ALL PARTY PARLIMENT GROUP MALAYSIA

On Sustainable Development Goals

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

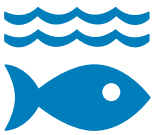
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Contents

WORD OF GREETINGS

YBM Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Minister in the Prime Minister's Department 8

YB Dato' Sri Hajjah Rohani Abdul Karim
(Chairperson) 9

YB Maria Chin Abdullah
(Deputy Chairperson) 10

Speaker of Parliament 11

UN Resident Coordinator 12

Head of Secretariat 13

LOCALISING SDGs

Overview 15
by Prof Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria

Research Methodology & Findings 17
by Mr. Alizan Mahadi

Solutions Methodology and Solution Projects 24
by Dr. Lin Mui Kiang

Localising SDG Agenda At the Parliamentary Constituency Level 28
by Lead Coordinators

Capability Building programs 50
by Dr. Zainal Abidin Sanusi

Solution projects & SDGs 55
by Mr. Anthony Tan

Review and Evaluation 57
by Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramli

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

- APPGM-SDG Committee Members 59
- APPGM-SDG Secretariat Team 60
- APPGM-SDG Key Partners 62
- Pilot Phase 2020 Lead Coordinators 62
- Pilot Phase 2020 Researchers 62
- Dates of APPGM-SDG Committee Meetings 63
- Dates of APPGM-SDG Field Visits 63
- Dates of Meetings with EPU, DOSM, Speaker of Parliament, UN & EAC 64
- Pilot Phase 2020 Solution Projects & Solution Providers 67
- Pilot Phase 2020 Capacity Building Programme & Service Providers 71
- Dates & Details of Key National Seminar/ Workshop 73
- Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance & The Society for The Promotions of SDG 73

AUDITED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

- One Page Extract of The Audited Statement of Accounts 79

TABLES

Table 1 18
Six Steps in Mapping Exercise

Table 2 19
Major Themes & Characteristics by Constituencies

Table 3
Targets groups among those left behind by constituencies. 20

Table 4
Timeline for MEG Implementation 58

Table 5 61
Lead coordinators (Pilot Phase 2020)

Table 6 61
Researchers by Constituencies (Pilot Phase 2020)

Table 7 63
Details of APPGM-SDG Committee meetings

Table 8 63
Date of Field Visits (Pilot Phase 2020)

Table 9 64
Key Meetings date (Pilot Phase 2020)

Table 10 67
Solution Projects & Providers by Constituencies

Table 11 71
Capacity Building Programme & Providers by Constituencies

Table 12 73
List of Key National Events

Table 13 74
Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance 2020 Members

Table 14 76
Malaysian CSO Discussions & Conversations (Pilot Phase 2020)

WORD OF GREETINGS

APPGM-SDG

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy)

YBM Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy)

Congratulations to the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) on the publication of this 2020 Annual Report.

The highest appreciation to the Chairman of APPGM-SDG, YB Dato `Sri Rohani Abdul Karim and Vice Chairman, YB Puan Maria Chin Abdullah, and all APPGM-SDG Committee Members and the Secretariat led by Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria. A notable effort has been shown by APPGM-SDG in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at the local Parliamentary constituency level. As we face the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, APPGM-SDG continues to make strides in fulfilling its responsibilities in localising Sustainable Development Goals.

Towards the end of Phase One in upholding the Sustainable Development Goals in Malaysia, we can see the country's SDG performance continue to improve. The role played by the APPGM-SDG is very important in helping to achieve the global 2030 Agenda.

The Malaysian Government has always been committed to achieving the goals of the SDGs by focusing on the five key areas (community development, stewardship of the earth, prosperity, peace, and cooperation) for the 12th Malaysia Plan (12MP).

The increase in allocation from RM2 million in 2020 to RM5 million this year shows the Malaysian government's support for the work of APPGM-SDG. The Prime Minister's Department, especially the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) and the Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) as well as the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has established close partnerships with APPGM-SDG. This cooperation is very important to achieve the 17 goals.

The solution projects and capacity-building programs carried out in the 10 Parliamentary constituencies across the country in 2020 have been adapted according to the suitability of the local community across race, ethnicity, and gender. These projects will not only help the communities affected by COVID-19. It is the continuous efforts in ensuring the sustainability of the projects that make the work of APPGM-SDG unique. At once, it positions Malaysia as a country committed to achieving the SDGs.

Once again, I would like to congratulate APPGM-SDG and wish the team continued success!

Chairperson of APPGM-SDG

DATO SRI ROHANI ABDUL KARIM
Chairperson of APPGM-SDG &
Member of Parliament Batang Lupar

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh & Selamat Sejahtera

My highest appreciation to the APPGM SDG Committee and the Secretariat team for publishing this 2020 Annual General Report. It gives a clearer overview of the APPGM-SDG work and efforts undertaken in 2020.

Year 2020 was a very challenging year for everyone as a result of the COVIC-19 pandemic. Thanks to Allah S.W.T with His Grace, APPGM-SDG continues to take steps to carry out all the planned work despite facing various obstacles. I believe that our team has done our best in carrying out the responsibilities and trust given in undertaking the field visits, capacity building and solution projects in the parliamentary constituencies involved.

On behalf of APGM-SDG, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to the Government of Malaysia & Parliament of Malaysia for trusting the Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance as the official Secretariat to fulfill this great trust, the Ministry of Finance Malaysia which has given the mandate for the allocation to APPGM-SDG to implement the localization of SDGs, fellow MPs, Government agencies at the Federal, State and local levels, partners of civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals which have involved directly or indirectly with APPGM-SDG work throughout the year.

The responsibility and trust that I bear in leading this organization with a dedicated team, insyaAllah I will give my very best to make sure that APPGM-SDG work goes well and accordingly as planned. Once again, I would like to express my deepest congratulations to the APPGM-SDG Secretariat team for the trust that was executed brilliantly. The new norms of the Covid-19 require a high level of endurance and determination for continuing the right track in realizing the APPGM-SDG work and the Secretariat team thus far has proven its capability. To many more successfull milestones in the future.

Thank You.

Deputy Chairperson of APPGM-SDG

Maria Chin Abdullah
Deputy Chairperson of APPGM-SDG
Member of Parliament Petaling Jaya

Salam Sejahtera.

It is unbelievable that we are already one year old and our solution projects are moving along in the midst of an unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic. This pandemic has placed even more pressure to fast speed economic recovery as most economic sectors were either facing closure or struggling to ride over the economic crisis. Our APPGM-SDG projects, therefore, come at this testing time and it is our intention to show case how with creative and innovative solutions, there can be some glimmering light for challenges.

While we only began with ten parliamentary constituencies, the projects have brought life to the akar umbi who have been desperately looking for resolution to their challenges.

We have projects that build on resilience and sustainability that increased income for the poor farmers and communities such as organic farming Bentong; building paddy infrastructure at Kg. Rampazan to enable double cropping with the intention of making the project to be a strategic blueprint for agro projects; initiating a community-based litter-clean-u and installation of buy-back centre to address the unsustainable livelihoods and litter problem in the water settlements at two kampung at Tanjung Piai; and activating ecotourism in Pendang with a focus on community centered business ecosystem.

Other projects involved inter-agencies consultation and joint efforts to bring the various departments, corporates and civil society together to turn polices into actions and goals into impactful outcomes.

Diverse capacity building discussions were carried out, touching on education, women rights, migrants, refugees, housing, agriculture, waste management and local governance. Innovative involvement of the communities were tried out such as cultural mapping of challenges with eventual outcomes and given the pandemic, online breakout groups were used to draw out views from the communities.

The key success of these projects is that they started with the people where their needs are captured to shape the project proposals and their collective involvement with agencies have helped to make bottom-up decision making a reality. We are now at our final completion of the projects and I can confidently say that the results will bring lessons learnt and meaningful outcomes that will show how sustainable goals can be broken down to reach those who are in need of the ideas, support and change. We are also looking forward to another twenty more new partners who will definitely enrich the APPGM-SDG community-based solution and capacity building projects.

Lastly, sincere appreciation to all those who have made these projects possible – YB Datuk Rohani Abdul Karim, Chair of APPGM-SDG, the ten members of parliament who have generously allowed their constituencies to be visited, dissected, and yet remain open to new ideas and suggestions; Datuk Denison, APPGM secretariat, ISIS, Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance, government departments and agencies and volunteers who have given more than their call for duty.

Thank you. Dignity for all.

Speaker of Parliament

FOREWORD

DATUK AZHAR AZIZAN HARUN
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Parliament of Malaysia

Warmest congratulations to the APPGM-SDG for publishing its first annual report. I am pleased with their continued advocacy and support for greater governance that encompasses accountability and transparency within Parliament and Malaysia as a whole.

The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development represents an important national and global agenda – 'leaving no one behind'. The Parliament of Malaysia acknowledges and fully supports the efforts of the APPGM to localise the objectives at the grass-root levels, ensure proper representation, and finding solutions that put the welfare of people first.

In this context, the APPGM provides a brilliant platform for the parliamentarians in identifying the grass-root issues that affect the people of their constituencies, that would later drive better economic empowerment, environmental sustainability and social development. Therefore, finding workable solutions at a local level is vital for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies that would translate onto a larger national scale.

Over the year, the APPGM has carried out a remarkable job in undertaking field visits to 10 parliamentary constituencies and has undertaken 22 capacity-building exercises with members of local communities at constituencies. It is inspiring to hear that 34 local solution projects have been identified and are being implemented to address and achieve the goals of the SDG fully.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate the active role played by all 10 parliamentarians of the APPGM-SDG which is chaired by YB Dato' Sri Rohani binti Abdul Karim and the deputy, YB Maria Chin Abdullah. In addition to this, I would like to extend my gratitude and thanks to the Secretariat which is headed by Prof. Datuk Dr. Dennison Jayasooria for the exemplary work thus far.

Significantly, the Ministry of Finance has allocated RM 5 million for the APPGM-SDG in 2021 to add an additional 20 parliamentary constituencies, alongside the existing 10. This is a landmark achievement brought on by the success of the APPGM-SDG and a vital show of support by the government for the continued success of the program throughout Malaysia.

I wish the APPGM-SDG all the best in its future endeavors.

UN Resident Coordinator

Mr Stefan Priesner
United Nations Resident Coordinator
for Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam

On Behalf of the United Nations in Malaysia, I would like to congratulate the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia (APPGM-SDG) for their impressive inaugural Annual Report. The APPG-SDG has made significant strides in localising the SDGs at the subnational level, through the leadership of YB Dato' Sri Hajjah Rohani Abdul Karim as Chairperson, YB Puan Maria Chin Abdullah as Deputy Chairperson and the Malaysia CSO-SDG Alliance as its Secretariat.

Malaysia's APPG-SDG is an exemplary model of bi-partisan parliamentary engagement towards the attainment of our shared aspirations under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its implementation framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in partnership with civil society, academia and community representatives.

The United Nations in Malaysia has been happy to be involved in APPG-SDG's journey since its formation in early 2018. I warmly recall presenting on the "Role of Parliament in achieving the SDGs" in a seminar held at Dewan Rakyat in December 2017, which I understand contributed to inspiring the formation of the APPG-SDG.

I commend the Government of Malaysia for allocating MYR2 million in its National Budget 2020 and MYR5 million in 2021 to support the excellent work by the APPG-SDG and Malaysia CSO-SDG Alliance to drive its SDG localisation efforts and pilot projects in 10 parliamentary constituencies in 2020 and an additional 20 parliamentary constituencies in 2021. This has bolstered the proactive efforts of the APPGM-SDG in creating awareness on SDGs, identifying issues and solutions and implementing pilot projects. The collaboration between APPGM-SDG with Federal, State and local governments with the support of CSOs is in line with SDG 17 (Partnership for Development) and sets a new benchmark for multi-stakeholder engagement on the SDGs.

There is just nine years to the 2030 deadline for the achievement of the SDGs and the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has dealt a heavy a blow to the progress that countries have made. An inclusive whole of society approach from policy making to addressing real gaps and challenges at community levels has become increasingly imperative if we are to achieve our shared goals of leaving no one behind, addressing climate change and protecting the environment and biodiversity for this and future generations.

The United Nations in Malaysia looks forward to deeper engagement at a programmatic level to help accelerate progress on the SDGs.

We call on the APPG-SDG to count on our support as it pursues its outstanding work.

Thank you.

Head of Secretariat

Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria
Head of Secretariat
APPGM-SDG

I am happy to share a word of greetings in our First Annual Report of the APPGM-SDG. We were formed in October 2019 and with the special allocation through the 2020 Budget, we were able to undertake the pilot phase of the SDG localization project in 10 parliamentary constituencies.

It is an amazing journey of working in close partnership with the parliamentarians, Economic Planning Unit as well as the local community leaders and civil servants at the district level. CSO leaders who are part of the Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance have been active partners in this process and The United Nations Country Team who has played a very strong supporting role.

The objective of this APPGM-SDG Annual Report 2020 is to document our work in the pilot phase and to share our partnership and multi stakeholder engagement that have taken place thus far. We felt that it was necessary to document our experiences and provide an accurate account of the work, findings and recommendation on localising SDGs.

In addition to the narrative of the work, we also felt that it was necessary to present an audited statement of the funds that we have received. In 2020, we were allocated RM 2 million but due to many delays during the MCO period because of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have utilized only RM1.6 million. The delays were not only affecting the utilization of the funds but for us to accept the fact that some of the projects implementations have had to be extended until 2021. In light of this, we have received an approval from the Ministry of Finance to use the 2021 allocation to settle all outstanding payments which was committed for in 2020.

We have the support of an excellent team of the Members of Parliament who serves in the APPGM-SDG Committee. They are also part of the pilot phase project. We had the full support of the former speaker, Tan Sri Mohamad Ariff Md Yusof and the current speaker, Datuk Azhar Azizan in all our undertakings. We also have the support of the staff in the administration, finance and research sections of Malaysian Houses of Parliament.

We have an amazing team of CSO volunteers and our two full time staff in 2020 who have been very committed to SDGs and have played a major role in the pilot project. They are all mentioned in this report. It is their patience, encouragement, endurance, hard work and support which has ensured that we succeed in this project.

On behalf of the Secretariat I would like to take this opportunity to thank the EPU Minister; the Director General of EPU; the Speaker of Parliament; the APPGM-SDG Chair & Deputy Chair and the UN Resident Coordinator. I also take this opportunity to thank all members of the Secretariat and the two APPGM SDG Staff Puan Nur Rahmah Othman and Mr. Anthony Tan Kee Huat for their services in 2020.

My humble prayer is that as you read this Annual Report 2020, you will be inspired to ensure that "No One Is Left Behind" in Malaysian society.

LOCALISING
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 Overview

By Prof Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria (Head of Secretariat, APPGM-SDG)

This Annual Report 2020 is a record of the activities carried out by the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia for Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) over 12-month (from January to December 2020). The objective is to give an accurate account of the work undertaken. It is also to provide awareness on how Members of Parliament (MPs) are local SDG champions in their parliamentary constituencies.

In the ten parliamentary constituencies which are part of the pilot project of localising SDGs, we recognise that the MPs have a very good understanding of the local issues and they all played a major role in the identification of needs, determining the local priorities and the short-term SDG based solution projects.

In this report, we provide details on key aspects and these sections are written by members of the APPGM-SDG Secretariat.

Research methodology and findings

Mr Alizan Mahadi (The Head of Research) provides a comprehensive description of the methodology adopted which is grounded research methods in mapping local needs and issues. He provides an analysis of the research findings linking them to the five Ps – People, Prosperity, Planet and Partnerships. He also draws lessons which have the policy implications.

Solution projects at the local level

Dr Lin Mui Kiang (The Head of Solutions) provides a review of how RM120, 000.00 was allocated to each of the ten parliamentary constituencies. A total of 34 projects were reviewed by the Secretariat and presented to the APPGM-SDG Committee for approval. While some projects have been completed, some have been delayed to mid-2021. She provides a thematic overview of the solution projects and service providers. The institutional section of this Annual Report provides the full details of the 34 projects and service providers. We have illustrated the feasibility to undertake SDG-based solution projects. However, we also recognize that more sustainable and long-term solutions are required.

Brief description of the ten pilot phase parliamentary constituencies Eight Lead Coordinators provides detail and hands-on descriptions of the work undertaken during the field visit, drawing local priorities, selection of service providers and projects.

Capacity building for local actors

Dr Zainal Abidin provides an overview of the capacity building programme which were undertaken in the ten parliamentary constituencies. He has received input from Prof. Dato Dr. Rashila Ramli and Mr. Khalid Al-Walid who also undertook capacity building programs. A total of 22 programme were undertaken and the details are provided in the institutional section of this Annual Report. We recognize that at the grassroots, knowledge on SDGs was limited, especially among the civil servants, CSOs and local communities. These programme were organized to create a deeper awareness of the 17 SDGs, especially their cross-cutting nature.

Mapping of Solutions Based on SDGs

Mr. Anthony Tan Kee Huat maps out the 34 solution projects and their relations with the 17 SDGs. The mapping also includes identifying the issues based on the five Ps. It is interesting to note that the projects are reflecting the cross-cutting nature of the 17 SDGs.

Review and evaluation of the pilot project

Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramali leads a team of academic volunteers to review all the 34 APPGM-SDG projects. It was an independent reviewing process. The initial objective of the reviews was to examine the gender aspect of the projects. The results of the reviews have widened the initial scopes of the objective, which give useful input and lessons learned for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our

efforts in localising the SDGs. The section describes the methods and on-going review processes. The findings of the review will be released by the middle of 2021.

Institutional Data

Ms. Nur Rahmah Othman provides basic data on the APPGM-SDG Committee; the Secretariat; the ten parliamentary constituencies; the lead coordinators; the researchers; the solution projects and the service providers. This documentation demonstrates the dynamic potential of multi-stakeholder engagement in localising SDGs.

Audited Statement of Accounts

We believe in the principle of public accountability for public funds. Hence, we have depicted an audited account that has been conducted by an external auditor. The account statement provides detail of how the funds were used for this APPGM-SDG pilot phase 2020.

Potential & uniqueness of the APPGM SDG Model

The unique aspect of the APPGM-SDG is its bipartisan nature. The MPs, irrespective of their political party, work together to enhance the resources available to provide solutions for the grassroots. The theme of `Leaving No One Behind' and the recognition of the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs demand a multi-dimensional approach in resolving the grassroots concerns.

We, therefore, draw lessons from the APPGM-SDG pilot phase 2020 to localise the SDGs. The APPGM-SDG model for the year 2021 will be an improved version. We have also expanded the localising projects in which to include another 20 constituencies. We have been allocated RM5 million in the 2021 Budget for this purpose.

The SDGs require a whole society approach. The APPGM-SDG illustrates the significance of partnership with multiple stakeholders – parliamentarians, civil society, academics, federal agencies, civil service at the district level including local CSOs, neighbourhood groups and service providers that works together to address the local issues in a sustainable way.

2 Research Methodology & Findings

By Mr. Alizan Mahadi
(Head of Research, APPGM-SDG)

Towards the objective set out under the APPGM SDG to monitor SDG related implementation and delivery to the local level, one of the key components is to research the current situation of each of the constituencies concerning SDGs. This is in line with the activities of APPGM-SDG, to play an active role in localising SDGs at the parliamentary constituency level. This includes mapping local issues, solutions and networks. The APPGM-SDG also includes a policy research component that aims to draw out local ground issues for policy discussion among Parliamentarians.

The overall objectives of the research component are to:

a. Improve the understanding of decision-makers and other stakeholders on the current status of delivery of development at the parliamentary area based on the SDGs.

b. Assess the impact of policy interventions on issues related to the achievement of SDGs at the parliamentary level.

c. Evaluate the process of development delivery to understand the underlying and root causes of bottlenecks in achieving the SDGs.

d. Support national planning, policies and development processes through understanding the mechanisms for successful localisation of SDGs including to raise parliamentary questions.

Research Methodology for Localising the SDGs

The methodology adopts a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to conduct the analysis. HRBA is used in various United Nations and international research as it is a useful programming tool that is anchored in international norms and standards. The HRBA approach puts equal attention on the process chosen to achieve these goals, as on the attainment of the goals themselves.

In the context of the SDGs, it has been used as a methodology specifically for assessing the Leave No One Behind principle under the SDGs and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Operationalising the analytical framework consists of a set of six steps that cover issue mapping (what?), stakeholder identification (who?), prioritisation of issues and solutions (which?), analysis (why?), solutions to address the identified issue (how?) and monitoring and evaluation of the project solution

Table 1: Six Steps in Mapping Exercise

Step	Output / Activity
STEP 1: What are the most crucial cross-cutting issues across social, economic and environmental within the parliamentary location?	Issue Mapping
STEP 2: **Who** is being left behind?	
STEP 3: **Which**? Prioritization of issues	
STEP 4: **How**? How should we resolve the issue	Prioritisation of Solutions and Solutions Project Proposal
STEP 5: **Why**? Analysis on why these issues occur	Situation Analysis
STEP 6: **Execution and Monitoring of** progress and impact	Solutions Project execution and Monitoring

Field visits and issue mapping

In the first phase, field visits were held to map the issues. The field visits were typically 3-day visits consisting of the following: -

a. Community Profiling exercise by MPs

b. Site visits to areas identified by MPs

c. Focus group discussions on issue mapping with local stakeholders, NGOs and community leaders

d. Dialogue with government agencies

The field visits are as per Table 8, Page 63.

Summary of findings

Major Issues are based on local characteristics and setting contextually.

A major finding is that the issues identified are mainly cross-cutting and contextual to the local characteristics and setting. Although many of the issues are relevant to broad development issues, they manifest themselves contextually. These challenges, therefore, require unique solutions. In other words, both identifying the development issues and identifying the solutions require a bottom-up and participatory approach as they require knowledge and delivery of those in the specific contexts.

Table 2: Major Themes & Characteristics by Constituencies. Economic status dominates target groups left behind but are also highly contextual.

No	Parliamentary Constituencies	Major Themes	Characteristics
1	Bentong (P089)	Sustainable Agriculture	Semi-urban
2	Selayang (P097)	Migrant	Semi-urban
3	Petaling Jaya (P105)	Urban Poverty	Urban
4	Tanjung Piai (P165)	Sustainable Tourism	Semi-rural
5	Papar (P175)	Development Impact on Agriculture	Semi-rural
6	Pensiangan (P182)	Youth & Women's Empowerment	Rural and semi-rural
7	Kuching (P195)	Squatters	Urban
8	Batang Sadong (P200)	Connectivity and Accessibility	Semi-rural and rural
9	Pendang (P011)	Agriculture and Land Ownership	Rural
10	Jeli (P030)	Smallholder Schemes and Decent Work	Rural

Table 3: Targets groups among those left behind by constituencies. Common issues are found across most constituencies and are relevant to the SDGs.

No.	Parliamentary Constituencies	Who is left behind? (Target Group)*	Due to? **
1	Bentong (P089)	Farmers, Orang Asli, B40	Economic status and identity
2	Selayang (P097)	Migrants, Orang Asli, B40	Identity, economic status and legal status
3	Petaling Jaya (P105)	B40, low cost housing, PPRs	Economic Status
4	Tanjung Piai (P165)	B40, Fishermen, youth	Economic status, Geography
5	Papar (P175)	Paddy farmer, fishermen	Geography, Economic Status
6	Pensiangan (P182)	Youth & Women	Gender, age and geography
7	Kuching (P195)	Squatters	Identity, economic status and legal status
8	Batang Sadong (P200)	Youth (Schools) & Farmers	Geography and Economic status
9	Pendang (P011)	Farmers, Rubber tappers	Geography and Economic status
10	Jeli (P030)	B40, Smallholders, Women, Youth Orang Asli	Identity, Geography (connectivity) and Economic status

Despite the differences in geography and status (i.e. urban/rural and economic status) of the various constituencies, common issues are also observed. While the issues are contextual, many of them are highly relevant to the SDGs.

People

Poverty – pockets of poverty still exist and even increasing in many areas particularly among certain target groups despite improvements at the national and aggregated level. Poverty is multidimensional, and a multiplier resulting in the achievement of other areas (SDG1 and interlinked with all SDGs)

Education, skills and training of youth and women – Youths and women are derived from opportunities to improve their livelihoods. This issue is particularly prominent in areas that are geographically distant (i.e. rural and semi-rural areas). The individuals involved are mainly in B40 groups (i.e. Petaling Jaya). Lack of relevant skills have inhibited them to attain other higher-order goals of the SDGs and improve their socio-economic status (SDG4,5 and 8)

Health and nutrition – Many communities living in isolated geographical areas are facing a major challenge in accessing healthcare facilities. This issue is found across all constituencies. Cases such as TB and polio are still occurring in these areas. Access to healthcare for undocumented and stateless persons is also a pressing issue. (SDG3, SDG16 and interlinked with all SDGs)

Gender equality - Gender equality cuts across many issues, and it is also one of the root causes for some of them. For example, in Pensiangan, the practice of child marriages is still occurring while in Petaling Jaya, the potential of income from women in PPRs is relatively untapped as a potential income for B40 households (SDG5 and interlinked with all SDGs).

Prosperity

Inequality - Delivery of development does not necessarily reach many that are in the low income (B40) economic status as a target group. Geographically, delivery is unbalanced on various issues including waste management, healthcare and dissemination of social welfare benefits. (SDG 10 and interlinked with all SDGs)

Infrastructure development Many geographical areas do not have access to basic services such as waste management. This has resulted in difficulties in accessing markets (SDG9 and interlinked with all SDGs)

Planet

The environment in some areas is deteriorating and affecting the income (i.e. fishermen, farmers), health and livelihoods of those that depend on it. The issues are often linked to unsustainable planning and development. However, the mandated agencies have little evidence of linking environmental issues with other development concerns. Additionally, natural resources are a state matter. This has imposed challenges in resolving the issues because of the situation of federal-state relationship (SDG13,14,15,16,17 and linked with all SDGs).

Floods have been highlighted as a major issue in various areas. However, few have linked the incidents to climate change. (SDG13)

Waste management was also highlighted as an issue across most areas. Mandates and responsibilities fragmented (SDG12 and linked with all SDGs)

Peace, Justice and Partnerships

Institutions play a key role in localising the SDGs. various issues are described further below towards localising development (SDG16 and interlinked with all SDGs).

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships are crucial towards addressing the SDGs. Many of the issues identified require partnerships and collaboration across many stakeholders, as identified further below.

Lessons Learned from APPGM-SDG Research and Issue Mapping

Policy lessons learned

Issues are crosscutting but delivery is siloed. Delivery is mainly driven by mandates at the federal level. While mandates are often fulfilled, issues are often found to not be contextualized based on local needs. Cross-cutting issues are often not attended to because they are not under the mandate of any particular agency.

The federal-state relationship is a challenge for delivery to the local level. The three-tier hierarchical structure in Malaysia aims to translate development delivery from federal to local levels. However, the structure has imposed challenges for delivery. The federal or state agencies that are responsible for implementation. because responsibilities and obligations are divided according to the constitution. Furthermore, stakeholders often highlighted the problematic implementation and delivery processes due to the politicisation of delivery, such as when the constituencies are in opposition to their state or the federal government. Lack of integration or partnership is evident.

There is a lack of data (disaggregated data), at the local level for monitoring progress at the aggregated level (national or state. This has resulted in poor understanding of development issues and challenges at the constituency level. Many decisions made are not evidence-based.

Institutional lessons learned

Lack of access to and participation in decision-making. The decisions made include local action plans and processes of consultation for infrastructure projects. Issues that arise due to lack of consultation with local stakeholders, experts, CSOs and community leaders. may result in an adverse impact on the local community.

The SDGs needs to be institutionalised at the local level by multi-stakeholder, to achieves the principle of Leaving No One Behind. There is a need for a mechanism for bringing various stakeholders together, to discuss the common issues in various areas. SDG 17 focuses on partnership, which demonstrates the importance of partnerships whole-of-society approach to achieve the SDGs.

The APPGM-SDGs catalysed such a process of establishing partnerships by bringing together Parliamentarians, CSOs, academia and local stakeholders. Moving forward, the process must continue in ensuring progress on resolving the issues. The continuity enables monitoring and improvements of the existing systems..

Although many local issues are not the mandate of the MPs directly, they play an important role in coordinating development issues at the local level. The APPGM-SDG structure strengthens the coordinating role of the MPs and ADUNs in delivering development is crucial in many areas because local governance in Malaysia mechanism for political accountability is weak. Many target groups are relying on their initiatives.

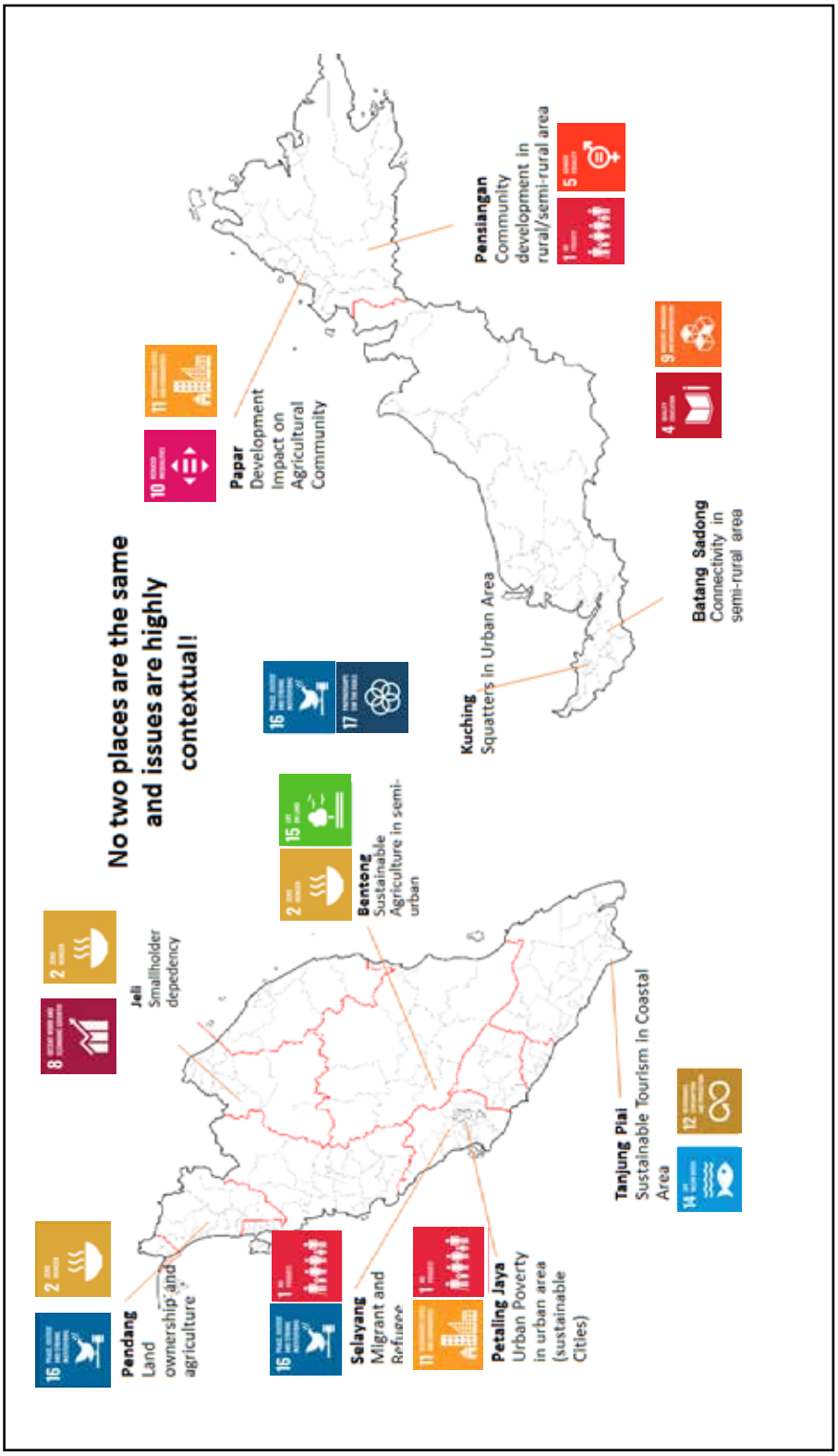
Future Challenges and Remedies

Malaysia has performed well on various development issues. However, the SDGs ensures that the benefits of development are distributed evenly across various target groups and society. They also ensure the need for achieving multiple goals are keep in balance.

The APPGM-SDG unearthed many challenges in localizing development by identifying issues and solutions. The multi-stakeholder process provided space and platform to catalyse a whole-of-society approach to problem-solving. To ensure the sustainability of the process itself, the APPGM-SDG should be institutionalised to ensure continuous participation and improvement towards a whole-of-society approach.

It must also be recognized that the APPGM-SDG alone could not and has not been, the only initiative that takes a bottom-up approach to development delivery. To ensure no one left behind, the nation should seriously look into mechanisms and programme that decentralize development wherever suitable, as a model of development.

Niche Themes of Each Constituency



3 Solutions Methodology and Solution Projects

By Dr. Lin Mui Kiang
(Head of Solutions, APPGM SDG)

The APPGM Solution Projects are designed to address the issues and challenges identified during the field visits to constituencies. The issues and challenges were derived from a series of discussions with the Members of Parliament (MPs)'s office, government agencies, NGOs, community leaders and the community. After obtaining a list of issues for a constituency and prioritisation process with the YB, APPGM-SDG called for proposals for solutions from interested and competent parties. An allocation of RM120,000 for this purpose, for each constituency. The APPGM-SDG sought to maximise the contribution from the expertise, experience, dedication and commitment of related organizations to assist the communities on the ground. They range from CSOs/NGOs, local universities, community associations and private sector firms. Proposals were then reviewed by the Solutions Committee which emphasises the criteria of their effectiveness in addressing the issue(s) that they purport to resolve, their sustainability, and replicability or scalability. The suitability and capacity of the project proponents are also assessed. The reviewed projects were then endorsed by the respective MPs before presented to the APPGM-SDG Executive Committee for final approval.

In 2020, 34 solution projects were approved and implemented. They were wide-ranging and covered many sectors and SDGs. Our partners were 2 city councils, 3 municipal councils, 5 district councils, 6 public universities (UKM, UUM, IIUM, UNIMAS, UMS, UMK), a private university (UCSF), a think tank (ISIS Malaysia), 32 partners in 10 locations, and 3 private firms. Solution providers with expertise and local knowledge were crucial in achieving the objectives of the projects. They were local universities, specialised CSOs, and local NGOs such as SAWO, PSPK, SADIA, ROSE, MyPJ, and Youth Clubs in Pensiangan. Close collaboration among the partners was crucial for the smooth implementation of the projects.

In preparation for the implementation of the projects of the solution, capacity sessions were carried out for government agencies from federal, state and local levels, NGOs, community leaders and communities, in raising awareness of the SDG principles and relevance to their work and daily lives. The programmes include joint sessions to increase understanding among them and to mainstream the SDGs. There were also sessions to resolve issues on specific subject matters such as health and well-being, women and youth empowerment, needs assessment for community development, problem-solving for squatter communities, rights and responsibilities of flat dwellers, community health screening, increasing youth readiness for employment, natural farming principles for sustainability and quality products, and dialogues with agencies to discuss specific issues.

The 34 solutions projects that were implemented in 2020 addressed the diverse and prioritised local issues. They were aimed at increasing the wellbeing and income of the B40 groups – women, youths who are unemployed or retrenched, Orang Asli/Asal who lack access to economic opportunities, and the general community including squatter communities who lack access to social welfare benefits, infrastructure and services. They covered many sectors and were cross-cutting. They included farming and aquaculture, eco-tourism, entrepreneur development, technical skills training, education/language skills development, health and wellbeing, waste management, national unity and partnerships, and community development.

The projects were:

a. Farming and aquaculture – organic farming projects in Bentong, paddy planting in Papar, mushroom farming in Jeli, siakap farming in Papar, and catfish farming in Jeli

b. Eco-tourism projects in Tanjoung Piai, Jeli and Pendang

c. Entrepreneur development in Selayang, Pensiangan, indigenous craft project in Jeli, sewing and marketing of local produce in Batang Sadong

d. Technical skills training in bakery, café management, digital marketing, air-conditioning in Selayang, and wiring in Kuching,

e. Education/language training for English language teachers in Batang Sadong, and tuition for children in Petaling Jaya, Bahasa Malaysia and cultural sensitiviities course for refugees and migrant workers in Selayang

f. Health and wellbeing in Pensiangan and Petaling Jaya

g. Waste management in Tanjung Piai and Papar

h. National unity and partnership in Bentong

i. Community development which included many components such as health screening, tuition for children, skills training and entrepreneur development in 2 squatter communities in Kuching; flat refurbishment and census for low-cost flat residents in Selayang, and further action plan for Petaling Jaya

Project implementors were required to submit monthly progress reports and feedback from the participants. Feedbacks were very positive with the completed activities and the achieved objectives. Many NGOs, local communities and government agencies were energized in improving and resolving local issues that were addressed by the projects of the solution.

This clearly shows the effectiveness of the bottom-up approach in designing and implementing projects to address the specific needs of the communities, and in achieving the respective SDGs. It is to be noted that many of the projects covered grounds that were under the purview and responsibility of government agencies which had not addressed and met the needs of the local communities effectively.

As such, it is important to review public development policies, service delivery modes, and the performance of front-line agencies for improvement. Another requirement to enhance the effectiveness of projects for the grassroots communities is connectivity in ensuring no one is left behind.

As a newly launched APPGM for SDG, the uptake by MPs was slow in 2020. Efforts were made to advocate and invite MPs to join as voluntary members for 10 constituencies. The last 2 constituencies came on board in October 2020, which resulted in the delay of the projects implementation process for the constituencies.

The planning and implementation of the 2020 solutions projects have been much interrupted and delayed by the COVID-19 Movement Control Orders (MCOs). As such only 10 of the projects of the solution have been completed and the remaining 24 are in various stages of implementation, These projects are expected to be completed between January and April 2021, subject to the COVID-19 pandemic and MCO by the government.

The efforts and achievements made in 2020 have encouraged MPs for the additional 20 constituencies for 2021 to join the journey. Work has started on the issue mapping and field visits. Solutions projects are expected to be completed before the end of the year. The experience from 2020 will serve to enhance their implementation and impact for this year.

Photos Gallery

Jeli, Kelantan

Bentong Pahang

Selayang, Selangor

Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Tanjung Piai, Johor

Papar, Sabah

Pensiangan, Sabah

Bandar Kuching, Sarawak

Pendang, Kedah

Batang Sadong, Sarawak

4 Localising SDG Agenda At the Parliamentary Constituency Level

4.1 JELI, KELANTAN

By Dr Juita Mohamad
(Lead Coordinator)

The APPGM-SDG team visited 5 different kampungs in Jeli on 8th and 9th, August 2020. The team consisted of the APPGM-SDG secretariat, researchers and representatives from CSOs and NGOs from Kuala Lumpur and Selangor along with the local research team from UMK.

On the first day of the engagement, the MP for Jeli who is Dato' Seri Mustapa Mohamad and the APPGM-SDG secretariat gave a presentation on SDG17 to the local leaders. This is to inform and subsequently raise their awareness on how the SDG goals are localized through solutions projects. These projects are to be implemented in the community for the next few months. The local leaders were receptive of the presentation and were very helpful in connecting the APPGM-SDG team to the local community.

After the presentation, the APPGM-SDG team was divided into two groups. with Group A visited Kampung Sungai Rual and Kampung Jerimbong which are Orang Asli communities and Kampung Jerimbong which is a Malay community. Group B visited Kampung Air Chanal and Kampung Legeh.

It was observed that the communities were outspoken in sharing their issues whilst being proactive in providing solutions. Unfortunately, women and youths were not represented in the Orang Asli communities. On the other hand, the women from Kampung Jerimbong eagerly participated in sharing their issues as well as solutions. In hindsight, the APPGM-SDG team needs to be more strategic in approaching local communities.

Culture and hierarchy within a society play an important role in engagements with outsiders especially for the Orang Asli communities. Unfortunately outsiders or strangers are not necessarily welcome by the community even with the best of intentions. A longer period of time for engagement is needed for us to build trust so they are forthright or rather more candid in sharing their opinions, problems, and solutions.

Nonethless, the presence of the research lead from UMK somewhat instilled assurance among the Orang Asli communities as thyey recognised a familiar partner in the fight to reduce poverty within the community.

On the second day, the team held two separate engagement sessions with the government agencies and the local leaders respectively. Robust discussion took place in both sessions where the participants shared with the APPGM-SDG team about their concerns and explore ways to move forward. These two sessions somehow gave the APPGM-SDG team a firm understanding on the most pressing and crucial problems that the local communities are facing in Jeli.

Five clusters of issues were identified during the engagement sessions throughout the whole field visit in Jeli. The issues are 1) Cost of Living 2) Employment 3) Clean water problem 4) Internet connection, and 5) Human Capital Development. Three clusters of issues were prioritised which are: 1) Economy 2) Basic Infrastructure 3) Human Capital Development. The Economy issue emphasises cost of living, career opportunities and sustainable living through sustainable projects and rigid income sources. The Basic Infrastructure issue on the other hand gives emphasis on clean water and internet access, while the Human Capital Development issue highlights on the overall effort towards developing the human capital in Jeli.

In a prioritisation session with YAB Mustapa Mohamed and APPGM-SDG team, there were four solution projects and two capacity building programmes proposed by the team. The Solution Projects are 1) Mushroom cultivation 2) Social enterprise inno indigenous products - Orang Asli Women trained 3) Social enterprise + Eco Tourism 4) Aquaculture - Ikan Talapia rearing. The capacity building programs are 1) Roundtable discussion between the locals and FELDA 2) Roundtable discussion between the locals and FELCRA.

4.2 PENDANG, KEDAH

By Mr. Khalid Al-Walid (Lead Coordinator) &
Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashilah

Pendang is situated between two developing districts which are Kota Star and Kuala Muda. Due to this geographical factor, it is expected that Pendang will be left behind as the interest of the two districts will dominate the state's development plan. On the other hand, the location allows for it the potential to be a place for tourism development and entrepreneurship.

The first field visit to Pendang was an eye-opening experience. The community were hoping that this trip is not merely another political visit, but a trip that will result in actions to address the problems faced. One of the community members recounted that there have been too many times when problems were expressed to the authorities but there are still no solutions. Despite the prior engagement with the authorities, they are still unaware of the issues affecting the community.

Among the issues identified are land ownership by the Siamese community, communication breakdown between the rubber planters and the authorities, and ex-plantation workers being squatters. Additionally, the local community is facing lack of job opportunity in the district, while paddy farmers are lacking in insurance coverage and there are middlemen collecting local fruits.

Localizing the SDGs to the local community in Pendang is challenging yet exciting. This is due to the language barriers that hinders the message to be effectively delivered. Nonetheless, the APPGM-SDG team were able to overcome these barriers by localising the language instead of using the normal formal language. Apart from that, the team took a creative approach to gamify the content of SDGs via storytelling, quizzes, games and play cards as an alternative to formal lectures.

Besides the language barrier, at the initial stage, the local community were not ready to share their stories and open up. However, they got excited as they

heard about the opportunity to be part of the global citizen who applies the principles of SDGs in their lives and communities. This helps the local community to eagerly participate in the activities.

By the end of the field visit, the local communities found that they were able to relate to the SDGs and they are excited to apply the principles of SDGs in their daily life. For the team, it was exciting to translate the formal language of SDGs to the local language using layman terms and creative methodology.

4.3 BENTONG, PAHANG

By Dr Muralitharan (Lead Coordinator)

The constituency of Bentong covers a wide area and contains within it diverse different communities ranging from the residents of the Genting Highlands resort areas right up to the FELDAs of Lurah Bilot or Chemomoi. Contained within it also are pockets of Orang Asli settlements and towns such as Bentong and Karak and various estates which are still home to many Indian residents. The constituency's width and breadth is also a reflection of its rich natural heritage, with multiple economic activities clustered around tourism and agriculture, especially with it being known for throughout Malaysia for its `Bentong ginger' and `Bentong durians'.

The wide diversity of the populace and its geography has necessarily created diverse, different needs from the different communities within the constituency, and localising a global idea such as the SDGs in an area such as this has had to be approached in an individual, targeted manner. This means focusing on different goals for different communities- providing `little bites' of the SDGs to them in terms of capacity building or solution projects so that they see obtain some benefits which later hooks them on to becoming more agreeable to be exposed to and imbibe more of the content in terms of SDGs. This is one of the reasons

for why the team focused on projects specifically in the agricultural sector engaging with more rural communities.

The Bentong MP, YB Wong Tack is an interesting individual, having come to politics from the background of being a social activitist. His energy is boundless and infections, at times, with his spirited enthusiasm on engaging and transforming the community permeating most of his thoughts and actions. But it has been challenging for him to drive actual change, with an opposition state government (and now he himself back to being in the opposition) with the inability to harness the giant machinery of state and bring it in tune with a different set of federal agencies, each with their own objectives and KPIs.

One of the biggest challenges for the local APPGM-SDG team has been the sad reality that the diverse communities have, over time, grown slowly apart. That has made it difficult, to be honest, for adequate resources to be channelled to the different communities by local and federal agencies- and unfortunately the sad results of this can be seen quite clearly. Many of the smaller communities visited during the field trips had little idea of government social and welfare aid programmes that were available for them; with even less understanding on how to apply for them. On the other hand, government agencies reported that they were unable to reach across to every 'little' community within the constituency to offer them what these residents needed and the government was able to provide. This has caused quite a few within even this constituency which is so close to the city of Kuala Lumpur, to have many residents who have been left behind.

4.4 SELAYANG, SELANGOR

By James Raj (Lead Coordinator)

Localising of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been a continuous ethos that has made inroads in the minds of the Lead Coordinators who are tirelessly working hard to ensure ground projects are addressing and fulfilling the SDG targets. The SDGs serve as the overall framework to guide global and national development action until 2030.

Parliament Selayang has taken the task to fulfil the global agenda and has moved further to localised SDGs and I must record that YB William Leong the elected representative for Selayang constituency, a people-centric person has gone an extra mile to ensure the projects sanctioned by APPGM-SDG reaches the actual target group with an aim ` leave no one behind' the mantra of SDG.

I had an opportunity to work along with YB William and the service provider, Association of Social Service and Community Development or widely known in Selayang as PSPK. My journey with the founder Rev Henry and his passionate team members has taught me several lessons during the monitoring of the solution projects entrusted to this group.

First, Rev Henry and his team have established excellent community engagement with the local community of all races and local stakeholders. The team is a friend to the poor and the centre is strategically located where the marginalised community could access and get connected to their many empowering projects.

The Rohingya community, in particular, is also the primary beneficiary receiving aids and counselling from PSPK. One participant of the project said to me that his community could feel at home whenever they are invited to take part in the development programs.

This is one fine example of a constituency that has the people-centric agenda and the service users never felt demoralized and devalued but always left feeling important, dignified and respected.

Secondly, the PSPK has been entrusted to undertake 8 solution projects and 2 Capacity Building programs. Due to the Covid -19 pandemic and unprecedented of the Movement Control Order, the team had continuous challenges to implement the projects. Nevertheless, with the support of YB William and the determination of the team members and with the regular guidance and motivation from the APPGM Staff team of Mr Anthony and Mrs Rahmah, they were able to reschedule the program dates and were able to complete 9 projects out of the 10 approved projects.

Finally, what is noticeable and commendable here is the ability of the team to gather local participants in whatever circumstances and all this due to the excellent interpersonal communication with the people on the ground. At first, I was apprehensive whether they would be able to complete the projects within the given period.

Honestly, I was amazed at the commitment of the team and the Member of Parliament to push beyond limits to ensure the projects meet its dateline and identifying the right target group to enrolled in the respective projects. Now it has been acknowledged by the APPGM-SDG Solution Head, Dr Lin that the Selayang constituency is leading the way and this has inevitably added pressure to the other Parliamentary constituencies to complete the projects.

This saying is rightly for the Selayang team; Perseverance is the hard work you do after you get tired of doing the hard work you already did. Kudos to all who have given their best and continuously labouring to see the poor and marginalised gets the right access to break their cycle of hardship and poverty and live a dignified life.

4.5 PETALING JAYA, SELANGOR

By Mr Alizan Mahadi (Lead Coordinator)

Petaling Jaya, in comparison with other constituencies in APPGM-SDG 2020 is the most urban, in terms of its density as well historically as being established as a satellite city to Kuala Lumpur. In this sense, when Petaling Jaya was selected as one of the constituencies for APPGM-SDG, it was expected that issues mapped would be different than other constituencies with issues more related to urban issues.

This assumption was both correct and incorrect at the same time. It was correct in the sense that when mapping communities that are left behind, it is mostly focused on Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) and low cost flats. These include the overall management of the PPR and low cost flats that includes maintenance of the flats as well as the socioeconomic issues faced such as on high unemployment. It also includes environmental issues such as on waste disposal. While all these issues are closely related to the unique circumstances of PPR and low cost flats, it manifests itself in various cross cutting outcomes that are similar to other constituencies and areas around the country, no matter if they are urban or rural. This includes socioeconomic status as a root cause of issues (i.e. B40) with PPR flats and low cost housing areas being left behind the more affluent areas. This manifest itself to issues such as poverty, education and access to healthcare of which leads itself to challenges in terms of social mobility more generally. This is where the assumption was incorrect in which the outcomes in terms of poverty and social mobility are cross-cutting issues that are similar in other constituencies.

The issue mapping also highlighted that one of the major challenges is due to the silo approach in development delivery in Malaysia. Many of the challenges highlighted required cooperation from multiple agencies and stakeholders. For example, issues in PPR flats and low cost housing require collaboration between Joint Management Body

(JMB), Commissioner of Buildings (COB), Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya (MBPJ), Social Welfare Department, National Anti Drugs Agency, and other department and agencies. However, there was often a lack of clear mandate or partnership mechanisms to address these cross-cutting issues. Furthermore, in terms of process, the participation of residents to address these challenges was found to be lacking.

The solutions projects sought to address these challenges, focusing on access to education, economic empowerment of women as well as having an inter agency dialogue to address issues in PPR flats and low cost housing. While the issues are systemic in nature, the projects were designed to catalyse actions that can hopefully be sustained with stronger partnerships moving forward.

In this sense, the APPGM-SDG process that adopted a bottom-up approach was important to identify issues at the granular level. Through the process, it highlighted that there are no silver bullets and it requires understanding of the ground level to find solutions towards these challenges. On the other hand, it demonstrated that failing to resolve these issues will manifest itself in the broader and global development issues as enshrined within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While Petaling Jaya is advanced in terms of localising the SDGs through efforts by YB Maria Chin as well as MBPJ, the APPGM-SDG methodology highlighted the need for this bottom up approach to ensure no one is left behind.

4.6 TANJUNG PIAI, JOHOR

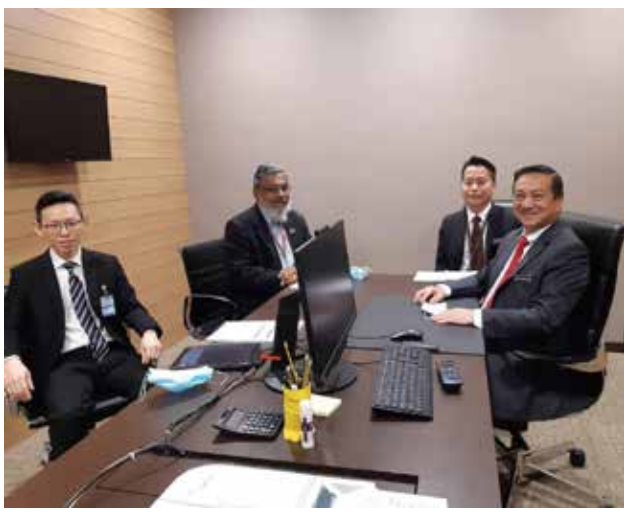
By Mr. Kiu Jia Yaw (Lead Coordinator)

The APPGM-SDG team consisting of academics and volunteers from the Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance network went on a field visit to Tanjung Piai with excitement and trepidation. The field visit was focused on identifying most pressing socioeconomic and ecological issues on the ground by mapping out the resources and stakeholders required to address these issues.

In Tanjung Piai, the livelihoods of fishermen and coastal villagers have been destroyed by various land reclamation projects and the lack of proper waste disposal and management system. Essentially, there are minimal access to sanitation services available to the marginalised communities. They further highlighted that remediation programmes were ill-suited to the people's situations, and protests and petitions merely fell on deaf ears. While there are innovative programmes that were introduced, there are still challenges faces by civil servants.

Most of us on the team have got substantial field experience, so these encounters were not new to us. However, the field visit was an exceptional experience due to two reasons. Firstly, the APPGM-SDG team were able to take a bottom-up issue focused approach from the perspective of parliamentary and national level. Secondly, there is a profound aspect of optimism in the approach undertaken by the team despite the various dysfunctions encountered.

The APPGM-SDG approach allowed for stakeholders to convene from various levels to identify issues concerning specific communities. By having all the stakeholders convened, all the relevant information



can be discussed especially, those pertaining to the actual needs of the communities, the processes at the municipal level, and the jurisdiction of the government agencies. This discussion is crucial to refine and frame the problem and identify focused solutions as well as establishing the process for working collaboratively towards a solution. Through this collaborative approach, new forms of interaction and dynamics between agencies, local communities, and the local authorities were explored as everyone's purpose was aligned. This also resulted in the optimism in approaching the cross cutting issues experienced by the communities in Tanjung Piai.

4.7 PAPAR, SABAH

By Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashilah
(Lead Coordinator)

Papar is a parliamentary constituency with a population of approximately 76,000 where 66.4% are Muslim Bumiputra, 26.% Non- Muslim Bumiputra and 31.2% Chinese The field visit in Papar took place from 21-23 February 2020. The APPGM-SDG team conducted issue mapping during the three-day field visit. They had the opportunity to meet with the officers from state agencies and the NGOs. The Member of Parliament, YB Hj. Ahmad Hassan too were present almost throughout the field trip. He is a member of WARISAN, the party in power when he came into office.

YB Hj. Ahmad Hassan has expressed concerns on the wellbeing of the people in Papar. The APPGM-SDG team discovered common challenges experienced by the people of Papar. Namely, there are the lack of maintenance of infrastructures such as roads and waste collection facilities, lack of interagency communications and cooperation, and lack of opportunities for the youth. The construction of the Pan Borneo Highway causes misery especially to the paddy farmers as it affects the availability of regular water supply.

For Papar, there were five major issues identified. First, poverty and inaccessibility to education which is prevalent among children in the rural areas. Second, the impact on agricultural sector especially on paddy farmers due to the construction of the Pan Borneo Highway. Third, livelihood of fishermen was diminishing due to the activities of trawlers and the restriction on fishing areas imposed by the state government. Fourth, inappropriate garbage disposal by many villagers and the lack of proper waste management system. Thus, resulting in unhygienic living conditions. Finally, water supply problem due to illegal water pipe destruction by irresponsible parties. From the five issues, two issues which were prioritized together with the MP's officers. Subsequently, the Agro project and the Aqua Hatchery project were selected as the proposed solutions.

Localising SDGs in Papar through the Aqua Hatchery and the Agro projects provides opportunities for youth, paddy farmers and fishermen. The paddy farmers intend to create an organization that will allow their voices to be heard. On the other hand, the fishermen intend to build a hatchery that will provide a source of income through fish rearing activities. From the field visit, it was observed that the grassroots communities, especially the paddy farmers are enthusiastic about making changes in the way they deal with the government agencies. Additionally, CSOs participation is stronger among the fishermen compared to the paddy farmers. Nonetheless, there are other pressing long term issues that cannot be undertaken by APPGM-SDG. Inaccessibility to education for all, especially girls in the rural areas is rooted in poverty and the lack of facilities. In order to address this issue, a robust systemic approach involving multi-stakeholder partnerships is required.

4.8 PENSIANGAN, SABAH

By Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashilah Ramli
(Lead Coordinator)

Pensiangan is rural area with a population of approximately 32,000 sparely scattered across the constituency. It is made up of two districts which are Nabawan and Suk. The ethnic groups residing within Pensiangan are mainly Murut and the Lundayeh. The APPGM- SDG field visit took place from 24 – 26 February 2020. The team mainly visited the areas of Keningau where it is also the location of YB Arthur Kurup's office. YB Arthur is a member of Parti Bersatu Rakyat Sabah as well as the Deputy Ministry of the Ministry of Economic AffairsThe journey to Keningau took two and half hours where we crossed the Crocker Range. YB Arthur was not able to join the team during the field visit. However, he was in constant communication with the team through mobile phone conversation and the WhatsApp

Two key themes that persist within the issues highlighted are poverty and marginalised communities. These key themes cuts across the parliamentary areas of Pensiangan. The characteristics of Pensiangan are semi-rural and underdeveloped. Its people are still enduring gravel and muddy roads, thus making travel difficult and hazardous during the rainy season. There are short term issues concerning the marginalised communities which includes the rural youth, women and poor farmers. These issues are identified as unemployment among youth, school drop-out, underage marriages, and health issue concerning women, children and the old-aged groups, including low income farmers who lack entrepreneurial skills and vocational skills.

After the prioritization session, the solution project related to women empowerment through health and waste management project was selected. YB Arthurs was able to facilitate in creating awareness among his staff at the Pensiangan office and at the Ministry level. Although the he was unable to join the team in the field visit, he was present at one of the workshops organised by SP09 and SP12 targeted to youth and women.

Nonetheless, there are still challenges present in Pensiangan's development. In order to address these challenges, there is a need to prioritize long-term issues and to work towards greater interagency cooperation between government agencies. Prioritization of long-term issues must be tackled accordingly, and these must be given attention within the development policies and the 12th Malaysia Plan. This is because long term projects need bigger funding and resources. The distance is seemingly a profound challenge towards various development issues, including the delivery of services and utilities (which includes clean water and energy and waste management). The roads connecting Pensiangan and the surrounding areas are often cut off when riverbanks eroded, subsequently deepens the issues of accessibility to farms, rural schools, and healthcare services. Gaps in digital connection and infrastructure are obvious issues which further deepens the urban-rural divide.

4.9 BANDAR KUCHING, SARAWAK

By Mrs. Omna Sreeni Ong
(Lead Coordinator)

Reading the Local Reality

Our project is headed by YB Dr Kelvin Yii who convened our project site visit in February 2020. His overview of his constituency brought to light many of the issues raised at the two initial multi-stakeholder consultations we held with both state and government agencies as well as two sessions with civil society orgnisations. The key issues of concern highlighted include the lack of access to information on government aid and services; juvenile drug addiction; teenage pregnancy; child sexual abuse; statelessness and undocumented population; government agency-CSO-community coordination and collaboration.

Communities in the Heart of the City

Our field visits to specific areas identified by YB Kelvin introduced us to the realities of slum communities living in poverty with poor sanitation, hygiene and waste management and generally left behind in development delivery. Three field visits were conducted at Kampung Chawan, Selangan Batu and Kampung Kudei Dunggun. All three areas are populated by squatters who have lived in the area for an average of 40 years. These three communities are among the 1000 squatters identified by the State Government in the city of Kuching. While the state government has instituted the zero squatter policy to be achieved by 2025, there still remain numerous challenges which have made little or no progress over many years. The consequence of the impasse and the non-legal status of these squatter communities have resulted in multi-generational families living in self-managed communities, in extremely poor living conditions, lacking basic utility services and making them highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks.

While so, our conversations with the residents revealed a community who have aspirations for their families just as their neighbours in the more privileged quarters of the city. Amidst their daily struggles, the community

struck us as resilient, hardworking, determined and hopeful. It was clear that these slum communities would continue to live in their settlements for some time to come. In identifying the community or issues we would address in this project we took into account the need to very important SDG strategy ie to reach the farthest first. Thus developed the Slum Incubator Project in Kg Chawan and Kg Selangan Batu.

The Slum Incubator Project

The aim of the projects is to build the capacity of their local residents' group to effectively manage community affairs and empower the squatter community to address their own needs and concerns. The modality of the project was participatory in nature - based on identifying the issues and needs of the community, consulting with the residents groups to identify and prioritize issues and consult on possible solutions. We identified two grassroots NGOs to undertake the projects namely ROSE (Selangan Batu) and SADIA (Kg Chawan).

Identifying Needs

Identifying needs through a gender responsive survey helped us read the realities of the families. 124 households in Selangan Batu and 56 households in Kg Chawan participated in the survey which highlighted various issues of concern which were consulted in town hall settings to deliberate on the issues and collectively co-create solutions.

A Community That Works Together

The needs assessment results were shared with the communities and solutions developed in a participatory manner. The issues identified were women's health, income generation, infrastructural repairs, education, community farming, financial literacy, nationality rights, statelessness among others. Various members of the community worked together on the programmes through the able leadership of a local community coordinator.

Chawan Champions : Women Rising

The Hallmark of the project in Kuching was the emergence of five highly capable local women and a male youth who stepped forward to undertake the projects in Kg Chawan closely accompanied by the SADIA Team including Nicholas and RuKeith. As community project coordinators, they conducted door-to-door surveys, led community town hall consultations and currently manage several initiatives in the community. Their immersion into the project allowed them to identify and understand their community's issues more deeply, co-create interventions and coordinate the initiatives.

Recognizing Capacity

Recognizing the capacity of the individual to be able to contribute to the betterment of their community guided the project team's work in the community. The community collaborators' capabilities were honed through their immersion in all the initiatives they undertook. It was important to recognize their individual experience and capacities which meant project planning and reflection meetings were non-hierarchical, allowing all to participate equally. YB Kelvin's hands-on style of leadership was critical in steadily driving the project. The encouragement and guidance of the CSO partner is noteworthy and contributed greatly towards the empowerment of the community collaborators.

Reaching Out to Agencies

Bringing the agencies into the project mid-way allowed for a thorough bottom up consultation between government – civil society and community members. This gathering was coordinated by our third CSO Partner REDEEMS. Two young women representing the Chawan Champions articulately presented the critical issues facing their residents based on the findings and analysis of the needs assessment – they shared what they saw and heard during their door to door visits with the families, they explained the participatory process of the community townhall consultation and the solutions projects underway. This experience was empowering. Following this session, the Chawan Champions drafted a letter to JKM that resulted in an online meeting. Subsequently, another letter was drafted to the municipality explaining their challenges with waste management and requesting for the needful larger bins.

Challenges and Resolve

One of the project locations was particularly challenged for various reasons when there was a change is resident organization leadership. The CSO partners, project team in close consultation with YB Kelvin were able through close monitoring and planning to shift to Selangan Batu which is the current project location. While the impact of the pandemic set the projects back, the project team, CSO partners including the community collaborators convened consultations to rework and adapt the projects to the new realities. Plans are being put in place to ensure the sustainability of the programmes which will now need to be taken forward by the resident groups whose experience in this participatory project has honed their capacity to support the needs of their community.

4.10 BATANG SADONG, SARAWAK

By Ms. Omna Sreeni Ong (Lead Coordinator)

The P200 Parliamentary constituency stretched across 103,004 hectares of semi-rural districts of Sadong Jaya, Simunjan and Gedung is home to 37,068 population. Our initial site visit revealed issues such poor physical access, lack of digital connectivity, English teachers' language proficiency, facilities and infrastructural setbacks, low economic activity and capacity to reach external markets and specific health related conditions. Our 12 month project addressed the core issues of concern through six initiatives conducted in all three districts.

Local Leadership Team

YB Nancy Shukri, the 2019 Co-Chairperson of the APPGM was instrumental in setting the stage for localising the SDGs in Batang Sadong by convening a joint introduction and consultation with the local district officers and agencies at the first session on the project. This leadership was necessary to get the buy-in of the local leaders. Subsequently En Kamaluddin Effendi (P200 Political Secretary) and En Awang Safri (P200 Parliamentary Secretary) played key roles in implementation of the project on the districts. It was also important to have a local Assistant Lead Coordinator (Dr Zaim who could attend all in-person consultations and programmes as well as meetings with Government agencies. It was also Critical in These local influencers along with the Lead Coordinator formed the project team which proved to be a significant catalyst in connecting the dots between APPGM + MP + Government Agencies + local CSOs + Community.

Understanding Needs : Turun Padang

The solutions projects were advised by the site visit in February but its design was concretized by the needs assessments conducted by each of our CSO partners MYReaders, PESAKMA and Yayasan Salam who turun padang along with our project team to dive deep through conversations with local agencies and community understand the issues better. Meetings were held with school teachers and administrators (English programme), doctors (TB Awareness programme) and surveys conducted with

community (income generation and online marketing programmes). Engagements with the ADUNs together with the feedback from communities of interest provided valuable input. Then in consultation with the Project Team, capacity building and solutions projects were fine tuned to better serve the needs of the community.

Rising Above the COVID Situation

The pandemic posed a multitude of unforeseen circumstances which threatened to delay or halt the project. It impacted the potential numbers who could have participated in the programmes and caused some delay in the timelines. The project team swiftly convened consultations with each CSO partner to rework the project e.g. the TB Awareness project which were originally meant to be conducted in schools were then conducted in community locations. Other projects like the English language programme was swiftly conducted before the lockdown after which online programmes were held and teacher engagement conducted via telegram chat which proved to be a good channel of communication and consultation among the teachers.

Fostering Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

This collaboration was seen in all the capacity building and solutions projects where our Project Team representatives, YB Nancy's Shukri's Officers, the CSO partners engaged, partnered and worked in a smart partnership. A SDG Awareness and Consultation was organised by our CSO partner REDEEMS which

allowed a bottom up sharing of issues with government agencies. It must be mentioned that YB Nancy Shukri's officers played a pivotal role in engaging ADUNs, government agencies as collaborators.

- Special Initiatives –
  - Private Sector (CELCOM) was also engaged by the Project team through a series of conversations highlighting the lack of digital access in Batang Sadong. This resulted in Kg Jemukan receiving 4G services much to the relief of local residents who previously had to travel 3Km to get data connectivity.
  - UNIMAS stepped forward to provide two computers to SMK Sadong Jaya when the Project Team raised the issue with the University.

Reflection on Outcomes and Impact

- There was a strong participation of women in all the projects whose challenges and barriers were identified during the needs assessment.
- YB's office played a major role in fostering multi-stakeholders engagement in consultation and action in all solutions projects throughout the project cycle. A series of final meetings with agencies will take place before the project ends in March 2021to share the outcome of the activities, findings, emerging issues and consult on next steps.
- There is a need to further engage with local CSOs in the localisation of the SDGs in Sarawak.
- Despite the challenges with internet connectivity, the project team and CSO partners maintained close contact with the participants through whatsap, telegram and meeting platforms.
- Making local issues and concerns visible to various government and private stakeholders has seen to foster greater engagement and ownership.
- The Project Team's regular planning, action, reflection and learning supported the monitoring and adjusting the activities in mitigating the impact of the pandemic.

5 Capacity Building Programmes

By Dr. Zainal Abidin, Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramli & Mr. Khalid Al- Walid

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide an ambitious and comprehensive framework for addressing the development needs on a global, regional, and national scale. For the SDGs' targets to be achievable, diverse stakeholders need the technical, institutional, and organizational capacity to implement the wide variety of actions and initiatives enshrined by these goals. Furthermore, all these capacities need to be contextualised to local socioeconomic conditions a particular society and community.

The failure to deliver effective and impactful capacity building has been an important factor why many international agendas remain a noble intention and rarely implemented on the ground. In many cases, although the agenda has successfully been cascaded to national level, it merely stays at the planning stage. Hence, it takes more time for the SDG targets to be achieved or they may not be achieved at all.

In 2020, the APPGM-SDG team carried out five clusters of capacity building programmes in five respective constituencies namely, Tanjung Piai, Bentong, Pendang, Papar and Pensiangan. In total, there were at least 100 participants joined the programme representing 50 agencies.

Specifically, in Papar, two capacity building programmes took place. Firstly, it is the SDG Awareness programme (CP15) by Malaysia Social Science Society (PSSM) and secondly, it is the Advocacy on Dam by PACOS. For CP15, there were six participants (four women and two men) although originally, the local organizer had planned for 15 participants. However, many civil servants had to attend to urgent departmental programmes as part of the preparation for the Sabah Election. The six participants were from Jabatan Komputer Negeri and PDM Buang Sayang.

In Pensiangan, three capacity building programmes were held. They are SDG Awareness by PSSM, Women and Girls Empowerment through Health by SAWO, and Youth Empowerment for Employment by TYC. For the SDG Awareness programme, there were eight participants (four women and four men). Participants were from the following agencies: Jabatan Perangkaan, Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran, Jabatan Kesihatan, Jabatan Perpaduan Negara, Pejabat Belia dan Sukan, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja and SAWO.

In Pendang: 31 participants from 12 government agencies and four NGOs took part in the programme. The participants were from KEJAP, PPK Kg Panjang, RISDA, Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Pendang, PDRM IPD Pendang, MADA, JKM Pendang, APM Pendang, PAWE Pendang, Pejabat Tanah Pendang, Pejabat Daerah Pendang, and Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah. The NGOs are Nisa', PEWANGI, MADAD, and Rabitah Anak Pendang.

In Tanjung Piai there were 29 participants representing 20 agencies including NGO and community members. While in Bentong, 29 participants joined the session representing 16 agencies.

The success of capacity building programmes for the SDGs is dependent on several factors. Throughout the process of delivering the above programmes, there are at least three significant aspects worth to be highlighted.

First, the design of the program must be customised to the need and nature of each target community. As the SDGs covers a wide range of issues and social actors, it requires a multi-stakeholder approach. Any capacity building programme then must recognise the diversity among them and bring them into an agreement to act on the issues identified. For this purpose, there are four specific components to be included in the programme design – knowledge for and about SDGs, attitude towards SDGs, values critical to SDGs and most importantly action for SDGs. Considering these components, all the capacity building programmes for APPGM-SDG were conducted by subject-matter

experts and with the involvement of researchers who has conducted community profiling which identified important issues from particular constituencies. This is very critical in order to contextualise and provide necessary parameters to the broad coverage of the SDGs.

In Tanjung Piai and Bentong, the capacity building programmes conducted focused for mainstreaming and localising the SDG agenda. The module has three components – general introduction of SDG; local context of SDG; local issue and possible action plan to solve the local SDG issues.

In Papar and Pensiangan, the module has three main topics:

Getting to know SDGs: Facilitator provided short input on APPGM and on SDGs. The 5Ps and the importance of the basic principles were discussed.

Sharing of Issues and Linking to SDGs: Using FGD, participants were able to share their work and map it with appropriate SDGs with the help of facilitators. A Gallery walk allows other participants to share inputs of the FDG discussion

Using SDGs for my Work Place. PSSM develops the SDG Personal Action Plan (SDG PAP) Matrix where each individual can outline his/her plans to link their work with SDGs at their work place.

In Pendang, the modules are divided into 3 components as below:

Module 1:

Kita Adalah Dunia which covers the introduction, history and general concept of Sustainable Development Goals to the participants. The delivery method (i) gamification via online platform Kahoot, play cards (group discussion), (ii) case study (question and answer session) based on the relevant scenario which they can relate with daily life i.e., single use plastic bag, (iii) music (play the specially produced episode or music to address the agenda of SDG)

Module 2:

Lokalpreneur which covers the introduction to social business concept, its importance and how does it differs to typical capitalist business. Delivery method (i) Case Study (Share and discuss on the real successful model of community businesses) (ii) Mapping the inputs.

Module 3:

Blueprint Workshop which covers the activity of input collection involving verification and discussion with the participants. Delivery method: (i) SWOT Analysis based on 3 main elements of SDG i.e. Economic, Social and Environment (ii) Analysing the inputs and prioritise thereof based on the collective discussion made with participants (iii) Conducting Hope x Promise analysis with the participants as an activity to balance the unnecessary influence/bias on any particular issue and sentiment.

The second important component is pedagogy or delivery of the program. It is expected that the audiences will range from very young community till senior citizens, government officers and local agencies who may have different approach and opinion on SDG issues. Hence, conducting an effective session with such group of attendance requires not only master in content but also good trainer or facilitator skills. The five programs carried out in 2020 were run by both – subject matter experts and trained facilitators. Methods being used are both heads-on (introduction to basic concept of SDG) and hands-on(practical.

The third highlight is to have a balanced representation among the participants of the program. SDG issues is multidisciplinary and multisectoral. Silos working culture among the implementing agencies has been one of the most important reason that impede solutions to local SDG issues. Hence, in all the capacity building program conducted for APPGM-SDG, best attempts have been made to ensure representation from four

stakeholders of SDG – the community/civil society, government agencies, universities, and business players. In these APPGM-SDG program for capacity building, we have secured participations from at least three group – the community members, the NGO and government officers from both state and federal. Participation from these three groups has enabled better understanding and more practical possible solutions to the issues faced in the community.

Throughout the process of delivering the capacity building program in different constituencies, there were several challenges encountered that need to be addressed for a more effective and impactful program in 2021.

First – while quality of participation is definitely more critical that number of participants, but a small number will affect the outcome of the planned module and motivation of the trainer. Therefore, it is suggested that participation to the program must be made compulsory for the government agencies as part of their required on the job training program. As for the community member, although there is an encouraging participation from them, but the challenge is to contextualise the issue to their sphere of influence, moving up from awareness level of training. In Tg. Piai and Bentong, a certificate with International Islamic University Malaysia's logo has served as good attraction that encourage wider involvement from the community.

Second challenge faced is to segregate the level of contents to suit different level of participants. The module may be designed to address inter-group diversity but not intra group such as different level of background knowledge among the community members. Hence, one of the possible solutions to this challenge is to group them into different training level which is possible but requires the CB program to be run several times. This will post logistical issues to the training team although it can be an effective solution.

Third challenge is to ensure that change take place after the training, even though at the level of understanding. SDG is a complex and interconnected issues even among the educated members. But this does not mean that the common people cannot understand it fully. The challenge is the ability of the trainer to speak layman language which hinder such important topics to be understood by the community member. Such was the challenge during the mainstreaming program at Tg.Piai and Bentong. The challenge was overcome by allowing flexibility in the content delivery, not to strictly use the SDG terms, but making sure that the spirit and values of SDG are conveyed to the participants using the local concept such as Sejahtera.

The fourth challenge is to cascade the capacity building program to lower level or other group of people so that ultimately awareness and action for SDG accumulate for better impact in the community. However, the job of spreading awareness on SDG to other members can be very challenging until there is strong buying in and a good showcase within the vicinity for everyone to evaluate the impact.

Jeli
Kelantan

Pendang
KEDAH

Bentong
PAHANG

Selayang
SELANGOR

Petaling Jaya
SELANGOR

Tanjung Piai
JOHOR

Papar
SABAH

Pensiangan
SABAH

Bandar Kuching
SARAWAK

Batang Sadong
SARAWAK

6 Solution Projects & SDGS

By Mr. Anthony Tan Kee Huat (Finance Officer, APPGM-SDG Secretariat)

There are on average three solution projects approved in each constituency. Selayang is the outstanding constituency with eight projects approved while Pendang, Papar, and Tanjung Piai implemented two projects each. In total, there were 34 Solution projects confirmed for implementation.

At the Issue Mapping phase, the issues identified were assumed to be related to the SDGs directly. However, at the Solution Projects phase, as they are approved, being implemented and completed, the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs became apparent. In its initial stages, the solution project started off to address an issue related to a single SDGs or its target, but in the end, it was found that the solution projects have addressed from four to ten issues related to the SDGs at once.

There are three examples provided below reflecting the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs that was observed in the Solution Projects stafe. It suffices to say that the 34 Solution Projects in APPGM-SDG 2020 provide an insight to the complexity of SDGs-related issues and how to address them in a holistic manner.

For example, in PPR Desa Mentari, Petaling Jaya, the issue of poverty (SDG1) came out strongly from the issue mapping exercise. Therefore, the solution implemented to address this issue was to establish a soup kitchen in the PPR. On top of addressing the issue of poverty, the solution also leaves an impact and provided insight to the area of education (SDG4), gender (SDG5), jobs (SDG8), infrastructure (SDG9), inequalities (SDG10), cities (SDG11), governance (SDG16), and lastly, partnerships (SDG17).

The second example highlights Kampung Sinaron in Papar. The issue of waste disposal was identified and connected to the SDG15 – Life on Land. Thus, the solution project proposed was "Waste Management & Economic Empowerment". After the project was concluded, the issue identified were mapped out to a few other SDGs, namely poverty (SDG1), hunger (SDG2), health (SDG3), inequalities (SDG10), cities (SDG11), consumption and production (SDG12), governance (SDG16), and partnerships (SDG17).

Lastly, example 3 reflects the project that was implemented in Kampung Chawan, Jeli. The project involves four series of training on social economic with the aim to enhance their overall well-being. This project was initially proposed to address the issue of poverty (SDG1) and inequalities (SDG10). But towards the end of the project implementation, the issues identified were mapped out to include education (SDG4), clean water (SDG6), energy (SDG7), jobs (SDG8), cities (SDG11), consumption and production (SDG12), governance (SDG16), and partnerships (SDG17).

It would be correct to assume that the issue of poverty (SDG1) is the most pressing issues among the urban and rural poor communities. This particular issue was prevalent through the background research and issue mapping exercise. However, at the Solution Projects phase, there are three other issues that became apparent as cross-cutting issues which are inequalities (SDG10), governance (SDG16) and partnerships (SDG17). One of the common factors contributing to the issues identified was inequalities. More often than not, the issue of social inequalities was linked to governance and partnerships. It was observed that the issue of governance appeared due to the lack of multi-stakeholder partnerships within a community. In other words, good partnerships lead to good governance which reduces inequalities in a community.

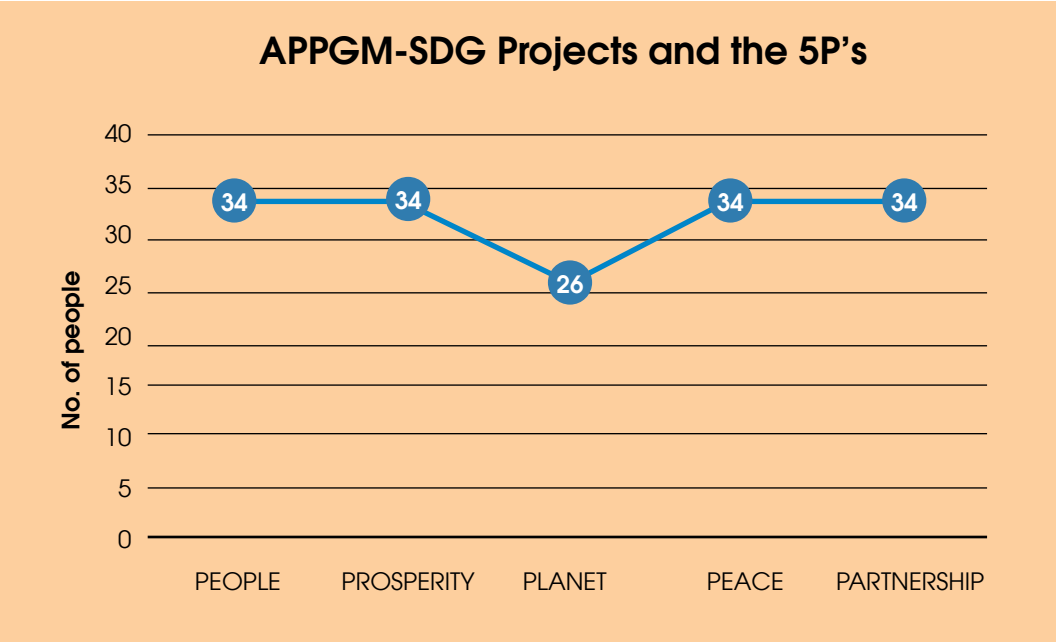
This suggests the need for critical discussions in addressing these prevalent SDGs issues at the local and national level. Furthermore, it is also observed that one of the key contributors to the successful implementation of the solution project is good partnerships. The active role that was taken by the

pertinent stakeholders, namely, constituent's MPs inclusive of their ground staff, the officers from local, state, and federal government, CSOs, enterprises, as well as the local communities produced valuable outcomes. Good multi-stakeholder partnerships lead to positive outcomes to the communities thus, achieving the SDGs' targets.

Conversely, when good partnerships are lacking in which cooperation and collaboration between stakeholders were difficult to foster, the community will suffer and ultimately, it will impede sustainable development. For example, when one community leader or the community's representative was unwilling to collaborate with an NGO or their MPs for the solution project implementation, the project is bound to be ineffective. As a result, the local communities do not obtain any benefit, and their issues remains unaddressed.

Nonetheless, despite the common and cross-cutting issues identified, no two constituencies have the same challenges. Thus, no two solutions are exactly the same. The issues and solutions are uniquely dependant to the circumstances of the local communities. Despite this, there are no silver bullet to address all identified SDGs issues within a particular constituency. Issue mapping exercise and prioritisation of issues are important to identify the direst issues to be addressed. While only one SDGs may be in focus during the project implementation, if it follows the principles of SDGs it will have an impact on other SDGs' target. Through the implementation of 34 Solution Projects in the 10 Parliamentary constituencies, it can be seen that all stakeholders are doing their best in ensuring no one is left behind.

APPGM-SDG Projects & The 5 P's



7 Review and Evaluation

By Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramli

The success of localising the SDGs is reflected at the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase. Through the APPGM-SDG, Malaysia has taken the initiative to localise the SDGs at 10 Parliamentary constituencies with the cooperation of 10 Member of Parliament taking a bipartisan approach.

The operationalisation of the APPGM-SDG consists of four phases of intervention: Phase 1, Issue Mapping and Prioritisation; Phase 2, Proposal Design for Capacity Building and Solutions Projects; Phase 3, Solution Projects Implementation and Mid-Term Review; and Phase 4, Impact Assessment through Monitoring and Evaluation and Final Reporting.

The M&E starts in Phase 3 of the APPGM-SDG cycle which is the Solution Projects Implementation phase. This process ultimately contributes to the impact assessment. All Solution Projects implementation must be monitored in order to provide necessary feedback to the stakeholders involved as well as for realignment of project design when required.

Generally, M&E has four components: Design, Planning, Implementation, Impact Assessment. The uniqueness of APPGM-SDG M&E phase is the consideration of the gender dimension which contributes value-add. It is argued that gender dimension will provide relevant insights on inclusivity at all levels. The framework is also built on the concept of valorisation which relates to the availability (of documents), accessibility (of activities to stakeholders), and usability (of materials by evaluators) of all 34 Solutions Projects.

The objectives of M&E are:

- To develop the SDGs Module from a gender-inclusive perspective
- To develop the capacity of APPGM-SDG Evaluators
- To conduct the Mid-Term Review for all Solutions Projects
- To evaluate the Solution Projects upon its completion

A recruitment process was put in place where APPGM-SDG received 26 applicants for the evaluator role. A total of 19 evaluators were selected and they went through online workshops on 7 & 8 January 2021. One evaluator had to withdraw their participation. Most evaluators were academicians with at least a Master's degree. Two of them were undergraduates with strong knowledge and understanding of SDGs and the gender perspectives.

The SDG-MEG module covers the following topics: Introduction to the APPGM-SDG, MEG Framework, "Getting Your Feet Wet" which consists of a small group trail interview with Solution Projects' leaders, and lastly, Reporting Needs. At the end of the training session, evaluators were able to explain the nature of assessment within the scope of M&E, apply a gender perspective in relation to M&E and conduct interviews with Solutions Project partners in order to evaluate the project implementation processes and its impacts.
Upon completion of their training, evaluators are assigned with one or two Solutions Projects. Initially, they had to study all primary documents relevant to their assigned projects (proposal, monthly reports, photos and videos). Then, they were given one month to complete their tasks (online interview and report writing). Evaluators were also provided with the template of Questionnaire (MEG-T1) and template for Report Writing (MEG-T2). Table 4 provides details on the timeline for MEG implementation within Phase 3:

Table 4
Timeline for MEG Implementation

Time Line	Activities	Outputs
Oct 2020	Inception Meeting	Timeline of Activities
Nov-Dec 2020	SDG- MEG Module Development Recruitment of Evaluators	APPGM SDG-MEG Module
Jan -Feb 2021	Online Training of Evaluators Workshop Report Submission by Evaluators Evaluators Debriefing Session	Trained Evaluators 34 Evaluator Reports List of challenges faced by Evaluators
Mac 2021	Preparation of Integrated MTR Report by Core M&E Team	MTR Integrated Report for APPGM-SDG Secretariat
April- May 2021	Completion of Solutions Projects Cohort 1	
June- July, 2021	Online Training of Evaluators Workshop for Final Assessment Report Submission by Evaluators Evaluators Debriefing Session	
August 2021	Integrated Report Writing	SDG-MEG Integrated Report for Cohort 1

There are three challenges faced by the M&E team. First challenge pertains to the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation with a Gender Focus for SDGs (SDG-MEG) Module requires a conceptual framework that takes into account elements of M&E, gender and intersectionality. All elements must be reflected in the Questionnaire which is the main instrument used by the Evaluators. The challenge was overcome by getting inputs from strategic partners including UNDP and gender experts in NCWO.

The second challenge deals with the 34 Solutions projects which at different levels of implementation due to Covid-19 lockdowns and restricted movement orders. As such, for some projects, the MTR can only cover the Design and the Planning stages. Finally, the third challenge takes into account that online interviews will depend on good technical connectivity in the areas where Solutions Projects partners are located. The Core team has provide three alternative connectivity to overcome this challenge.

We would like to acknowledge the National Commission of UNESCO Malaysia (NATCOM) the organization that has provide seed funding for the M&E of APPGM. The lead implementing partner is the Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), with the Malaysian Social Science Association (PSSM) and the SDG- Academic Network (SDG-AN) based at UNU- IIGH as strategic partners.

Institutional Information

By Nur Rahmah Othman (Program Officer, APPGM-SDG Secretariat)

1 APPGM-SDG Committee Members:

APPGM-SDG Committee Members comprises of Members of Parliament (Both Houses) from both the government parties and opposition parties. They are as follows:

YB Dato' Seri Hajah Rohani Abdul Karim
Chairperson
MP of Batang Lupar (P201)

YB Puan Maria Chin Abdullah
Deputy Chairperson
MP of Petaling Jaya (P105)

YB Tuan William Leong Jee Keen
Secretary
MP of Selayang (P097)

YB Dr. Kelvin Yii Lee Wuen
Treasurer
MP of Bandar Kuching (P195)

YB Tuan Ahmad Hassan
Member (Dewan Rakyat)
MP of Papar (P175)

YB Tuan Wong Tack
Member (Dewan Rakyat)
MP of Bentong (P089)

YB Senator Adrian Bannie Lasimbang
Member (Dewan Negara)
Sabah

YB Senator Datuk Paul Igai
Member (Dewan Negara)
Sarawak

2 APPGM-SDG Secretariat:

APPGM-SDG Secretariat team comprises of the following members:

Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria
Head of Secretariat

Dr. Lin Mui Kiang
Head of Solution

Ms. Lavanya Rama Iyer
Head of Finance

Mr. Alizan Mahadi
Head of Research

Dr. Zainal Abidin Sanusi
Head of Research

Ms. Nur Rahmah Othman
Program Officer

Mr. Anthony Tan Kee Huat
Finance Officer

Mr. Kon Onn Sein
Treasurer

Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramli
Commitee Member

Mrs. Omna Sreeni Ong
Commitee Member

3 APPGM-SDG Partners:

Tan Sri Michael Yeoh
Kingsley Strategic Institute for Asia Pacific (KSI)

Mr. Muhammad Faisal Aziz
Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia (ABIM)

Mr. Khalid Al-Walid
PHILANDURE Malaysia

Mr. Jeffrey Phang
MyPJ

4 Pilot Phase 2020 Lead Coordinators:

Table 5
Lead Coordinators (Pilot Phase 2020)

Name	Constituency	Organization
Mr. Alizan Mahadi	Petaling Jaya	ISIS Malaysia
Mr. James Raj	Selayang	CSO Alliance
Dr. Murallitharan	Bentong	National Cancer Society Malaysia (NCSM)
Dr. Juita Mohamad	Jeli	ISIS Malaysia
Mr. Khalid Al-Walid	Pendang	PHILANDURE Malaysia
Mr. Kiu Jia Yaw	Tg. Piai	Malaysian Bar Council on Environment
Mrs. Omna Sreeni Ong	Bandar Kuching & Batang Sadong	ENGENDER
Prof. Dato' Dr. Rashila Ramli	Papar & Pensiangan	IKMAS-UKM

5 Pilot Phase 2020 Researchers:

Table 6
Researchers by Constituencies (Pilot Phase 2020)

Name	Constituency	Organization
Mr. Calvin Cheng Kah	Petaling Jaya	ISIS Malaysia
Dr. Lau Zhe Wei	Selayang	IIUM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khairul Azami Sidek	Bentong	IIUM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wan Amir Wan Zal	Jeli	Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zaheruddin Othman	Pendang	Universiti Utara Malaysia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Irina Safitri Zen	Tg. Piai	IIUM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zaimuariffudin Shukri Nordin	Bandar Kuching & Batang Sadong	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murnizam Halik	Papar	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
Prof. Dr. Junaenah Sulehan	Pensiangan	University College Sabah Foundation (UCSF)

APPGM-SDG Project Teams

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LEAD COORDINATOR
Papar & Pensiangan
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RESEARCHER
Pensiangan
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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murnizam Halik
RESEARCHER
Papar
Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)

Mr. Alizan Mahadi
HEAD OF RESEARCHER/LEAD COORDINATOR
Petaling Jaya
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Dr. Zainal Abidin Sanusi
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LEAD COORDINATOR
Bandar Kuching & Batang Sadong
Engender

Dr. Murallitharan
LEAD COORDINATOR
Bentong
National Cancer Society Malaysia (NCSM)

Mr. Kiu Jia Yaw
LEAD COORDINATOR
Tg. Piai
Malaysian Bar Council on Environment

Mr. Khalid Al-Walid
LEAD COORDINATOR
Pendang
PHILANDURE Malaysia

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zaheruddin Othman
RESEARCHER
Pendang
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wan Amir Wan Zal
RESEARCHER Jeli
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Dr. Lau Zhe Wei
RESEARCHER
Selayang
IIUM

6 Dates of APPGM-SDG Committee meetings:

A total of seven meetings were held in 2020

Table 7
Details of APPGM-SDG Committee meetings

Meeting	Date	Venue
1st Committee Meeting	April 9th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
2nd Committee Meeting	June 23rd, 2020	Zoom Meeting
3rd Committee Meeting	July 21st, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
4th Committee Meeting	Aug 17th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
5th Committee Meeting	Oct 16th, 2020	Zoom Meeting
6th Committee Meeting	Nov 25th, 2020	PAUM Clubhouse
7th Committee Meeting	Dec 17th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia

7 Dates of APPGM-SDG field visits:

Table 8
Date of Field Visits (2020)

No.	Constituency	Name of MPs	Date of visit
1.	Bentong, Pahang	YB Tuan Wong Tack	14-16 January 2020
2.	Tanjung Piai, Johor	YB Dato' Sri Dr. Wee Jeck Seng	18-20 January 2020
3.	Selayang, Selangor	YB Tuan William Leong Jee Keen	18-20 January 2020
4.	Kuching, Sarawak	YB Dr. Kelvin Yii Lee Wuen	2-4 February 2020
5.	Papar, Sabah	YB Hj. Ahmad Hassan	21-23 February 2020
6.	Batang Sadong, Sarawak	YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri	24-26 February 2020
7.	Pensiangan, Sabah	YB Datuk Arthur Joseph Kurup	25-27 February 2020
8.	Petaling Jaya, Selangor	YB Puan Maria Chin Abdullah	19 and 23 February 2020
9.	Pendang, Kedah	YB Tuan Awang Hashim	18-20 July 2020
10.	Jeli, Kelantan	YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed	7-8 August 2020

Table 9
Key Meetings Date (2020)

No.	Meeting	Description	Date	Venue
1	Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU)	Meeting with ICU Deputy Director General - Sharing session on APPGM-SDG	February 12th, 2020	ICU, Putrajaya
2	Economy Planning Unit (EPU)	Meeting with YB Datuk Arthur Joseph Kurup - General Discussion on APPGM-SDG & other matters	June 9th, 2020	EPU, Putrajaya
		Meeting with YB Datuk Arthur Joseph Kurup & team - Sharing session on APPGM-SDG research input for 12th Malaysia Plan	July 9th, 2020	EPU, Putrajaya
		Input Sharing with EPU on Final Poverty Report by UN Former Special Rapporteur	July 21st, 2020	EPU, Putrajaya
		Input Sharing with Equity Development Division of EPU	August 18th, 2020	EPU, Putrajaya
		Meeting with YAB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamad & team - Jeli Prioritization Session & APPGM-SDG matters in general. DG of EPU and core team was involved too.	August 26th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		Meeting with EPU on Budget 2021	August 27th, 2020	EPU, Putrajaya
3	Parliament of Malaysia	Meeting with YDP Speaker of Dewan Rakyat and team	February 28th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		Meeting with YDP Speaker of Dewan Rakyat and team	June 26th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		Meeting with Parliament Research Team	July 2nd, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia

		Meeting with YDP Speaker of Dewan Rakyat and team	Aug 14th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		Meeting with YDP Speaker of Dewan Rakyat and team	Aug 26th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		APPGM-SDG Engagement Session with the YDP Speaker of Dewan Rakyat & MPs	Dec 9th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
3	Department of Statistic Malaysia (DOSM)	Statistical sharing by DOSM on the localization of SDGs	August 25th, 2020	Parliament of Malaysia
		Meeting with Vice Chief Statistician - Sharing session on APPGM-SDG & future cooperation with DOSM	October 1st, 2020	DOSM
4	UN Country Team	Meeting with UN Country Team - Sharing session on APPGM-SDG & future cooperation with UNCT	September 9th, 2020	UN Office
5	Economic Action Council	1st Working Group Committee Meeting: Post Covid-19 Development Agenda	August 5th, 2020	EAC, Putrajaya
		2nd Working Group Committee Meeting: Post Covid-19 Development Agenda	August 11th, 2020	EAC, Putrajaya
		Working group committee meeting: Planning for the RTD on Eradicating Poverty	September 18th, 2020	EAC, Putrajaya
		Working group committee meeting: Planning for the RTD on Eradicating Poverty	September 23rd, 2020	EAC, Putrajaya

Meeting with UN Malaysia Country Team 9 September 2020

Prioritization with YB Tuan Awang Hashim - MP of Pendang 26 August 2020

Economic Action Council Workshop - Post Modernisation & New Socio Culture 18 August 2020

APPGM-SDG 4th Committee Meeting 2020

Meeting with YB Dato' Sri Wee Jack Seng - MP of Tg. Piai 15 July 2020

Meeting with Dato' Sri Wan Junaidi - Minister of Entrepreneur Development & Cooperatives 30 December 2020

APPGM-SDG 3rd Committee Meeting 21 July 2020

Meeting with Former Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat -Tan Sri Mohamad Ariff Md Yusoff 27 Feb 2020

Meeting with the Speaker of Dewan Rakyat Datuk Azhar Azizan Harun 14 August 2020

Meeting with YB Tuan Arthur Joseph Kurup (Deputy Minister In The Prime Minister's Department) 9 July 2020

Meeting with Parliament Research Team 2 July 2020

Prioritization with YAB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed - MP of Jeli 25 August 2020

9 Pilot Phase 2020 Solution Projects:

APPGM-SDG Pilot Phase 2020 has undertaken 34 solution projects in total throughout 10 parliamentary constituencies. The solution providers varies from one constituency to another and they are ranged from CSOs, NGOs, Social Enterprises, Public and Private Universities. They are as follows:

Table 10
Solution Projects by Constituencies

Constituency	Solution Project No.	Solution Project Name/Details	Solution Providers
Jeli	SP 27	Aqualculture - Talapia rearing	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
	SP 28	Mushroom Cultivation in Kampung Sungai Rual, Jeli	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
	SP 29	Social Enterprise + Eco-Tourism in Kampung Gunong Reng, Jeli	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
	SP 30	Social Enterprise Inno Indigenous Products in Kampung Sungai Rual, Jeli	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
Pendang	SP 31	SDG Solution Dialogue & Action Plan for Pendang Parliamentary Community	Economic and Financial Policy Insitute (ECoFI), UUM
	SP 32	SDG Solution Project for Community Development Programme at Kampung Linchan, Pendang (Eco-Tourism)	Muliabudi Consulting PLT
Bentong	SP 01	Bentong Kg. Orang Asli Sungai Olak, Karak, Pahang	Yayasan Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat (YKPM)
	SP 02	Pembikinan "Telefilem Generasi Bentong"	Pertubuhan Pembangunan Generasi Daerah Bentong
	SP 33	Impart knowledge and skills to implement organic farming to generate income & enhancement for their families and communities.	Persatuan Penggerak Hijau Malaysia (PPH) & SEEDS

Constituency	Solution Project No.	Solution Project Name/Details	Solution Providers
Selayang	SP 18	Refurbishment of Taman Selayang Makmur Flat	Pengurusan Taman Selayang Makmur
	SP 19	Café and Bakery Skills Training – Bakery	Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan Sosial dan Pembangunan Komuniti Daerah Gombak, Selangor (PSPK)
	SP 20	Micro Entrepreneurship Social Enterprise	Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan Sosial dan Pembangunan Komuniti Daerah Gombak, Selangor (PSPK)
	SP 21	2-Day Skills Fair Exhibition for Holistic Transformation Skills Training Program	MySKills Foundation
	SP 22	Skills Fair Exhibition	MySKills Foundation
	SP 23	Digital Marketing Workshop	Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan Sosial dan Pembangunan Komuniti Daerah Gombak, Selangor (PSPK)
	SP 24	Basic Malay Spoken Language Learning for Refugees	Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan Sosial dan Pembangunan Komuniti Daerah Gombak, Selangor (PSPK)
	SP 25	Housing Census	Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan Sosial dan Pembangunan Komuniti Daerah Gombak, Selangor (PSPK) in collaboration with Pusat Sejahtera IIUM
Petaling Jaya	SP 14	Women Economic Empowerment Programme - By Setting up Soup Kitchen in PPR Desa Mentari	Persatuan Penduduk Petaling Jaya 2017 (MyPJ)
	SP 15	Education Project in PPR Lembah Subang 1	Yayasan Generasi Gemilang
	SP 16	Inter-Agency Government Dialogue	Pertubuhan Pembangunan Komuniti dan Pembelajaran Berterusan

Constituency	Solution Project No	Solution Project Name/Details	Solution Providers
Petaling Jaya	SP 17	Production on a Guide on Post-Covid Community Crisis Management	Persatuan Penggerak Rakyat (PPR-PJ)
Tg. Piai	SP 03	Litter Clean-Up & Installation of Buy-Back Centre to Address the Unsustainable Livelihoods & Litter Problem in the Water Settlements of Kg. Air Masin & Kg. Melayu Jalan Benteng	Impact Revolution Enterprise
	SP 13	Development "Go Tanjung Piai" Eco-tourism	The Malaysia Ecology & Biodiversity Restoration Society (RESTORE) and Raleigh International Kuala Lumpur
Papar	SP 10	Aqua Project for the Fishermen	Fakulti Psikologi & Pendidikan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
	SP 11	Agro Project for the Farmers	Fakulti Psikologi & Pendidikan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
Pensiangan	SP 09	Waste Management & Economic Empowerment	Kelab Belia Kampung Sinaron (KBKS)
	SP 12	Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship Training	University College Sabah Foundation (UCSF)
	SP 08	Health & Wellbeing	Sabah Women `s Action Resource Group (SAWO)
	SP 06	Social Economic Related Training & Pilot Project – Kg. Selangan Batu	Persatuan Pemangkin Daya Masyarakat (ROSE)
Bandar Kuching	SP 07	To Conduct 4 Series of Social Economic Related Training for the Community of Kg. Chawan to Enhance Their Self-Value & Overall Well-Being	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)

Constituency	Solution Project No	Solution Project Name/Details	Solution Providers
Bandar Kuching	SP 34	Uplifting the socio-economic factors for residents of Selangan Batu.	Persatuan Pemangkin Daya Masyarakat (ROSE)
	SP 04	Project to Enhance Marketing & Promoting Small Farmers and SME activities	Persatuan Mahasiswa Fakulti Sains Kognitif & Pembangunan Manusia (UNIMAS)
Batang Sadong	SP 05	Enhancement of English Languange Proficiency	Persatuan Literasi Anak Malaysia (MYReaders)
	SP 26	Women's Income Generation Sewing and Breast Cancer Awareness Project in Batang Sadong	Yayasan Salam Malaysia

10 Pilot Phase 2020 Capacity Building Programs:

There were 22 Capacity Building Programs that have been undertaken in 10 parliamentary constituencies:

Table 11
Capacity Building Programs by Constituencies

Constituency	Capacity Building No.	Capacity Building Name	Service Provider
Jeli	CB 21	Roundtable Discussion with RISDA and the Locals	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
	CB 22	Roundtable Discussion with Felcra and the Locals	Institut Penyelidikan dan Pengurusan Kemiskinan (InsPeK), Universiti Malaya Kelantan (UMK)
Pendang	CB 23	We Are The World: Embracing World Citizenhood & Localising SDG Workshop	PHILANDURE
	CB 24	LOKAL Prenuer Workshop on Community Centred Business or Economy for a Sustainable Community Economy	Mulia Budi Consulting PLT
Bentong	CB 01	Mainstreaming SDGs for Community Leaders & NGOs as Agent of Change	Sejahtera Centre IIUM
	CB 02	Mainstreaming SDGs for Civil Servants as Agent of Change	Sejahtera Centre IIUM
	CB 03	Agro-Forestry Concept Which Includes Natural Farming Processes. Focusing on 18-days Hot-Berkeley	Persatuan Penggerak Hijau in collaboration with SEEDS Malaysia
	CB 04	Accessing Social Scheme in Healthcare	National Cancer Society Malaysia (NCSM)
Selayang	CB 17	Mainstreaming SDGs: Society as agent of change	Sejahtera Centre IIUM
	CB 18	Empowering communities, strengthening social support system	Pertubuhan Pembangunan Komuniti dan Pembelajaran Berterusan

Constituency	Capacity Building No.	Capacity Building Name	Service Provider
Petaling Jaya	CB 16	Building Leadership Through Cultural Mapping	Persatuan Penggrak Rakyat (PPR)
Tg. Piai	CB 05	Mainstreaming SDGs for Civil Servants & Community Leaders as Agent of Change	Sejahtera Centre IIUM
Papar	CB 15	SDGs Awareness & Application in Work Among Civil Servants & NGOs	Persatuan Sains Sosial Malaysia (PSSM)
	CB 20	Public Forum on Papar Dam & Sustainable Water Management in Sabah	PACOS Trust
Pensiangan	CB 12	SDGs Awareness & Implementation in Work Among Civil Servants & NGOs	Persatuan Sains Sosial Malaysia (PSSM)
	CB 13	Kesedaran Hak Wanita & Kanak-kanak: Undang-undang & Kesihatan	Sabah Women's Action-Resource Group (SAWO)
	CB 14	Memperkasa Golongan Belia ke Arah Kerjaya	Tulid Youth Club (TYC)
Bandar Kuching	CB 09	Slum Incubator: Needs Assessment	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)
	CB 10	Needs Assesment – Kg. Selangan Batu	Persatuan Pemangkin Daya Masyarakat (ROSE)
	CB 11	Multistakeholder Consultation	Associations Of Research And Development Movement, Singai, Sarawak (REEDEMS)
Batang Sadong	CB 08	Multistakeholder Consultation	Associations Of Research And Development Movement, Singai, Sarawak (REEDEMS)
	CB 19	Community Health Screening	Yayasan Salam

12 Dates & Details of Key National Seminars/Workshops

Table 12
List of Key National Events

No.	Key National Seminar/Workshop	Date	Venue
1	UN@75: The Future We Want & The UN We Need	May 14th & 15th, 2020	Virtual
2	Economic Action Council Workshop: Post Modernisation and New Socio Culture	August 13th, 2020	KBS Building
3	Economic Action Council Workshop: Balance Growth & Sustainability	August 27th, 2020	KBS Building
4	MASA Institute: Round Table Discussion	September 2nd, 2020	KL
5	on Social Capital Malaysia Urban Forum	September 28th - 30th 2020	Bangunan Sulaiman, KL
6	Economic Action Council Round Table Discussion on Eradicating Poverty	September 29th, 2020	EPU

12 Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance & The Society for The Promotions of SDG:

The Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance has been active since October 2015 on SDG matters as a network of organizations involved in economic, social and environment development concerns. The Alliance has been engaging with the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) since the beginning as the EPU is the focal point for SDGs. The Alliance was also listed as a member of the National SDG Steering Committee established by EPU in 2016 and have been actively participated at all national seminars in 2016 and 2019 including providing input to the Malaysian VNR (2017 & 2021) and the National SDG Roadmap.

It is a known fact that during the early days of the establishment of All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals by Parliament of Malaysia, Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance has played a major role through its many discussion with the Speaker of Parliament at that time. Being the key player in pushing and advocating the SDGs localization forward, the Alliance has been appointed as the official Secretariat for APPGM-SDG, headed by Prof. Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria.

The Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance is a consolidation of partnership among the CSOs, Academicians, Think Tanks, and Individuals. As of to date, there are about 56 group members with 9 of them were listed as the

umbrella bodies to the Alliance. The group members vary from each other with their own respective focus and expertise but moving forward with the same subject of interest. The Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance 2020 members are as follows:

Table 13
Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance 2020 Members

MALAYSIAN CSO-SDG ALLIANCE 2020 MEMBERS	
UMBRELLA ORGANISATIONS	
1	Malaysian Youth Council (MBM)
2	Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO)
3	National Council of Women Organisations (NCWO)
4	Jaringan Orang Asal Se Malaysia (JOAS)
5	CSO SDG Alliance in Sarawak
6	Penang Forum
7	UN Global Compact Malaysia
8	FOMCA Federation of Malaysian Consumer Associations
9	MyCommunity4SDG
INDIVIDUAL ORGANISATIONS	
1	ABIM
2	Association of Women with Disabilities Malaysia
3	Asylum Access Malaysia
4	Bar Council Environment & Climate Change Committee
5	CRIB Foundation
6	C4 Centre
7	Centre for Research, Advisory & Technology (CREATE)
8	CETDEM
9	Childline Foundation
10	COMMACT Malaysia
11	Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)
12	DHRAA Malaysia
13	ENGENDER Consultancy
14	Forest Stewardship Council
15	Foreign Spouses Support Group
16	Galen Centre for Health & Social Policy
17	PACOS, Sabah
18	My PJ
19	Impact Hub KL
20	International Youth Centre, KI

MALAYSIAN CSO-SDG ALLIANCE 2020 MEMBERS	
INDIVIDUAL ORGANISATIONS	
21	Sudeep Inc
22	Islamic Renaissance Front
23	JKOASM
24	Junior Chamber International Malaysia (JCIM)
25	Justice for Sisters
26	KSI- Kingsley Strategic Institute
27	KOMAS
28	Koperasi Alam Hijau Perak Bhd
29	Malaysian CARE
30	Malaysian Association of Social Workers (MASW)
31	Malaysian Humanitarian Movement (MHM)
32	Malaysian Youth Delegation (MYD)
33	NCSM National Cancer Society, Malaysia
34	Non-Communicable Diseases Malaysia (NCD Malaysia)
35	Persatuan Sains Sosial Malaysia (PSSM/ MSSA)
36	Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor EMPOWER
37	Pertubuhan Pelindung Khazanah Alam Malaysia (PEKA)
38	PHILANDURE
39	Society for the Promotion of Human Rights (PROHAM)
40	Reef Check Malaysia
41	Sarawak Orchid Society
42	WAO- Womens Aid Organisation
43	WWF Malaysia
44	YKPM - Yayasan Kajian & Pembangunan Masyarakat
45	Youth Society Hunger Hunter
46	Challenges Foundation
47	Caritas Malaysia

Subsequently, the funds allocated to APPGM-SDG are being managed by the Secretariat with a direct accountability and approval from the Committee members of APPGM-SDG. The Secretariat is also required to submit monthly activity and finance reports to the Parliament of Malaysian which is then forwarded to the Ministry of Finance as part of their supervision towards the fund.

The group members of the Alliance were kept closely with APPGM-SDG work throughout the year. Whatsapp groups were created for the purpose of disseminating information to all the members. For instance, they were informed of every decision made and invited to most of the APPGM-SDG official events and site visits at the parliamentary constituencies. They were

also became the service providers for APPGM-SDG Capacity Building Programs and Solution Projects. This has given a very strong emphasize to the Goal 17 of the SDGs which upholds the importance of partnership. The members meet from time to time to review the development and jointly collaborates on any SDG related discourses. The Alliance has also been very active in hosting discussions and conversations for policy input purposes. They are as follows:

Table 14 Malaysian CSO Discussions & Conversations (Pilot Phase 2020)

No.	Event	Date
1	Multi-Stakeholder Conversation - Post Covid-19 Recovery: Development Plans, Policies and Programs	April 20th, 2020
2	Multi-Stakeholder Conversation - Post Covid-19 Recovery Agenda Based on SDGs: Building the Local Economy in Rural Areas	April 27th, 2020
3	Multi-Stakeholder Conversation - Post Covid-19 Recovery Agenda Based on SDGs: Building the Local Economy in Urban Areas	April 29th, 2020
4	Build Back Better for Health, Resilience & Sustainability: Corporate Malaysia's & Global Proposals for Post Covid-19 Recovery -In Collaboration with Climate Governance Malaysia (CGM)	May 12th, 2020
5	Post Covid-19: Global Partnership & Cooperation - A conversation Among CSOs in Preparation Towards "The People Forum on The United Nations We Need"	May 6th, 2020
6	UN 75 National Conversation: Our Shared Global Visions & Collective Agreement to Multilateralism - In Collaboration with UN Malaysia	July 3rd, 2020
7	Online Conversation with Prof. Philip Alston (Former UN Special Rapporteur on Poverty & Human Rights) on the Final Poverty Report of Malaysia - In Collaboration with PROHAM	July 10th, 2020
8	Online Conversation on Nelson Mandela Day: Building a Peaceful Society for All of Humanity - In Collaboration with PROHAM	July 17th, 2020
9	UN 75 National Youth Conversation - In Collaboration with International Youth Centre Foundation	September 291st, 2020
10	Online Policy Forum: 2020 Census & Relevance	October 6th, 2020
11	Online Conversation: Watered Down Development in Selangor	October 30th, 2020
12	Global Community Builders Summit 2020 (GLOBS20) - In Collaboration with IIUM & Philandure	November 11th - 17th, 2020

While the localization of SDGs at the parliamentary constituency level is a major task of APPGM-SDG as a whole, the constructive role played by the Alliance in pushing the agenda forward should be applauded as much. The Alliance has been providing a lot of valuable input with grounded evidences and analysis to the Government in strengthening the direction for the SDGs strategies and road-map to date. The multi-dimensional approach and flat-based institutional structure of the Alliance gave strong indicator of the possibility to move beyond the silo understanding in delivery and implementation of services especially at the local level. This kind of structure fosters the social inclusion among the various actors to work together for the common goods. Key partners and members representing different interest and target groups is a key development within the Alliance in the process of SDGs localization.

Legal Entity

The Alliance is a network and does not have a legal entity even though all the partners are legally registered bodies. As one of the compliance requirements by Ministry of Finance for the fund transfer to APPGM-SDG through Parliament, it was necessary to register a new society called Society for the Promotions of SDGs which is now the legal entity as secretariat for the Malaysian CSO SDG Alliance. The first Annual General Meeting was held on July 9th, 2020 where the election of the office bearers were made.

ONE PAGE EXTRACT AUDITED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

TOR & CO. (AF 0575)
Chartered Accountants

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杜秉權會計樓
英皇御准特許會計師
大馬特許會計師

Date : 03 MAR 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

EXTRACT FROM PERSATUAN PROMOSI MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN LESTARI (THE SOCIETY) AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020.

6. **ON-GOING PROJECT**

	2020 RM
All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG)	
First Tranche of Grant for 2020	1,000,000.00
Second Tranche of Grant for 2020	600,000.00
	1,600,000.00
Auditors' remuneration	(4,000.00)
Secretariat expenses	(154,401.90)
Field visits and coordinating expenses	(42,027.82)
Research expenses	(78,155.36)
Project expenses	(780,246.00)
	(1,058,831.08)
	541,168.92

The above is extracted from the Note 6 to the financial statements of the audited financial statements of the Society for the financial period ended 31st December 2020.

The audited financial statements of the Society for the financial period ended 31st December 2020 have been prepared in compliance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standard Board ("MASB") as well as the provision of the rules and regulations of the Society.

The audited financial statements of the Society for the financial period ended 31st December 2020 had been duly audited by Tor & Co.

Tor & Co.,
Firm Number : AF:0575
Chartered Accountants

TOR PEN KUAN 01211/11/2022 J
Chartered Accountant

Branch
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MALAYSIAN CSO SDG ALLIANCE

SECRETARIAT
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