

UMS Sustainability Report 2019:

Transforming Sustainable Development Into Reality



UMS
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH



**EcoCampus
Management Centre,
Universiti Malaysia Sabah**

Transformation towards
UNIVERSITY
INDUSTRY **4.0**



Vision

Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) will become a leading model of the new flagship EcoCampus of the 21st Century. By redefining and greening our policies and practices in an ecologically-friendly context, we are setting new standards in campus management, and our core activities of education, scholarship, research, and innovation.

Policy Statement

UMS is committed to be a university of excellence in teaching and research, and an EcoCampus that incorporates due environmental considerations in its planning and activities by being innovative, relevant, and sustainable. The environmental stewardship towards sustainable development will address local, national and global environmental challenges in collaboration with stakeholders.

Definition on ‘EcoCampus’

EcoCampus is a point of reference to act as a steward of the environment, contributing to global efforts towards sustainability by introducing environmental excellence in teaching and learning, research, infrastructure development, management and operational practices, and campus experience. The main aim is to promote environmental education and care, and moving towards environmental sustainability through good planning, and operational and management practices.

‘Smart Eco UMS 4.0’

UMS realizes and acknowledges the needs to change and adapt for world digital transformation. Hence, UMS has started to strategize its university management, structures, and operations adhering to the Transformation Towards University/Industry 4.0 Plan. UMS will inevitably continue with the EcoCampus Agenda, which commenced as early as February 2013, while at the same time, embrace the coming of the digitalization era. UMS has branded this digital transformation as ‘Smart Eco UMS 4.0’. This is also another approach of UMS to deliver the future generations with the right set of knowledge and skills in order to create future-proof graduates for the global society.



Transforming Ideas into Reality

Our Believe and Commitment



Recognize that our decisions and actions can have a significant impact on the environmental, economic and social dimensions of the region, at present and in future.



Recognize that fundamental changes need to be made in the way society thinks and acts towards sustainable development



Believe that this can only be achieved through the education and transformation of our values and lifestyles.



Incorporate environmental considerations in our planning and activities by being innovative, relevant and sustainable.



CORE VALUES OF ECOCAMPUS



Universities play a key role in the implementation of SDGs. Despite the lack of specific guidelines on how universities can contribute to implementing the SDGs, many universities have started to come on board with the SDGs while some are looking at ways they can contribute. Higher education institutions are considered important players in ensuring the successful implementation of SDGs by 2030. Universities can contribute substantially to some of the SDGs, including Goal #4 (Quality Education).



Past and present activities in UMS are related to a number of the SDGs. These are associated with universities activities such as education (teaching & learning), research and innovation, community engagement, operations and governance, global partnership, and consultancy. However, since SDGs only gained attention recently, there is yet a systematic mapping and assessment of UMS activities with respect to the SDGs.

To further enhance UMS green agenda (ie. environmental sustainability) while at the same time to enable proper and systematic documentation of UMS contribution towards SDGs, a special attention will be given in 2019 towards UMS as a SDGs-engaged university.



GOAL 1: No Poverty (End poverty in all its forms everywhere)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	In the Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) intake for 2019/2020 Session, the university offered 179 places to students from families earning below the poverty level (the lowest 40%) – thus, known as the 'B40 Families', and provided various aids in order to give the students and families a better future beyond their current poverty.  UMS beri tawaran pengajian kepada 179 pelajar B40 KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) menerusi program Merobah Idea Menjadi Realiti (MENIRI) menawarkan peluang kemasukan kepada 179 pelajar baharu yang berpendapatan isi rumah di bawah garisan kemiskinan 40 peratus terendah (B40). Naib Canselor UMS, Prof Dr Taufiq Yap Yun Hin, berkata program berkenaan merupakan usaha UMS untuk memberi peluang kepada pelajar kurang berkemampuan namun berkecenderungan untuk melanjutkan pengajian ke universiti setelah gagal menerima sebarang tawaran ke menara gading. "Saya berharap semua pelajar yang ditawarkan melalui program MENIRI ini dapat memanfaatkan peluang dengan menunjukkan kemampuan yang ada melalui usaha-usaha dalam mencapai kecemerlangan sepanjang berada di universiti." https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/wilayah/2019/08/597840/ums-beri-tawaran-pengajian-kepada-179-pelajar-b40
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	
1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.2.3 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, and access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services,	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	UMS continues to provide aids to students from the 'B40 Families' in order to create a comfortable and conducive learning opportunity to the students, via holistic efforts involving contributions from the entire university community, such as the donation drive as denoted below:

including microfinance		 PROGRAM CSR PENYERAHAN SURAT TAWARAN B40 SESI 2019/2020 SUMBANGAN IKHLAS KEPADA CALON PELAJAR B40 UMS SESI 2019/2020 SUMBANGAN YANG BOLEH DIBERIKAN - BARANGAN KEPERLUAN DAPUR - BARANGAN KEPERLUAN ASAS - KEWANGAN SUMBANGAN BOLEH DIHANTAR KE KAUNTER BAHAGIAN PERKHIDMATAN AKADEMIK SEBELUM 15 OGOS 2019 SEBARANG PERTANYAAN BOLEH BERHUBUNG DENGAN PN. FAUZIYAH H.J. JAKIR DITALIAN SAMB. 692109  BAGIAN PERKHIDMATAN AKADEMIK UMS https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/announcement-link-3/8115-memohon-sumbangan-ikhlas-sempena-program-csr-penyerahan-surat-tawaran-calon-b40-sesi-2019-2020  https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-sabah/20191024/281573767477562
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
1.A: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.A.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.A.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	
1.B: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.B.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	- In the Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), the Food Bank initiative was launched on 18 May 2019 to ensure that no students shall go hungry as food is provided for those who needed it. - The efforts included collaborations with the private sector, i.e. GCH Retail Sdn. Bhd. (Giants Hypermarket), CKS Supermarket, and Adabi to implement the Food Pantry and Central Kitchen Concepts.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	 PUTRAJAYA: The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has approved a special allocation of RM3 million to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs to implement the Foodbank Malaysia programme for the bottom 40 per cent of the household income group (B40), including students at 20 public universities. Finance Minister Lim Guan Eng said the allocation would be used to purchase 14 refrigerated lorries for logistics purposes. "This is a private-public sector initiative to expand the reach of foodbanks set up by non-governmental organisations and the private sector," he told a press conference in conjunction with the successful completion of the Samurai Bonds issuance by the Malaysian government, here, Monday. Lim said the allocation would also be used to provide assistance to the needy. Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs Minister Datuk Seri Saifuddin Nasution said the Foodbank Malaysia programme kicked off at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia on Feb 26 and Universiti Malaya on March 7. He said the programme would be extended to Universiti Putra Malaysia on March 21, Universiti Teknologi Mara Penang (March 23), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (April 1), Universiti Sains Malaysia (April 6), Universiti Utara Malaysia (April 15) and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (April 22). Under the programme, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs will supply the ingredients to the student associations who would provide the manpower to prepare and distribute the food. Saifuddin said the universities would be responsible in providing the facilities for food preparation, as well as the list of students under B40. – Bernama http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/132595/ums-set-to-gain-from-rm3m-food-bank-scheme/
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs,	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	

knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment		 UMS LANCAR FOOD BANK SISWA BANTU PENUNTUT HADAPI KOS SARA HIDUP TINGGI 12:54am 11/05/2018 UMS Nor Azizah Talata 100 Senarai Pilihan 3 pilihan Tetapan 0 komen Oleh Sitti Nor Azizah Talata https://www.sabahnewstoday.com/ums-lancar-food-bank-siswa-bantu-penuntut-hadapi-kos-sara-hidup-tinggi/  Sarfuddin (tengah) memotong ribon sebagai girik pelanciran Food Bank Siswa. — Gambar SNT Penyumbang kepada program Food Bank Siswa UMS ialah GCH Retail Sdn Bhd (Giant Hypermarket), OKS Supermarket dan Adabi. Rakan strategik utama program ini ialah Yayasan Bantuan Makanan dan digerakkan oleh Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar (MPPK), Gerakan Pengguna Siswa dan Sukarelawan Pelajar dengan menggunakan konsep Food Pantry dan Central Kitchen. Dalam perkembangan sama, Sarfuddin berkata kerajaan melalui kementerianannya ingin memastikan pelajar sebagai pelajar pemimpin negara dapat menerima lebih banyak pengalaman dalam pelaksanaan program kebajikan seperti ini. Tambah beliau lagi ia juga bertujuan memupuk semangat sukarelawan di samping dapat bergiat aktif dalam aktiviti yang dianjurkan di universiti. — SabahNewsToday
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	 UMS PUSAT PERSEKUTUAN SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI PREHISTORIC CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 12:54am 11/05/2018 UMS Nor Azizah Talata 100 Senarai Pilihan 3 pilihan Tetapan 0 komen Oleh Sitti Nor Azizah Talata https://www.ums.edu.my/ppstv2/en/all-news/335-aums-food-bank-launched  https://www.ums.edu.my/ppstv2/en/all-news/335-aums-food-bank-launched

utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed		The efforts included constant review and adherence to review of UMS' Faculty of Sustainable Agriculture (UMS Sandakan Campus) programmes for undergraduate and postgraduate studies in order to fulfil the present needs in sustainable food production and resilient agriculture. The faculty currently houses about 400 undergraduates and postgraduate candidates studying Crop Production, Horticulture and Landscaping, and Livestock Production.
2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.A.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.A.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	 Vivian Wong urges MOE to review programmes offered at UMS Sandakan BERNAMA http://www.bernama.com/en/news.php?id=1746455
2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.B.1 Producer Support Estimate 2.B.2 Agricultural export subsidies	 UMS to review curriculum to enhance graduates marketability THE BORNEO POST https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-sabah/20190208/281530817272108

2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.C.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	
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GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) via its Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences strategizes to become a Medical Hub for Zero Malaria (Zero Malaria by 2020 for Malaysia) through intensive, collaborated research and innovation as announced in July 2019.  https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/en/banner-link/8022-aiming-for-zero-malaria-status-in-2020
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological,	

substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	• Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) via its Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences also adopted a remote rural district in Sabah: Sikuati as a One-Stop-Medical-Centre in April 2019. UMS set up the Community Clinic of UMS at Sikuati, which is some 185km north from Kota Kinabalu City Centre. Sikuati has a majority of Rungus ethnics and is formed by about 16 nearby villages. The Community Clinic provides basic laboratory services for X-ray and blood investigations. The clinic acts as a centre whereby the villagers around Sikuati can seek treatment and follow up for various medical illnesses, for free. Thus far, a total of 4,300 villagers had benefited the services. Among the on-going researches there are related to malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and hook worm manifestations.  Daily Express "Follow the facts, Follow the News" Home News Business Sports Features Property Auto Education UMS adopts sikuati for its medical study Published on: Saturday, April 13, 2019 Kota Kinabalu: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) has adopted Sikuati as a niche for its Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (FMHS) to expand into the interior of Sabah. A rural suburb in the district of Kudat, some 185km north from Kota Kinabalu, Sikuati is a district which has a majority of Rungus ethnics and is formed by several nearby villages. FMHS UMS had been actively engaging with the villagers in Sikuati and around Kudat for various health programmes. Among them was the Program Perkongsian Keluarga dan Universiti (PuPUK). PuPUK is a unique programme which were coined by the first dean of FMHS, Prof Dr Osman Ali, whereby the medical and nursing undergraduates are exposed to the villagers in Sikuati from year one of their study until they graduated. The students have to follow up on the wellbeing of their foster families and write a complete narrative report and presentation during the final year of their studies. PuPUK is a well formulated programme whereby the undergraduates are able to contribute back to society for the betterment of the community. Recently, PuPUK was rebranded as iPuPUK by the new Dean of FMHS, Prof Dr Mohammad Saffree Jeffree – adding the component of innovation into the programme. The new component will allows greater flexibility for the community and students to engage with each other in communication, learning and evaluation. There will also be innovation in terms of family intervention and prevent with the usage of latest information technology. To date, some 16 villages around Sikuati have participated in the programme. Other valuable programmes include researches by the Year 4 Community Medicine Posting, FMHS lecturers and health promotions. http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/133795/ums-adopts-sikuati-for-its-medical-study/
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	

illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	• UMS sought and secured funding on medical research related to alcoholism and Quality Of Life through the Khind Starfish Foundation: Projects for Happiness. The grassroot research and social intervention projects, among others, focus on alcoholism awareness among the local people and provision of clean water to the local communities to prevent contaminated waster related diseases.  https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-sabah/20190228/281685436136843	
3.A Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.A.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		
3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.B.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		
	3.B.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors		

3.C Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.C.1 Health worker density and distribution	
3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.D.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	

GOAL 4: Quality Education (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) spearheads the development of inclusive and educational resources under the National Policy on Inclusive and Open Educational Resources initiative sponsored by UNESCO, making Malaysia the first ever nation in the world to do so. The policy on inclusive open educational resources will have a significant impact on the availability of educational resources to learners with disabilities given the fact that it will enable higher educational institutions to extend the scope of their teaching and learning material to a new community of learners, it will serve as an avenue to reiterate the need for the inclusion of all kinds of learners into Malaysian society by addressing their own unique capabilities to develop a truly inclusive society. An International Workshop on Inclusive Open Educational Resources with UNESCO was organized in July 2019.  https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/en/banner-link/8045-ums-organizes-workshop-on-inclusive-open-educational-resources-with-unesco
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable,	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all	

including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	- UMS also promoted the application of ICT in teaching and learning in line with requirement to impart ICT skills in the younger generations to be applied in the working environment in the future. The Technology Enabled Learning Carnival (TEL C) was organized in July 2019 for all faculties and institutes in UMS. https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/banner-link/8001-the-centre-for-e-learning-ums-held-telc-2019 - UMS Professor was awarded the prestigious Higher Education e-Learning Maestro Award by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia for his life long contributions and achievements in promoting learning technologies in UMS and Malaysia, in general, via intensified blended e-learning and the establishment of a open educational resource repository at UMS benefitting all. https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-sabah/20190831/281659666713159
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	
4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.A.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	

4.B By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	
4.C By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.C.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	

GOAL 5: Gender Equality (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) has shown its commitment in gender equality by co-organizing a specific workshop on the issue in February 2019, for 180 participants from both the public and private sectors in Sabah, in order to spread the awareness on the importance of gender equality, especially in decision and policy making.  https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-sabah/20190219/281676846182639
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	

the family as nationally appropriate		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	
5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.A.1 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	
	5.A.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	
5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.B.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.C.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	
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GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) shared its innovation in new techniques to provide clean drinking water through filtration to the remote Pitas District in Sabah in July 2019 that could benefit more than 200 villagers.  https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/banner-link/8000-inovasi-sosial-ums-mampu-manfaatkan-lebih-200-penduduk-kampung-pituru-pitas
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	The university via its Faculty of Engineering has shared and utilized engineering know-hows to upgrade the gravity water piping at the remote Paper District in Sabah in order to provide clean drinking water to the villagers. The 'No More Cloudy Water' Project was implemented in November 2018.  http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/banner-link/7243-12-pelajar-fkj-ums-jayakan-projek-no-more-cloudy-water
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	
6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.A.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	
6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.B.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) co-organized the "6th Regional Conference on Campus Sustainability 2019: Renewable Energy and Campus Sustainability" with National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College, Japan at Kwaki, Japan in April 2019. The conference was attended by 60 participants from 10 universities from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Ideas and collaborations on renewable energy supply and utilization for sustainable development in the region.
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	
7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.A.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	 http://eprints.ums.edu.my/21794/1/UMS%20discusses%20issues%2C%20solution%20on%20renewable%20energy%20and%20campus%20sustainability%20in%20Japan.pdf
7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing	7.B.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	

States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

- Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) partnered with the Energy Action Partners (an organisation to provide clean and renewable energy to the local people) to organize the “Designing Sustainable Energy Systems for Community Development” at Kampung Buayan (local village in Sabah) in July 2019.



<http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/announcement-link-3/5711-renewable-energy-and-sustainable-development-the-energy-action-partners-experience>

- Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) upholds efforts supporting and enabling efficient energy utilization in the campus; Energy (Electricity) usage in August 2018 – July 2019 has REDUCED by 377,040 kWh (1.2%) as compared to the same period last year despite new constructions taking place.

Month	Usage (KWh)	Usage (KWh)
	2017	2018
Jan	2,485,200	2,323,710
Feb	2,499,340	2,441,510
Mar	2,685,720	3,016,930
Apr	2,347,630	2,985,910
May	2,483,000	2,827,300
Jun	2,239,210	2,419,910
Jul	2,296,480	2,373,800
Aug	2,310,730	
Sep	2,642,300	
Oct	2,798,200	
Nov	2,973,790	
Dec	2,329,550	
Total	30,091,150	18,389,070
Average	2,507,596	2,627,010

Month	Usage (kWh)	Usage (kWh)
	2018	2019
Jan	2,323,710.00	2,194,490.00
Feb	2,441,510.00	2,133,430.00
Mar	3,016,930.00	3,316,410.00
Apr	2,985,910.00	3,532,300.00
May	2,827,300.00	3,225,360.00
Jun	2,419,910.00	2,467,650.00
Jul	2,373,800.00	2,412,630.00
Aug	1,982,090.00	
Sep	2,233,360.00	
Oct	2,671,190.00	
Nov	2,460,610.00	
Dec	2,437,080.00	
Total	30,173,400.00	19,282,270.00
Average	2,514,450.00	2,754,610.00

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) initiated a circular economy model via upcycling of solid wastes into repurposed and re-valued new products, involving university students, in 2019. For instance, upcycling of single-use plastic food containers into charity run medals for the Sabah Pharmaceutical Society as reported in a local newspaper as below (Sin Chew Daily; 26 Sept.):  郭文喜（左）移交以一次性使用塑料容器制成的奖牌予沙巴药剂师协会代表（右）。 （亚庇25日讯）沙巴大学生态校园管理中心与沙巴药剂师协会及业者携手合作，再循环使用一次性使用塑料产品，赋予它们新的生命，减少制造更多垃圾。 在这项合作项目中，沙巴药剂师协会将透过把一次性使用塑料产品再循环使用的方式，制成该会配合2019年全球药剂师日，而在9月28日于里卡士湾公园举行的竞跑活动奖牌。 充周六竞跑活动奖牌 沙巴大学生态校园管理中心副总监郭文喜（译音）表示，沙巴大学已派遣队伍参与这个项目，并取得成功。 他说，他们自今年6月启动这个项目后，已收集超过350个一次性使用的塑料容器，并透过炉烤的方式将之制成300面奖牌。 让塑料品再循环增值 “这是沙巴大学首次使用再循环增值的方式且取得成功，这对我们是极具意义的，未来我们可进一步扩大使用这个方法，为环保作出贡献。” 郭文喜昨日在沙巴大学移交有塑料增值方式制成的奖牌予沙巴药剂师协会代表时，向出席者这么表示。 同样在场的沙巴药剂师协会署理主席邱翠丽（译音）也表示，该会购买300枚由沙巴大学生态校园学生组织以再循环塑料制成的奖牌，让该会这次举办的活动变得更有意义，同时这也是该学生组织的原创想法。
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic	

decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	material consumption per GDP	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) upholds and sustains its EcoCampus Tourism initiative based on Sustainable and Responsible Tourism concept in order to provide job opportunities, and promote local products and cultures. UMS EcoCampus Tourism attracts about 500-1,000 visitors daily!
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	 http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/134906/ums-eco-campus-a-hit-among-tourists/ (Daily Express; 7 May 2019)
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	 (New Sabah Times; 26 October 2019)
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization	

	(ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	
8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.A.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	
8.B By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.B.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	

GOAL 9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) collaborates with a private company (Hoyu Recycling Retreading Sdn. Bhd.) since December 2018 to produce a local brand of car tyres with fervent support from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Sabah to build a tyre manufacturing factory at the Kota Kinabalu Industrial Park (KKIP), Sabah, and strongly supports natural rubber industry as announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Sabah.  https://www.mida.gov.my/home/7771/news/ums-to-conduct-research-to-help-sabah-to-produce-its-own-tyres/ (Malaysian Investment Development Authority, MIDA, Official Website)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	

greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities		Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) continues its partnership with the industry to enhance research and infrastructure, especially in the ICT Industry; Cybersecurity Malaysia, Celcom Timur Sabah Sdn. Bhd., Microsoft (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., NEM Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Fusionex Innovation, and MISA Sdn. Bhd. The partnership promotes socio-economic growth in Sabah, enables the establishment of industrial infrastructure, such as the Huawei Lab for trainings and professional certification, and provides Digital Forensic services (Daily Express; 20 August 2019).
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	 Daily Express "Advertise with us! Click here to find out more." Home News Business Sports Features Property Auto Education Partnership essential for success of future generations: UMS V-C Published on Tuesday, August 20, 2019 By Bernama KOTA KINABALU: True partnership between government and non-government parties is essential in ensuring the success of future generations, according to Universiti Malaysia Sabah's Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Taufik Yap Yun Hin was referring to the collaboration between UMS and new industrial partners Cybersecurity Malaysia, Celcom Timur Sabah Sdn Bhd, Microsoft (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, NEM Malaysia Sdn Bhd, Fusionex Innovation and MISA Sdn Bhd. He opines industry players not only strengthens research but also stimulates socio-economy and in the local context, provides growth to communities in Sabah. "Among activities that enable this is input from the industry on graduates, whether they are already in workforce or will be in a short time. Reviewing the curriculum allows us to continuously enhance our graduates with skills and knowledge required by the industry. "Some may ask why should we leverage on this? Providing the right talents to industry will be an asset to the country as well," he said at the Sabah IT Symposium launched by Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Seri Mohd Shafie Apdal here, Monday. Yap cited a few success stories on industry-academia collaboration such as the establishment of the Huawei Lab where students undergo training and gain professional certification. In regard to the university's collaboration with Celcom Timur, he said the latter provides laboratories for students to experience hands on industry exposure which allows them to apply what they learn in theory. Through the university's collaboration with Sabah Net, students are equipped with knowledge in security specifically under blockchain technology, he said. The Vice-Chancellor said the collaboration between UMS and Cybersecurity Malaysia was established under the Faculty of Computing and Informatics to provide Digital Forensic services. http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/139563/partnership-essential-for-success-of-future-generations-ums-v-c/
9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.A.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	
9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing	9.B.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	

countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities		
9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.C.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities (Reduce inequality within and among countries)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	In the Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) intake for 2019/2020 Session, the university offered 179 places to students from families earning below the poverty level (the lowest 40%) – thus, known as the 'B40 Families', and provided various aids in order to give the students and families a better future beyond their current poverty, and to eliminate inequality towards the group.
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	 The screenshot shows a news article from BH ONLINE. The headline is 'UMS beri tawaran pengajian kepada 179 pelajar B40'. The article mentions that Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) is offering 179 places to students from B40 families. It also includes a photo of Prof Dr Taufiq Yap Yun Hin, the Naib Canselor of UMS.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	UMS beri tawaran pengajian kepada 179 pelajar B40 KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) menerusi program Merobah Idea Menjadi Realiti (MENIRI) menawarkan peluang kemasukan kepada 179 pelajar baharu yang berpendapatan isi rumah di bawah garisan kemiskinan 40 peratus terendah (B40). Naib Canselor UMS, Prof Dr Taufiq Yap Yun Hin, berkata program berkenaan merupakan usaha UMS untuk memberi peluang kepada pelajar kurang berkemampuan namun berkecayaan untuk melanjutkan pengajian ke universiti setelah gagal menerima sebarang tawaran ke menara gading. "Saya berharap semua pelajar yang ditawarkan melalui program MENIRI ini dapat memanfaatkan peluang dengan menunjukkan kemampuan yang ada melalui usaha-usaha dalam mencapai kecemerlangan sepanjang berada di universiti. https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/wilayah/2019/08/597840/ums-beri-tawaran-pengajian-kepada-179-pelajar-b40
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	

implementation of such regulations		UMS continues to provide aids to students from the 'B40 Families' in order to create a comfortable and conducive learning opportunity to the students, via holistic efforts involving contributions from the entire university community, such as the donation drive as denoted below:
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	 https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/announcement-link-3/8115-memohon-sumbangan-ikhlas-sempena-program-csr-penyerahan-surat-tawaran-calon-b40-sesi-2019-2020
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	
10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.A.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	
10.B Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African	10.B.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	 https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/the-borneo-post-cabab/20191024/281573767477562

countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) plays pivotal roles in reducing and eliminating inequalities among undocumented and stateless children and families in Sabah (about 1.3 million people) as commissioned by The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Malaysia and Sabah State Government.
10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.C.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Unicef: Shafie more receptive to solving stateless kids issue in Sabah Burns Kattar Pang October 2, 2018 5:13 PM  Unicef representative to Malaysia, Marianne Clark Hattingsh (right) and Sabah Education and Innovation Minister, Shafie Apdal (left) at the press conference today. KOTA KINABALU: Unicef is encouraged by the state's openness in addressing the stateless children issue in Sabah. Unicef representative to Malaysia Marianne Clark Hattingsh says efforts to help them were made difficult in the past because undocumented children were considered a security issue. "We are encouraged with the chief minister's (Shafie Apdal) willingness to address this issue, to see it as a human rights and development issue — not just a security issue," she said after a courtesy call on Shafie here today. She said with the government appearing to be more receptive now, there was an opportunity to make a difference and give the children opportunities to develop to their full potential. Hattingsh pointed out that allowing the issue to worsen will continue the vicious and tragic cycle of stateless children ending up in poverty. "These children don't have access to education or health care, and you perpetuate a cycle of poverty. So I think it was a missed opportunity in that regard." She said the United Nations Country Team is conducting a study, together with Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and state think tank Sabah Institute of Development Studies, on stateless children. "We are also doing another study on poverty, looking at Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan, and doing a deep dive on this. This will mirror the study we did in KL on child poverty." "This will complement the findings of the other study on undocumented people. It should be finished by the second quarter next year," Hattingsh said. "Policy recommendations will come out of these studies and will be presented to the Sabah CM and other ministries concerned." On child marriage, Hattingsh said Shafie was also receptive to Unicef's view that 18 should be the minimum age for marriage, without exceptions. She said the young must complete their secondary education. Sexual reproductive health education was also needed, he added. "It is also important to make communities and families aware of the adverse effects child marriage have on girls." "A protection system to target children vulnerable to dropping out of school or to child marriage is also needed. This is to ensure marriage is not seen as a solution for teenage pregnancies or poverty," she said. Last year, UMS professor of education Vincent Pang said more than half of the 2.6 million undocumented and stateless people as well as the refugees in the country were in Sabah. The data, which was from a 2015 Unicef report, highlighted that out of the total, more than 451,000 were aged 19 and below. Pang said some of them may be second-generation stateless children. https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2018/10/02/unicef-shafie-more-receptive-to-solving-stateless-kids-issue-in-sabah/ (Free Malaysia Today Report; October 2018)

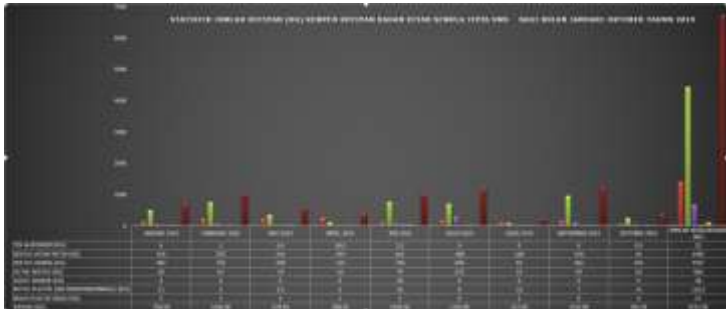
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)

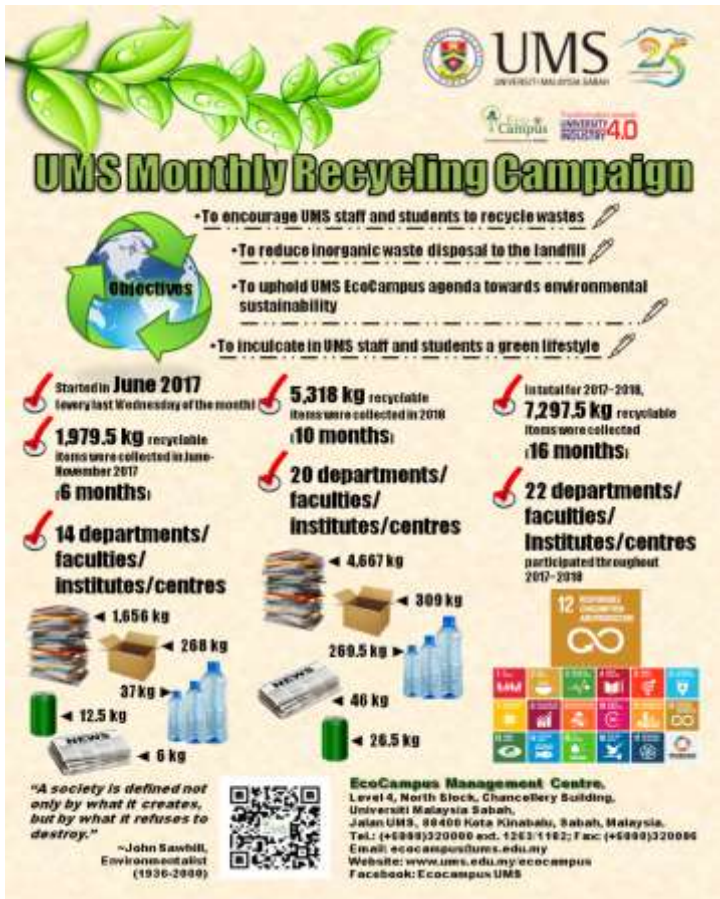
Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) contributes to the formulation and refining of the National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan and Policy of Malaysia to create a green and sustainable living space for the people in Sabah and Malaysia, in general, under the purview of the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia (March 2019).  http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ms/banner-link/7673-ums-sokong-pembangunan-polisi-bandaraya-rendah-karbon-nasional
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private	

	funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) also collaborates with Exorin Technologies, and supported by the Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd. (state statutory body governing power supply). The collaboration reduces harmful carbon emission into the atmosphere from transports and local industries to create a green and sustainable space for Kota Kinabalu City and Sabah, and Malaysia, in general.  Daily Express "Advertise with us! Click Home News Business Sports Features Property Auto Education LE UMS collaborates with Exorin on Engine Rejuvenation System (Published on: Saturday, March 23, 2019) Kota Kinabalu: The Engineering Faculty of Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) will collaborate with Exorin Technologies to improve and complete the Exorin Engine Rejuvenation System. The system is Exorin Technologies' flagship technology to higher efficiency for commercialisation and mass production. The collaboration came after a joint testing conducted by Exorin with Sabah Electricity Sdn Bhd (SESB) on its big diesel power plant which showed a return of 374 per cent or RM140,000 return-on-investment generated from one diesel generation is possible. Engineering Faculty dean Prof Dr Karim Mirza said, in the collaboration, a fleet of UMS buses will be used to test the efficiency of Exorin product to reduce harmful exhaust emission and black smoke such as the carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and black carbon emission. "The Lot will be great opportunity for UMS to learn about Green Industry, using this technology to bridge with the industry," he said in a statement, Friday. "UMS and the Exorin team are working very hard to make this technology available for everyone in a fast, simple and inexpensive product form so that everyone can play a part to share a global responsibility in taking care of our environment. "This technology once completed, will be a win-win solution to combat the rising pollution and climate change. "This technology has the potential, using its cost saving benefits to lead our local industry towards a low carbon economy." Exorin Technologies founder and managing director Clement Lee Nyuk Lin said the product has been introduced in the market since 2009. "However, after realising that it is costly, we continued our research on the formulation. "Our technology is proven to work on every diesel engine. "Now with UMS experts to enhance with an enriched formulation, we take this opportunity to ask every Malaysian industry to give this locally developed and produced product a chance. "This is no longer about us promoting our technology as we have given it all for our environment, our next generation and its next," he said. He added, a reduce emission campaign is in discussion with local authority to bring this win-win technology directly to fleet owners, transporters, manufacturing and the local industries. "We will be selecting a list of well-established local organisation to promote as a role-model to encourage the industry to start reducing emission as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. "Through power generation, manufacturing and transportation sector the major contributor of GHG emission in Malaysia, this campaign will make an enormous impact on our environment," he said. http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/132829/ums-collaborates-with-exorin-on-engine-rejuvenation-system/ (Daily Express; March 2019)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	
11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development	11.A.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	

planning		
11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.B.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 11.B.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.C.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	

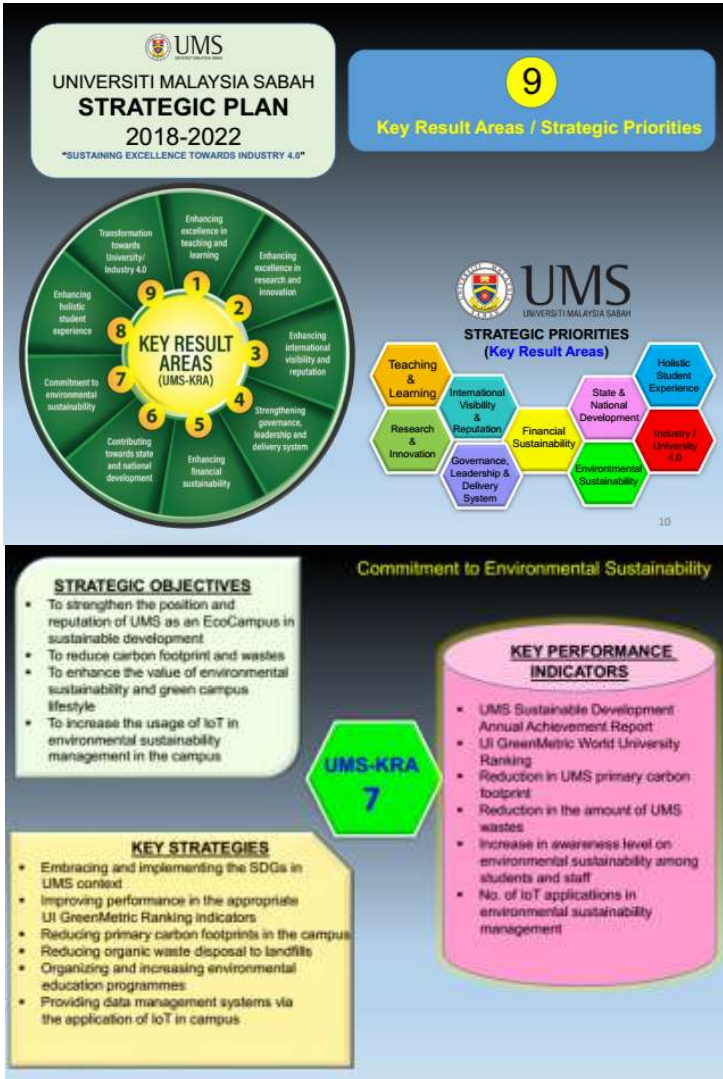
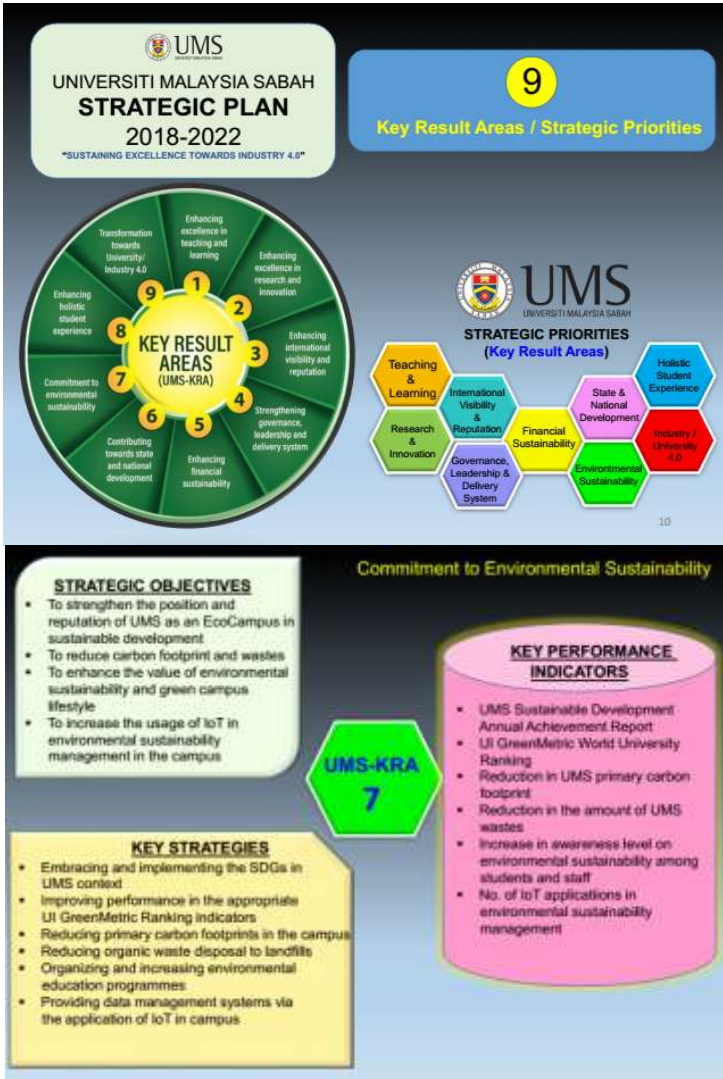
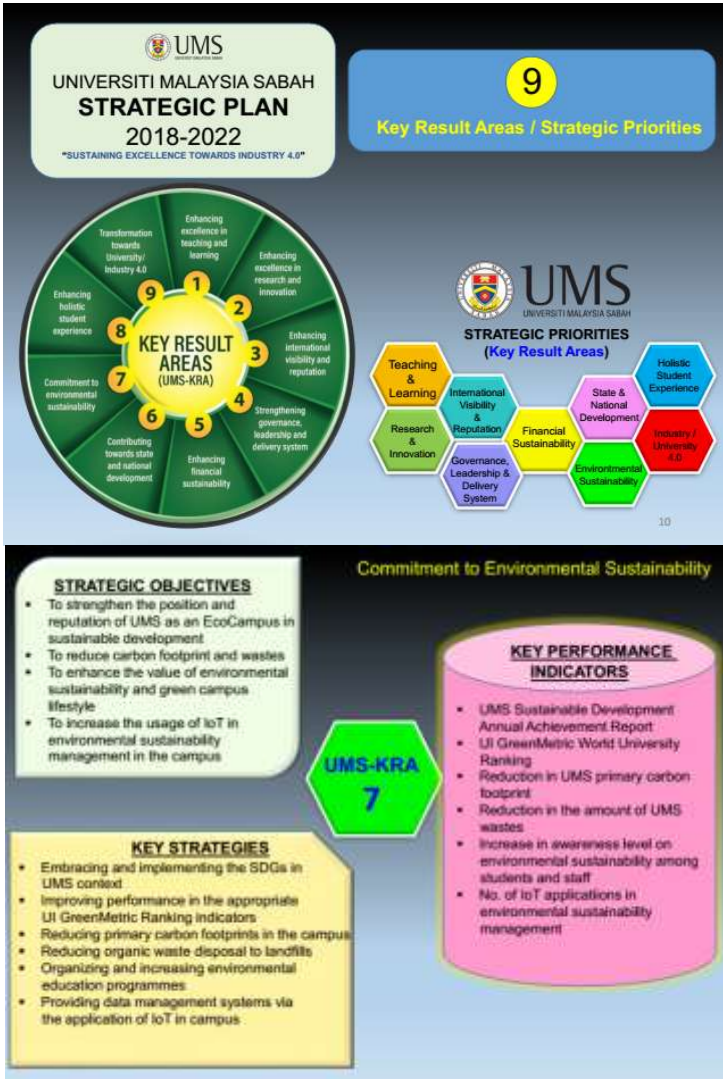
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements																																																				
12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) continues its Monthly Recycling Campaign involving the entire campus that started since June 2017 until now (6,713.50kg recycled in Jan-Oct 2019). Recyclable items collected were papers, plastic bottles, and aluminium cans. 																																																				
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	 <table><thead><tr><th>Siri</th><th>Bulan</th><th>Tarikh</th><th>Tempat</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.</td><td>Januari</td><td>28/1/2019</td><td>• FSSA – tempat letak kereta sebelah Bangunan Keselamatan UMS;</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Februari</td><td>27/2/2019</td><td>• FKSW – tempat letak kereta staf sebelah CIMB;</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Mac</td><td>27/3/2019</td><td>• Bangunan Canselor – kawasan Rumah Pam Berbumbung (tempat letak kereta Blok Selatan);</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>April</td><td>24/4/2019</td><td>• Anjung Siswa – belakang kafe Anjung Siswa HEPA;</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Mei</td><td>22/5/2019</td><td>• Kolej kediaman dalam kampus – kafe setiap kolej kediaman;</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Jun</td><td>26/6/2019</td><td>• BPA – tempat letak kereta;</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Julai</td><td>31/7/2019</td><td>• JPP – dataran JPP (belakang mesin layan diri);</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Ogos</td><td>28/8/2019</td><td>• FSMP – tempat letak kereta.</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>September</td><td>25/9/2019</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10.</td><td>Oktober</td><td>30/10/2019</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>11.</td><td>November</td><td>27/11/2019</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>12.</td><td>Disember</td><td>18/12/2019</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> [Masa: 9.00am – 11.35am] Pusat Pengurusan EcoCampus, Tingkat 4, Blok Utara, Bangunan Canselor, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Tel.: (+6088)320000 samb. 1263/1171; Faks: (+6088)320086 Email: ecocampus@ums.edu.my  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS  EcoCampus UMS http://www.ums.edu.my/ecocampusv2/en/news/193-infographic-and-calendar-for-recycling-campaign-2019	Siri	Bulan	Tarikh	Tempat	1.	Januari	28/1/2019	• FSSA – tempat letak kereta sebelah Bangunan Keselamatan UMS;	2.	Februari	27/2/2019	• FKSW – tempat letak kereta staf sebelah CIMB;	3.	Mac	27/3/2019	• Bangunan Canselor – kawasan Rumah Pam Berbumbung (tempat letak kereta Blok Selatan);	4.	April	24/4/2019	• Anjung Siswa – belakang kafe Anjung Siswa HEPA;	5.	Mei	22/5/2019	• Kolej kediaman dalam kampus – kafe setiap kolej kediaman;	6.	Jun	26/6/2019	• BPA – tempat letak kereta;	7.	Julai	31/7/2019	• JPP – dataran JPP (belakang mesin layan diri);	8.	Ogos	28/8/2019	• FSMP – tempat letak kereta.	9.	September	25/9/2019		10.	Oktober	30/10/2019		11.	November	27/11/2019		12.	Disember	18/12/2019	
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	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP																																																					
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index																																																					
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement																																																					
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita																																																					

order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	 http://www.ums.edu.my/ecocampusv2/en/news/193-infographic-and-calendar-for-recycling-campaign-2019 (Recyclable items collected in 2018; Jan – Dec 2018: 5,318kg; Recyclable Items collected since June 2017-Oct 2019: 14,011kg)
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	
12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.A.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	
12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development	12.B.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action	

impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) launched its very own awareness campaign on waste generation reduction targeting students in April 2019 to benefit its approximately 15,000 students.
12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.C.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	 UMS introduces 6R3K Campaign to promote eco-friendly lifestyle By JASON JACK EBIT KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) has introduced the 6R3K Campaign in an effort to promoting eco-friendly lifestyle. UMS Vice Chancellor Prof. Datuk Dr D Kamarudin D Mudin said, the new programme is an added value to the existing 3R programme, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Apart from the existing 3R programme, the new 6R3K programme also includes Recreate, Refuse and Rethink as well as 3K, namely Kebersihan (cleanliness), Keceriaan (Cheerfulness), Keselamatan (Safety). "The purpose of 'Recreate' is to use the materials from the waste to create another new product such as handicraft decoupage. "While we ourselves can also make changes by going green – by not using products that could harm our environment such as single use plastic by implementing the 'Refuse' element. "Although it looks simple and paltry, these kinds of actions and activities are needed for sustainable development," he said this in his speech during the launching of 6R3K programme at UMS, yesterday. The 6R3K programme was organised by Eco Campus Management Centre through UMS FEE Committee and Student Representative Council (MPP) 2018/2019 session. He added that not only the programme is important for the people of UMS including lecturers and students, but it will also benefit the whole nation if it is being practiced together. Kamarudin also explained that UMS needs to move forward together with other universities and other developed countries to ensure environmental sustainability. Meanwhile, UMS Eco Campus Acting Director Kueh Boon Hee said the new programme not only provides knowledge and skills on how to handle the issue of waste contamination especially the usage of single use plastic, but also instills motivation and awareness to the people of UMS. He also disclosed that on average, the people of Malaysia produce 0.2 kilograms of plastic waste everyday and two million tonnes every year. "Only 45 per cent of our plastic waste has been properly managed. Therefore we need to change our lifestyle now," he added. He explained that the 6R3K programme is split into two parts where every Wednesday, each residential college will take turn recycling waste into materials that can be used. While on Thursday, students can participate in the creative competition online. (Daily Express; 12 April 2019)

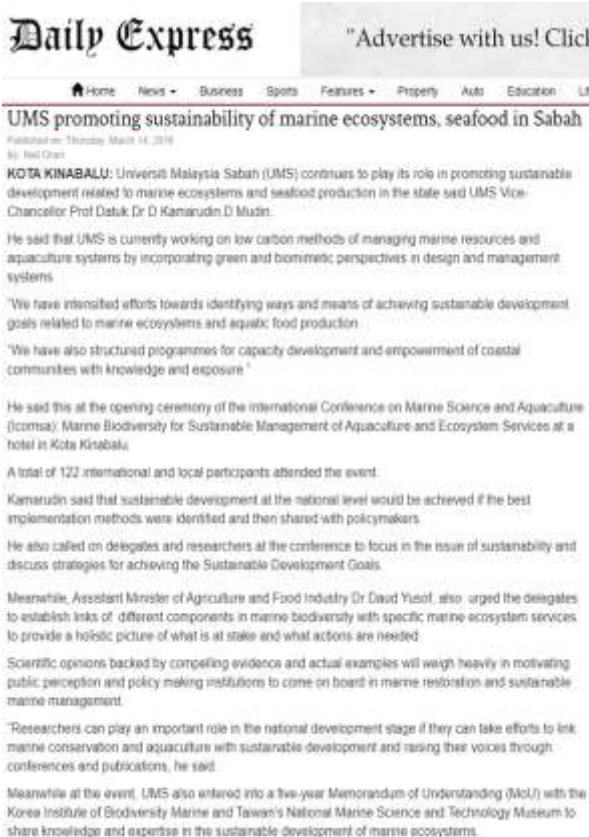
GOAL 13: Climate Action (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) has aptly included the component on Environmental Sustainability (pertaining to climate crisis mitigation as well) in its 2018-2022 Strategic Plan:  http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ums-strategic-plan
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	
	13.1.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	 http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ums-strategic-plan
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	 http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ums-strategic-plan
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic	

	and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	
13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	
13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.B.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	

GOAL 14: Live Below Water (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) is always committed to marine and coastal conservation works, especially via its Borneo Marine Research Institute and the EcoCampus Management Centre. The efforts included collaboration with international stakeholders from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.  The article, titled 'Japanese, Sabah students take part in environmental awareness program at UMS', reports on a visit by a Japanese delegation from Hokkaido Sapporo Keisei High School. The program focused on marine conservation and environmental education. The Japanese students and UMS staff participated in various activities, including beach cleanups and educational sessions. The article highlights the importance of international collaboration in addressing marine pollution and the role of UMS in promoting sustainable development in Sabah. (The Borneo Post; 10 January 2019)
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	 https://www.ums.edu.my/v5/en/banner-link/7403-plastic-pollution-and-marine-conservation-environmental-education-programme-between-ums-and-hokkaido-sapporo-keisei-high-school-japan
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	

science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		 Daily Express "Advertise with us! Click Home News Business Sports Features Property Auto Education UMS promoting sustainability of marine ecosystems, seafood in Sabah Published on: Thursday, March 14, 2019 By: Red Chan KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) continues to play its role in promoting sustainable development related to marine ecosystems and seafood production in the state said UMS Vice-Chancellor Prof Datuk Dr D Kamarudin D Mudin. He said that UMS is currently working on low carbon methods of managing marine resources and aquaculture systems by incorporating green and biomimetic perspectives in design and management systems. "We have intensified efforts towards identifying ways and means of achieving sustainable development goals related to marine ecosystems and aquatic food production." "We have also structured programmes for capacity development and empowerment of coastal communities with knowledge and exposure." He said this at the opening ceremony of the International Conference on Marine Science and Aquaculture (Icomsa): Marine Biodiversity for Sustainable Management of Aquaculture and Ecosystem Services at a hotel in Kota Kinabalu. A total of 122 international and local participants attended the event. Kamarudin said that sustainable development at the national level would be achieved if the best implementation methods were identified and then shared with policymakers. He also called on delegates and researchers at the conference to focus in the issue of sustainability and discuss strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Meanwhile, Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Dr David Yusoff, also urged the delegates to establish links of different components in marine biodiversity with specific marine ecosystem services to provide a holistic picture of what is at stake and what actions are needed. Scientific opinions backed by compelling evidence and actual examples will weigh heavily in motivating public perception and policy making institutions to come on board in marine restoration and sustainable marine management. "Researchers can play an important role in the national development stage if they can take efforts to link marine conservation and aquaculture with sustainable development and raising their voices through conferences and publications," he said. Meanwhile at the event, UMS also entered into a five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Korea Institute of Biodiversity Marine and Taiwan's National Marine Science and Technology Museum to share knowledge and expertise in the sustainable development of marine ecosystems. http://www.dailyexpress.com.my/news/132373/ums-promoting-sustainability-of-marine-ecosystems-seafood-in-sabah/
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	 UMS committed to reducing single-use plastic By Avila Geraldine July 5, 2019 @ 3:45pm KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) is committed to encouraging its students and staff members to reject single-use plastic in an effort to contribute towards marine and environmental conservation. The university's Borneo Marine Research Institute director Prof Dr Rossita Sapawi said UMS had initiated a series of no plastic campaigns in the past, which drew an encouraging response from university residents. "This is a continuous effort. We are not only carrying out the campaign within the institution but also with our strategic partners. "Apart from doing research, the university also conducts an outreach programme where we encourage students to give talks to the community and share awareness on the usage of plastic, which is harmful to the environment," she said. Rossita was speaking to reporters after launching Oceans Celebration 2019 in conjunction with World Ocean Day at UMS's Marine Museum and Aquarium here, today. Speaking on the challenges to conserve the marine ecosystem, Rossita listed climate change as the main threat, stressing that data gathered by the university through research has shown that corals in the state waters are experiencing bleaching. "Our corals are not very healthy. So we need to work with all stakeholders, government, and community in mitigating the problem, especially in relation to industrial and human activities," she said. Throughout the month-long Oceans Celebration Day, UMS has lined up several programmes focusing on outreach awareness at SMK Tebobon, empowering women for ocean and climate change, sustainable seafood cooking competition, and sustaining Kota Kinabalu's marine heritage project, among others.
14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.A.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	(New Straits Times; 5 July 2019) https://www.nst.com.my/education/2019/07/501736/ums-committed-reducing-single-use-plastic
14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.B.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	
14.C Enhance the conservation and sustainable	14.C.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing	

use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Sabah Ports, UMS collaboration to safeguard Sepanggar Bay

BY INGRID SETIYANSA TAN ON OCTOBER 24, 2018, MODERATED BY AT 11:30 AM

SABAH



Ng and Basita after the mock cheque presentation for the seagrass transplantation project, a corporate social responsibility initiative between Sabah Ports and the Borneo Marine Research Institute of UMS.

KOTA KINABALU: Sabah Ports Sdn Bhd once again engaged the Borneo Marine Research Institute (BMRI) of Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) in marine conservation by collaborating on a seagrass transplantation project.

A sum of RM20,000 was provided by Sabah Ports for the initiative, which includes the setting up of a seagrass transplanting simulation at the BMRI Aquarium and Museum located within the university compound.

UMS Deputy Vice Chancellor (research and innovation) Professor Dr Shahril Yusoff, at the mock cheque presentation ceremony yesterday, said the project would involve transplanting seagrass population found within the Sepanggar Bay vicinity to a new location.

"The aim of the project is to safeguard Sepanggar Bay's seagrass inheritance from further

<https://www.theborneopost.com/2018/10/24/sabah-ports-ums-collaboration-to-safeguard-sepanggar-bay/>

GOAL 15: Live On Land (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) is always committed to restore, protect and conserve terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity via various strategies, such as forest restoration, and providing conservation trainings to international conservationists.  (New Straits Times; 25 Sept. 2019) https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/new-straits-times/20190925/281968904408875
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Sabah & Sarawak NEWS UMS, SDP sign pact on learning about forest restoration and related activities Last Update: 11/09/2019  KOTA KINABALU, Sept 11 — Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) today signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) with Sime Darby Plantation (SDP) Berhad, a collaboration that will see both parties involved in forest restoration, sustainable development and other related processes. UMS deputy vice-chancellor (Research and Innovation) Associate Prof Dr Ramzan Darmi, said the collaboration would provide university students an opportunity to learn about forestry activities. He said the students involved would learn the entire process of restoration from the stages of seed selection, care and cultivation to silviculture. He added that they would not only learn about forest restoration but many other research disciplines would follow later such as ecosystems and ecology, flora and fauna, he said when addressing the event at UMS here today. Ramzan said in line with the agreement, Sime Darby Plantation selected the Sapong farm in Tuaran on 257 hectares as a forest restoration area that would give students the opportunity to apply the theory learnt in the classroom. Meanwhile Sabah Regional Chief Executive Officer Sime Darby Plantation Berhad Mohd Fariq Adli Shukary said the partnership would be a great platform for SDP to demonstrate its commitment and support towards forest restoration and sustainable development goals. He said the Sapong Estate has been left untouched for more than 40 years and although it is a secondary jungle with low canopy and a small number of huge trees, SDP is nonetheless very proud to have this piece of untouched plot in its landscape profile. He added that the Sapong Estate was not the only area where it had a landscape of forest species, adding that SDP had other estates that had been planted with such species including those that were endangered, rare and threatened," he added. At the event today, UMS was represented by Ramzan and SDP Berhad by Mohd Fariq Adli. — BERNAMA http://bernama.com/state-news/berita.php?id=1766351
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	

their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		Among others, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) has been training middle level Conservation Officers from other developing nations throughout the world via its 'Third Country Training Programme (TCTP)' in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia, and Natural Resources Office of the Sabah Chief Minister Department since 2009.
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	 The screenshot shows a news article from Sabah News Today. The headline is 'SABAH BECOMING AN INTERNATIONAL HUB FOR TCTP'. The sub-headline is 'By Sabah News Today'. The article text mentions that Sabah has become an international training centre for conservation biodiversity and ecosystem management, and that it has been chosen as the venue to host the programme for the next year. There are two photographs: one showing a group of people in traditional attire on a stage, and another showing a man in a suit presenting a certificate to a woman in a blue dress.
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	

strategies and accounts		
15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.A.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	
15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.B.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	
15.C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.C.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)

Target	Indicator	(Selected) Data / Information / Achievements
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) secured a grant of RM 300,000 (USD 72,000) from UNICEF in May 2019 to address various issues on justice and right protection for women and children via its newly set up Communication for Development (C4D) Research Unit, the only 2nd such unit in ASEAN after the C4D Unit at Thailand's Dhurakij Pundit University.
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	UMS gets RM300,000 Unicef grant to address issues facing women, kids Borneo Business Today May 16, 2019 8:14 PM  UMS vice-chancellor Prof. D. Kamarudin D. Muhiin (second right) exchanging agreements with Unicef's deputy representative to Malaysia, Roselaw Ruteak here. KOTA KINABALU: Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) is set to become the first university in the country to establish a Unicef-based initiative delving into issues pertaining to the development of women and children. UMS and Unicef inked an agreement yesterday. This will see the establishment of a Communication for Development (C4D) research unit — only the second such unit in the Asian region after Thailand's Dhurakij Pundit University. UMS vice-chancellor Prof. D. Kamarudin D. Muhiin said the unit would provide consultation services and training. The unit would be part of a vast network of C4D units around the world. "The unit will promote C4D as a cross-cutting strategy in the implementation of social development projects," he said. He said this after exchanging agreements with Unicef's deputy representative to Malaysia, Roselaw Ruteak here. Kamarudin said UMS would provide a platform for operations and human resources, consisting of academicians, while Unicef would provide a starting grant and its expertise. In thanking Unicef for the opportunity, he said the grant, which amounts to RM300,000, would be used for capacity building related to women and children's development issues. C4D is an approach by Unicef to support social development projects, including in agriculture, education, health and poverty eradication. https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2019/05/16/ums-gets-rm300000-unicef-grant-to-address-issues-facing-women-kids/
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	
	16.3.2 Unserved detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	

	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	
16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	

all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	

GOAL 17: Partnership for the Goals (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development)



One of the Key Result Areas (KRAs) or Strategic Priorities for Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) for 2018-2022 is 'International Visibility and Reputation' (KRA3). KRA3 specifies the necessity for UMS to enhance international partnerships and collaborations also including on sustainable development endeavours, in terms of finance, technology, capacity building, and policy and institutional framework. This is an on-going efforts for UMS, and several major achievements have been made as of October 2019.

Enhancing International Visibility & Reputation

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- To enhance achievements and success at international level
- To increase international students enrolment
- To intensify staff and student mobility
- To enhance international partnerships and collaborations

**UMS-KRA
3**

KEY STRATEGIES

- Improving performance in selected QSAUR indicators
- Enhancing UMS brand visibility
- Aggressive promotion of UMS, including establishment of new markets
- Introducing "student gets student scheme"
- Enhancing international student experience while studying in UMS
- Improving international student management
- Provision of specific funding for outbound mobility of students and staff

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Performance in QS Asian University Ranking
- Enrolment of international students (UG)
- Enrolment of international students (PG)
- Total no. of inbound international mobility (students)
- Total no. of inbound international mobility (staff)
- Total no. of outbound international mobility (students)
- Total no. of outbound international mobility (staff)
- Total no. of international partnerships and collaborations

4 SO, 7 KS & 8 KPI

<http://www.ums.edu.my/v5/ums-strategic-plan>




UMS GLOBAL

Congratulations

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Piakong Mohd Tuah (FSSA)
& Dr. Nur Zaida Zahari (FSSA)**

for winning the
SEMI-GRAND AWARD & GOLD MEDAL AWARD
for the innovative invention
LiBeM BIOAUGMENTATION
in conjunction with
6th Korea International Creative Invention Contest (CiC 2019)
18 August, 2019 | Seoul, Korea




LiBeM Bioaugmentation is the application of selective single and consortia microbial formulation, namely LiBeM, in ASP-bioreactor system for degradation of oil sludge (ie. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon, TPH) in soils.

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A delegation from UMS visited the Consulate General Malaysia, Ho Chi Minh City on 22nd August 2019. The delegation briefed YM Raja Hanizam (Consul – Administration, Finance & Consular) and Mr. Chong Wai Kit (Consul – Education) about UMS and its vision to be a globally recognized university, and the plan to develop as well as to strengthen academic collaborations with universities in Vietnam, including those in south Vietnam.

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Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and Universitas Balikpapan (UNIBA), Kalimantan, Indonesia have signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) for academic collaboration. The signing ceremony was held at UNIBA on 30th September, presided by Datuk Dr. Yusof Yacob, Minister of Education and Higher Education, Sabah. UMS was represented by Vice-Chancellor Prof. Datuk Dr. Yoo Yun Yin, while UNIBA by Rector Dr. Piatur Pangaribuan.

PPPG 0110





UMS
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH



Transformation towards
UNIVERSITY
INDUSTRY 4.0



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