

Joint SDG Fund
 Template for the Joint Programme
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report
SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: **25/08/2023**

<i>Programme title and Country</i> Country: Malaysia Joint Programme (JP) title: INFF: Developing Financing Partnerships to Accelerate SDG Achievements in Malaysia MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 122147
<i>Programme Duration</i> Start date²: 1/6/2020 Original End date³: 31/12/2022 Actual End date⁴: 31/07/2023 Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: No Expected financial closure date⁵: 31 July 2023
<i>Participating Organizations / Partners</i> RC: Karima El Korri; elkorri@un.org Government Focal Point: Ministry of Finance, Deputy Secretary-General of Policy; Datuk Johan Mahmood Merican; johan.merican@treasury.gov.my RCO Focal Point: Richard Marshall; richard.marshall@un.org Lead PUNO: UNDP; Heesu Jeon, heesu.jeon@undp.org Other PUNO Focal Points: UNCDF; Jaspreet Singh, jaspreet.singh@uncdf.org UNICEF; Adam Ling, aling@unicef.org

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

Programme Budget (US\$)			
Total Budget: \$1,319,527			
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):			
	GOM cost-sharing	\$189,982	
	UNICEF contribution	\$100,000	
		\$289,982	
Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:			
Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
Government of Malaysia	-	189,982	189,982
UNCDF	140,501	-	140,501
UNDP	759,044	-	759,044
UNICEF	100,000	100,000	200,000
Total	\$999,545	\$289,982	\$1,289,527

External Consultant Details
Name: Peter Heijkoop
Title and organization: Executive Director, Universal Financial Management Solutions Pty Ltd
Email: heijkoop@ufms.com.au

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Abbreviations

b	billions
B40	Bottom 40% of households in Malaysia
CAA	Common Country Analysis
CAPEX	Capital Expenditures
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
ESG	Environmental Social Governance
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FED	Fiscal and Economics Division, Ministry of Finance
FMAS	Financial Management Accounting System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOM	Government of Malaysia
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IOA	Investment Opportunity Areas
JP	INFF: Developing Financing Partnerships to Accelerate SDG Achievements in Malaysia or Programme
KASA	Ministry of Environment and Water
KeTSA	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
m	millions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCO	Movement Control Order
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of Government of Malaysia
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organisation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UMIC	Upper-Middle Income Country
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund (<i>formerly UN Fund for Population Advancement</i>)
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund (<i>formerly UN Infants and Children's Emergency Fund</i>)
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
VNR	Voluntary National Review

Executive Summary

The INFF: Developing Financing Partnerships to Accelerate SDG achievements in Malaysia, *or the Joint Programme (JP)*, has substantively delivered the outputs stipulated in the Component 1 accelerated Project Document approved by Government in September 2022. However, it needs to be noted that due to the delayed delivery of these INFF outputs because of the impact of the pandemic and political tension around the General Election in late 2022, these INFF outputs are yet to be reviewed and formally endorsed by Government of Malaysia's (GOM) SDG National Steering Committee. The Programme is funded by the UN SDG Joint Fund. Under the "one UN" approach, fit-for-purpose UN entities were tasked to deliver various INFF roles. The Resident Coordinator and her office (UN-RCO) provided oversight and liaison with the Joint Fund, UNDP served as the technical lead and was responsible for delivery of SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines, including Gender Budgeting support from the UNRCO; UNICEF was responsible for strengthening Malaysia's national system of monitoring & evaluation of SDGs; and UNCDF responsible for mobilisation of private sector financing across whole of economy.

These outputs align with delivery of INFF Building Block 1, the Assessment and Diagnostics phase that informs Government on options for SDG financing strategies. Consequently, the Programme does not deliver SDG funding strategies or specific SDG funds mobilisation outputs that can be quantified in this Evidence-based Final Narrative Report. In view of the draft nature of INFF outputs submitted to GOM, it is considered that the following potentially transformative results could be achieved where GOM endorses and implements the proposed reforms:

- UNDP - formalization of **SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines** to capture SDG funding across the Federal budget, with future potential to apply this approach to budgets across all levels of the three-tiered administrative structure of GOM. Implementation of this approach will shift SDG reporting from 100% ex-post "SDG tagging" of regular budgets to determining SDG funding gaps to shape future budget submissions. This added capacity can **transform the quantitative aspect of SDG funding** in Malaysia out to 2030.
- UNICEF - substantiation of **32 additional SDG Indicators** to strengthen Malaysia's national system of monitoring & evaluation of SDGs. This achievement can improve the quality of SDG reporting and inform future resource allocation decisions based on the measurable impact of funded SDG investments. This added capacity can **transform the qualitative aspect of SDG funding** in Malaysia.
- UNFPA - development of a private sector SDG Investor Map for **identification of Investment Opportunity Areas (IOA) with linkages to priority SDGs and identification of Islamic Capital Market features that support priority SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 8 through the FIKRA initiative**. A broad range of capital market partners were engaged, notably the fast-growing Islamic Capital Market managing 60% of Malaysia's capital base (USD460bn, 2020). The Islamic Capital Market incorporates social finance instruments that can be aligned to SDGs, such as *waqf* (charitable trust endowment), *zakat* (donation of 2.5% of wealth to charity by Muslims) and *qard hassan* (benevolent loans, interest free). The **real potential for joint public and private funding of SDGs is transformational**.

In UMICs with well-resourced and stable administrations, **formal Government endorsement of INFF outputs** is essential to attract effective public sector buy-in for reforms. Further, **Programme counterparts need to have a clear national mandate** to be effective partners with traction across Government to mobilize Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in support of INFF activities. Programme design needs to ensure this is delivered, to enhance the credibility of INFF products and increase the probability of their successful implementation in UMICs.

Critical elements and recommendations for Joint SDG Fund Final Report include:

The UNCDF **Private Sector Stakeholder Mapping** exercise conducted by the Programme that resulted in identification of capital market Investment Opportunity Areas (IOA) with links to national priority SDGs is an excellent example of good practice in the Domestic, Private funding stream. Emulation of this approach by other Programmes is recommended.

UNICEF's **strengthening of SDG monitoring and evaluation capacities and data sets** is an example of sustainable systemic capacity building that INFF initiatives can deliver with long-term benefits to national development support potential.

Delivering flexibility and agility was key to effective delivery, particularly given the rapidly changing implementation context. This required some adaptation and extension of the Programme. Maintaining engagement with often distracted Government counterparts was also important. This is good practice that can inform other Programmes i.e., "*timely responses to crises*".

Context

The aim of the Programme is to apply the INFF approach to support strengthening of Malaysia's national SDG financing architecture for the period 2021 to 2030. The intervention logic is to build sustainable partnerships with those key stakeholders in the Malaysian economy that have the potential to finance delivery of SDGs. The partnership-building methodology is to use the Assessment & Diagnostics outputs of INFF Building Block 1 to provide a technically robust evidence base that informs potential SDG financing strategies for partners to work with into the medium term.

The Programme aims to support the strengthening of the national SDG financing architecture as an enabler for achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs by (i) supporting the development of the national SDG Roadmap 2020-2025 and associated monitoring framework and evaluation strategy; (ii) undertaking a development finance landscape analysis (iii) developing costing tools SDGs for Malaysia and for budget tracking; and (iv) developing a national SDG Financing Strategy. The end-result of the JP will be a more adaptive and robust financing approach that allows the GoM (Government of Malaysia) to manage future risks while addressing key priorities of sustainable and inclusive development. A more robust, flexible and ambitious financing strategy will allow the GoM to develop amongst others, innovative digital financing, green energy and transportation systems, stronger labour market and social protection systems to leave no one behind, all of which are amongst the key pillars of an SDG-aligned growth. The Programme is timely because it coincides with implementation and review of the 12th Malaysia Plan (2020 - 2025) and finalization of SDG Roadmap Phase II (2020-2025) by the Ministry of Economy; and informs future iterations of these plans. The INFF's ability to inform future national plans is significant because of the lead time to implement and monitor SDG financing strategies across the whole economy, public and private sectors.

Malaysia has enjoyed significant economic growth in the past fifty years, transforming the economy from low-income to an upper middle-income (UMIC) status and resulting in real progress towards the eradication of absolute poverty (1970, 49.3%; 2019, 5.6%). However, ongoing growth in public debt and relatively low tax to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratios constrain Government's capacity to directly fund new SDG focussed programs out to 2030; and COVID-19 economic setbacks have exacerbated existing social and economic inequalities.

The SDG funding challenges for Malaysia are how the large and sophisticated private capital market can be further mobilized to identify existing/ new SDG supportive investments; the recording of this funding within a whole-of-economy SDG financing framework; the assessment of SDG attainment costs and related funding; and how to use this information to shape public budget allocations and private sector investment incentives to support lagging SDGs leading up to 2030. Good systems, access to data, and cross-sectoral coordination are all needed for SDG governance.

The primary beneficiaries of well-targeted SDG funding in Malaysia will be women, ethnic minorities, the poor and vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, and victims of trafficking. GOM identifies the primary beneficiary group as the Bottom 40% (B40), being 2.91m households⁷ or around 11.35m persons.

Government of Malaysia (GoM) is committed to attainment of the SDGs and evidences this commitment in both the Voluntary National Review 2021, which prioritizes SDGs (*priority SDGs are 1,2,3,8,10,12,13,16,17*) in line with long term development plans; and in national SDG governance mechanisms, which are headed by the Prime Minister. Malaysia has adopted a whole-of-nation approach to attaining priority SDGs. In late 2019, the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on SDGs (APPGM-SDG) was formed to reinforce this policy stance. Supported by this multi-party approach, Programme Component 1 outputs can continue to impact SDG financing strategies beyond the current five-year parliamentary term scheduled to end in 2027.

⁷ <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2023/03/20/stats-on-increase-in-b40-group-to-be-known-by-mid-year-says-rafizi>

Joint Programme Results

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

Government is finalizing the INFF tools⁸. These will be incorporated into the Budget Call Circular for 2024. The finance minister referenced alignment of SDGs with the budget⁹. The Ministry of Economy is finalizing SDG Roadmap Phase II¹⁰. The JP was successfully linked to the National SDG Council and the Roadmap and enhanced M&E framework are directly overseen by the National Steering Committee.

Key results achieved

The Development Finance Assessment highlighted gaps in the national financing architecture such as increased dependence on public debt, a low revenue-to-GDP ratio, challenges in SDG localization at sub-national level, and the lack of a Medium-term budget Framework. It also presented opportunities from advanced Islamic finance market and regulatory frameworks. It further provided the basis of **INFF Roadmap**.

SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines to be embedded in the internal revision process of their budget circulars by Federal Government level MDAs; and as a basis for capacity building at State and Local Government levels to later capture all SDG funding across the three-tiered structure of GOM. The Guidelines were trialed through pilots in two national departments. Implementation can transform Malaysia's SDG reporting from basic ex-post "tagging" of already-approved budgets at ministry level to using empirically defined SDG funding gaps to shape future budget submissions. This added capacity will **transform the quantitative aspect of SDG funding** in Malaysia out to 2030.

Substantiation of **60 additional SDG Indicators** that can be compiled by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). This takes the number of indicators from 115 (45%) to 175 (71%) of 248 global indicators. A digital SDG Monitoring System was created to facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement and progress tracking on 34 priority indicators. This strengthened institutional capacity has already contributed to development of the **SDG Roadmap**. This will inform GOM of specific quantitative targets and pathways, linkages, and accelerator points to substantially strengthen the SDG alignment and integration with national development priorities. This achievement will improve the quality of SDG reporting and inform future resource allocation decisions based on the measurable impact of SDG investments. Hence, SDGs that are not attaining targets can be identified and remedial actions taken.

Development of the **SDG Investor Map of 15 Investment Opportunity Areas with linkages to priority SDGs** to mobilize private finance and **identification of Islamic Capital Market features that support priority SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 8**, supplemented by the FIKRA initiative. This work engaged a broad range of participants, notably the fast-growing Islamic Capital Market, some 60% of Malaysia's capital base (USD460bn, 2020)¹¹. This incorporates social finance instruments such as *waqf* (charitable trust endowment), *zakat* (donation of 2.5% of wealth to charity by Muslims) and *qard hassan* (benevolent loans,

⁸ FED Comments for INFF's Draft Reports- Development Finance Assessments (DFA) Volume 1 dan DFA Volume 2. Ministry of Finance, July 2023

⁹ <https://budget.mof.gov.my/pdf/2022/ucapan/bs22.pdf>

¹⁰ Page 3, Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) Joint Programme Summary. UNDP, June 2023.

¹¹ Market Updates - Islamic Capital Market in Malaysia. Bursa Malaysia, 26 July 2022

interest free) for societal impact. This potential funding stream compares to GOM’s 2023 Budget of USD78bn¹². The evidence emerging is two-fold. Firstly, there is likely to be significant, currently unquantified, level of private sector investment that is already supporting attainment of SDGs 3,6,8 and 12 but not captured in the national SDG framework; building access to this data is a matter of urgency. Secondly, the scale of capital market resources and domestic appetite for ESG investments signifies that financing frameworks can signal investment opportunities, convene PPP financing dialogue and with targeted tax incentives. When guided and incentivised, with market and SDG data, interest in sustainability can be turned into bankable investments.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INFF Roadmap

GOM lead stakeholder agencies, MOF and Ministry of Economy, have not finalised an INFF Roadmap. The equivalent of a draft INFF Roadmap, being the document titled “*Malaysia - Recommendations for an Integrated National Financing Framework, June 2023*” has recently been submitted to Government for consideration and endorsement the NSC. GOM endorsement, once given, would give the INFF Roadmap legitimacy within Government and beyond and would provide a key part of a blueprint for any further Programme programming.

A second factor to consider alongside formal endorsement of the INFF Roadmap will be the SDG Roadmap Phase II (2020-2025) to be finalized by Ministry of Economy. This national strategy document will set out GOM’s approach to SDG funding and attainment of targets and how this will be resourced and accomplished within the available timeframe.

The INFF Roadmap recommendations are summarised in the list below:

1. **Proposed Financing Strategies (INFF Building Block 1)** – based on the findings from DFA, identifies development finance priorities of all types of financing quadrants (domestic, international, public, private) and suggests financing strategy and recommendations, using ‘Right-financing for the SDG’ framework.
2. **Monitoring and Review for the Development Finance (preparatory to INFF Building Block III)**– suggests institutionalizing the monitoring and review function within the MOF, which will work in tandem with the National SDG Centre at the Ministry of Economy, including setting up a national INFF Data Monitoring Dashboard to track finance flow contributing to the SDGs.

¹² See: <https://budget.theedgemarkets.com/2023/budget/index.html>

3. **Governance and Partnerships in Development Finance (preparatory to INFF Building Block IV)**– outline the entry points of the INFF in the existing SDG Governance structure and the roles of various stakeholders in partnerships focusing on vertical and horizontal coordination, including the potential actions for future localisation of SDGs;
4. **SDG-aligned Budgeting**– strengthen existing Output Based Budgeting (OBB) process and systems (*e.g. Myresult, MyProjek*) by integrating SDG into medium-term and annual budget policies, strengthening SDG budget expenditure monitoring and reporting system and analysing impact of budgets on SDG targets
5. **Costing for SDG** – suggests a 3-step SDG costing method - i) set baselines, targets and units and ii) estimate SDG target costing by operational & development spending, and iii) establish cost forecasts, gaps and sources of financing, which was piloted in two MDAs - KASA & KeTSA

Assessment & Diagnostics progress and results

The Programme has delivered to GOM the following INFF products:

- Development Finance Assessment (DFA) (*pending NSC endorsement*);
- Recommendations for an INFF (*pending NSC endorsement, includes SDG Budgeting and Costing Guideline and proxy for the INFF Roadmap*);
- Malaysia SDG Investor Map (*private sector engagement blueprint with SDG-aligned impact investment opportunities identified*);
- Driving SDG Financing in Malaysia Through Digital Finance Innovations (*FIKRA and Islamic Financing opportunities for funding aligned with SDGs*);
- Final Report - UN joint programming on strengthening Malaysia's national system on monitoring & evaluation for the SDGs.
- Technical Report - UN joint programming on strengthening Malaysia's national system on monitoring & evaluation for the SDGs; and contributed to development of the SDG Roadmap Phase II (*pending NSC endorsement*).

Once endorsed by NSC, these Programme outputs have the potential to contribute to development of a whole-of-nation financing strategy and/or changes in policy processes towards financing the SDGs. GOM may wish to invite the UN system to support this next stage of the INFF process, which would require formulation and financing of a Malaysia Programme Component 2. This Component is highly consultative and would apply the evidence-base compiled in Component 1 to inform structured financing dialogues among key stakeholders that lead to formulation of national SDG financing strategies.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

Not applicable

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets, if any
				<i>Not applicable</i>
				<i>Not applicable</i>
				<i>Not applicable</i>
				<i>Not applicable</i>
				<i>Not applicable</i>

1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows

Not applicable as not specified in the Project Document.

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform

The design of the Programme is predicated on the identification and engagement of three UN entities known as “Participating United Nations Organisations, or PUNOs, with the relevant technical specialisations that gave each a comparative advantage in one or more areas of delivering outputs under INFF Building Block 1. This approach demonstrates that the Programme adopted a UN system-wide approach to supporting country-level SDGs.

Coherence across the three PUNOs inputs to the Programme (UNDP – technical lead; UNICEF, UNCDF) was maintained through regular meetings between the PUNO focal points. This process was more necessary than in most Programme cases due to the impacts of pandemic and election related disruptions, resulting in two no-cost project extensions that were required to complete INFF outputs over the total 36-month programme period. Further, the RC/ RCO provide oversight and with UNDP’s support submitted periodic joint reports, based on PUNO inputs; and prepared all requests to ensure continuity of funding.

UNDP was the technical lead and delivered this role effectively throughout this uncertain period, notwithstanding internal UNDP staff movements due to the extended duration of Programme activities.

The initial plan was for the Programme to receive a co-financing from UNFPA (\$30,000) in the form of provision of a Gender Budgeting consultant to support the SDG Budgeting and Costing with gender budgeting advice. Due to constraints, this consultancy position could not be filled, and UNDP stepped in and provided the required technical input based on the technical guidance note on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in INFF and other relevant UN-produced materials¹³ during development of the SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines. This example evidences the Programme as an example of the UN system working together in partnership.

¹³ UN Women, UNDP (2021). Technical Guidance Note: Mainstreaming Gender Equality in Integrated National Financing Frameworks. Available at: [https://inff.org/assets/resource/technical-guidance-note-mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-inffs-may-2021-\(1\)-1620399723.pdf](https://inff.org/assets/resource/technical-guidance-note-mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-inffs-may-2021-(1)-1620399723.pdf)

UNFPA, UNIFEM (2006). Gender-responsive budgeting in practice: A training manual. Available at: https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/gender_manual_eng.pdf

UN Women (2015). Handbook on costing gender equality. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2015/Handbook%20on%20Costing%20Gender%20Equality.pdf>

The JP is informed by the current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) for Malaysia covering the period 2021 to 2025. It is envisaged that the Programme will in turn help shape the successor UNSCDF 2026-2030

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues

The INFF Roadmap recommends the incorporation of cross-cutting issues into INFF products, including the SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines. Cross-cutting issues identified are:

- Mainstreaming Gender Equality into the budgeting framework of GOM.
- Child Rights Budgeting.
- Green, Brown and Blue (GBB) budgeting tools to map effects of Federal, State and Local budgets on the environment, inclusion, and sustainability, with links to carbon markets; and
- SDG monitoring and evaluation strengthening through the identification of additional SDG indicators to monitor the impact of targeted SDG budget allocations and spending.

The SDG Budgeting and Costing Guidelines remain voluntary from an MDA implementation perspective until such time as they are integrated into the MOF Budget Call Circular. A GOM mandate for this formalization of the Guidelines may be found in the SDG Roadmap Phase II when this is finalized by the Ministry of Economy.

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery

Government's COVID-19 recovery policy was effective and acted to spur the economy by applying fiscal stimulus. This approach limited the impact of the pandemic on B40 but increased public debt levels. The associated increase in public debt servicing obligations, together with the low tax share in GDP, may constrain the capacity of future budgets to directly fund priority SDG programmes out to 2030.

GOM has experience with using tax incentives to mobilise private capital. However, there are few evidentiary links between the cost of the public incentive and the private funding mobilised, or its impact on national policy objectives. The Programme, through the INFF outputs, provided Government with insight into the potential to both mobilise private sector resources to achieve SDG targets through a "blended" financing approach and to monitor the impacts of this through empirical SDG indicators. In so doing, the INFF outputs offer GOM a potential pathway for SDG attainment in a somewhat constrained fiscal setting.

Where INFF private sector financing strategies can be leveraged in support of SDG funding, this can assist Government to attain priority SDGs notwithstanding increased debt servicing obligations.

1.9. Strategic Partnerships

Programme activities and consultations/ collaborations to date have created strategic partnerships with the key public bodies responsible for planning and funding delivery of SDG targets. These MDAs are the Ministry of Economy, the MOF, and the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) as the primary data gathering body for SDG indicator analysis. The Ministry of Economy has particular importance as a Programme partner due to its role as the National SDG Council Secretariat and as manager of the proposed SDG Data Centre.

Other public stakeholders engaged by the Programme included Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry; the Malaysian Investment Development Authority; and the Securities Commission.

Further, Ministry of Economy is responsible for development of the SDG Roadmap Phase II, which determines the details of how the SDGs will be implemented at both national and local levels, and across the private sector capital and investment markets. The Ministry of Economy has the central role in progressing both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of priority SDG funding to attain targets; and is a primary partner for design and timing of Programme Component 2 (INFF Implementation) to deliver SDG Financing Strategies in partnership with Government and private sector capital market authorities.

Finally, the successful collaborations with the PUNOs have strengthened the wider UN Country Team's approach to INFF development. This provides a useful potential resource pool from which to draw the technical assistance needed by any

INFF implementation activities. An ability to mobilize technical advice more rapidly and effectively is crucial as the final five-year period of the SDG initiative approaches, being 2016 to 2030.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized

Not applicable

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In kind</i>	<i>Government of Malaysia</i>	<i>189,982</i>	
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>Not applicable</i>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>Not applicable</i>
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<i>Not applicable</i>
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Co-financing</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>100,000</i>	

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund’s global results

To be read in conjunction with Annex 1.1. There is no SDG funding mobilization element incorporated into the Programme. It was designed to support INFF Building Block 1, Assessment and Diagnostics, as a first evidence-based step towards partnership building with those key public and private stakeholders in Malaysia that have SDG funding roles. This approach of the Programme is well-justified by the fact that Malaysia is an UMIC with well-established and systematized public and private sectors; and demonstrates high-level support for SDG attainment as is evidenced by national policy processes and statements such as the Voluntary National Review (VNR), SDG governance mechanisms, and SDG budget reporting.

As a result of this design approach to the Programme, there are no targets, activities, or indicators for leveraging SDG financing solutions using the Programme budget and associated activities.

Further, the outputs of the Programme provide a technically focused evidence-base that, once endorsed by GOM, can inform the convening of structured financing dialogues between all SDG stakeholders to develop agreed SDG financing strategies that engage whole-of-nation resources. INFF Building Block 2 – Financing strategies – represents an opportunity for the UN system to convene and facilitate evidence-based structured financing dialogues between the SDG stakeholders, but that Component 2 of the Programme is not yet designed and/ or funded.

Consequently, there was not any testing, implementing, or accelerating of SDG financing strategies by the Programme.

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome

To be read in conjunction with Annex 1.2. The Programme outcome achieved the result of effectively coordinating the work of 3 PUNOs and sourcing substituting technical resources for a co-financing agency that was unable to contribute the required inputs. This was done during a challenging period of disruptions from the pandemic between June 2020 and October 2021 followed by a snap General election in late 2022.

The RCO, and UNDP as the Technical Lead successfully coordinated a process of progressive engagement within the UN system; and externally with Government, CSO, academia and private sector counterparts. This included development of an accelerated programme with timing, budget and design changes after the pandemic severely disrupted the first six-month implementation programme, which was endorsed by GOM. This also included significant adaptations to the original design of governance arrangements, which presented some challenges in terms of the jointness of delivery. These efforts brought both Government and PUNO’s together to support Programme re-alignment and acceleration.

In the case of programming on strengthening Malaysia's national system on monitoring & evaluation for the SDGs, UNICEF’s engagement with MDAs was frustrated by the INFF counterpart’s lack of a national -level mandate to compel cooperation and data provision. GOM, UN-RCO and UNICEF all engaged with the MDAs to secure a greater level of buy-in to the INFF, but this was only achieved when the NSC indicated that DOSM would be elevated to the lead data gathering and reporting agency for SDG indicators. It is noted that in the absence of MDA buy-in, UN system engagement can be blunted.

The data collection methodology used to identify results was a desk-based review of available PUNO and Programme reporting, noting that the PUNO Final consolidated narrative reports that may enrich the analysis of results will not be available until September 2023, being two months after operational closure of the Programme.

2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output

To be read in conjunction with Annex 1.3. The Programme has successfully brought to the attention of all key GOM stakeholders the need for whole-of-nation financing strategies to attain SDG targets; and the importance of parallel support mechanisms to develop capacity for SDG costing and budgeting and SDG Indicator monitoring. This is especially the case in the somewhat fiscally constrained period out to 2030.

Taken individually, the INFF generated issues are most likely to be well understood by units within and across GOM. The results achieved by the Programme has been to catalyse these issues into a single thematic area by adopting a whole-of-economy analysis to the funding issues and linking this to costing, budgeting, and monitoring requirements under the overarching motif of SDG attainment. This same coordinated approach applies to sufficient funding for, and cost-effective attainment of, national development objectives. The corollary being that the INFF process, including strengthening of SDG monitoring and private sector mobilisation initiatives, provides the evidence-base for elevating the national resource management process, while supporting the SDGs.

This has focussed high-level GOM attention on several emerging aspects, being:

1. The extent and type of reforms recommended to elevate the national resource management mechanisms as needed, being the GOM Public Financial Management (PFM) system, are significant. The requirement to design, phase and implement reforms of this magnitude across Government, including to sub-Federal levels, will need formal support and resourcing from GOM.
2. The time needed to deliver PFM reforms of this magnitude is measured in years. A medium-term commitment is likely to be needed to deliver the full reform. This is particularly the case for capacity-building of MDAs and sub-Federal actors in SDG costing and budgeting.
3. Mobilising Private Sector funding in support of SDGs will require a coordinated campaign across the regulatory authorities and commercial peak bodies to develop a reporting regime that adequately captures the level of SDG funding being provided. GOM will need to define priority SDGs and advise private sector actors, authorities, and peak bodies on how to report funding provided to these areas to the SDG centre. This is a significant coordination task that will require on-going inputs from the relevant Ministry; and
4. A discrete programme of Government engagement will be needed to support accurate reporting of SDG-supportive funding through the Islamic Capital Market. It needs to be noted that existing social support programmes already in place under Islamic Financing mechanisms may be retrospectively aligned with SDGs and reported to the SDG Centre to ensure this existing SDG funding is captured by the national SDG funding framework also.

The challenge for the wider UN Country Team, and the PUNOs specifically, will be to maintain a consistent level of progressive engagement with key GOM stakeholders following conclusion of Programme Component 1; and negotiate any requirements that may exist for Component 2. This is likely to commence at the time that Government finalizes its SDG Roadmap Phase II (2020-2025) and had time to reflect on points 1 to 4 above.

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP

In response to the pandemic, Malaysia instituted a series of Government Movement Control Orders (MCO) between March 2020 and October 2021. The Programme commenced on 1 June 2020, immediately after commencement of the rolling MCOs at both national and state levels, and initial progress was significantly delayed and disrupted by these measures that mandated the closure of business, industry, government, and educational institutions. The impact of MCOs on the Programme was profound, limiting timely PUNO engagement with counterparts to ensure sufficient buy-in among partners and identification of gaps and plans; and/or delaying mobilisation of technical consultants. The challenges posed by the pandemic were compounded by ongoing political uncertainties, which only improved after the snap general election in November 2022.

Further, it was reported that DOSM suffers from a lack of traction with MDAs because it does not have a clear legal mandate to compel provision of key data sets that monitor the impact of SDG program funding. Attempts by MOF, RCO and UNICEF to coordinate MDA stakeholder meetings to validate new SDG indicators were largely unsuccessful until January 2022 when GOM formed a National Statistics and Data Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, which announced “*empowering the Statistics Department*” to strengthen and modernise statistical services¹⁴. The proposed amendment to the 1965 Statistics Act that would legally empower DOSM to compel provision of data sets is not yet enacted. Accordingly, MDA data provision remains voluntary and vulnerable.

3.2. Changes made to JP

Due to the pandemic, an Acceleration Plan was adopted in Q2 2021, accompanied by a Revised Programme Document in Q4 2021. The changes consisted of a six-month, no cost, extension to allow for an updated timeline; governance arrangements were clarified, and a revised budget and results framework was established. The management of project components were also separated based on the respective Government lead. Outcomes of these revisions were increased buy-in from government, and PUNOs were able to overcome legal and administrative constraints. Crucially, long delayed GOM Cabinet endorsement of the Programme’s Project Document was finally received in September 2022.

A second, no cost extension, for six months to June 2023 was approved by the Joint SDG Fund Operational Steering Committee’s in November 2022. The reasons being:

- The 2022 General Election and accompanying change in Government resulted in the appointment of replacement officials. These included the heads of MOF and Ministry of Economy, impacting Programme activity as the new administrations familiarised themselves with the Programme and INFF outputs; and
- Delayed endorsement of the Pro-Doc meant that the final Programme disbursement (30% of funding) was made in November 2022, and this deferred INFF commitments made in late 2022 into early 2023.

4.1. Sustainability and country ownership

GOM is committed to attainment of SDGs and welcomed UN system assistance to diagnose the steps needed to transition from the current top-down policy support and from ex-post national-level fragmented budget-tagging for SDG reporting towards fully integrated ex-ante SDG budget tagging, SDG costing, funding, and M&E of whole-of-nation SDG funding initiatives. This transition aims to improve both the quantity and quality of public and

¹⁴ PM chairs National Statistics and Data Council's inaugural meeting - <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2022/01/27/pm-chairs-national-statistics-and-data-council039s-inaugural-meeting>

private investment in support of SDG attainment, but also represents a major new public and private sector reform initiative. The proposed reforms will impact many aspects of policy, data capture and analysis, planning, budgeting, accounting, reporting.

As an UMIC, Malaysia's public sector systems and practices are well developed, and effectively serve the performance criteria established for meeting established national development goals and purposes. Private sector governance and engagement practices are also established and well-structured. Effectively securing support for the new proposed SDG reform initiatives will require sustained, formal, national-level guidance. INFF Component 1 outputs are the first step towards this reform. To sustain early momentum gained by Component 1 can assist by resourcing INFF Building Block 2, as appropriate. This begins with a series of structured financing dialogues between GOM and all key stakeholders, to develop and confirm a medium-term, national SDG financing strategy for Malaysia.

Against this backdrop, the INFF outputs¹⁵ currently awaiting both MOF and SDG National Steering Committee (NSC) endorsement are options available for formal Government implementation, but until that time their application by any MDAs remains purely voluntary. A key element of sustaining the impact of Programme Component 1 results will be to have these outputs formally embedded into MDA Annual Workplans, MOF Budget Call Circulars, Malaysia capital market reporting obligations in both listed and unlisted securities, establishment of a single national data repository or "National SDG Centre¹⁶", and sub-federal capacity building programmes. A pathway to formalise INFF outputs in national systems for SDG attainment may be articulated in the Ministry of Economy's final SDG Roadmap Phase II when this is approved by NSC and formally released.

Thus, GOM has taken high-level ownership of priority SDG attainment, but is yet to endorse INFF outputs. Consequently, a whole-of-nation SDG financing strategy remains to be developed. The team may wish to defer the design and costing of INFF Component 2 until after NSC's formal endorsement of SDG Roadmap Phase II. This will clarify GOM commitment and the future role for INFF inputs.

¹⁵ The main decision-making body for the national SDG governance structure is the National SDG Council, which is helmed by the Right Honourable Prime Minister. The Council endorses and monitors SDG implementation and progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The Council is supported by a National Steering Committee (NSC) and Ministry of Economy as the National SDG Council's Secretariat, chaired by the Director General of the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of the Economy. Formal NSC endorsement of the DFA, SBC and SDG Roadmap Phase II is pending.

¹⁶ FED Comments for INFF's Draft Reports- Development Finance Assessments (DFA) Volume 1 dan DFA Volume 2. MOF, April 2023.

5. Communications

5.1. Communication products

A joint PUNO communications strategy was drafted in July 2021 to achieve the following objectives:

- consolidate messaging across the Programme to ensure consistent, clear, and evidence-based commentary; and
- pool and identify our stakeholders and resources to reduce risk of duplication and overlap.

The key themes that messaging convey are that while the SDGs and INFF are a global framework, this is tailored to Malaysia's commitment and development priorities. Further, the INFF approach brings together all types of finance to accelerated SDG achievement; and mobilizes the 'One UN' engine to help Malaysia to be more robust and resilient to exogenous shocks.

The first communication activity was the **Programme launch event**. Purpose of launch event was to build official buy-in and publicize the Programme to stakeholders and donors. The Programme launch was timed to take place after UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) extension had been ratified; was officiated by the Minister of Finance; and was conducted on a semi-virtual basis, depending on prevailing MCO.

UNDP contracted a designer to develop a single page **INFF-MYS brochure** to circulate to stakeholders. PUNOs reviewed the brochure prior to finalisation.

Social media posts (including tweets, LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook) and Blogs were produced to socialize the concept and activities in INFF Malaysia. Blogs were initially developed by UNDP. Tweets were issued every fortnight related to the Programme.

Examples of Programme blogs produced are listed below:

Khalid, H. (2021) Sustainable Development Goals in South-East Asian Countries. July 22. Available at: <https://www.my.undp.org/content/malaysia/en/home/blog/2021/sustainable-development-goals-in-south-east-asian-countries.html>

Khalid, H. (2021) Issue Brief: Financing Development in Times of Change. July 26. Available at: https://www.my.undp.org/content/dam/malaysia/docs/issue_brief_financing_development/Issue%20Brief_Development%20Finance%20PDC.pdf

Wee, M. I., (2021) The Path to Financing the 2030 Agenda: From New York to Borneo. Available at: <https://undp-asia-pacific.shorthandstories.com/the-path-to-financing-the-2030-agenda/index.html>

5.2. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	1 x INFF launch event was delayed by pandemic and conducted on a semi-virtual basis; and 2 x Private sector resource mobilisation launch events (UNCDF/ ICMM - virtual; UNDP/ MITI – in person, officiated by the Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry)
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	NA
Partners' event ** *(optional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1x Development Finance Dialogue for DFA and INFF recommendations (hosted with MoF, in-person)

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing

The Private Sector Stakeholder Mapping exercise conducted by the Programme that resulted in identification of Investment Opportunities linked to priority SDGs is an excellent example of good practice in the domestic, private funding sourcing. This SDG funding stream can be under-reported in economic data and assessment and diagnostics become more complex as a result. This valuable output and its partnership building outcomes will make the next phase of data collection and reporting through private sector capital market regulation more achievable for the relevant authorities. Emulation of this approach by other Programmes is recommended.

The 2021 VNR clearly identifies priority national SDG's that are directly correlated to Malaysia's long-term development plans. This national prioritization of SDGs is not mirrored in the INFF outputs, nor is it emphasised in recommended SDG financing options. This appears to have been an opportunity missed to demonstrate close and relevant linkages between advancing national development priorities and the policy and systemic reforms proposed in INFF outputs. Emphasising how SDG-related reforms can better deliver national development objectives through joined up whole-of-nation planning, budgeting, and monitoring makes the task of implementing INFF proposed reforms more palatable to Government and other stakeholders. This is a lesson learned in enhancing the relevance and currency of Programme outputs.

Regarding the next phase of Programme support to GOM, being INFF Building Block 2 – Financing Strategies, the sequencing and timing of any support will need to be guided by GOM's level of commitment and engagement. Formal GOM agreement on next steps is crucial to achieve the required level of public sector buy-in. Recent meetings with MOF (*Minutes of Technical Working Group Meeting, 6 March 2023*) signal a continuing appetite for on-going UN system support, but the requests were more specific and will require considerable coordination across both Government and private sector.

6.2. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming

The pandemic and snap General Election with a change in Government in late 2022 had a major adverse impact on the Programme implementation schedule and engagement with key stakeholders. Throughout 2020, the JP demonstrated considerable flexibility and agility by progressively engaging with Government on an accelerated program and amended budget and design documents. This is an example of good practice that can inform other Programmes confronting a rapidly changing implementation context i.e., "responding to crisis in a timely manner".

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1.1 JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable, JP was providing technical data to inform future SDG financing strategies</i>

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable, Programme was providing technical data to inform future SDG financing strategies</i>
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable, Programme was providing technical data to inform future SDG financing strategies</i>
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable, Programme was providing technical data to inform future SDG financing strategies</i>

1.2 Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly:

Regular meetings of the Programme Focal Points increased overall coordination of PUNOs and their technical advisors to deliver the diagnostic and assessment outputs for INFF Building Block 1. This was critical in managing the impacts of the pandemic (March 2020 to October 2021) and the lead-up to and consequences of the change in Government that resulted from the November 2022 General Election.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly:

PUNOs were selected for their specific technical comparative advantages, which effectively limited their engagement with GOM entities to those areas they were directly engaged with. Due to this feature of the design of the Programme and the discrete nature of each PUNO's assigned technical tasks, there was limited opportunity for any overlap in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities. However, the JP where possible sought to promote interaction and jointness in delivery.

1.3 Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline (2020)	2021 Target	2022 Target	Result (End of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target if any
OUTCOME 1: Key development priorities and challenges be identified, and funding opportunities be tracked					
Output 1.2: A Development Finance Assessment analysis that describes the current status and prospects of conventional and non- conventional financing flow opportunities to support the realization of the SDG Roadmap.					
Indicator 1.2.1: The DFA report completed and presented to the government.	0	1	1	1	
Indicator 1.2.2: Policy brief for improved SDG finance developed and presented to GoM (INFF Roadmap)	0	0	1	1	INFF Recommendations provided to GOM are a <i>de facto</i> INFF Roadmap
OUTCOME 2: An SDG Private Sector Financing Initiatives, with clearly identified core institutional mechanisms is developed and implemented					
Indicator 2.1: Market information for SDG investments made available to help mobilizing the public and private resources.	0	0	1	1	Programme-funded approach to domestic capital markets resulted in 15 identified IOAs within six sectors that have the most potential for deep development impact.
Output 2.1: Strengthened budgeting and costing procedural framework to support aligning policies and annual budgets to the national development plan.					
Indicator 2.1.1: SDG Budget Tagging system (including tagging for gender expenditure) is developed and piloted.	0	0	1	2	SDG Budget tagging, including Gender budgeting, piloted in two Federal agencies,
Indicator 2.1.2: Budget costing guideline and training module is developed	0	1	1	1	
Output 2.2: A comprehensive SDG Financing Strategy that covers planning, allocation (screening of investments), execution, monitor and oversight, developed through public and private sector multi-stakeholder dialogues.					
Indicator 2.2.1: Number of private sectors / SOE engaged through roundtables, dialogues, and forums on SDG finance	0	30	30	171	SDG Investor Map Launch Participants
Indicator 2.2.2 At least three (3) private sector strategic initiatives are launched with respective partners	0	1	2	2	1. UNCDF-SCM: FIKRA 2. UNDP- MITI, MIDA: SDG Investor Map Third initiative not needed.

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

2.1 Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Development Finance Assessment (DFA)	June 2023	Assessment	Consultants contracted by Programme to compile data sets and conduct technical assessment of public and private, domestic, and international development financing flows in the Malaysia economy and identify their potential to fund priority SDGs.
MALAYSIA Recommendations for an Integrated National Financing Framework	June 2023	Policy / strategy Guidance	Consultants contracted by Programme to prepare a summary of potential SDG financing strategy options available for GOM including the Budgeting and Costing for SDG Guidelines for implementation by GOM at national and sub-national levels.
Driving SDG Financing in Malaysia Through Digital Finance Innovations	February 2022	Policy/ strategy	A joint initiative by the Securities Commission Malaysia (SCM) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) funded by the Programme. The Islamic Capital Market (ICM) supports the UN's SDGs across investments in SRI (including ESG & green Sukuk and bonds), helping ensure financial inclusion, and promoting Islamic social finance through the introduction of unit trust and wholesale funds with waqf feature.
Malaysia SDG Investor Map Narrative Report	June 2023	Strategy	The Malaysia SDG Investor Map was developed together with the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry and the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA). The report is

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
			the summary of the 15 identified investment opportunity areas (IOAs) uploaded on the SDG Investor Platform (https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org/market-intelligence).
Final Report - UN joint programming on strengthening Malaysia's national system on monitoring & evaluation for the SDGs	November 2022	Policy/ strategy	UNICEF Malaysia worked with the Department of Statistics (DOSM) to explore and develop solutions for government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to provide data to populate 34 SDG indicators currently not reported by the Government of Malaysia.
Technical Report - UN joint programming on strengthening Malaysia's national system on monitoring & evaluation for the SDGs.	October 2022	Guidance	UNICEF Malaysia worked with the Department of Statistics (DOSM) to implement pragmatic solutions for government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to provide data to populate 34 SDG indicators that were not being reported by the Government of Malaysia.
Case Study - The role of global custodians in supporting Malaysia's SDG monitoring framework	October 2022	Assessment	UNICEF identified links and disconnects between international data published on behalf of Malaysia and the national data pool available in Department of Statistics (DOSM) and other government agencies.

2.2 Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
SDG Roadmap Phase II	<i>Draft - August 2023</i>	Policy/ strategy	Programme provided technical assistance to Ministry of Economy with drafting and finalisation of the SDG Roadmap Phase II.

Annex 3. Communications materials

1.1 Human interest story

The potential role for private sector financing is well-understood and multiple examples relevant to SDG financing are widely known to exist in Malaysia, as was evidenced by this statement made at the UN-RCO convened Development Finance Dialogue II, 1 August 2022, Double Tree by Hilton Putrajaya:

“Waqaf and Zakat are powerful tools to alleviate poverty. IBs (Islamic Banks) have done so many programs for poverty alleviation but there is a clear missing link that IBs do not cover despite a lot of effort put in place, as numerous research works have shown.”
Participant.

1.2 Communication products

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Webinar - Driving Islamic Fintech Innovation Ecosystem with FIKRA	25 May 2021	https://www.uncdf.org/article/6785/sc-uncdf-driving-islamic-fintech-innovation-ecosystem-with-fikra https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHwMkwHKcz0&t=26s
Webinar - Fintech Landscape in Malaysia: Islamic Capital Markets	25 May 2021	https://www.uncdf.org/finlab/fikra-islamic-fintech
Blog - Sustainable Development Goals in South-East Asian Countries. Author: Dr Haniza Khalid, Senior Development Economist, UNDP Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam	22 July 2021	https://www.undp.org/malaysia/blog/sustainable-development-goals-south-east-asian-countries
INFF Malaysia Digital Brochure:	ref. Joint Coordination Meeting 23 November 2021	https://bit.ly/INFF_my

– Press Release –Malaysian Development Investment Authority (MIDA) and UNDP Malaysia to launch Malaysia SDG Investor Map in 2023	6 December 2022	https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/mida-undp-set-to-launch-malaysian-sdg-investor-map-in-2023/
Minister of Finance Malaysia – speech referencing role of INFF in Malaysia’s Budget formulation to Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (MARC) 360: Sustainable Development Financing 2022	30 March 2022	https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/en/news/speech/malaysian-rating-corporation-berhad-marc-360-sustainable-development-financing-2022
Speech - Karima El Korri, UN Resident Coordinator - Launch of the Malaysia SDG Investor Map: Investing for a Better Future	19 June 2023	https://malaysia.un.org/en/237093-launch-malaysia-sdg-investor-map-investing-better-future
Press Release- Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI) and the United Nations launch the Malaysia SDG Investor Map	19 June 2023	https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/announcements/view/395 https://malaysia.un.org/en/237219-miti-and-united-nations-launch-malaysia-sdg-investor-map
News - Malaysia unveils SDG Investor Map to champion ESG principles	19 June 2023	https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2023/06/20/malaysia-unveils-sdg-investor-map-to-champion-esg-principles
News - Zafrul: Malaysia SDG Investor Map key to channel capital to SDG-focused investments	19 June 2023	https://theedgemalaysia.com/node/671713
News - Unlocking Potential: Malaysia’s SDG Investor Map Guides Sustainable Investments	19 June 2023	https://www.businesstoday.com.my/2023/06/19/unlocking-potential-malysias-sdg-investor-map-guides-sustainable-investments/
News - MITI and the United Nations launch Malaysia SDG Investor Map	19 June 2023	https://www.digitalnewsasia.com/sustainability-matters/miti-and-united-nations-launch-malaysia-sdg-investor-map
News - SDG Investor Map key to channel capital to SDG-focused investments – Tengku Zafrul	19 June 2023	https://www.bernama.com/en/business/news.php?id=2199449
News - Malaysia unveils SDG Investor Map to champion ESG principles	20 June 2023	https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/malaysia-unveils-sdg-investor-map-to-champion-esg-principles/
Video - What is the Malaysia SDG Investor Map?	11 July 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EoxqQ4_j_xs

Video - Malaysia SDG Investor Map Launch Highlight	02 Aug 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ib-EGCp93v4&t=1s
Workshop - Integrated National Financing Framework: Development Finance Assessment and SDG Budgeting and Costing	22 June 2023	To enhance awareness and relevance of INFF in Malaysia, UNDP Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam is proposing to organize an INFF-themed workshop with the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The workshop will cover general to specific topics that will be beneficial to both technical and senior level staff of the ministry, in particular from the Fiscal and Economics Division (FED), National Budget Office (NBO), and Accountant General's Department.

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
1	UNDP	Heesu Jeon	SDG Impact Finance Specialist	heesu.jeon@undp.org	Lead PUNO Focal Point	Confirmation of available Programme documents and their status with GOM SDG National Steering Committee
	UN-RCO Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam	Richard Marshall	Senior Economist	richard.marshall@un.org	RCO Focal Point	Availability of Programme coordination documents