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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Malaysia

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$6 million: \$2.5 million from regular resources and \$3.5 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2026-2030)
Cycle of assistance:	Second
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026-2030

I. Programme rationale

1. Classified as an upper-middle-income country, Malaysia aspires to reach ‘high-income’ country status by 2030. The country’s diverse multi-ethnic, multi-faith population of 34.1 million comprises the predominant ethnic group Bumiputera (Malay and non-Malay Indigenous groups, 70.4 per cent), followed by the Malaysian Chinese (22.4 per cent), Malaysian Indians (6.5 per cent) and other groups (0.7 per cent). Non-citizens account for 10.0 per cent of the population in 2024. The Government is committed to strengthening well-being and inclusivity, aiming to improve Malaysia’s Human Development Index ranking, from 63rd place in 2023, to a top 25 position within 10 years.

2. With a diverse population – comprising individuals aged under 15 (22.2 per cent); 15-24 years (17.3 per cent); 25-64 years (52.9 per cent), and over 65 years (7.7 per cent) and an annual population growth rate of 1.9 per cent, Malaysia has a window of opportunity to benefit from a demographic dividend. However, this demographic window is narrowing, estimated to end by 2027; the country is facing an increasingly ageing population and declining total fertility rates, down from 2.1 children per woman in 2010 to 1.6 children in 2022. With a median age of 30.9 years and an average life expectancy at birth of 75.2 years (77.8 years for women; 73 years for men), Malaysia is set to achieve ‘aged nation’ status by 2044, with 14 per cent of the population aged above 65.

3. Malaysia’s absolute poverty is at 6.2 per cent in 2022 but has declined dramatically since 1970 (49.3 per cent). Although income inequality in Malaysia has been on the decline since the late 1990s, relative income distribution is still comparable to that of lower-middle-income countries in the region. Malaysia’s Gini index is 0.404 (2022); and while it recorded high economic growth (5.1 per cent) in 2024, gaps remain in inclusivity and equality. Household income follows geographic and ethnic lines, with the Bumiputera having a lower average household income and bearing a higher share of the poverty burden, compared to the Malaysian Chinese and Malaysian Indians. Vulnerable groups include Indigenous peoples, such as the Orang Asli who in 2020 made up 11 per cent of the population and had a poverty rate of 89.4 per cent. Persons with disabilities (representing 2.2 per cent of the population in 2023) and informal workers are considered among the populations left behind.

4. Malaysia has performed well in maternal health, with a decline in its maternal mortality from 140.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1970 to 25.7 per 100,000 live births in 2023. Despite this progress, the provision of key services, such as healthcare, including access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education, and services to rural communities – with an estimated quarter of the Malaysian population living in rural areas, and the majority residing in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) – remains a challenge, due to sparse population density, challenging geographical terrain, underdeveloped infrastructure and poor accessibility. With the current high unmet need for contraceptives (26.7 per cent in 2022) and the modern contraceptive prevalence rate remaining stagnant (at 34 per cent), taking a life-cycle approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights is critical to addressing the needs of all ages, including in enabling fertility choices and informed decisions on family size and timing, and boosting the female labour force participation rate.

5. As of 2023, the adolescent birth rate in Malaysia was 6 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. Recent studies show that sexual activity among young people starts early, with data highlighting that among school-going adolescents (aged 13-17 years), nearly 33 per cent had their first sexual experience before age 14. Only 11.8 per cent of the respondents or their partners had used condoms, while 11.9 per cent used other contraceptive methods. Research highlights that adolescent pregnancy is often associated with child marriage and early unions, leading to school dropouts as young mothers struggle to continue their education due to early childbearing and parenting responsibilities, societal stigma and lack of support systems; this may further perpetuate cycles of poverty and limit future opportunities. These trends suggest a need for a renewed focus on adolescent reproductive health, including strengthening comprehensive sexuality education in schools and out of school, and at higher learning institutions.

6. The low total fertility rate has been a matter of concern for policymakers, who see these demographic shifts as impacting the prospect for a consumption market, driven by a large working-age and middle-class population. Gender equality is the means for economic progress as well as addressing demographic shifts in Malaysia. However, the female labour force participation rate is lagging (56.2 per cent), compared to that of males (82.3 per cent). The Government has committed to increasing the female labour force participation rate to 60 per cent within the next 10 years; in line with this goal, the Government is strengthening the care economy to support this target, as women carry the majority share of care work.

7. Malaysia's dual legal system, comprising civil law and Shariah laws, presents unique governance considerations in addressing issues related to women, girls and family. Native/customary law is also dominant in specific ethnic communities. Data on the prevalence, nature and consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) in Malaysia are limited. Legal, institutional and sociocultural barriers exist for women and girls when seeking response services for GBV, including Indigenous, women with disabilities, and women from vulnerable groups and rural areas. While Malaysia has established 'one-stop crisis centres' for GBV services, negative social norms and gender stereotypes that normalize violence also hinder help-seeking behaviour. Technology-facilitated GBV is also a growing concern. While the provision related to cyber-based violence and online harassment is mentioned in subsection 2(ec) of the Domestic Violence Act of 1994 [Act 521], necessary support mechanisms to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated GBV can be strengthened.

8. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) serves as a stronghold of data generation that facilitates an evidence base for policies and programming, which is critical in the context of the country's demographic transition towards low fertility and an ageing population. Strengthening the quality and availability of disaggregated data will play a key role in improving data analytics and data use, with a particular focus on identifying the vulnerable population groups left behind.

9. Vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change remains a threat (ranking 103 on the INFORM Risk Index in 2025), as evidenced by the increasing frequency and severity of floods across the country. Such events disproportionately impact women and girls, necessitating a deeper understanding of their specific vulnerabilities and the development of targeted adaptation strategies. Similarly, the interplay between climate change and demographic dynamics is a crucial focus area for Malaysia, given that its ageing population will represent a significant segment of the society that is particularly vulnerable to climate shocks.

10. The Government is developing the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), recognizing emerging global megatrends of transitioning economic structures, technological advancements, demographic transition and climate crisis as key drivers shaping Malaysia's development trajectory. In supporting the Government's high-income country status aspirations, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2026-2030 has identified four strategic priorities: (a) inclusive social development and well-being; (b) economic transformation for inclusive and sustainable prosperity; (c) environment, climate and biodiversity; and (d) governance, participation, rights and social cohesion – forming the basis of four UNSDCF outcomes. The UNFPA country programme will contribute to all four UNSDCF outcomes. UNFPA has a strong commitment to enhancing coherence and synergies with the United Nations system-wide efforts in Malaysia, through active participation in the United Nations inter-agency work as the Chair of the Gender Result Group, ensuring effective mainstreaming of gender equality across the UNSDCF and providing coordination expertise for the United Nations inter-agency protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) effort in Malaysia. UNFPA will support UNSDCF implementation using a holistic approach, building on its comparative advantages in the generation of evidence for the implementation and monitoring of select Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national indicators and advocating for policies that ensure delivery of optimal comprehensive SRH care; promote healthy ageing; and enhance gender equality and protection from GBV and harmful practices.

11. In the first cycle, UNFPA initiatives had contributed to positive shifts within the country context. UNFPA evidence and data-informed advocacy on the care economy, including the work on SRH investment cases, has led to support for reproductive rights and choices and its linkages to women's economic empowerment. The work on investment cases that highlighted the high return on investment of SRH services has influenced Government investment, increased commitment to childcare services, and contributed to legislative progress, including on the Employment Act and on bills against stalking and sexual harassment, longer maternity and paternity leave. Because of its strategic positioning, UNFPA is recognized as a technical partner of the Government, resulting in requests for policy support to the revisions of the National Family Policy and the National Policy on Older Persons. Positive engagement with religious leaders has influenced government partners to engage religious leaders to advocate for family planning and comprehensive sexuality education at the state level. Building opportunities with Islamic finance as a sustainable financing solution has been positive, and individual giving is being explored.

12. The evaluation of the first country programme cycle resulted in a number of lessons learned and recommendations: (a) prioritization of further investments in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and addressing the needs of adolescents and youth should follow a life-course approach; (b) the normative role of UNFPA is vital for making use of research and project-level evidence from Malaysia for technical discourse on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, family planning and GBV experiences in the

region, adapted to Malaysia's socio-economic, political, cultural and religious contexts; (c) addressing inequalities in gender dynamics is a key element for supporting the socio-economic progress Malaysia is aspiring to, while integrating intersectionality and including diverse groups across geographical locations in programme interventions; and (d) the role of UNFPA, in fostering collaboration and building national capacities in population dynamics and data analytics for addressing the impacts of the demographic transition, low fertility and population ageing, is crucial for bridging existing gaps and making strategic use of evidence and data to influence policy that is responsive to demographic shifts and the specific needs of an ageing population.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The new country programme is aligned with key priorities of 13MP, including education, health, labour market reforms, the “silver economy,”¹ regional balance, a progressive society and financing for growth. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNSDCF 2026-2030, the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, and taking on board the recommendations of the country programme evaluation, the programme contributes directly to the achievement of SDGs 3 and 5, and indirectly to SDGs 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17. It will be delivered in line with national laws and development priorities, and will direct its efforts towards the removal of societal barriers that limit the enjoyment of equal rights and choices between men and women, with a focus on youth, the older population, persons with disabilities, and populations in vulnerable settings and those most at risk of being left behind. More specifically, within the context of the Decade of Action, the country programme will support the national commitments in fulfilling SDG targets 3.7, 5.2 and 5.6, which call on Governments and partners to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and to promote gender equality and women's rights. In doing so, the programme will contribute to all four UNSDCF outcomes, and support Malaysia in achieving two of the three UNFPA strategic plan outcomes – accelerating the reduction in the unmet need for family planning, GBV and harmful practices – as well as demographic change.

14. The country programme was developed in consultation with the Government, academia, civil society, religious leaders, youth leaders, persons with disabilities, think tanks and other development partners, in close coordination with other United Nations entities. The programme will contribute to the implementation of international human rights commitments and recommendations, including on gender equality and women's empowerment, and strengthen comprehensive, data-driven efforts to prevent and respond to GBV and other harmful practices, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in its concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Malaysia in June 2024, as well as the adoption of the Universal Periodic Review of Malaysia (fourth cycle) in July 2024 and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. While building on current successes and exploring new areas, to lay the foundation for 2030 and beyond, UNFPA will advocate that the Government make critical investments in building young people's human capital. This will involve supporting the analysis of relevant data, economic modelling, and seeking sustainable, innovative and inclusive financing for evidence-based interventions.

15. In alignment with the principles of ‘leaving no-one behind,’ all interventions will integrate human rights promotion and protection, enhanced accountability, transparency and efficiency, as well as gender mainstreaming, inclusivity, resilience and sustainability into their design.

16. UNFPA will work with partners to ensure that the rights of girls and women, including those with disabilities, are realized, and that they have access to equal opportunities, including at the workplace. Intergenerational solidarity among young and older generations will be strengthened to ensure full recognition of equity and inclusivity in government policies and plans. The Government will be supported in addressing issues related to inequity and unequal access to health services for vulnerable populations left behind and in creating an enabling environment to address the needs of older persons, especially women, in terms of healthy ageing and protection against GBV and harmful practices. The programme scope is at national and state levels, specifically in the East Malaysia States of Sabah and Sarawak, with a focus on assisting government policy-setting according to international standards and for sustainable investments. Acknowledging Malaysia's Federation Constitution, which recognises Islam as a federal religion while guaranteeing religious freedom, UNFPA will ensure its programmes are sensitive to and respectful of religious values within the country.

¹ The “silver economy” refers to the growing global market for products and services catering to the needs and preferences of people over the age of 50. This includes a wide range of sectors (healthcare, housing, financial services, leisure and technology) adapting to the evolving demands of an aging population.

17. UNFPA will support national institutions to strengthen disaster and climate resilience and operationalize the humanitarian-development-peace continuum by ensuring the systematic integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and GBV interventions into national emergency preparedness, response and recovery frameworks. UNFPA also will advocate for the inclusion of climate change impacts on populations in vulnerable situations, particularly women, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, within national climate adaptation plans, while supporting efforts to build resilient health and social protection systems that can withstand climate and environmental disasters.

18. The programme will leverage diverse partnerships – with government entities at national and subnational levels, parliamentarians, civil society, women-led groups, the private sector, academia, faith-based and community leaders, and international development partners – to create shared opportunities to advance the three transformative results. The strategic positioning of UNFPA as a convener will be brought to bear to bring partners to the table around areas of common interest, and its thought leadership will position the organization as a partner of choice for engagement in addressing issues tied to its mandate and strategic plan. It will leverage the comparative advantages of different United Nations agencies through an effective division of labour to optimize individual contributions and collective strengths, resulting in a more coherent technical assistance and advocacy with ‘one voice’ at the country level. While leveraging the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional platforms, UNFPA will prioritize South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) and North-South and South-North knowledge exchange as critical components of partnership for achieving envisioned results, particularly leveraging demographic dividend opportunities and Islamic financing as sustainable financing solutions within the context of a rapidly ageing society.

19. Building on the past upstream approach, interventions focused on policy dialogue, advocacy, coordination, technical advice and assistance, knowledge exchange, SSTC and evidence generation will be the primary modes of engagement. The programme outputs are mutually reinforcing, cross-cutting and reflect the life course continuum, integrating programmatic interventions on SRH, adolescents and youth, population ageing, gender equality and GBV, financing for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, data, and population and development.

A. Output 1. Strengthened national and subnational policies, plans, commitments and financing mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, gender-based violence prevention *and* response, and harmful practices.

20. This output contributes to UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 4 and aligns with UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes 1 and 3. Under the overarching principles of inclusivity, equity and universality – and with a cross-cutting focus on strengthening the national and state-level (particularly in Sabah and Sarawak) policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, commitments and sustainable inclusive financing – for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including family planning, gender equality, GBV prevention and response, the country programme will focus on: (a) generating commitment to costed action plans on inclusive and evidence-based national and subnational comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that address the needs of vulnerable and marginalized population groups left furthest behind (pregnant adolescents; elderly women; Indigenous people; persons with disabilities; undocumented refugees; and migrants); (b) supporting national and subnational partners to generate and use evidence to address issues related to, and to inform investments and policies on, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including adolescent pregnancy prevention, unmet need for family planning, gender equality and prevention and response to GBV and harmful practices; (c) promoting the integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and GBV needs of older persons, women, youth and persons with disabilities into disaster risk reduction and climate resilience policies; (d) supporting national and subnational partners to advocate for and monitor the implementation of youth-friendly SRH information and services and interventions, addressing GBV, including technology-facilitated GBV and harmful practices (through digital platforms), according to international standards; (e) facilitating the integration of a life cycle approach in the national reproductive health and sexuality education curriculum and broker technical support for its implementation and monitoring in schools and in out-of-school settings, in higher learning institutions and across lifelong learning programmes; (f) establishing SSTC and other forms of knowledge exchange mechanisms to strengthen multisectoral evidence-informed legal frameworks and policy responses for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and against all forms of GBV, including technology-facilitated GBV and harmful practices; (g) enhancing the capacity of strategic partners, including faith-based organizations, community leaders and civil society organizations to undertake public awareness and educational initiatives that address discriminatory social and

cultural norms that hinder universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and GBV, including responses to harmful practices; (h) institutionalizing regular budget allocations and execution analysis, supporting costing studies and return-of-investment analysis for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and GBV and advocate for predictable, sustainable and inclusive domestic financing through innovative Islamic financing models, as well as with international financial institutions and the private sector.

B. Output 2. Strengthened national and subnational capacity to formulate, implement and monitor evidence-based policies and programmes that account for demographic changes and other megatrends, based on the analysis of reliable and disaggregated data.

21. This output contributes to all four UNSDCF outcomes and UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome 4. It focuses on population and development, especially within the context of Malaysia's low fertility and rapid population ageing; the availability of high-quality disaggregated data will play a critical role in informing national and subnational development policies and programmes and will be an accelerator in bringing together the downstream and upstream work of UNFPA. With a strong foundation of collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, DOSM, National Population and Family Development Board and key academic and research partners; the next phase will focus on leveraging on digitalization and technology, including georeferenced, geospatial and nationally representative population-based data to enhance planning and policy development. UNFPA will play a key role in improving socio-economic development plans that incorporate critical population variables and megatrends. The programme will use a whole-of-society approach to work with the Government to analyse, disseminate and use data, with a particular focus on identifying those most in vulnerable situations.

22. Under this output, the programme will: (a) expand policy advocacy and knowledge exchange platforms including through SSTC and North-South exchanges for regional (ASEAN), national and subnational dialogues on population dynamics; (b) broker technical support for the planning and in-depth analyses of official statistics, population censuses and various longitudinal surveys, including the Malaysia Household Panel Survey and the Centenarian Survey, and for the use of results to inform policies on population ageing, population change and scenario planning; (c) provide technical support for the development or revision of national development policies, frameworks and strategic plans and for adopting 'leave no one behind' and life-cycle approaches, using evidence such as National Transfer Accounts and National Time Transfer Accounts; (d) provide technical support to establish or strengthen monitoring frameworks that ensure the integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and family-friendly gender equality interventions in employment and human resource policies for industries and businesses; (e) conduct comprehensive cost-benefit analyses that focuses on the economic and social impacts of formalizing care work, and its contribution to the economy, with a specific focus on the informal care work done by women, youth, the "sandwich generation",² and older persons; (f) engage academia and relevant stakeholders to undertake research on fertility desires, choices and trends and utilize these analyses to inform policy and programming; (g) provide technical assistance through SSTC and North-South/South-North exchanges to further enhance in-country expertise and exchange knowledge on a range of population and development issues, including population ageing, female labour force participation, the care economy, population and environment interactions within the context of climate change, the generational economy and fertility trends; and (h) facilitate, in partnership with the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, innovative platforms to strengthen intergenerational programmes and policy frameworks.

III. Programme and risk management

23. The programme will be implemented within the framework of the UNSDCF and overseen jointly with the Ministry of Economy, as the government coordinating entity, to review risks, programme results and progress towards outcomes, ensuring institutional coordination, operational implementation and mutual accountability. UNFPA, together with other United Nations organizations, will promote joint initiatives to accelerate the achievement of the national SDG targets, the priorities of 13MP and the UNSDCF 2026-2030. With the country programme's expanding upstream policy-level engagement, strategic alliances will be brokered with other United Nations organizations and with academia, while also drawing upon technical assistance from UNFPA headquarters and the regional office, along with specialized expertise from the United Nations country team, the United Nations

² The "sandwich generation" refers to middle-aged adults who are simultaneously caring for both their aging parents and their own children.

University, United Nations volunteers, research and academic institutions, in the country and within the region, as necessary, to respond effectively to growing demands for technical engagement from the Government and civil society. UNFPA will contribute to the UNSDCF coordination mechanisms by actively participating in the joint UNSDCF Steering Committee as well as in results and thematic groups.

24. Internal risks associated with programme management and operational capacity will be managed by clear prioritization and alignment with government priorities and the UNSDCF. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. UNFPA will contribute to the United Nations country team configuration review to identify capacities needed to deliver UNSDCF outcomes. As recommended by the country programme evaluation, strengthening human resource capacity, including in population dynamics and data, gender and innovative financing, for implementation of programme is critical and will enhance the use of UNFPA's comparative advantage.

25. As funding of the programme is based on a strong cost-sharing arrangement with the Government, timely flow of financial contribution is important factor in ensuring smooth programme implementation. Alignment of the Government's funding schedule with the initiation of the country programme is crucial in enabling the programme's full implementation, requiring forward planning with the Government for efficient and timely investment in programmatic interventions. Other external risks include major political change within the programme cycle; increased conservatism; changing cultural norms and attitudes; hazards related to climate change and epidemics; and regional geopolitical tensions.

26. Given the evolving development financing landscape, as a mitigation measure, UNFPA will implement an integrated resource mobilization and partnership strategy to innovatively engage the Government, the private sector and other donors to generate and leverage resources and financing towards achieving intended results. Diverse funding streams or innovative financing mechanisms, including the Islamic financing model, will be established; the SSTC mechanism will be used strategically in identified areas, especially through the ASEAN platform; joint programming and resource mobilization will be promoted for United Nations inter-agency initiatives (including the Malaysia-UN SDG Trust Fund); and partnerships with international financial institutions will be explored. These efforts will be supported by a communications strategy that will reflect UNFPA contribution to policy discourse in Malaysia, while advocating for financing support towards meeting the ICPD and national SDG targets.

27. UNFPA will regularly assess operational, and programme risks alongside other United Nations organizations, in line with UNFPA policies and procedures, including social and environmental standards and protection from sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Strategies will be developed for implementing systematic assessments of socio-economic, political and environmental risks. Mitigation measures will be undertaken for any course correction needed, including reprogramming, in response to emerging issues and unforeseen circumstances. Monitoring of the programme's theory of change, for variations in underlying risks and assumptions as identified, will inform any programme modifications needed, including scaling-down, in case of limited funding, or leveraging opportunities to scale-up, while ensuring that contributions to UNSDCF outcomes and the UNFPA country programme results are met.

28. This country programme document outlines UNFPA contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels concerning country programmes are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. UNFPA, together with relevant partners, will develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan, aligned with UNFPA policies and procedures, applying the principles of results-based management and accountability frameworks. UNFPA will work with the Ministry of Economy, its implementing partners and beneficiary representatives to track progress and adjust workplans, as needed, by conducting field visits, quarterly reviews, spot checks and annual meetings with implementing partners. Periodic reviews of the UNFPA programme will be used to consolidate inputs for UNSDCF monitoring and reporting, in line with its monitoring and evaluation plan, including with UN-Info.

30. Thematic-based programme evaluations, on population dynamics (including population ageing) and gender equality, will be conducted in the penultimate year of the country programme, in line with the costed

evaluation plan, with operations research, innovation and the sharing of good practices as cornerstones for learning and improvement in programme design and implementation. Partnerships will be pursued with academic and research institutions to implement its evaluation plan and generate more regular independent assessments of achievements.

31. UNFPA will ensure the consistent use of the ‘gender marker’ to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making.

32. The programme will actively contribute to strengthening national capacities for results-based planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. It will actively contribute to United Nations system programming processes by participating in the midterm review and final evaluation of the UNSDCF 2026-2030, providing strategic engagement in the UNSDCF results groups to support monitoring, tracking and reporting of UNFPA-prioritized national SDGs, and also providing inputs and support on voluntary national reports, as necessary. Official sources of information, databases generated by DOSM, reports of various ministries, United Nations and other reliable sources of data will be used to report on results, disaggregated by state, district, gender and disability.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR MALAYSIA (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Ekonomi Madani agenda: Quality and just life for all; good governance; productive and decent living; good and efficient governance; SDGs 1,3,4,5,8,10,11 and 17.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1. By 2030, all people living in Malaysia, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to high-quality, rights-based, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive social services; 4. By 2030, all people in Malaysia enjoy human rights and live in a safe, inclusive, and cohesive society, supported by accountable and transparent public institutions, which ensure coordinated, evidence-based and participatory policymaking.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 1. By 2029, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 3. By 2029, the reduction of GBV and harmful practices has accelerated.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines, and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF Outcome indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex <i>Baselines: (a) legal/public life 33%, (b) violence against women 75%, (c) jobs/economic 30%, (d) marriage/family 63.6% (2020)</i> <i>Target: 100% (2030)</i> 	Output 1. Strengthened national and subnational policies, plans, commitments and financing mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, gender-based violence prevention and response, and harmful practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of evidence-based national sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and GBV prevention and response policies, plans and frameworks revised or developed, incorporating the needs of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities <i>Baseline: 3 (2025); Target: 5 (2030)</i> Proportion of states that have costed subnational plans to implement national policy and regulatory frameworks on integrated sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, GBV prevention and response <i>Baseline: 0% (2025); Target: 40% (2030)</i> Availability of a mechanism to monitor and track public budget allocation for GBV and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programme <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i> Number of innovative and diversified financing models established for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and GBV <i>Baseline: 1 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i> 	Ministry of: Health; Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Department of Statistics Malaysia; National Population and Family Development Board; State Government of Sabah and Sarawak; IOM; UNICEF; WHO; United Nations University; University Malaysia Sabah; University of Malaysia Sarawak; religious leaders; Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM); Federation of Reproductive Health Associations Malaysia (FRHAM); Human Rights Commission of Malaysia; Monash University; Sunway University; Kemban Kolektif; Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia; the private sector, civil society	\$3.9 million (\$1.6 million from regular resources and \$2.3 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Ekonomi Madani agenda: Quality and just life for all; good governance; productive and decent living; good and efficient governance; SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 17.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1. By 2030, all people living in Malaysia, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to high-quality, rights-based, gender-responsive, and disability-inclusive social services. 2. By 2030, Malaysia's economy is resilient, environmentally sustainable, and delivers growth and opportunities for all, leveraging the contributions of women, youth and people in lagging regions. 3. By 2030, natural resources are managed sustainably, biodiversity is preserved, pollution is reduced, and climate action is enhanced towards delivering greater resilience and national climate change commitments. 4. By 2030, all people in Malaysia enjoy human rights and live in a safe, inclusive, and cohesive society, supported by accountable and transparent public institutions which ensure coordinated, evidence-based and participatory policymaking.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				

UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF Outcome indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female labour force participation rate <i>Baseline: 56.7% (2024); Target: 60% (2030)</i> 	Output 2. Strengthened national and subnational capacity to formulate, implement and monitor evidence-based policies and programmes that account for demographic changes and other megatrends, based on the analysis of reliable and disaggregated data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of evidence-based national development policies revised or developed to integrate emerging population changes and demographic variables <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 4 (2030)</i> Number of UNFPA-supported in-depth population data analyses produced, disseminated and referred to in national policies and plans <i>Baseline: 8 (2025); Target: 16 (2030)</i> Number of international best practices on population and development exchanged, facilitated by UNFPA and implemented through SSTC <i>Baseline: 2 (2025); Target: 6 (2030)</i> Number of academic and other institutions producing analyses on population dynamics, including population ageing and low fertility, for policy influencing <i>Baseline: 4 (2025); Target: 10 (2030)</i> 	Department of Statistics (DOSM); Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Human Resource; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives; State Government of Sabah and Sarawak; UNDP; UNICEF; University Malaysia Sabah; University of Malaysia Sarawak; JAKIM; FRHAM; the private sector; civil society.	\$1.9 million (\$0.7 million from regular resources and \$1.2 million from other resources)
Programme coordination and assistance				\$0.2 million from regular resources