



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the  
United Nations Office for  
Project Services**

Distr.: General  
3 December 2021

Original: English

**First regular session 2022**

31 January–4 February 2022, New York

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Malaysia (2022–2025)**

**Contents**

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management .....	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation .....	8
<b>Annex</b>	
Results and resources framework for Malaysia (2022–2025).....	10



## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Decades of sustained economic growth in Malaysia have eliminated absolute poverty as it was traditionally measured and enabled the country to progress to ‘high human development’ status. It has achieved a ranking of 62 among 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index.<sup>1</sup>

2. The government of Malaysia has pledged to continue this progress in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The current national development plan (Twelfth Malaysia Plan) 2021-2025 focuses on efforts to restart and rejuvenate economic growth, ensuring equal distribution of the nation’s prosperity, and to prioritize environmental sustainability.

3. However, full achievement of the country’s objectives faces structural barriers. Income inequality continues to be a major concern, with the poorest 40 per cent of the population (B40) earning only 16 percent of the national income, while the richest 10 per cent earn more than 30 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Women have higher rates of tertiary education, but the female labour force participation rate is 55.6 per cent, compared to 80.8 per cent for males.<sup>3</sup> The full participation in society of women, youth and people with disabilities is hampered by unequal distribution of wealth, structural barriers and gendered roles and perceptions.<sup>4</sup> Challenges remain in addressing environmental degradation, climate change and the transition to a more sustainable economy.<sup>5</sup>

4. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these challenges, reducing employment and household incomes, social cohesion and access to public services, and disproportionately harming the most vulnerable and marginalized people. The pandemic has had a profound impact on Malaysia’s economy, causing the GDP to fall by 5.6 per cent in 2020.<sup>6</sup> Monthly statistics show the unemployment rate peaked at 5.3 per cent in May 2020, with informal sector workers hit hardest. Nonetheless, the pandemic has created opportunities for progress on some reform measures. The government has taken steps to address both the immediate disruptions caused by COVID-19 and more deep-seated challenges. For example, the recent adjustment of the poverty line income will contribute to more effective targeting of poverty-eradication programmes going forward.<sup>7</sup>

5. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is designed to support the government’s response to some of these challenges. It is aligned to the country’s national development framework, including the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals Roadmap of Malaysia, and the forthcoming Twelfth Malaysia Plan. Through its contribution to the UNSDCF, UNDP will support Malaysia in four outcome areas/pillars by 2025:

- (a) People: Vulnerable and at-risk populations living in Malaysia benefit from more equity-focused and high-quality social services as well as a social protection system that ensures all have an adequate standard of living;

---

<sup>1</sup> UNDP, ‘Human Development Report 2020’.

<sup>2</sup> Malaysia Department of Statistics, ‘Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey’, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Malaysia Department of Statistics, ‘Labour Force Survey 2019’.

<sup>4</sup> Midterm review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 5-14.

<sup>6</sup> Malaysia Department of Statistics, ‘Malaysia Economic Performance Fourth Quarter 2020’.

<sup>7</sup> Under the new measure, 5.6% of households would be considered poor in 2019, down from 7.61% in 2016. The previous methodology showed a poverty rate of just 0.4%. Source: The Malay Mail (10 July 2020), ‘Statistics Dept: Malaysia’s new poverty line income is RM2,208, over 400k households considered poor’.

- (b) Planet: Environmental sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed as priorities within the national development agenda, across all sectors and levels of society;
- (c) Prosperity: Malaysia is making meaningful progress towards an economy that is inclusive, innovative and sustainable across all income groups and productive sectors;
- (d) Peace: Malaysia has strengthened democratic governance, and all people living in Malaysia benefit from a more cohesive society, strengthened governance and participation.

6. UNDP's contributions to the UNSDCF will draw on the organization's unique strengths to:

- (a) Design options and advice that include policy choices and address trade-offs, including cost-benefit analyses, on cross-sectoral issues;
- (b) Use its projects as 'living labs' to test hypotheses and learn lessons that support evidence-based solutions;
- (c) Bring together the best of the technical capacities of the United Nations country team members through joint United Nations initiatives; and
- (d) Leverage the large footprint of UNDP projects and partner networks to create synergies and achieve scale of impact.

7. Cooperating closely with the country team, UNDP will lead efforts across the four UNSDCF outcomes, on multidimensional poverty, inequalities and gender mainstreaming; environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation; transition to a green, inclusive and resilient economy; and improved governance. Applying the leave no one behind approach, UNDP will ramp up collaboration with United Nations entities, partnering with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on urban poverty and on youth and volunteer engagement; with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on gender equality; with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the green/blue economy and waste management; with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to promote decent work for workers; and with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on migration issues.

8. In response to recommendations in the independent country programme evaluation (2019) to strengthen in-house expertise for high-level policy and technical support, including for financing approaches for the Goals, UNDP will build on its track record of success in policy advocacy and innovation in Malaysia to:

- (a) Drive a robust policy research agenda through the newly established learning and insights unit;
- (b) Work with the government to design inclusive growth interventions at the macro and sectoral level;
- (c) Leverage partnerships for increased sustainable financing for the Goals, including by leading implementation of the first joint programme on integrated national finance frameworks supported by Joint SDG Fund;
- (d) Strengthen local government capacity for inclusive planning and service delivery, and the expansion of livelihood opportunities for indigenous/local communities in the context of natural resource management.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. UNDP's offer to Malaysia will include integrated policy and legislation options and capacity-strengthening solutions, as well as knowledge products backed by sound data and technical assessments drawn from its global network to support progress towards national development goals. UNDP's approach will reflect the relatively strong state capacity and well-defined national objectives.

10. **Programme design** will incorporate the following UNDP approaches:

- (a) Integrated/area-based programming, which will leverage UNDP's in-house capacities and strong track record on integrated solutions to deliver results in a range of thematic areas;
- (b) 'Future Ready Malaysia' in line with UNDP's 'NextGen' approach, whereby UNDP will use anticipatory approaches and leverage the private, financial and civil society sectors to develop innovative solutions;
- (c) 'Malaysia and the World' to enhance mutual learning and sharing of solutions based on best practices and lessons learned to scale up sustainable development results and deploy South-South cooperation where relevant as part of programme design.

11. **Programme implementation** will employ the following modalities:

- (a) Developing proof-of-concept projects for testing new ideas and approaches;
- (b) Identifying policy insights distilled by the UNDP's Learning and Insights Unit to improve evidence-based policymaking;
- (c) Ensuring the availability of technical expertise through the UNDP Global Policy Network and partnerships with both governmental and non-governmental actors in the global North and South.

12. As technical lead, UNDP played a key role in formulating the United Nations Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19. The plan builds on UNDP's offer for the response to COVID-19, which emphasizes strengthened social protection, green recovery, good governance and digitalization. UNDP will build internal capabilities to address gender inequality to ensure inclusion of gender analysis in programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

13. Aligned with the national commitment to the 2030 agenda, UNDP envisions a Malaysia where the well-being, empowerment and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups including women and girls are ensured; where environmental sustainability is a key government priority; where the economy bounces back from COVID-19 to be more inclusive, resilient and greener; and where social cohesion is strong and civic participation is encouraged. Therefore, UNDP programming will focus on four strategic priority areas: people, planet, prosperity and peace.

### **Priority: People — Providing more equitable access to affordable, high-quality and comprehensive public services and social protection**

14. UNDP's theory of change for this outcome area suggests that *if* a more efficient, effective and sustainable social protection system is in place; and *if* access to high-quality, equity-focused services can be strengthened; and *if* inclusive social norms and values are increasingly adopted, particularly regarding gender equality; *then* vulnerable and at-risk populations will be empowered and have more equitable access to services and social protection, contributing to human capital and productivity. Specifically, this will include

greater access to health services, quality food, social security, clean water and clean energy.

15. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10; signature solutions 1, 2 and 6 will be applied.

16. UNDP will support the revision of the Multidimensional Poverty Index for Malaysia to include additional social and environmental factors affecting people's well-being. The revision will draw on the newly revised poverty line income to support the design of policies that address the roots of inequalities.

17. UNDP will strengthen social protection by supporting state capacity to gather timely and disaggregated data to help ensure that programmes are able to identify and reach those most in need. UNDP will support the Malaysian Social Protection Council in streamlining procedures to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the social assistance system. Programming will draw on UNDP's strong global network of experts and partnerships to identify the most effective use of data by agencies providing social services. This will complement the work on advocacy and delivery of social services by UNICEF and UNFPA.

18. UNDP will partner with the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) in the Prime Minister's Department to strengthen the institutional and policy framework for access to social services and protection by vulnerable and marginalized groups. UNDP will support citizen access to services, including by raising awareness of the services available, addressing the digital divide and ensuring that service delivery is gender responsive. UNDP will continue to support the mainstreaming of gender considerations into policymaking, including through collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-responsive budgeting. UNDP will also support the government to draft a blueprint for development of the indigenous peoples (Orang Asli) based on lessons from the Orang Asli micro grant facility, which addresses the interface between livelihood and nature conservation (UNSDCF outcome 2) and strengthen the Persons with Disabilities Act.

**Priority: Planet — Mainstreaming environmental sustainability and resilience**

19. UNDP's theory of change for this outcome area suggests that *if* national development transitions towards a less carbon-intensive and more resource-efficient economy; and *if* natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems are sustainably managed and protected and resilience to climate change and natural disasters is strengthened; *then* environmental sustainability and resilience will be secured and the well-being of people, including local and indigenous communities, will be safeguarded.

20. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Goals 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; signature solutions 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be applied.

21. UNDP will help Malaysia meet its international commitments (i.e. Paris Agreement and Montreal Protocol, Kigali Amendment) through integration of low-carbon considerations into national and subnational policies and planning, strengthening of climate data and the nationally determined contribution, and enhancement of environmental management systems and sustainable infrastructure. A gender action plan on climate change will be prepared to enhance gender-responsive climate actions. UNDP will replicate its low-carbon cities initiative in partnership with UNIDO, which will focus on sustainable transport, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in the adoption of the New Urban Agenda.

22. A green pathway to COVID-19 recovery is a cornerstone of Build Forward Better. UNDP will support the government as it integrates green and blue economy approaches, focusing on scaling up green economy initiatives through demonstration pilots and replicating successful models in the commodity, energy, tourism and waste sectors; and to

ensure gender mainstreaming in these sectors. UNDP will also complement UNIDO and UNEP in supporting the integration of the circular economy and assist finance institutions and micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) to adopt sustainable environment, social and governance principles through a variety of proof-of-concept initiatives related to responsible investment and sustainable consumption and production.

23. UNDP will support strengthened legal frameworks for biodiversity and ecosystems. It will support the scale-up of conservation programmes and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, ensuring attention to the interests and needs of local and marginalized communities and risks from emerging zoonotic diseases. UNDP will build on insights from past initiatives on conservation finance (e.g. payment for ecological services) to develop new ways of incentivizing biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management.

24. UNDP will support sectoral climate change adaptation efforts by both government and the private sector. UNDP will also assist the government to strengthen disaster risk reduction efforts, incorporate risk-proofing considerations into infrastructure development and investment planning, and support climate change preparedness among vulnerable communities, including through gender-based risk assessments (outcome 1).

**Priority: Prosperity — Promoting an inclusive, innovative and sustainable economy**

25. UNDP's theory of change for this outcome suggests that *if* inequality is reduced through inclusive growth strategies and gender inequalities are addressed; if digitalization is accelerated in the economy and public sector; *if* businesses adopt corporate practices aligned to the Goals and international standards and principles; and *if* urban regions develop in ways that are competitive, sustainable and inclusive; *then* Malaysia will make meaningful progress towards an economy that is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.

26. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17; signature solutions 1, 2 and 6 will be applied.

27. In the spirit of Build Forward Better for a sustainable and inclusive recovery, UNDP will work with partners in the private sector, civil society, international financial institutions and beyond to unlock the potential of entrepreneurs to generate economic opportunities and develop digital/technical/vocational skills that match future market demands. UNDP will work to foster an enabling policy environment and business models to expand income opportunities in the green and digital economies. It will do so by expanding work opportunities for youth, households in the bottom 40 per cent of the population, micro entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy/low-value services sector, with an emphasis on strategies to increase women's labour force participation. UNDP will propose enabling policies for digital solutions while the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) will provide technical support on financial inclusion.

28. UNDP will engage partners to enhance corporate practices to align to the Sustainable Development Goals and international standards, including in corporate governance and business integrity (outcome 4), as well as in integrating impact management and measurement tools and practices. UNDP will expand data capacity through a network of urban observatories providing location-specific data and analyses to help local authorities improve risk-informed, gender-responsive and evidence-based planning and policymaking (outcome 2). This approach, piloted at Iskandar Malaysia during the previous programme period, will be upscaled to support access and delivery of services (outcome 1) and contribute to strengthening local governance (outcome 4).

29. In collaboration with UNCDF and UNICEF, UNDP is the technical lead of a United Nations programme to support the government in developing an integrated national

financing framework. UNDP will develop a Goals roadmap (2021-2025), budgeting and costing guidelines for the public sector, and an investor map that identifies investment opportunities in the country aligned with the Goals.

**Priority: Peace — Strengthening democratic governance and establishing a more cohesive and inclusive society**

30. UNDP’s theory of change for this outcome area suggests that *if* Malaysia strengthens inter-ethnic and cultural harmony and cohesion; *if* government institutions are more capable and effective in delivering public services; and *if* the system of checks and balances across branches of government is strengthened and government agencies are more inclusive, responsive and efficient; *then* all Malaysians will benefit from a more tolerant and cohesive society, greater inclusiveness and future-oriented governance, and more participatory decision-making.

31. Initiatives under this outcome area will contribute to national objectives under Goals 5, 10 and 16; UNDP signature solutions 1, 2 and 6 will be applied.

32. UNDP will support the legal affairs division (BHEUU) in the Prime Minister’s Department in developing the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights to uphold commitments by private and public institutions to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UNDP will also coordinate inputs from other United Nations organizations (for example ILO and IOM on migrant and labour issues), sharing global and regional best practices and lessons learned.

33. To foster inter-ethnic unity, cultural harmony and cohesion, UNDP will support the Ministry of National Unity in implementing the National Unity Policy and the Blueprint 2021-2030. At the subnational level, UNDP will support state and local authorities to localize the Goals, increase government responsiveness to citizens, and enhance effectiveness of public service delivery (outcome 1).

34. UNDP will help Malaysia to make political processes more inclusive by building the capacity of key institutions by sharing global lessons learned and best practices, including on women’s participation. Technical assistance to Parliament will include support for its select committees and Secretariat.

35. UNDP will build on its partnership with the judiciary to strengthen institutional capacities and expand access to justice. Programming will help improve access to justice, especially for remote communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups.

36. UNDP will support local governments and city councils to align their development plans with the Goals and establish a robust monitoring and reporting systems. UNDP will also support data gathering at the local level through the ‘observatory’ approach mentioned above, including utilizing novel monitoring methods (outcome 3).

### III. Programme and risk management

37. This country programme document outlines UNDP’s contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

38. The programme will be nationally executed in coordination with the EPU. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used to manage financial risks in coordination with other United Nations

organizations. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

39. As recommended by the evaluation, annual and midyear reviews of the country programme will be undertaken in coordination with the EPU, implementing ministries/municipalities and other concerned stakeholders. These will guide UNDP in making programmatic adjustments, especially in response to changes in national policies or priorities. Project-level evaluations will identify achievements, challenges and capture recommendations and lessons for improvement.

40. The successful implementation of the country programme will depend on the management of key risks. The primary risks stem from social, economic, political, security, health and environmental issues that may influence national priorities and the financial sustainability of the country programme. In particular, widening gender gaps may pose a threat to national priorities supported by UNDP. The country programme incorporates tools for monitoring and mitigating these risks, as well as mainstreaming gender. Political risk and uncertainty remain high due to increased instability of governing coalitions at both national and subnational levels.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

41. The results and resources framework, aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF, serves as the accountability framework, with programme outcome and output indicators. Additional indicators from the Twelfth Malaysia Plan may eventually be incorporated into the country programme's monitoring framework.

42. In addition to annual and midyear programme reviews, monitoring of project implementation will be based on progress reporting at six-month intervals conducted in collaboration with implementing partners. Regular update meetings will help ensure that EPU has current information on programme progress.

43. UNDP will lead the United Nations country team results groups for Planet and Prosperity, co-lead the Peace pillar and contribute to the People pillar under the UNSDCF. The UN INFO format for reporting will be adopted. In line with recommendations from past project evaluations, UNDP will use new tools for information gathering and analysis, such as user surveys, drone and remote sensing technology, and mobile apps for data crowdsourcing. Project design will emphasize frameworks with data capture and impact evaluation to support experimentation and proof-of-concept projects. UNDP will also strengthen national evaluation capacities by bridging data gaps on the Goals (including developing baselines for key indicators) and strengthening internal capacities to monitor longer term impacts.

44. UNDP will implement a multi-year policy research and knowledge management agenda to inform programming through systematic engagement with national authorities, academic institutions, research bodies and think tanks. This will contribute to a research agenda involving the country team under the UNSDCF.

45. The country office will continue to use the UNDP gender marker to ensure the share of programmes specifically supporting gender equality and women's empowerment is in line with corporate policies.<sup>8</sup> UNDP will also adhere to its enterprise risk management policy and social and environmental standards, and to the United Nations disability inclusion strategy.

---

<sup>8</sup> Fifteen per cent as measured by UNDP's gender marker. Source: UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021.

46. UNDP will intensify efforts to broaden public awareness of UNDP results in support of national Goals objectives by using innovative formats and social media to reach diverse audiences. It will allocate at least 5 per cent of the programme budget, proportionately charged to projects, to cover monitoring, evaluation and communications expenses.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Malaysia (2022-2025)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Twelfth Malaysia Plan pillars — Pillar 4, quality human capital; Pillar 5, inclusivity and well-being of <i>Rakyat</i> (the people); Pillar 7, social capital				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> Outcome 1 – People. By 2025, poor, vulnerable and at-risk populations living in Malaysia benefit from more equity-focused and high-quality social services as well as a social protection system that ensures all have an adequate standard of living.				
<b>RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 2 – No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnership frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (USD)
<p><b>National indicator 1 / Goals indicator 1.3.1:</b> Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disability, pregnant women, work injury victims and poor and vulnerable people</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 30%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU), Prime Minister’s Department – <i>e Kasih</i>*, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD)</p> <p>*A national poverty database owned by ICU.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1: A more efficient, effective and sustainable social protection system is in place that provides increased protection against contingencies throughout the life cycle</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> A coherent database with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability to promote improved coordination and monitoring of social protection <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> ICU, DOSM</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Refined Multidimensional Poverty Index methodology adopted by the government to better capture multidimensional poverty <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 1 <i>Source:</i> EPU, DOSM</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Percentage increase of vulnerable people accessing social protection schemes, disaggregated by sex:</p>	<p><b>Government</b> EPU, MWFCD, Ministry of Finance (MOF), ICU, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives (MEDAC), Ministry of Rural Development, National Registration Department (NRD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA), state governments</p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b> UNICEF, World Health Organization, UNFPA, ILO, IOM</p> <p><b>Civil society</b></p>	<p><b>Regular: \$447,500</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$3,720,397</b></p>

		<p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Poor: 2.91 million B40 (DOSM 2019)</li> <li>(b) Persons with disability: 548,195 (DOSM 2019)</li> <li>(c) Elderly: 3.2 million (DOSM 2020)</li> <li>(d) Indigenous communities: 209,342 (JAKOA, 2020)</li> </ul> <p><i>Target:</i> 20% increase  <i>Source:</i> ICU, Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Ministry of Youth and Sports, JAKOA</p> <p><b>Output 1.2: Social services are strengthened to ensure universal access to high-quality, equity-focused services that promote social well-being for all</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1:</i> Number of national/ subnational policy frameworks to support vulnerable groups (Orang Asli, undocumented and stateless persons, B40, persons with disability, youth, elderly people and women)  <i>Baseline:</i> 5  <i>Target:</i> 10  <i>Source:</i> UNDP, EPU, ICU, DOSM</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2:</i> Adoption and implementation of guidelines to improve access to government services by marginalized and vulnerable groups  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5  <i>Source:</i> UNDP, ICU, EPU, NRD, MOHA</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3:</i> Percentage of households in vulnerable groups with improved access to social services  <i>Baseline:</i>  (a) Poor people: 2.91 million B40</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>(DOSM 2019)                  (b) People with disability: 548,195 (DOSM 2019)                  (c) Elderly people: 3.2 million (DOSM 2020)                  (d) Indigenous communities: 209,342 (JAKOA, 2020)  <i>Target:</i> 10% increase in vulnerable groups with improved access to services  <i>Source:</i> DOSM, UNDP, ICU, EPU, MWFC, JAKOA</p> <p><b>Output 1.3: Increased adoption of inclusive practices, social norms and values, and rejection of harmful practices, particularly against women and girls; creation of demand for services</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1:</i> Development of inclusive policies to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discriminatory practices on the basis of gender and disability  <i>Baseline:</i> 5  <i>Target:</i> 10  <i>Source:</i> MWFC, DOSM</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2:</i> Development of policy measures that enable government to address pro-gender budget planning and/or gender-responsive budgeting.  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 1  <i>Source:</i> MWFC</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Twelfth Malaysia Plan pillars – Pillar 2, green growth; Pillar 3, economic growth enablers				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> Outcome 2 – Planet. By 2025, environmental sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed as priorities in the national development agenda, across all sectors and all levels of society				
<b>RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 – Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<p><b>National indicator 1 / Goals indicator 14.5.1:</b> Protected area cover in Malaysia 2030 <i>Baseline:</i> 13.2% terrestrial, 3.3% marine <i>Target:</i> 20% terrestrial, 10% marine</p> <p><b>National indicator 2 / Goals indicator 13.1.1:</b> Formulation of national policy for disaster risk management <i>Baseline (2020):</i> 0 <i>Target (2025):</i> 1</p> <p><b>National indicator 3 / Goals indicator 9.4.1:</b> Carbon dioxide emissions per capita <i>Baseline:</i> 8.05 metric tonnes <i>Target:</i> 7.64 metric tonnes</p> <p><b>National indicator 4 / Goals indicator 7.2.1:</b> Renewable energy share as per cent of total installed capacity (excluding large hydroelectric) <i>Baseline:</i> 6% <i>Target:</i> 20% <i>Source:</i> Sustainable Energy Development Authority</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) <b>Frequency:</b> Irregular</p> <p><b>Source:</b> National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> World Data Atlas <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> MENR, Sustainable Energy Development Authority <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: National development is transitioning towards decarbonization and a resource-efficient economy through the adoption of green growth strategies and practices across all sectors</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of analyses/frameworks/tools developed to promote environmentally sensitive budgets and financing frameworks <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Source:</i> MOF, MEW, MENR</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of green/blue economy and circular economy initiatives developed with national and subnational governments <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Source:</i> EPU, state economic planning units, MENR, local authorities</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of gender-responsive climate change mitigation strategies implemented in line with nationally determined contribution (NDC) and/or climate change action plans <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 2 <i>Source:</i> MEW, Biennial Report to the UNFCCC</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.4:</b> Reduction in use of ozone-depleting substances <i>Baseline:</i> 515.8 ozone depletion</p>	<p><b>Government</b> EPU, MENR, Ministry of Environment and Water (MEW), Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Department of Environment (DOE), Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia, Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Sustainable Energy Development Authority, JAKOA, Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre, DOSM, NADMA, state governments, local authorities</p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b> UNEP UNIDO UNICEF</p> <p><b>Others</b> Private sector Civil society</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$387,500</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$27,406,094</b></p>

		<p>potential (tonnes)  <i>Target:</i> 67.5% reduction in 2025  <i>Source:</i> DOE</p> <p><b>Output 2.2: Natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems are sustainably managed, adequately protected and conserved for long-term economic and environmental sustainability</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1:</i> Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use  <i>Baseline:</i> 776,122 hectares  <i>Target:</i> 1,000,000 hectares  <i>Source:</i> MENR</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2:</i> Number of integrated landscape management systems developed for sustainable land use practices  <i>Baseline:</i> 1  <i>Target:</i> 2  <i>Source:</i> MENR</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.3:</i> Number of local and indigenous communities benefiting from protection and/or sustainable use of protected areas / high conservation value / high carbon stocks forests  <i>Baseline:</i> (2020): 8  <i>Target:</i> (2025): 20  <i>Source:</i> MENR</p> <p><b>Output 2.3: Prevention, preparedness and resilience against climate change, natural hazards and disaster risks are strengthened, especially among indigenous, poor and at-risk communities</b></p>		
--	--	--	--	--

		<p><b>Indicator 2.3.1:</b> Number of sectoral climate change adaptation strategies implemented in line with NDC and/or climate change action plans, including risk-informed urban planning and disaster reduction strategies  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 3  <i>Source:</i> MEW</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.2:</b> Number of vulnerable persons (indigenous, poor, and at-risk communities) with increased preparedness and resilience against climate and disaster risks, disaggregated by sex  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5,000 (50% women)  <i>Source:</i> UNDP/NADMA</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Twelfth Malaysia Plan Pillars: Pillar 1, sources of economic growth; Pillar 3, economic growth enabler; Pillar 5, inclusivity and well-being of Rakyat				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> Outcome 3 – Prosperity. By 2025, Malaysia is making meaningful progress towards an economy that is inclusive, innovative and sustainable across all income groups and productive sectors				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 – Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
<p><b>National indicator 1:</b> Level of inequality as measured by Gini coefficient  <i>Baseline:</i> 0.407 (2019)  <i>Target:</i> 0.41 (2024)</p> <p><b>National indicator 2:</b> Percentage wage gap* between men and women, at strata and education attainment categories  <i>Baseline:</i> 2018  Urban: 7.5%  Rural: 2.1%  No certification: 30.8%  SPM (secondary school) and below: 20.9%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> DOSM  <b>Frequency:</b> Twice in five years</p> <p><b>Source:</b> DOSM wages and salaries report  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p>* Percentage wage gap: the difference between median monthly wage received by men and women in the same strata divided by median monthly wage received by men</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1: Inclusive growth and decent work taps into new sources of economic growth and the future of work trends</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of digital economy initiatives as income-generation options for vulnerable populations (women, vulnerable youths, people with disability, rural communities)  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5  <i>Source:</i> Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), DSW</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of MSMEs</p>	<p><b>Government</b>  EPU, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI), Ministry of International Trade and Industries (MITI), DSW, DOSM, MDEC, Ministry of Communication and Multimedia, MEDAC, MaGIC, MOF, Bank Negara Malaysia, state governments, local councils</p> <p><b>Private sector</b>  Finance sector and other private corporations</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$387,500</b>  <b>Other: \$3,342,267</b></p>

<p>STPM (A level) equivalent: 14.9%                  Diploma: 9.9%                  Degree: 19.5%  <i>Target:</i>                  Urban: 7.0%                  Rural: 1.9%                  No certification: 28.0%                  SPM and below: 18.5%                  STPM equivalent cert: 13.5%                  Diploma: 8.0%                  Degree: 17.5%</p> <p><b>National indicator 3 / Goals indicator 12.7.1:</b> Number of companies publishing sustainability reports  <i>Baseline:</i> 918 (with sustainability statement) (2020)  <i>Target:</i> 1,000 (2025)</p> <p><b>National indicator 4:</b> Value of SMEs' contribution to the economy as a percentage of GDP  <i>Baseline:</i> 38.9% (2019)  <i>Target:</i> 45% (2025)</p> <p><b>National indicator 5 / Goals indicator 11.a.1:</b> Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city  <i>Baseline:</i> 75.6%  <i>Target:</i> 85%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Bursa Malaysia</p> <p><b>Source:</b> SME Info</p> <p><b>Source:</b> DOSM / National Entrepreneurship Policy 2030 (DKN)</p>	<p>inclusive of youth, women and informal entrepreneurs supported by UNDP for enhanced capacity to engage digital economy and finance  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 300 (disaggregated by youth, women entrepreneurs)  <i>Source:</i> MDEC, MEDAC, Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre (MaGIC)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> Number of policy measures and strategies formulated for women's economic empowerment in Malaysia  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 3  <i>Source:</i> UNDP, government</p> <p><b>Output 3.2: Adoption of corporate practices aligned to Goals and international standards of upholding principles of social justice, transparency, accountability and sustainability while promoting economic development</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Number of innovative financing initiatives for Goals leveraging new private sector sources  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5  <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.2:</b> Number of policies and legal and regulatory frameworks/mechanisms for Goals financing  <i>Baseline:</i> 1  <i>Target:</i> 3  <i>Source:</i> MOF, UNDP</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.3:</b> Number of South-</p>	<p><b>Civil society</b></p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b>                  UNCDF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>South exchanges, dialogues and training based on Malaysian best practices and lessons learned towards achievement of the Goals  <i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 8</i>  <i>Source: UNDP</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.3: Urban development is competitive, sustainable and inclusive and supports social and economic well-being for the population.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.1:</i> Number of urban areas with improved data-driven/risk-informed development planning  <i>Baseline: 1</i>  <i>Target: 5</i>  <i>Source: UNDP, local councils</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.2:</i> Number of innovative solutions piloted in urban areas that expand policy and development options  <i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 5</i>  <i>Source: UNDP, local councils</i></p>		
--	--	--	--	--

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Twelfth Malaysia Plan pillars: Pillar 6, institutional reforms				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> Outcome 4 – Peace. By 2025, Malaysia has strengthened democratic governance, and all people living in Malaysia benefit from a more cohesive society, strengthened governance and participation				
<b>RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 3 – Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p><b>National indicator 1: Worldwide Governance Indicators for Malaysia</b>  <i>Baseline</i> (2018):                      Voice and accountability: -0.08                      Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism: 0.24                      Government effectiveness: 1.08                      Regulatory quality: 0.68                      Rule of law: 0.62                      Control of corruption: 0.31  <i>Target:</i> Improvement on the scores</p> <p><b>National indicator 2: Corruption Perception Index for Malaysia</b>  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 53/100 (rank 51 globally)  <i>Target:</i> 55/100</p> <p><b>National indicator 3: Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament</b>  <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 15%  <i>Target:</i> 18%</p> <p><b>National indicator 4: Freedom in the World Index</b>  <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 21 on political rights, 31 on civil liberty  <i>Target:</i> 24 on political rights, 32 on civil liberty</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> World Bank  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Transparency International  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Parliament of Malaysia  <b>Frequency:</b> Every five years</p> <p><b>Source:</b> freedomhouse.org</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1: Malaysia makes significant progress towards inter-ethnic and cultural harmony and cohesion</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1:</i> Number of policy measures, guidelines and action plans for social cohesion developed with UNDP assistance  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 3  <i>Source:</i> UNDP, MNU</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2:</i> Number of ethnic/faith/rights-based groups represented in intergroup or community dialogues/initiatives to develop shared values for a more cohesive society  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 20 (10 women-based groups)  <i>Source:</i> UNDP/ MNU</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3:</i> The adoption of National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 1  <i>Source:</i> BHEUU</p> <p><b>Output 4.2: Institutions are more capable of undertaking inclusive political processes, are more people centred and protect fundamental freedoms</b></p>	<p><b>Government</b>                      Ministry of National Unity (MNU)                      State governments                      Court system of Malaysia                      SUHAKAM                      BHEUU                      Parliament                      Local City/ District Councils</p> <p><b>Civil society</b>                      Youth/women/indigenous groups and community organizations                      Labour unions</p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b>                      ILO                      IOM                      Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$387,500</b>  <b>Other: \$3,303,242</b></p>

		<p><b>Indicator 4.2.1:</b> Number of local councils with Goals-aligned development plans  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5  <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2:</b> Number of local councils engaging with citizens and civil society for local agenda setting  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 5  <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p><b>Output 4.3: System of checks and balances across branches of government is strengthened at national and subnational levels, core government functions are more responsive and efficient, and people have better access to services</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3.1:</b> Number of Members of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretariat officials participating in UNDP-led interventions on strengthening parliamentary operations and/or administration  <i>Baseline:</i> 0  <i>Target:</i> 30 (50% women)  <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p>		
--	--	--	--	--