

United Nations Statistical Commission

Fifty-third session

Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda

Items for discussion and decision: data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Document E/CN.3/2022/2 - Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Statement provided by:

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Statement:

(a) Malaysia, as a member of Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG) which represents South-Eastern Asia has contributed to the work conducted by the IAEG-SDG. Malaysia has also volunteered to be a member of IAEG-SDG Metadata Sub-group and IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information (WGGI).

(b) Malaysia agreed to adopt all the annual refinements. Malaysia has also provided feedback for SDG 16.1.4 to the IAEG-SDG Secretariat prior to the regular IAEG-SDG meetings.

(c) Malaysia acknowledged the background documents on the report of the Working Group on Measurement of Development Support on its work and the indicator proposal for target 17.3 and on the toolkit for using small area estimation for the Goals.

(d) Malaysia agreed and adopt:

i. The SDGs Geospatial Roadmap. Malaysia as WGGI members has contributed to the preparation of the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap;

ii. New indicator 17.3.1 and request OECD and UNCTAD to be the co-custodians of the indicator and agreed to dissolve the Working Group on Measurement of Development Support as it has completed its mandate; and

iii. The proposed way forward on a further review of the issue of measurement of the global and regional efforts in support of the Goals.

(e) The efforts and discussions on covering international public goods as one of the indicators in the SDGs are very interesting. Even though there is no understanding reached at the global level at this moment, the elements of international public goods related to the environment (fresh air & CO2 emission) and social (public lighting, natural disaster control system & air pollution) are two important dimensions in SDG. Global public goods are potential sources to support a country's sustainable development. The financial resources allocated for the preparation and maintenance of it is an important measurement to its sustainable development. Malaysia is of the opinion that the discussion of the framework/ concept of global public goods is a good initiative and it should be continued to reach gradual

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understanding and develop sub-indicators for measurement of SDG 17.3.

(f) Most of the existing SDG 17.3 indicators (including the sub indicators in para 39) are multi-source based measurement. Besides providing clear definitions/ concepts for countries to prepare accurate statistics, the working group needs to examine the complexity in terms of reporting. The preparation of accurate statistics may take a longer time because various sources and availability of the indicators are subject to different reference dates. It is proposed that the metadata outlined the combination of proxy sub indicators to facilitate timely data dissemination as well as consistency of time series statistics.

(g) Malaysia agreed and adopted the proposed programme of work of the Expert Group for 2022.

(h) Additional feedbacks:

i. Status of Malaysia's SDG Indicators

-Malaysia has published Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Malaysia, 2020 report in December 2021 which is the third publication for SDG indicators. There are 146 available indicators, an increase of 18 indicators. Currently 74% of data are from agencies while 26% are from DOSM.

ii. Efforts to reduce data gaps

-Malaysia has undertaken the National Household Indicators Survey (NHIS) in September until November 2021. The objective of initiative is to address the SDG data gaps in Malaysia. NHIS covered 22 SDG Indicators.

-The findings of the 2020 Malaysian Population and Housing Census will contribute to 15 SDG indicators. Eight SDG indicators will be covered in the next Economic Census.-DOSM will be collaborating with UNICEF in developing 34 SDG indicators through the SDG M&E Program in 2022.

-DOSM has moved towards the use of GIS in producing a new SDG indicator of 9.1.1 Percentage of rural population living within 2 km of roads that can be used throughout the year

-DOSM is also collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment; SDG 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES); and SDG 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.

iii. Reporting Coordination

-Data reporting to International Agencies are carried out by line Ministries and Agencies and DOSM is not in the loop. Coordination at national level is crucial in ensuring the consistencies of data reported at international and national level. DOSM urges the international agencies to include DOSM in the loop regarding data reporting by country.

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iv. Technical Assistance

-Based on the availability of indicators assessment for 2020, the crucial areas that Malaysia needs for capacity building are environment indicators particularly waste management (SDG 11.6.1, SDG 12.4.2, SDG 12.5.1), climate action as well as agriculture (SDG 2.3.1, SDG 2.3.2, SDG 2.4.1, SDG 2.5.1, SDG 2.a.1, SDG 2.a.2, SDG 2.c.1, SDG 15.2.1, SDG 15.3.1, SDG 15.4.1) related goals.

Submitted on:

2/24/2022