonnes) by airports, Malaysia, 2016-2018 (cont'd)

Airports	2016	2017	2018
Tioman	-	-	-
Pangkor	-	-	-
Redang	-	-	-
Labuan	4,002	4,580	3,823
Lahad Datu	129	101	97
Sandakan	2,384	2,207	2,150
Tawau	3,570	3,884	4,060
Bintulu	2,646	2,845	3,565
Miri	7,270	4,872	5,054
Sibu	1,044	1,284	1,438
Mulu	391	315	299
Limbang	466	196	198
STOL Sabah	-	-	-
STOL Sarawak	397	415	425

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Notes:

1. Excluding cargo in transit
2. (-) Nil/blank/no cases
3. STOL refers to short take off & landing

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table 9.1g : Number of passengers for rail transport services, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Type of services	2016	2017	2018
LRT Kelana Jaya Line	79,002,829	83,585,412	87,216,597
LRT Ampang Line	59,192,907	59,462,032	60,960,445
MRT SBK Line	-	22,350,508	51,314,240
KL Monorail	21,990,242	16,841,630	12,594,377
KLIA Express	2,419,883	2,275,650	2,195,353
KLIA Transit	6,485,272	6,443,667	6,540,177

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Notes:

1. (-) Nil/blank/no cases
2. LRT refers to Light Rapid Transit
3. MRT refers to Mass Rapid Transit
4. SBK refers to Sungai Buloh-Kajang
5. KLIA refers to Kuala Lumpur International Airport

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.2.1 : Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Table 9.2 : Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016 <sup>f</sup>	2017 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
MVA (Constant) (RM million)	273,899	290,463	304,847
GDP (Constant) (RM million)	1,229,312	1,299,897	1,361,533
Population ('000)	31,634	32,023	32,385
Share to GDP (%)	22.3	22.3	22.4
MVA Per Capita (RM)	8,658	9,071	9,413
Growth MVA Per Capita (%)	2.9	4.8	3.8

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>f</sup> Final

2. <sup>e</sup> Estimates

3. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary

4. MVA refers to manufacturing value added

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.2.2 : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Table 9.3a : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Johor	27.2	25.9	23.6
Kedah	19.7	20.2	20.4
Kelantan	10.2	9.6	9.2
Melaka	23.6	24.2	23.4
Negeri Sembilan	15.0	18.4	16.6
Pahang	9.6	11.6	11.9
Perak	16.4	16.8	16.2
Perlis	10.3	10.0	8.6
Pulau Pinang	32.9	36.4	34.5
Sabah	9.7	8.8	8.9
Sarawak	11.0	12.3	13.6
Selangor	19.6	20.4	20.1
Terengganu	11.1	11.5	10.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.3	5.7	5.4
W.P. Labuan	9.7	10.9	8.8
W.P. Putrajaya	2.4	1.6	1.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.2.2 : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Table 9.3b : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by strata, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Strata	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Urban	18.1	19.1	18.5
Rural	12.8	11.5	11.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.3.1 : Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Table 9.4 : Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in total industry value added, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016 <sup>f</sup>	2017 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
Total manufacturing value added of SMEs (Constant) (RM Million)	92,991	99,331	104,766
Total manufacturing value added (Constant) (RM Million)	273,899	290,463	304,847
Share manufacturing value added of SMEs to GDP (%)	34.0	34.2	34.4
Growth manufacturing value added of SMEs (%)	4.9	6.8	5.5

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. SME refers to Small and Medium Enterprise

2. <sup>f</sup> Final

3. <sup>e</sup> Estimates

4. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.3.2 : Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Table 9.5 : Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit, Malaysia, 2015

Type	Number of SMEs		Share (%)
	Total	With loan/ Credit line	
<b>Total</b>	<b>907,065</b>	<b>488,290</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Micro	693,670	353,645	51.0
Small	192,783	118,296	61.4
Medium	20,612	16,349	79.3

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

SME refers to Small and Medium Enterprise

**Target 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**

Indicator 9.5.1 : Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Table 9.6 : Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, Malaysia, 2015

	(%)
	<b>2015</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia

Indicator 9.5.2 : Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Table 9.7 : Number of researchers per million inhabitants, Malaysia, 2015

	2015
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,239</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia



**Target 9.b** : Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1 : Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Table 9.8 : Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added (at constant prices), Malaysia, 2016-2018

Year	Value added (RM million)		Value added ratio MHT/MS (%)
	Manufacturing sector (MS)	Medium and high-tech Industry (MHT)	
2016 <sup>e</sup>	273,899	123,902	45.2
2017 <sup>p</sup>	290,463	131,539	45.3
2018 <sup>p</sup>	304,847	139,634	45.8

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>e</sup> Estimates
2. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 9.c** : Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

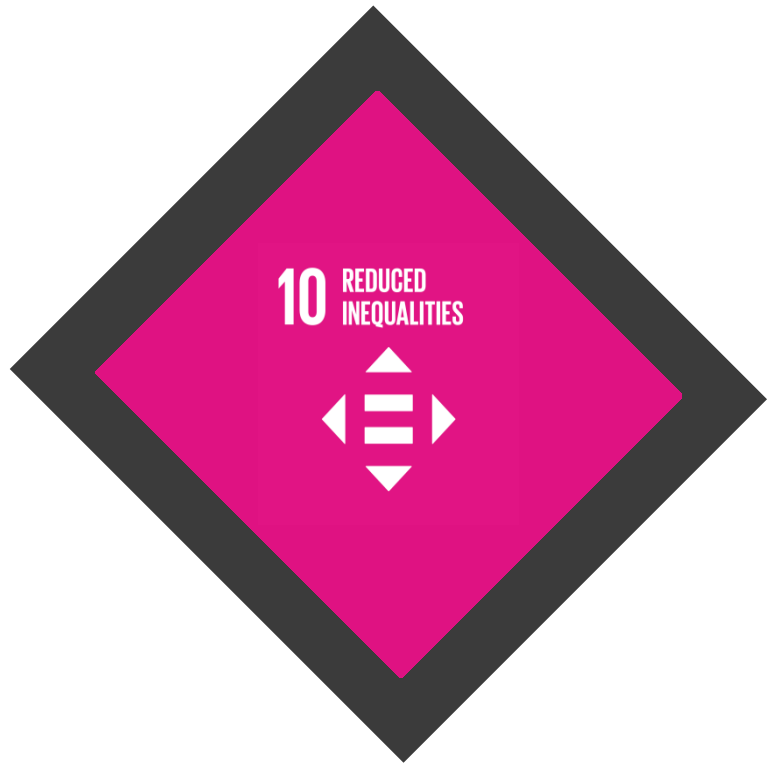
Indicator 9.c.1 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Table 9.9 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, Malaysia, 2016-2018

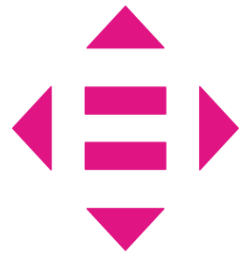
	2016			2017			2018		
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>

Source: Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission

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Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



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## Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Introduction

Goal 10 consists of 7 outcome targets and 3 means of implementation targets, calls for reducing inequalities within and among countries for all. The contextual forms of inequalities within country in this goal indicate inequality in the terms of income growth and inclusivity in social, economy, or politics involvement, opportunity, religion, economy or other status. Moreover, the goal addresses the occurrence of inequalities among countries which is in relation with migration, representation, and development assistances.

Efforts have been made in some countries to reduce income inequality, increase zero-tariff access for exports from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries, and provide additional assistance to LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). However, progress will need to accelerate to reduce growing disparities within and among countries.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<p>By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</li> </ul>	A	10.1
<b>Target 10.2</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 10.3</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</li> </ul>	PAND	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 10.4</b>	<p>Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</li> </ul>	A	10.2
<b>Target 10.5</b>	<p>Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 10.6</b>	<p>Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 10.7</b>	<p>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination</li> <li>Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies</li> </ul>	NA  A	
<b>Target 10.a</b>	<p>Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</li> </ul>	NA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 10.b</b>	<p>Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 10.c</b>	<p>By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</li> </ul>	A	10.3

Available data by indicators

10.1.1	10.4.1	10.c.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 10.1 : By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**

Indicator 10.1.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Table 10.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure or income among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, Malaysia, 2014-2016

(%)

State	Mean			
	Expenditure		Income	
	Bottom 40	Total	Bottom 40	Total
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Johor	7.7	4.3	0.4	5.5
Kedah	3.0	4.6	0.7	5.2
Kelantan	1.8	5.4	7.0	6.3
Melaka	0.5	6.9	2.5	6.2
Negeri Sembilan	3.8	8.4	1.8	5.5
Pahang	5.9	5.6	12.5	7.2
Perak	8.9	7.9	9.7	8.6
Perlis	10.9	9.0	7.8	5.9
Pulau Pinang	3.2	8.9	5.9	6.1
Sabah	1.9	4.9	2.2	4.6
Sarawak	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4
Selangor	8.7	5.5	8.6	6.8
Terengganu	12.9	10.4	12.6	9.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.3	5.6	8.6	4.8
W.P. Labuan	3.5	7.6	4.7	3.7
W.P. Putrajaya	0.5	10.7	6.4	5.3

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 10.4 : Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality**

Indicator 10.4.1 : Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Table 10.2 : Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices- Percentage Share to GDP, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Economic activity	(%)		
	2016	2017 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Agriculture	19.3	19.6	19.3
Mining & quarrying	8.4	8.3	8.2
Manufacturing	36.0	36.5	36.9
Construction	72.3	72.2	72.1
Services	39.6	39.6	39.5

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>e</sup> Estimates
2. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Target 10.c : By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent**

Indicator 10.c.1 : Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Table 10.3 : Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	(%)		
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



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

### Introduction

Goal 11 consists of 7 outcome targets Indicators and 3 mean of implementation targets, aim to form an inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements. The rapid urbanisation due to increase employment and economic growth needs better solution for countering the great challenges in adequate housing, air pollution, basic services, and infrastructure.

Many cities around the world are facing acute challenges in managing rapid urbanisation-from ensuring adequate housing and infrastructure to support growing populations, to confronting the environmental impact of urban sprawl, to reducing vulnerability to disasters.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<p>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 11.2</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 11.3</b>	<p>By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rates</li> <li>Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</li> </ul>	PA PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 11.4</b>	<p>Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</li> </ul>	PAND	
<b>Target 11.5</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</li> <li>Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</li> </ul>	A  PAND	11.1
<b>Target 11.6</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</li> <li>Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</li> </ul>	PA  A	11.2

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 11.7</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</li> <li>▪ Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p> <p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 11.a</b>	<p>Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</li> </ul>	A	11.3
<b>Target 11.b</b>	<p>By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</li> <li>▪ Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p> <p>A</p>	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 11.c</b>	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilising local materials</li> </ul>	NR	

Available data by indicators

11.5.1	11.6.2	11.a.1	11.b.2
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant



**Target 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

Indicator 11.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Table 11.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Malaysia	2015	18	0.1	-	-	28,057	90
	2016	5	0.0	-	-	40,090	127
	2017	31	0.1	4	0.0	177,862	555
Johor	2015	-	-	-	-	1,045	29
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,693	46
	2017	-	-	-	-	17,533	474
Kedah	2015	-	-	-	-	1,285	61
	2016	-	-	-	-	736	35
	2017	-	-	-	-	13,157	614
Kelantan	2015	-	-	-	-	115	7
	2016	3	0.0	-	-	13,640	759
	2017	10	0.5	-	-	61,647	3,371
Melaka	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	29	3
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,792	196
Negeri Sembilan	2015	-	-	-	-	22	2
	2016	-	-	-	-	153	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	319	29
Pahang	2015	-	-	-	-	134	8
	2016	-	-	-	-	239	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
Perak	2015	-	-	-	-	14	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	345	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
Perlis	2015	-	-	-	-	291	117
	2016	-	-	-	-	3,204	1,276
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
- The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

**Target 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

Indicator 11.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Table 11.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017 (cont'd)

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Pulau Pinang	2015	-	-	-	-	548	32
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,520	88
	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
Sabah	2015	18	0.5	-	-	6,918	186
	2016	-	-	-	-	617	16
	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
Sarawak	2015	-	-	-	-	16,554	613
	2016	2	0.1	-	-	13,302	486
	2017	1	0.0	-	-	892	32
Selangor	2015	-	-	-	-	434	7
	2016	-	-	-	-	145	2
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
Terengganu	2015	-	-	-	-	688	59
	2016	-	-	-	-	4,169	352
	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	-	-	-	-	9	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	265	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	438	24
W.P. Labuan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	33	34
	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
W.P. Putrajaya	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
- The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

**Target 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**

Indicator 11.6.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Table 11.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted), Malaysia, 2015-2017

	( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		
	2015	2016	2017
Concentration of particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	57	44	35

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

**Target 11.a** : Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1 : Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

Table 11.3 : Urban population by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	('000)		
State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>23,677.0</b>	<b>24,080.4</b>	<b>24,495.7</b>
Johor	2,785.3	2,824.8	2,889.4
Kedah	1,454.4	1,520.0	1,548.8
Kelantan	860.6	891.2	924.1
Melaka	835.6	852.6	867.4
Negeri Sembilan	802.8	816.7	826.0
Pahang	911.5	922.8	947.1
Perak	1,867.9	1,880.2	1,889.8
Perlis	154.5	155.6	159.7
Pulau Pinang	1,621.6	1,650.5	1,674.4
Sabah	2,212.8	2,267.9	2,319.9
Sarawak	1,583.9	1,599.7	1,632.4
Selangor	5,869.1	5,950.0	6,038.4
Terengganu	761.0	784.8	807.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,789.7	1,793.2	1,790.0
W.P. Labuan	81.9	82.7	84.0
W.P. Putrajaya	84.4	87.5	97.2

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note:

Population Projections (Revised) based on Malaysia Population and Housing Census data 2010

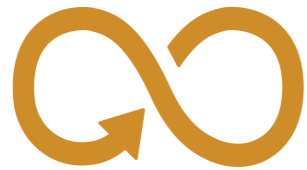
Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>11.b</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p><b>11.b.2</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</p> <p>Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</p>

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Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



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## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Introduction

Goal 12 consists of 8 outcome targets and 3 mean of implementation targets, aims to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

Decoupling economic growth from resource use is one of the most critical and complex challenges facing humanity today. Doing so effectively will require policies that create a conducive environment for such change, social and physical infrastructure and markets, and a profound transformation of business practices along global value chains.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 12.1</b>	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 12.2</b>	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</li> <li>▪ Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</li> </ul>	PAND PAND	
<b>Target 12.3</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.3.1: Global food loss index</li> </ul>	NA	

Targets and Indicators	Availability of data	Table	
<b>Target 12.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</li> <li>▪ Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>12.1</p> <p>12.2a 12.2b</p>
<b>Target 12.5</b>	<p>By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 12.6</b>	<p>Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p>	
<b>Target 12.7</b>	<p>Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</li> </ul>	<p>A</p>	
<b>Target 12.8</b>	<p>By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p>	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 12.a</b>	<p>Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 12.a.1: Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 12.b</b>	<p>Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 12.c</b>	<p>Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels</li> </ul>	PAND	

Available data by indicators

12.1.1	12.4.1	12.4.2	12.7.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 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**

Indicator 12.4.1 : Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Table 12.1 : Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements as required by each relevant agreement, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: i. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources  
 ii. Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment & Climate Change

**Target 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

Indicator 12.4.2 : Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Table 12.2a : Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(tonnes)		
State	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>25,523.3</b>	<b>23,844.9</b>	<b>28,375.2</b>
Johor	2,700.8	2,834.2	2,806.0
Kedah	1,265.7	1,284.4	1,405.6
Kelantan	1,169.1	1,183.7	1,162.3
Melaka	1,138.7	1,101.5	1,195.8
Negeri Sembilan	1,078.2	904.0	1,210.9
Pahang	1,190.4	1,232.6	1,265.0
Perak	1,775.3	1,765.2	2,193.5
Perlis	212.2	224.4	245.4
Pulau Pinang	2,092.6	1,949.0	2,052.3
Sabah	1,406.8	1,586.4	1,762.6
Sarawak	1,431.0	1,443.5	3,086.9
Selangor	5,425.4	4,495.5	4,370.7
Terengganu	644.4	687.5	753.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>a</sup>	3,944.5	3,094.7	4,808.1
W.P. Labuan	48.4	58.4	57.2

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Target 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

Indicator 12.4.2 : Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Table 12.2b : Scheduled waste managed by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State	(tonnes)		
	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,918,478</b>	<b>2,766,613</b>	<b>2,017,281</b>
Johor	535,059	683,621	394,960
Kedah	40,493	48,117	50,671
Kelantan	2,429	3,109	2,806
Melaka	65,746	88,080	49,516
Negeri Sembilan	57,516	85,308	77,668
Pahang	42,831	30,150	37,026
Perak	412,296	399,048	368,477
Perlis	2,092	2,144	1,985
Pulau Pinang	218,000	220,559	195,358
Sabah	13,864	7,854	16,480
Sarawak	180,964	369,723	119,782
Selangor	966,548	387,357	318,645
Terengganu	364,471	408,171	370,652
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>a</sup>	6,022	26,845	8,795
W.P. Labuan	10,147	6,528	4,459

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

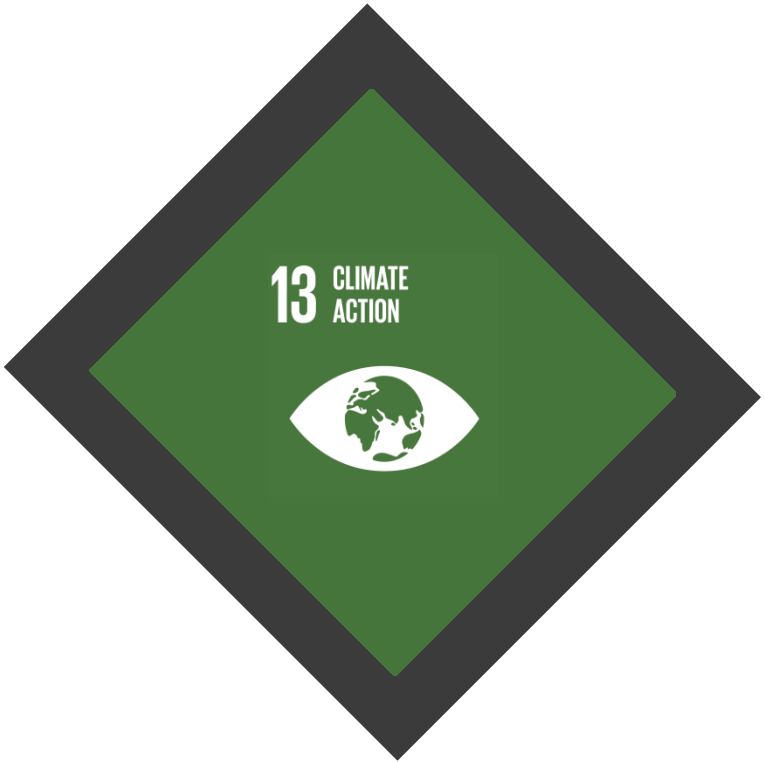
Note:

<sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>12.1</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>12.1.1</b> Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</p>	<p>Malaysia is adopting the sustainable consumption and production concept as stated in the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs</p>
<p><b>12.7</b> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p>	<p><b>12.7.1</b> Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p>	<p>Malaysia has implemented government green procurement of selected green products and services as stated in the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan</p> <p>Source: i) Ministry of Finance ii) Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia iii) Ministry Economic of Affairs</p>





Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



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## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Introduction

Goal 13 consists of 3 outcome targets and 2 mean of implementation targets, needed not only to combat climate change that presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented effects disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The year 2017 was one of the three warmest on record and was 1.1 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial period. An analysis by the World Meteorological Organization shows that the five-year average global temperature from 2013 to 2017 was also the highest on record. The world continues to experience rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions (the North Atlantic hurricane season was the costliest ever recorded) and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases. This calls for urgent and accelerated action by countries as they implement their commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 13.1</b>	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</li> <li>▪ Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</li> <li>▪ Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</li> </ul>	A  PAND  A	13.1

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 13.2</b>	<p>Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 13.3</b>	<p>Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</li> <li>Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p> <p>A</p>	
<b>Target 13.a</b>	<p>Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 13.a.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</li> </ul>	NA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 13.b</b>	<p>Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</li> </ul>	NR	

Available data by indicators

13.1.1	13.1.3	13.2.1	13.3.2
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 13.1 : Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**

Indicator 13.1.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Table 13.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Malaysia	2015	18	0.1	-	-	28,057	90
	2016	5	0.0	-	-	40,090	127
	2017	31	0.1	4	0.0	177,862	555
Johor	2015	-	-	-	-	1,045	29
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,693	46
	2017	-	-	-	-	17,533	474
Kedah	2015	-	-	-	-	1,285	61
	2016	-	-	-	-	736	35
	2017	-	-	-	-	13,157	614
Kelantan	2015	-	-	-	-	115	7
	2016	3	0.0	-	-	13,640	759
	2017	10	0.5	-	-	61,647	3,371
Melaka	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	29	3
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,792	196
Negeri Sembilan	2015	-	-	-	-	22	2
	2016	-	-	-	-	153	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	319	29
Pahang	2015	-	-	-	-	134	8
	2016	-	-	-	-	239	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
Perak	2015	-	-	-	-	14	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	345	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
Perlis	2015	-	-	-	-	291	117
	2016	-	-	-	-	3,204	1,276
	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
- The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

**Target 13.1 : Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**

**Indicator 13.1.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**

**Table 13.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017 (cont'd)**

State		Death		Missing person <sup>a</sup>		Affected person <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Pulau Pinang	2015	-	-	-	-	548	32
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,520	88
	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
Sabah	2015	18	0.5	-	-	6,918	186
	2016	-	-	-	-	617	16
	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
Sarawak	2015	-	-	-	-	16,554	613
	2016	2	0.1	-	-	13,302	486
	2017	1	0.0	-	-	892	32
Selangor	2015	-	-	-	-	434	7
	2016	-	-	-	-	145	2
	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
Terengganu	2015	-	-	-	-	688	59
	2016	-	-	-	-	4,169	352
	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	-	-	-	-	9	1
	2016	-	-	-	-	265	15
	2017	-	-	-	-	438	24
W.P. Labuan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	33	34
	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
W.P. Putrajaya	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia

Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- <sup>b</sup> Number of people with damaged dwellings
- The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



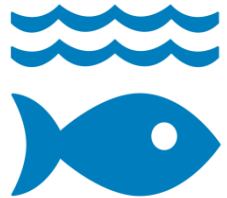
Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>13.1</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p><b>13.1.3</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</p> <p>Source: National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</p>
<p><b>13.2</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p><b>13.2.1</b> Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p>	<p>Malaysia has submitted national communication and biennial update report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia</p>
<p><b>13.3</b> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p><b>13.3.2</b> Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p>	<p>Malaysia implements adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia</p>

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Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



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

### Introduction

Goal 14 consists of 7 outcome targets and 3 mean of implementation targets, seek to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent marine pollution and increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from the sustainable use of marine resources.

Advancing the sustainable use and conservation of the oceans continues to require effective strategies and management to combat the adverse effects of overfishing, growing ocean acidification and worsening coastal eutrophication. The expansion of protected areas for marine biodiversity, intensification of research capacity and increases in ocean science funding remain critically important to preserve marine resources.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 14.1</b>	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 14.2</b>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 14.3</b>	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</li> </ul>	A	14.1a 14.1b 14.1c

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 14.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 14.5</b>	<p>By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</li> </ul>	A	14.2
<b>Target 14.6</b>	<p>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, recognizing 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 14.7</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</li> </ul>	PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 14.a</b>	<p>Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 14.b</b>	<p>Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 14.b.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 14.c</b>	<p>Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</li> </ul>	A	

Available data by indicators

14.3.1	14.5.1	14.b.1	14.c.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 14.3** : Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Table 14.1a : Status of marine water quality at coastal areas based on Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

**(Number of stations)**

State	Category											
	2015				2016				2017			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>
Johor	1	12	12	-	1	19	4	1	21	3	5	-
Kedah	-	1	7	-	-	-	8	-	5	3	1	-
Kelantan	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	5	-	-
Melaka	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	5	-
Negeri Sembilan	4	6	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	11	-
Pahang	1	9	10	-	-	4	16	-	10	5	7	-
Perak	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	7	1	-	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	12	2	-	3	10	1	-	3	13	1
Sabah	-	15	9	-	-	-	24	-	-	5	18	1
Sarawak	3	8	5	-	2	5	9	-	1	20	2	-
Selangor	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	3	-
Terengganu	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	13	3	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Notes:

1. No marine water quality stations in Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Category	Index value
E	Excellent
G	Good
M	Moderate
P	Poor

3. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 14.3** : Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Table 14.1b : Status of marine water quality at estuary areas based on Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

**(Number of stations)**

State	Category											
	2015				2016				2017			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>
Johor	-	5	4	-	-	5	3	1	3	-	5	1
Kedah	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-
Kelantan	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	3	-
Melaka	-	1	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	4	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pahang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Perak	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	-
Perlis	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	4	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	5	2
Sabah	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Sarawak	4	3	6	-	3	4	6	-	-	7	7	-
Selangor	2	1	7	-	1	3	6	-	3	2	5	-
Terengganu	-	-	12	1	-	-	12	-	7	2	4	-

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Notes:

1. No marine water quality stations in W.P. Labuan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Category	Index value
E	Excellent
G	Good
M	Moderate
P	Poor

3. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 14.3** : Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Table 14.1c : Status of marine water quality at island areas based on Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

**(Number of stations)**

State	Category											
	2015				2016				2017			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>
Johor	1	7	-	-	2	6	-	-	8	-	-	-
Kedah	-	1	10	-	-	-	11	-	13	-	1	-
Kelantan	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Melaka	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	3	2	1	-
Negeri Sembilan	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pahang	-	4	5	-	-	7	2	-	9	-	-	-
Perak	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	2	-	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	6	1	-	1	4	2	-	2	7	-
Sabah	-	11	6	-	-	17	-	-	-	14	3	-
Sarawak	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Selangor	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-
Terengganu	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	8	3	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	3	1	3	-

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Notes:

1. No marine water quality stations in Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Category	Index value
E	Excellent
G	Good
M	Moderate
P	Poor

3. (-) Nil/blank/no cases



**Target 14.5** : By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Table 14.2 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>14.b</b> Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p><b>14.b.1</b> Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p>	<p>Malaysia recognises the importance of small scale fisheries (SSF) and has specific policies that governs the small scale fisheries:</p> <p>a) Malaysia has designated Zone A (1-5 nautical miles) specifically for fishermen using traditional fishing gear to protect their livelihoods, and the coastal aquatic resources. It is part of the National Action Plan (NPOA) for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia.</p> <p>b) The establishment of a Fisheries Management System (FMS) which manages and monitors the implementation of 48 Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The management of fisheries are now moving towards species-area specific, which is in line with the Ecosystem-Based Management (EAFM) approach. Under the system, each FMP will go through stakeholder's consultations which enable them especially the fishermen to participate in the decision-making processes.</p> <p>Source: Department of Fisheries, Malaysia</p>

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>14.c</b> Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The future we want</p>	<p><b>14.c.1</b> Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p>	<p>Malaysia related legislative, policy and institutional frameworks within the background of UNCLOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisheries Act 1985 and its subsidiaries regulations</li> </ul> <p>Source: Department of Fisheries, Malaysia</p>



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



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

### Introduction

Goal 15 consists of 9 outcome targets and 3 mean of implementation targets, focuses on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. All of these efforts in combination will help ensure that livelihoods are preserved for those that depend directly on forests and other ecosystems, that biodiversity will thrive, and that the benefits of these natural resources will be enjoyed for generations to come.

Protection of forest and terrestrial ecosystems is on the rise, and forest loss has slowed. That said, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to demand accelerated action to protect biodiversity, land productivity and genetic resources and to curtail the loss of species.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 15.1</b>	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area</li> <li>▪ Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</li> </ul>	A	15.1
<b>Target 15.2</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 15.3</b>	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</li> </ul>	PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 15.4</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p> <p>NA</p>	
<b>Target 15.5</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 15.6</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</li> </ul>	<p>A</p>	
<b>Target 15.7</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</li> </ul>	<p>A</p>	<p>15.3</p>
<b>Target 15.8</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</li> </ul>	<p>A</p>	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 15.9</b>	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 15.a</b>	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 15.a.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</li> </ul>	A	15.4
<b>Target 15.b</b>	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 15.b.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 15.c</b>	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</li> </ul>	PA	

Available data by indicators

15.1.1	15.1.2	15.6.1	15.7.1	15.8.1	15.a.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 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

Indicator 15.1.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Table 15.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017

State		Forested (Hectares)	(%)	Non-Forested (Hectares)	(%)
Malaysia	2015	18,389,686	55.8	14,554,254	44.2
	2016	18,241,716	55.4	14,702,224	44.6
	2017	18,123,502	55.0	14,844,874	45.0
Johor	2015	449,221	23.6	1,452,379	76.4
	2016	449,212	23.6	1,452,388	76.4
	2017	447,753	23.4	1,468,847	76.6
Kedah	2015	342,431	36.3	600,069	63.7
	2016	342,431	36.3	600,069	63.7
	2017	342,431	36.3	600,069	63.7
Kelantan	2015	812,196	53.8	698,304	46.2
	2016	812,196	53.8	698,304	46.2
	2017	810,415	53.7	700,047	46.3
Melaka	2015	5,352	3.2	159,848	96.8
	2016	5,385	3.3	159,815	96.7
	2017	5,386	3.1	165,914	96.9
Negeri Sembilan	2015	158,147	23.8	507,562	76.2
	2016	158,089	23.7	507,620	76.3
	2017	158,089	23.7	507,620	76.3
Pahang	2015	2,068,082	57.5	1,528,418	42.5
	2016	2,056,678	57.2	1,539,822	42.8
	2017	2,056,696	57.2	1,539,804	42.8
Perak	2015	1,021,795	48.6	1,080,405	51.4
	2016	1,021,780	48.6	1,080,420	51.4
	2017	1,020,178	48.5	1,083,622	51.5
Perlis	2015	11,532	14.5	67,968	85.5
	2016	11,532	14.5	67,968	85.5
	2017	11,532	14.5	67,968	85.5

Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 15.1.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Table 15.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area by state, Malaysia, 2015-2017 (cont'd)

State		Forested (Hectares)	(%)	Non-Forested (Hectares)	(%)
Pulau Pinang	2015	7,761	7.5	95,339	92.5
	2016	7,761	7.5	95,339	92.5
	2017	7,761	7.5	95,343	92.5
Sabah	2015	4,558,368	61.9	2,803,632	38.1
	2016	4,558,368	61.9	2,803,632	38.1
	2017	4,558,368	61.9	2,803,632	38.1
Sarawak	2015	8,046,448	64.9	4,350,863	35.1
	2016	7,909,985	63.8	4,487,326	36.2
	2017	7,799,066	62.9	4,598,245	37.1
Selangor	2015	250,860	31.6	542,160	68.4
	2016	250,860	31.6	542,160	68.4
	2017	250,860	31.6	542,160	68.4
Terengganu	2015	655,444	50.6	640,156	49.4
	2016	655,390	50.6	640,210	49.4
	2017	652,918	50.3	644,482	49.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	2,049	7.0	27,151	93.0
	2016	2,049	7.0	27,151	93.0
	2017	2,049	7.0	27,121	93.0

Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 15.1.2 : Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Table 15.2 : Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered, Malaysia, 2016

(%)

	2016
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 15.7.1 : Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Table 15.3 : Number of wildlife crime cases by category, Malaysia, 2015-2017

Category	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,618</b>
Possession/ Own use	1,280	1,241	1,545
Hunting	18	7	13
Encroachment	11	7	9
Smuggling	34	59	16
Illegal Trade	21	13	31
Zoo/ Exhibition	2	2	2
Violence/ Provocation	-	-	2

Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)



**Target 15.a** : Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1 : Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Table 15.4 : Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017

(RM million)

	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>		
Development assistance	17.0	17.4
Public expenditure	248.7	422.6

Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia



Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>15.6</b> 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</p>	<p><b>15.6.1</b> Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p>	<p>Malaysia has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Act 795 - Access to Biological Resource and Benefit Sharing Act 2017)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resource</p>
<p><b>15.8</b> 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</p>	<p><b>15.8.1</b> Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p>	<p>Malaysia has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resource</p>

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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



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

### Introduction

Goal 16 consists of 10 outcome targets and 2 means of implementation targets, envisages peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Many countries still face protracted violence and armed conflict, and far too many people are poorly supported by weak institutions and lack access to justice, information and other fundamental freedoms.

Many regions of the world continue to suffer untold horrors as a result of armed conflict or other forms of violence that occur within societies and at the domestic level. Advances in promoting the rule of law and access to justice are uneven. However, progress is being made in regulations to promote public access to information, albeit slowly, and in strengthening institutions upholding human rights at the national level.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 16.1</b>	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</li> </ul>	A PA PA NA	16.1
<b>Target 16.2</b>	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</li> </ul>	PAND PA PA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 16.3</b>	<p>Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access justice for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</li> </ul>	<p>PAND</p> <p>A</p>	<p>16.2</p>
<b>Target 16.4</b>	<p>By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</li> </ul>	<p>NA</p> <p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 16.5</b>	<p>Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</li> </ul>	<p>PA</p> <p>PA</p>	
<b>Target 16.6</b>	<p>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>16.3</p> <p>16.4a</p> <p>16.4b</p>

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 16.7</b>	<p>Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</li> </ul>	A  PA	16.5
<b>Target 16.8</b>	<p>Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</li> </ul>	NA	
<b>Target 16.9</b>	<p>By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 16.10</b>	<p>Ensure public access to information, and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</li> <li>▪ Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</li> </ul>	PAND  PAND	
<b>Target 16.a</b>	<p>Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combatting terrorism and crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</li> </ul>	PAND	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 16.b</b>	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</li> </ul>	PAND	

Available data by indicators

16.1.1	16.3.2	16.6.1	16.6.2	16.7.1
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**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant



**Target 16.1 : Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

Indicator 16.1.1 : Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Table 16.1 : Number of reported violent crime by state and type of crime, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016		2017		2018	
	Murder	Causing injury	Murder	Causing injury	Murder	Causing injury
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>4,660</b>
Johor	70	708	66	614	43	578
Kedah	17	398	21	364	9	337
Kelantan	10	291	13	252	6	190
Melaka	13	193	7	176	13	198
Negeri Sembilan	17	259	14	241	9	249
Pahang	15	209	16	188	8	199
Perak	42	412	35	380	33	358
Perlis	-	52	2	47	1	45
Pulau Pinang	28	312	17	275	21	295
Sabah <sup>a</sup>	60	213	36	230	37	216
Sarawak	27	414	27	368	17	358
Selangor	105	1,260	83	1,108	91	993
Terengganu	11	167	5	130	2	124
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>b</sup>	41	643	37	651	33	520

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> Includes W.P. Labuan
2. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Putrajaya
3. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 16.3 : Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all**

Indicator 16.3.2 : Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Table 16.2 : Unsented detainees as a proportion of prisoner by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State		Unsented detainee	Prisoner	Proportion (%)
Malaysia	2016	15,254	51,920	29.4
	2017	14,559	54,868	26.5
	2018	16,640	61,680	27.0
Johor	2016	980	4,780	20.5
	2017	891	4,688	19.0
	2018	1,187	4,771	24.9
Kedah	2016	1,592	3,777	42.1
	2017	1,677	4,495	37.3
	2018	1,976	5,579	35.4
Kelantan	2016	1,083	3,777	28.7
	2017	893	4,033	22.1
	2018	1,032	4,943	20.9
Melaka	2016	689	3,111	22.1
	2017	873	3,263	26.8
	2018	1,190	3,918	30.4
Negeri Sembilan	2016	-	1,494	-
	2017	-	1,892	-
	2018	-	1,653	-
Pahang	2016	946	4,097	23.1
	2017	992	4,631	21.4
	2018	1,133	5,124	22.1
Perak	2016	908	4,337	20.9
	2017	997	4,797	20.8
	2018	1,496	5,826	25.7

Source: Malaysian Prison Department

Notes:

1. Data as at 31<sup>st</sup> December
2. (-) Nil/blank/no cases

**Target 16.3 : Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all**

Indicator 16.3.2 : Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Table 16.2 : Unsented detainees as a proportion of prisoner by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018 (cont'd)

State		Unsented detainee	Prisoner	Proportion (%)
Perlis	2016	262	719	36.4
	2017	428	923	46.4
	2018	403	1,165	34.6
Pulau Pinang	2016	2,043	4,120	49.6
	2017	1,376	3,804	36.2
	2018	1,383	3,885	35.6
Sabah	2016	958	5,408	17.7
	2017	1,105	6,115	18.1
	2018	1,557	7,078	22.0
Sarawak	2016	234	2,040	11.5
	2017	322	2,408	13.4
	2018	337	2,493	13.5
Selangor	2016	5,160 <sup>a</sup>	11,455 <sup>b</sup>	45.0
	2017	4,412 <sup>a</sup>	10,221 <sup>b</sup>	43.2
	2018	4,381 <sup>a</sup>	11,306 <sup>b</sup>	38.7
Terengganu	2016	390	2,453	15.9
	2017	587	3,212	18.3
	2018	519	3,171	16.4
W.P. Labuan	2016	9	352	2.6
	2017	6	386	1.6
	2018	46	768	6.0

Source: Malaysian Prison Department

Notes:

1. Data as at 31<sup>st</sup> December
2. <sup>a</sup> Includes Negeri Sembilan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya
3. <sup>b</sup> Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

**Target 16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**

Indicator 16.6.1 : Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Table 16.3 : Federal government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(RM million)

	2016	2017	2018
Operating expenditure	210,173	217,695	230,960
Development expenditure	41,995	44,884	56,095
Total expenditure	252,168	262,579	287,055
Budget allocated	265,224	260,800	280,250
Share (%)	95.1	100.7	102.4

Source: Ministry of Finance Malaysia

**Target 16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**

Indicator 16.6.2 : Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Table 16.4 : Number of complaints on public services by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,449</b>
Johor	371	424	396
Kedah	141	114	114
Kelantan	102	58	73
Melaka	222	144	108
Negeri Sembilan	305	194	169
Pahang	298	158	201
Perak	257	212	311
Perlis	7	31	18
Pulau Pinang	127	165	123
Sabah	205	224	223
Sarawak	159	103	133
Selangor	403	238	439
Terengganu	141	89	141

Source: Public Complaints Bureau

**Target 16.7 : Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

Indicator 16.7.1 : Proportions of positions in national and local public institution, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Table 16.5 : Proportions of civil servant with disabilities in public service, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Civil servant	1,267,310	1,255,524	1,270,917
Civil servant with disabilities	3,508	3,629	3,694
Civil servant with disabilities (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Public Service Department

Notes:

1. Position status includes administrative staff, permanent & temporary position, special position for incumbent, training reserve group, dummy position (tambahsentara), static incumbent, permanent incumbent without warrant
2. Position status excluding PRE-2, 29000 part-time, 29000 short-service, 29000 temporary and 29000 contract
3. Data excludes Police and Military



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## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### Introduction

Goal 17 consists of 19 outcome targets calls for global partnership that mobilizes all available resources from governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors. Giving support to developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which is a fundamental to equitable and share the development for all.

Goal 17 seeks to strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors. Despite advances in certain areas, more needs to be done to accelerate progress. All stakeholders will have to refocus and intensify their efforts on areas where progress has been slow.

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 17.1</b>	<p>Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</li> <li>▪ Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>PA</p>	17.1
<b>Target 17.2</b>	<p>Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</li> </ul>	NR	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 17.3</b>	<p>Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</li> <li>▪ Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</li> </ul>	NR  A	
<b>Target 17.4</b>	<p>Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 17.5</b>	<p>Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</li> </ul>	NR	
<b>Target 17.6</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</li> <li>▪ Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</li> </ul>	A  A	17.2  17.3
<b>Target 17.7</b>	<p>Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</li> </ul>	NA	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 17.8</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet</li> </ul>	A	17.4a 17.4b
<b>Target 17.9</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 17.10</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average</li> </ul>	A	17.5
<b>Target 17.11</b>	<p>Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</li> </ul>	A	17.6
<b>Target 17.12</b>	<p>Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</li> </ul>	NR	
<b>Target 17.13</b>	<p>Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard</li> </ul>	A	

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 17.14</b>	<p>Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 17.15</b>	<p>Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 17.16</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.16.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</li> </ul>	PA	
<b>Target 17.17</b>	<p>Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</li> </ul>	PAND	
<b>Target 17.18</b>	<p>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</li> <li>Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</li> </ul>	A  A	17.7

Targets and Indicators		Availability of data	Table
<b>Target 17.18</b>	<p>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</li> </ul>	A	
<b>Target 17.19</b>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</li> <li>Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</li> </ul>	A  A	17.8

Available data by indicators

17.1.1	17.6.1	17.6.2	17.8.1	17.10.1	17.11.1	17.14.1
17.15.1	17.18.1	17.18.2	17.18.3	17.19.1	17.19.2	

**Notes:**

A	Available
PA	Partially Available
PAND	Partially Available, Need Further Development
NA	Not Available
NR	Not Relevant

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**Target 17.1 : Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection**

Indicator 17.1.1 : Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Table 17.1 : Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Total revenue (RM million)	212,421	220,406	232,882
GDP (Current) (RM million)	1,249,698	1,371,648	1,446,914
Share (Revenue/GDP) (%)	17.0	16.1	16.1

Source : Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Note:

2015=100: 2015-2018

**Target 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**

Indicator 17.6.1 : Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

Table 17.2 : Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

Indicators	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2017
Cooperation agreements between countries	24 countries
Membership in international organisations/committees	41 memberships

Source : Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia

**Target 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**

Indicator 17.6.2 : Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Table 17.3 : Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

State	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Johor	9.0	8.7	8.9
Kedah	4.5	4.7	4.7
Kelantan	2.1	2.2	2.1
Melaka	8.6	8.9	9.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	7.9	8.0
Pahang	4.1	4.3	4.1
Perak	6.8	7.4	7.4
Perlis	4.9	4.9	4.8
Pulau Pinang	11.6	11.7	11.8
Sabah	2.8	2.6	2.7
Sarawak	5.1	5.2	5.3
Selangor	15.2	14.3	14.7
Terengganu	4.3	4.4	4.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	11.4	13.5	13.9
W.P. Labuan	8.7	7.6	7.1
W.P. Putrajaya	12.3	14.6	12.7

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission



**Target 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**

Indicator 17.8.1 : Proportion of individuals using the internet

Table 17.4a : Proportion of individuals using the internet by state, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

State	2015	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Johor	69.8	82.7	83.2
Kedah	61.8	70.0	72.3
Kelantan	59.5	70.4	71.3
Melaka	77.8	84.2	85.4
Negeri Sembilan	67.8	80.1	80.3
Pahang	71.2	78.9	79.1
Perak	63.7	74.2	74.5
Perlis	65.3	83.3	83.4
Pulau Pinang	75.7	86.3	86.7
Sabah	65.8	73.1	76.7
Sarawak	57.3	73.5	73.6
Selangor	84.5	90.1	91.0
Terengganu	69.1	77.8	78.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	83.5	86.5	87.4
W.P. Labuan	87.5	88.8	89.1
W.P. Putrajaya	99.0	99.5	99.6

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 17.8.1 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Table 17.4b : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by strata, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Strata	(%)		
	2015	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Urban	76.3	84.0	84.9
Rural	55.0	68.0	69.4

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Target 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

Indicator 17.10.1 : Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Table 17.5 : Worldwide weighted tariff-average, Malaysia, 2015-2017

	(%)		
	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: World Trade Organization

Note:

1. Data is from Tariff Analysis Online System (TAO), World Trade Organization (WTO)

**Target 17.11** : Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1 : Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Table 17.6 : Share of global exports, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	1.2	1.2	1.3

Source: World Trade Organization

**Target 17.18** : By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.1 : Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Table 17.7 : Percentage of relevant sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Malaysia, 2018

Year	Total indicator relevant	Indicator produced	Share (%)
2018	232 <sup>a</sup>	118 <sup>b</sup>	50.9

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

1. <sup>a</sup> All SDG indicators except 12 not relevant indicators based on The Initial Assessment of The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018

2. <sup>b</sup> Available SDG indicators based on The Initial Assessment of The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018

**Target 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

**Indicator 17.19.1** : Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

**Table 17.8** : Value of resources made available by Department of Statistics Malaysia to strengthen statistical capacity, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	(RM million)		
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indicators with explanation

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>17.14</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>17.14.1</b> Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>	<p>Malaysia has mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p> <p>Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs</p>
<p><b>17.15</b> Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p><b>17.15.1</b> Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p>	<p>Malaysia has its own policies and strategies for sustainable development and eradicating poverty programme</p> <p>Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs</p>
<p><b>17.18</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p><b>17.18.2</b> Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>	<p>The Statistics Act 1965 (revised 1989) in Malaysia is partially complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Department of Statistic Malaysia (DOSM) has adopted the work process of Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), which is complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>Source : Department of Statistic Malaysia</p>

TARGET	INDICATOR	AVAILABILITY
<p><b>17.18</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p><b>17.18.3</b> Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p>	<p>Malaysia's national statistical plan is fully funded by Government of Malaysia</p> <p>Source : Department of Statistic Malaysia</p>
<p><b>17.19</b> 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</p>	<p><b>17.19.2</b> Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</p>	<p>Malaysia has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and has achieved 80 per cent death registration</p> <p>Source : Department of Statistic Malaysia</p>



# PART 6

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## TECHNICAL NOTES ABBREVIATIONS



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## GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The indicator proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Proportion of employed household below the international poverty line of \$1.25 per day, also referred to as the working poor, is defined as the proportion of the employed household income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.25.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below Poverty Line Income. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:</p> $IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total household living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural household living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban household living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below Poverty Line Income. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:</p> $IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$

INDICATOR	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>            This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b>            The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b><u>Missing</u></b>            The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b>            The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>            This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b>            The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b><u>Missing</u></b>            The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b>            People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>

## Technical Notes

<p>FORMULA</p>	$A_2 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $A_3 = \frac{\text{Number of people with damaged dwellings in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $B_1 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  A<sub>2</sub> refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters;  A<sub>3</sub> refers to number of people with damaged dwellings; and  B<sub>1</sub> refers to number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>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</b></p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</b></p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>

## GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

INDICATOR	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>                      The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sotto-alimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>                      Prevalence of underweight (weight for age &lt;-2standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.                      Prevalence of underweight (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months (moderate = weight-for-age below -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = weight-for-age below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are underweight}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where,                      X<sub>1</sub> refers to percentage of children aged &lt; 5 years underweight</p>
INDICATOR	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>                      The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>                      Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels using six items adapted from USDA 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module</p>

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FORMULA	<b>Proxy</b>
	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Food Quantity Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	$X_2 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Food Variety Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	$X_3 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Meal Reduction Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	$X_4 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Main Meal Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	$X_5 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Children Feeding with Cheap and Affordable Food}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	$X_6 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Children Feeding with Less Food Variety due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$
	<p><math>X_1</math> refers to Prevalence of Food Quantity Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint</p>
	<p><math>X_2</math> refers to Prevalence of Food Variety Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint</p>
	<p><math>X_3</math> refers to Prevalence of Meal Reduction due to Financial Constraint</p>
	<p><math>X_4</math> refers to Prevalence of Main Meal Skip due to Financial Constraint</p>
	<p><math>X_5</math> refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Cheap and Affordable Food</p>
	<p><math>X_6</math> refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Less Food Variety due to Financial Constraint</p>
	<p>All the prevalence's are weighted to the population based on National Census 2010</p>

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INDICATOR	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are stunted}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to percentage of children aged &lt; 5 years stunted</p>
INDICATOR	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>a. Wasting Prevalence of wasting (weight for height &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>b. Overweight Prevalence of overweight (weight for height &gt;+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>a. Wasting</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are wasted}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to percentage of children aged &lt; 5 years wasted</p> <p>b. Overweight</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are overweight}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to percentage of children aged &lt; 5 years overweight</p>

## GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

INDICATOR	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.</p> <p>Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b>National</b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to maternal mortality ratio</p>
INDICATOR	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for new-borns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.</p>
INDICATOR	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b>National</b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to under-five mortality rate</p>

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INDICATOR	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.</p>
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 28 days of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to neonatal mortality rate</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>The tuberculosis incidence as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>No metadata.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> <p>Number of cases reported, divided by population, multiplied by 100,000 in a given year.</p> <p>This figure is a proxy for incidence rate, in actual fact this is notification rate per 100,000 populations</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of Hepatitis B reported}}{\text{Number of Population in a given year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p>



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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to death rate due to road traffic injuries</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>  The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.  Estimates are with respect to women who are currently ever married.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>  The numerator is the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using at least one modern contraceptive method. The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning).  Estimates are with respect to women who are currently ever married.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  Density of medical doctors: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 populations in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.</p>

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	<p>Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 populations in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.</p> <p>Density of dentists: The density of dentists is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261.</p> <p>Density of pharmacists: The density of pharmacists is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>Density of doctor: The density of doctor is defined as the number of doctor, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08</p> <p>Density of registered nurse: The density of registered nurse is defined as the number of registered nurse per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221 and 2222.</p> <p>Density of community nurse: The density of community nurse is defined as the number of community nurse per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 3222.</p> <p>Density of dentist: The density of dentist is defined as the number of dentists per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 2261.</p> <p>Density of pharmacist: The density of pharmacist is defined as the number of pharmacists per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 2262.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Total number of personnel}}{\text{Number of Population}} \times 1,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to Health worker density per 1,000 population</p>

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INDICATOR	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) National legislation, policy and financing;</li> <li>(2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications;</li> <li>(3) Surveillance;</li> <li>(4) Response;</li> <li>(5) Preparedness;</li> <li>(6) Risk communication;</li> <li>(7) Human resources;</li> <li>(8) Laboratory;</li> <li>(9) Points of entry;</li> <li>(10) Zoonotic events;</li> <li>(11) Food safety;</li> <li>(12) Chemical events;</li> <li>(13) Radio nuclear emergencies.</li> </ol>

### GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

INDICATOR	4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>The proficiency level for grade 2/3 of primary education is measured using Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LINUS) under the Ministry of Education Malaysia.</p> <p>The proficiency level for at the end of primary education is measured using Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR). It is an assessment for children prior to completing primary school.</p> <p>The proficiency level for end of lower secondary education is measured using Lower Secondary Assessment (PT3) for young people at the end of lower secondary.</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (three-month reference period).
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

### GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> The number of non-muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments divided into four type of seats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Senate</li> <li>ii. House of Representatives</li> <li>iii. Cabinet Ministers</li> <li>iv. Deputy Ministers</li> </ol>

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>  This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. The share of females in (total) management is measured by Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) for Major Group 1: Managers.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. Can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want; decide on use of contraception; and decide on their own health care. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who “make her own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive”.</p> <p>Women’s autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Yes ..... 1</li> <li>– No ..... 2</li> <li>– Depends/not sure ..... 8</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/ partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mainly respondent ..... 1</li> <li>– Mainly husband/partner ..... 2</li> <li>– Joint decision ..... 3</li> <li>– Other specify</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>3. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– You,</li> <li>– Your (husband/partner),</li> <li>– You and your (husband/partner) jointly,</li> <li>– Someone else?</li> </ul> <p>A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) can say “NO’ to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to, (2) decide on use/ non-use of contraception and (3) decide on health care for themselves.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>The proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married and currently using contraceptive or in union) who make their own decision on use of contraception. Only women who provide ‘mainly respondent and joint decision’ answer are considered as women who “make their own decisions regarding contraceptive use.</p> <p>Limitation: Data on Indicator 5.6.1 is based on available information on women’s decision-making on use/ non-use of contraception only.</p> <p>“Who takes the decision on use/ non-use of contraception?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mainly respondent</li> <li>-Mainly husband</li> <li>-Joint decision</li> <li>-Other family members</li> <li>-Other (specify)</li> </ul>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of married or in union women aged 15 – 49 year old (for whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/ partner/ others )}}{\text{Total number women aged 15 – 49 years old, who are currently using any contraceptive method}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X1 refers to proportion</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p> <p>The indicator is a percentage (%) score from 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country’s status and progress in the existence of such national laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only the <i>existence</i> of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation.</p>

INDICATOR	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of individuals who own a mobile telephone}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone</p>

### GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATOR	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>            Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. “Improved” drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>            Proportion of the population with access to the public treated water supply system.</p>
INDICATOR	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. “Improved” sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.



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INDICATOR	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation is defined as the proportion of transboundary basins area within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. It is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. “transboundary” basins) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers). The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain it expressed as percentage share.

### GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

INDICATOR	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.
INDICATOR	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.

### GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

INDICATOR	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> <p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita (in RM) is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population.</p>
INDICATOR	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Share of employment in the informal sector (not including government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector).</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Employment in informal sector}}{\text{Employment in non - agricultural sector}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to proportion of employment in the informal sector</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Youth} - (\text{Youth in employment} + \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to youth NEET rate</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood of the workers in the reference group of suffering from work-related injuries.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> Incidence rate is calculated as the number of new cases of non-fatal injury during the reference year divided by the average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 100,000.</p>

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FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of new cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to fatal occupational injury incidence rate</p> $X_2 = \frac{\text{Number of new cases of non – fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  <math>X_2</math> refers to non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>          No metadata</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>          Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) is the sum of the part gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal consumption. The amount of net taxes on products and imports are included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' price.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{TDGDP}{Total\ GDP} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>          No metadata</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>          Employment in the tourism industry. Refers to all worker engaged in the tourism industry.</p>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>Proxy</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Employment in tourism industries}}{\text{Total employment}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches at end-year reported by the Bank Negara Malaysia.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

### GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> Passenger and freight volumes are respectively measured in passenger-km and tonne-km, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways.</p> <p>As maritime data are not widely available, only tonnes (rather than tonne-km) data at the regional level have been shared.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> Passenger and freight volumes are the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.</p>

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 USD.</p> <p>MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010 USD by population of a country or area.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>  This indicator is defined as the ratio between manufacturing values added (MVA) and the gross domestic product (GDP). It is represented as a percentage. MVA per capita is the total MVA divided by the total population. The data are measured in RM.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>This indicator is defined as the percentage of manufacturing employment in the total employment.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.</p> <p>Proportion of “small-scale industries” in total industry value added represents an indicator calculating the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>  The small-scale industries are referring to Small Medium Enterprise (SME). The proportion of SME in total value added is an indicator calculated as a share of value added for SME manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing value added.</p>
<b>FORMULA</b>	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Manufacturing value added of SME}}{\text{Total manufacturing value added}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  X<sub>1</sub> refers to proportion of Small Medium Enterprise (SME) in total value added</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.</p> <p>This indicator shows the number of “small-scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> The small-scale industries are referring to Small Medium Enterprise (SME). The proportion of SME with a loan or line of credit is calculated as the number of SME with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.</p>
<b>FORMULA</b>	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of SME with loan or line of credit}}{\text{Total number of SME}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to proportion of Small Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total of GDP.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants are a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The proportion of medium-high and high-tech industry (MHT hereafter) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA hereafter) is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> The proportion of medium and high-tech industry (MHT) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA) is a ratio value between the values added of MHT industry and MVA.</p>

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	<p>The MHT industry is defined by Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0 at two digit level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Code 20 - Manufacture of chemicals &amp; chemical products</li> <li>2. Code 21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products &amp; pharmaceutical preparations</li> <li>3. Code 26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic &amp; optical products</li> <li>4. Code 27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment</li> <li>5. Code 28 - Manufacture of machinery &amp; equipment n.e.c</li> <li>6. Code 29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers &amp; semi-trailers</li> <li>7. Code 30 (excluding 301) - Manufacture of other transport equipment</li> </ol>
FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Value added medium and high – tech Industry (MHT)}}{\text{Value added manufacturing sector (MS)}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added</p>
INDICATOR	<b>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of inhabitants within range of a mobile – cellular signal}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X<sub>1</sub> refers to proportion of population covered by a mobile network</p>

### GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

INDICATOR	<b>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5 year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5 year period.
INDICATOR	<b>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

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FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Total compensation of employees}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to labour share of Gross Domestic Product</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3 per cent or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as “Global average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as per cent of amount sent”. This indicator is readily available and published on a quarterly basis by the World Bank in the Remittance Prices Worldwide database, which covers 365 country corridors, from 48 sending to 105 receiving countries. The second component is to eliminate corridor where cost is 5 per cent or higher. This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5 per cent or less of the amount sent. For this purpose, it should suffice that in each corridor there are at least 3 services, meeting a defined set of service requirements (including service quality, reach etc.), for which the average is 5 per cent or less.</p> <p><b>National</b></p> <p>Outward remittance conducted by licensed non-bank remittance service providers in Malaysia for 5 major corridors (i.e. Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines)</p>
FORMULA	<p><b>National</b></p> $X_1 = \left[ \left( \frac{\text{flat fee}}{\text{tier amount}} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{offered rate} - \text{World Bank's benchmark rate}}{\text{World Bank's benchmark rate}} \right) \right] \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion of remittance costs</p>

### GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b>Death</b></p> <p>The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p>



	<p><b><u>Missing</u></b> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b> The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b><u>Missing</u></b> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b> People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>
FORMULA	$A_2 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $A_3 = \frac{\text{Number of people with damaged dwellings in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $B_1 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  A<sub>2</sub> refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters;  A<sub>3</sub> refers to number of people with damaged dwellings; and  B<sub>1</sub> refers to number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) in cities (population weighted)</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country, and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/ m<sup>3</sup>).</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> Respirable particles of less than 10 micron in diameter. PM<sub>10</sub> can be in solid or liquid form and it includes aerosol, dust, smoke and pollen. These particles originate from power plants, industrial processes and open burning activities.</p>
<b>FORMULA</b>	<p>The annual urban mean concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016a; Shaddick et al, 2016)</p> <p>PM<sub>2.5</sub> : 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> annual mean 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour mean</p> <p>PM<sub>10</sub> : 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> annual mean 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour mean</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> No metadata</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Refers to urban population by state. Strata in Malaysia is divided by two, which are urban and rural. Urban strata refers to population more than 10,000.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.</p>

	<p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
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## GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

INDICATOR	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>This indicator allows for the quantification (#) and monitoring of countries making progress along the policy cycle of binding and non-binding policy instruments aimed at supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production.</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production: the working definition of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) used in the context of this framework is: “The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generation.”<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Policy: although quite flexible and contexts specific, a policy is usually defined as a course of action that has been officially agreed by an entity or an organization (governmental or non-governmental) and is effectively implemented to achieve specific objectives.</p> <p>Policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production: policy instruments refer to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve those objectives. In the case of SCP, such instruments are designed and implemented to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production patterns, with a view of generating economic and/or social benefits.</p> <p>Making progress along the policy cycle refers to the development, adoption, implementation or evaluation of such policy instruments.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>UNEP (2010). ABC of SCP: Clarifying Concepts on Sustainable Consumption and Production.</p>

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);</li> <li>2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention);</li> <li>3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);</li> <li>4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);</li> <li>5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention),</li> </ol> <p>Which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.</p> <p>The information required is as follows:</p> <p><b>Basel Convention :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities;</li> <li>2. Submission of the annual national reports.</li> </ol> <p><b>Rotterdam Convention:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designation of the Designated National Authority(-ies) and Official contact points;</li> <li>2. Submission of the import responses.</li> </ol> <p><b>Stockholm Convention:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact points and national focal points;</li> <li>2. Submission of the national implementation plans;</li> <li>3. Submission of the revised national implementation plan addressing amendments;</li> <li>4. Submission of the national reports.</li> </ol> <p><b>Montreal Protocol:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances under (Article 7 of) the Montreal Protocol;</li> <li>2. Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of) the Montreal Protocol.</li> </ol>

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	<p>Minamata Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designation of a national focal point for exchange of information under Article 17 of the Convention;</li> <li>2. Submission of national reports as required under Article 21 of the Minamata Convention.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>List of multilateral environmental agreements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Montreal Protocol</li> <li>2. Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>3. Basel Convention</li> <li>4. Rotterdam Convention</li> <li>5. Stockholm Convention</li> <li>6. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR)</li> <li>7. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage(UNESCO World Heritage Convention)</li> <li>8. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora &amp; Fauna (CITES)</li> <li>9. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</li> <li>10. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>11. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity</li> <li>12. Nagoya Protocol</li> <li>13. Minamata Convention on Mercury</li> </ol>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> No metadata</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Scheduled waste managed by state and quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators. Scheduled wastes refers to any waste within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule, Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulation 2005.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	No metadata

## GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

INDICATOR	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>            This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b>            The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b><u>Missing</u></b>            The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b>            The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b>            This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b>            The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b><u>Missing</u></b>            The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><b><u>Directly affected</u></b>            People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>

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<p>FORMULA</p>	$A_2 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $A_3 = \frac{\text{Number of people with damaged dwellings in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $B_1 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where,  A<sub>2</sub> refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters;  A<sub>3</sub> refers to number of people with damaged dwellings; and  B<sub>1</sub> refers to number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p><b>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</b></p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.</p> <p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p><b>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</b></p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>No metadata</p>

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	No metadata

### GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b>  Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This indicator is based on observations that constrain the ocean carbon system and which are required to describe the variability of ocean acidity. The carbon system in this context mainly refers to the four measureable parameters: pH (the concentration of hydrogen ions on a logarithmic scale), DIC (CT; total dissolved inorganic carbon), pCO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide partial pressure), and TA (AT, total alkalinity). Average, as used here, is the equally weighed annual mean.</p> <p>A agreed suite of representative sampling stations are sites that have a measurement frequency that is adequate for describing variability and trends in carbonate chemistry in order to deliver critical information on the exposure of and impacts on marine systems to ocean acidification, and which provide data of sufficient quality and with comprehensive metadata information to enable integration with data from other sites in the country.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b>  Status of marine water quality based on Marine Water Quality Index  The marine water quality index classification defines as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Category excellent station refers to 90 -100 index value</li> <li>ii. Category good station refers to 80 - &lt;90 index value</li> <li>iii. Category moderate station refers to 50 - &lt;80 index value</li> <li>iv. Category poor station refers to 0 - &lt;50 index value</li> </ol>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	The indicator coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.



## Technical Notes

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Progress by number of countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	No metadata

### GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b>Global</b> Forest area as a proportion of total land area.</p> <p><b>National</b> A land area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meter with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 per cent. It does not include land under agricultural or urban land use (stand of trees in agricultural areas, parks, etc.). Forested land is divided into permanent forest reserve (PRF), forestland government (FLG), forest wildlife outside the PRF, other forested reserve and alienated land.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It refers to the efforts by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001).</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol covers genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as the benefits arising from their utilization by setting out core obligations for its contracting Parties to take measures in relation to access, benefit sharing and compliance. The objectives of the International Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The Protocol provides greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and therefore, encourages the advancement of research on genetic resources, which could lead to new discoveries for the benefit of all.</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol also creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources, and thereby enhances the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being. In addition, Parties to the Protocol are to encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.</p> <p>The International Treaty has established the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing, which facilitates exchanges of plant genetic resources for purposes of agricultural research and breeding, by providing a transparent and reliable framework for the exchange of crop genetic resources. The Multilateral System is instrumental to achieving the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Number of wildlife crime cases by category.</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>This indicator aims to quantify trends in:</p> <p>Part A: Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) National adoption of invasive alien species-relevant international policy.</li> <li>(2) Percentage of countries with             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species; and</li> <li>(b) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Part B: The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries to implement policy and actively prevent and control invasive alien species IAS and the resourcing of this action, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(3) National allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species.</li> </ul>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>The indicator Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for biodiversity.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>Development assistance defined by Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects allocation (not expenditure) and assumption that 1USD = RM 4 while public expenditure defined by total Development expenditure (DE) of Division and related agency under Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources.</p>

### GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 populations. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.</p>

## Technical Notes

	<p><b>Proxy</b>  Number of violent crimes reported (murder and causing injury).  Causing injury includes causing bodily injury, injury during gang robbery with firearms, injury during gang robbery without firearms, injury during robbery with firearms, injury during robbery without firearms.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of unsentenced detainees}}{\text{Number of prisoner}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion of unsentenced detainees</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget</p> <p>This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.</p>
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Total Expenditure}}{\text{Budget Allocated}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion of federal government expenditures</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b>Global</b>  This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services. This is a survey-based indicator, which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents. Respondents are asked to reflect on their last experience with each service, and to provide a rating on five 'attributes', or service-specific standards, of healthcare, education and government services (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asks respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service.</p>

## Technical Notes

	<p>While disaggregation dimensions are not specified by the indicator, it is recommended that survey results, at a minimum, be disaggregated by sex, income and place of residence (urban/rural, administrative regions). To the extent possible, all efforts should be made to also disaggregate results by disability status and by 'nationally relevant population groups'.</p> <p><b><u>Proxy</u></b> Number of complaints on public services</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institution, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>This metadata is focused only on the public service sub-component of indicator 16.7.1. It measures representation in the public service with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status of public servants. It assesses the extent to which the proportion of female, or disabled, or indigenous public servants – to name a few possible sub-groups tracked by this indicator – corresponds to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across four categories of bureaucratic positions in the public service at both national and sub-national levels, namely: (1) Managers, (2) Professionals, (3) Technicians and Associate Professionals and (4) Clerical Support Workers. Among front-line service workers, a particular focus is also placed on four categories of positions, namely: (1) Police Personnel, (2) Education Personnel, (3) Health Personnel and (4) Front-Desk Administrative Personnel (with each category of front-line service workers further sub-divided using the same four levels defined for bureaucratic positions).</p>

### GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or non-resident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution.</p>

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	Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> No metadata.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).</p> <p>The total number of science and technology agreement signed/ joined by Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC).</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.</p> <p>The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.</li> <li>- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.</li> <li>- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>National</u></b> This indicator presents the fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (downstream speed 1Mbps and above) per 100 inhabitants.</p>

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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in Harmonized System (HS) chapter 01-97.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	No metadata
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which, and the ways in which, all concerned development partners use country-led results frameworks (CRFs) to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance.</p> <p>The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b> No metadata</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b> Percentage of relevant sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>

## Technical Notes

FORMULA	<p><b><u>National</u></b></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Indicator produced}}{\text{Total relevant indicator}} \times 100$ <p>Where,  <math>X_1</math> refers to proportion of sustainable development indicators</p>
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation, which respects the principles of UNFOP.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</b>
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><b><u>Global</u></b></p> <p>The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.</p> <p><b><u>National</u></b></p> <p>Value of resources made available by Department of Statistics Malaysia to strengthen statistical capacity in Malaysia.</p>



<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</b>
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<p>This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)</p> <p>The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.</p> <p>This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b)</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, a complete civil registration is defined as: “The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage.”</p> <p>In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration.</p> <p>There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems. An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub- Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622).</p> <p>Indicator 17.19.2 (b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.</p>

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# ABBREVIATION



n.a

Not applicable

p

Preliminary

e

Estimates

%

Percentage

-

Nil/blank/no cases

0.0

Less than half smallest unit shown

toe

Tonnes of oil equivalent

GDP

Gross Domestic Product

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Micrometer

ha

Hectare

PM

Particulate matter

t km

Tonnes kilometre

MVA

Manufacturing value added

SME

Small and Medium Enterprise

RM

Ringgit Malaysia

W.P.

Wilayah Persekutuan

DOSM

Department of Statistics Malaysia

LDCs

Least Developed Countries

SIDS

Small Island Developing States

LLDCs

Landlocked Developing Countries

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