Assessment of the Malaysian STI Policy from the angle of Social Inclusion

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Overall objective

To strengthen national capacity in Malaysia to **assess** and **reform** social policy and regulatory frameworks toward increasing their inclusiveness and ensuring equal enjoyment of human rights by all, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the country.

3-stage, 6 month process

"Inclusive Policy Approaches and Data Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities: Selected Case Studies in ASEAN" -UNESCO-IKMAS Roundtable, August 2014

Research Proposal and Action Plan agreed in August 2016;

Methodology Workshop (21st August 2016)

8th to 10th June 2015

POLICY INITIATION WORKSHOP
- Capacity building
- Forming the team
- Stakeholders engagement
  - *Ministry of Education (MoE)*
  - *Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)*
- Scope setting

NPSTI selected

POLICY ASSESSMENT AND REVISION FACILITATION
- Applying three tools:
  - Framework for Inclusive Policy Design
  - EquiFrame
  - EQUIPP
- Data needs assessment

Document mapping visit to MOSTI (6th October 2016)

Group Interview at MOSTI (26th October 2016)

22nd of March 2016

NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE
- Present outputs to stakeholders
- Feedback on the three analytical tools

inclusive Malaysia

Harnessing talent towards an inclusive Malaysia

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL POLICY ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (NPSTI) IN ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · Malaysia Funds-in-Trust

MOSTI
KEMENTERIAN SAINS, TEKNOLOGI DAN INOVASI
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
The National University of Malaysia

Objectives & Methodology

Specific objectives

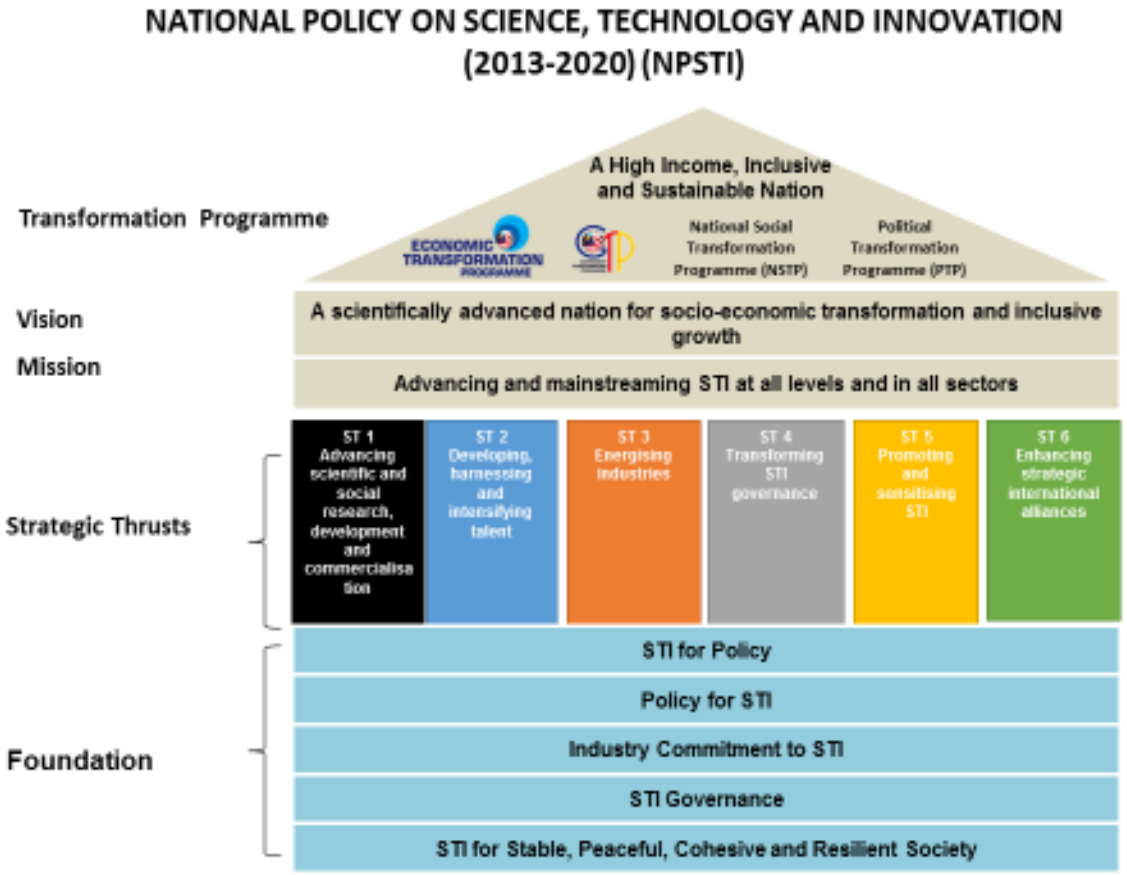
1	To identify aspects/attributes/elements of social inclusion in the National Policy on Science, Technology & Innovation 2013-2020 (NPSTI),
2	To assess the degree of inclusiveness in the areas of research and innovation in NPSTI, and
3	To assess the quality of relevant data and identify gaps and issues to be addressed.

MACRO

MICRO

CONCEPT

National Policy on Science, Technology & Innovation 2013-2020 (**NPSTI**)



NPSTI

- "Social" policy?
  - Not directly addressing issues of social concern
- Policy for Social Development
  - Implications of cross-generational effects
- Policy for Social Transformation
  - Accelerated growth may potentiate exclusion of the at-risk groups

MACRO

CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION

ANJUNG

Analyzing Networks and Juxtapositions Underpinning National Governance (ANJUNG)

The Framework for Inclusive Policy Design: Malaysia

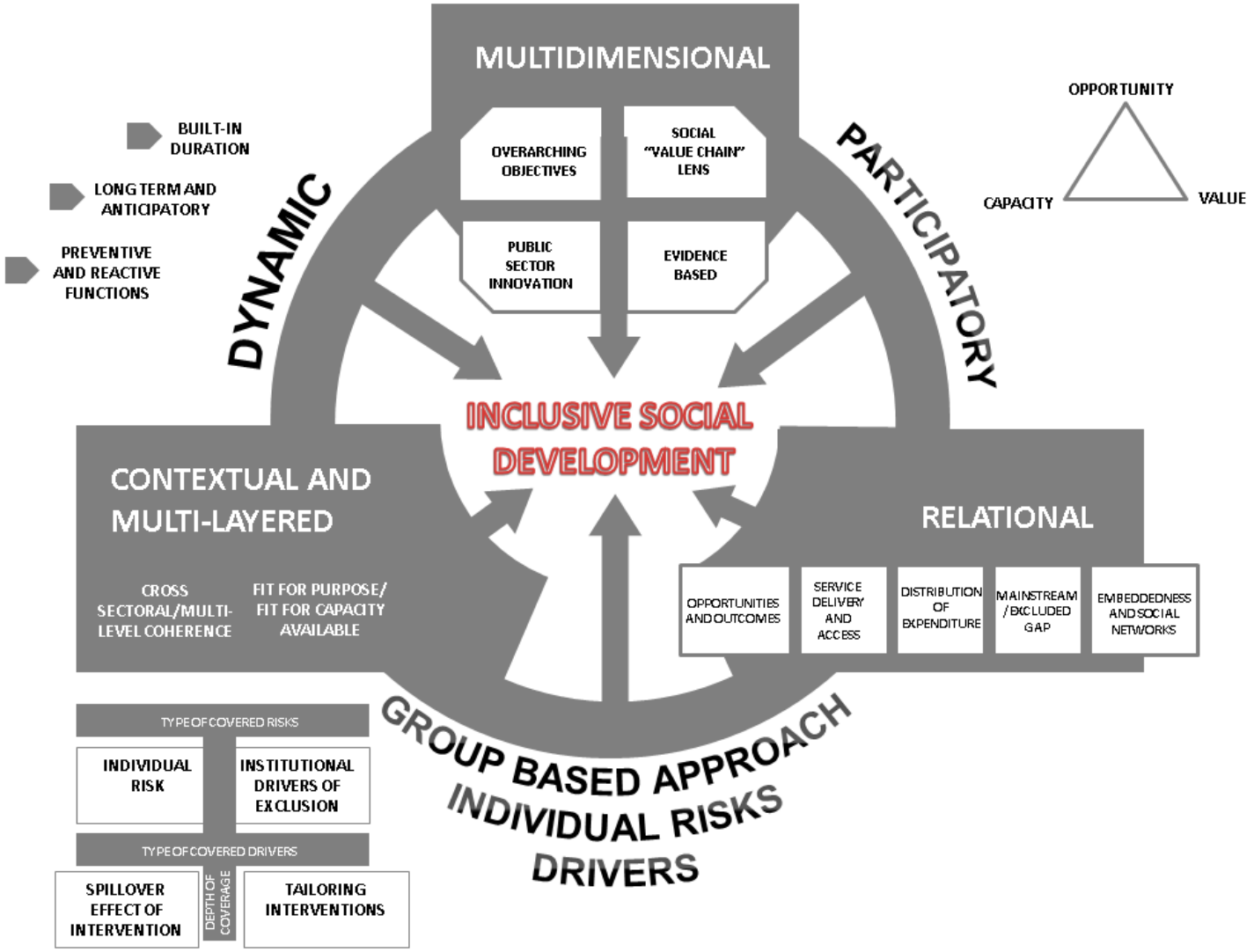
EquiFrame

EquIPP

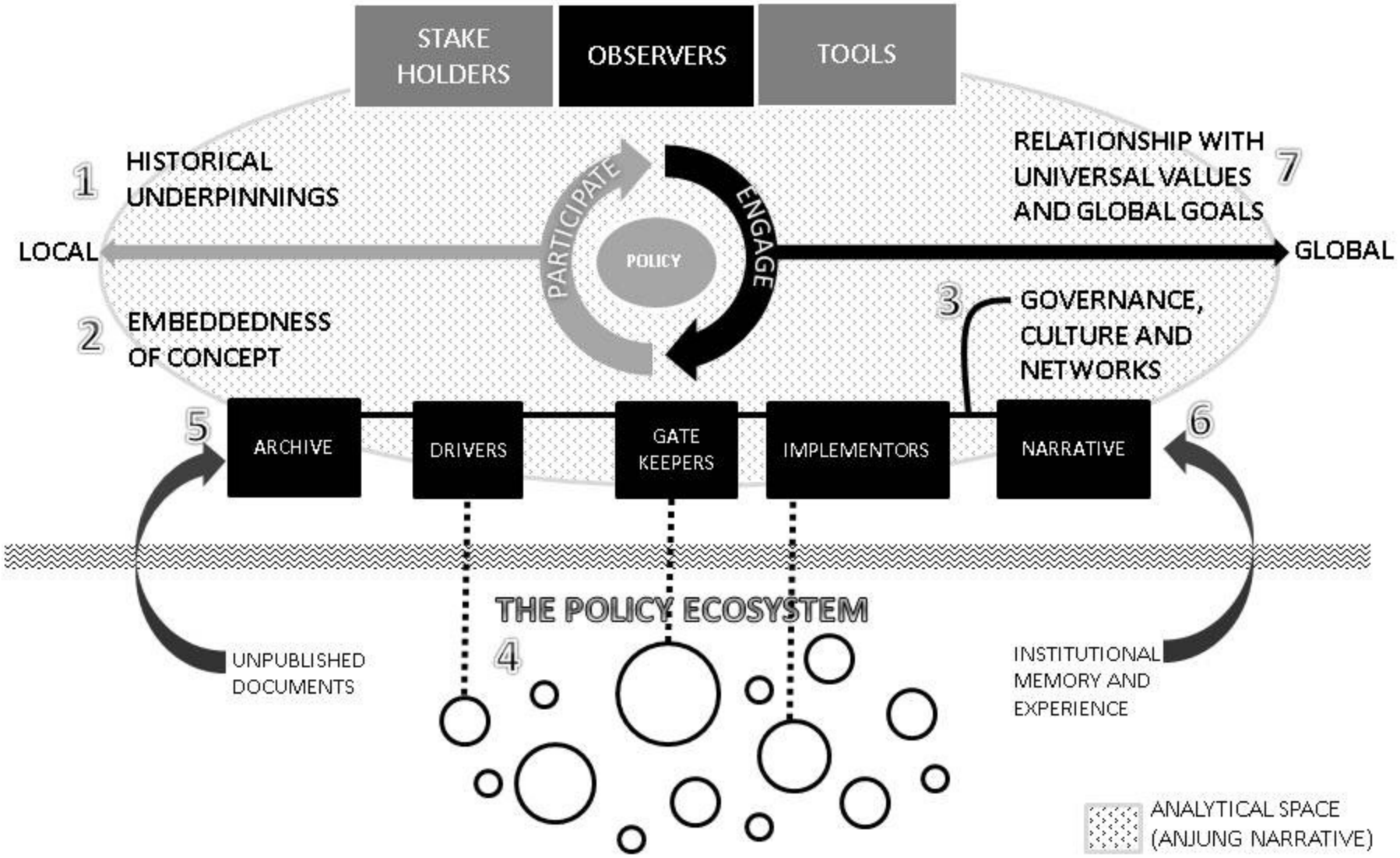
UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Data for the effective design and monitoring of inclusive public policy

MICRO



Composite elements of social inclusion in the UNESCO Policy Lab “Framework for Inclusive Policy Design: Malaysia”


STAKE HOLDERS
OBSERVERS
TOOLS
1
HISTORICAL UNDERPINNINGS
LOCAL
PARTICIPATE
ENGAGE
POLICY
RELATIONSHIP WITH UNIVERSAL VALUES AND GLOBAL GOALS
7
GLOBAL
2
EMBEDDEDNESS OF CONCEPT
3
GOVERNANCE, CULTURE AND NETWORKS
5
ARCHIVE
DRIVERS
GATE KEEPERS
IMPLEMENTORS
NARRATIVE
6
THE POLICY ECOSYSTEM
4
UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS
INSTITUTIONAL MEMORY AND EXPERIENCE
ANALYTICAL SPACE (ANJUNG NARRATIVE)

MDG

International Interest

SDG

SME MP

HIP6

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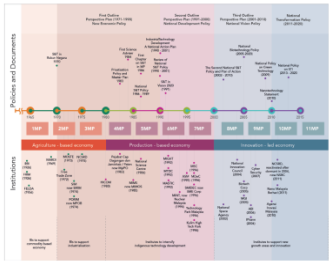
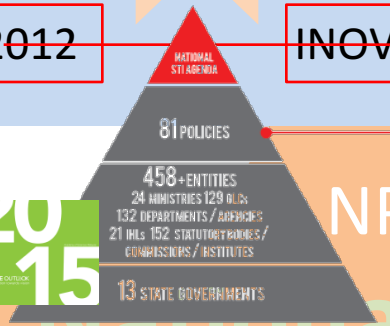
Cross sectoral linkages



SGI2012

INOVASI INKLUSIF 2013

Continuing evolution



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NPSTI

National Interest

Federal Constitution

5-Year Malaysia Plans

Rukunegara

New Economic Policy (NEP)

Vision 2020

New Economic Model (NEM)

* Academy of Science Malaysia (2015). Science Outlook: Action Towards Vision.

Insights into social inclusion in Malaysian Public Policy

- All three methods (UNESCO Analytical Framework, EquiFrame & EquIPP) have their own strengths & can be used for specific & also general purposes.
- UNESCO Analytical Framework is useful for macro-historical & multidimensional analysis of policies
- EquiFrame & EquIPP are useful for analysis of mid-level policy & programmes as they identify the linguistics and semantics of the policy document & perform an 'audit' based on set criteria of social inclusion.
- Based on the Malaysian case study, the National Working Group applies the three tools, and extends the narrative to grasp effectively the underlying essentials, variations & the dynamics over time. The modified tool is called the Analysis of Networks and Juxtapositions Underpinning National Governance framework (ANJUNG).
- However, ANJUNG cannot be used as a stand-alone tool; it has to be used as a complementary tool to the three mentioned above.

Thank you

Section One

KEY FINDINGS

Finding 1: NPSTI and social inclusion

NPSTI as a policy contains ideas of social inclusion, though without using the term 'social inclusion' explicitly.

1. The Vision and Mission of NPSTI contain statement of intent & aspirations for inclusion;
2. Also in terms of ambition NPSTI states: "STI should be pervasive & touch the lives of every Malaysian"
3. In terms of core concepts coverage, of 21 Core Concepts of social inclusion in EquiFrame, 15 CCs are relevant in context of NPSTI, 11 being referenced.
4. In terms of vulnerable groups, NPSTI mentions "those with limited resources" & "the excluded including the disadvantaged & low income groups".

Finding 2: NPSTI in context of national paradigm in which social inclusion as guiding principle

- **NPSTI cannot be studied as a stand-alone policy, but must be located within the broader framework of the national development paradigm & the STI ecosystem**
- The idea of social inclusion has been the guiding principle ever since Malaysia's independence. It is embedded within the overarching national paradigm.
- In the 21st century, the concept of social inclusion has been made explicit in the Malaysian development policies – 10MP, 11MP, NEM.
- This is in keeping with the global agenda initiated by the United Nations through UNESCO and others to promote social inclusion in public policies & strengthen regulatory frameworks for that purpose.

Finding 3: “Moderate” score assessment of four Programmes

- Based on EquIPP instrument, the assessment of the four grant programmes under NPSTI shows that they achieve a “moderate level” score in terms of processes of social inclusion – strong in certain themes, not strong in others.
- However, the grant documents cannot be analysed in themselves as they need to be backed or complemented by documents that are kept in files & are not readily available
- also from information gathered through interviews with the relevant MOSTI officers with institutional memory
- Only by combining these methods that the grant programmes achieve the ‘moderate’ score.

Finding 4: Usefulness of EquiFrame, EquIPP & Analytical Framework

- EquiFrame and EquIPP are useful to consider programmes and mid-level policies and serve as a checklist & comprehensive audit.
- EquiFrame in particular is useful to help identify Core Concepts of social inclusion & vulnerable groups
- EquIPP is useful for the purpose of assessing the processes of social inclusion in policy making.
- However, the instruments need to be used with care and with an understanding of the wider and deeper historical context of Malaysia, & used together with UNESCO Analytical Framework.

Finding 4: Usefulness of EquiFrame, EquIPP & Analytical Framework **(contd…)**

- "The Analytical Framework For Inclusive Policy Design: Malaysia" developed by the UNESCO Policy Lab was helpful for macro-historical & multidimensional analysis of policies & paradigms.

- The Analytical Framework provides the means for such a policy analysis by providing one specific parameter and three policy markers to consider the dynamic character and the historical evolution of the issues of exclusion and the agenda of inclusive development.

Finding 5: Social sciences and humanities

- In NPSTI and the Four Grant Programmes, social sciences is given some consideration, together with a long list of the various fields of science & technology.

- This indicates an important recognition to the role of social sciences and humanities in the STI sector to promote innovation and social inclusion.

Finding 6: The use of ANJUNG Framework

- Each country has its own story to tell. The Malaysian case study made use of the EquiFrame, EquIPP and Analytical Framework for Inclusive Policy Design: Malaysia;

- In the process, the National Working Group had developed its own broad approach by combining the various methods/parameters, and extending it into several domains. This is called “Analysis of Networks and Juxtapositions Underpinning National Governance” based on Malaysian case study.

Finding 7: On data quality & gaps

- Key issue is having access to data that is disaggregated to a level sufficient to inform and monitor policies as required by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the achievement and monitoring of the 17 goals and 169 targets by 2030 with “quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data …to ensure that no one is left behind”.

- Consultations conducted as part of this study suggest the priority variables needed for analysing social inclusion in Malaysia are sex, age, ethnicity and geographical location. Household composition and marital status were also highlighted as important for monitoring vulnerable groups such as single mothers. A conclusive set of variables for disaggregation is difficult to establish in the short time frame of this study and most likely not appropriate for such a broad agenda as STI.

- The demands for data very much ‘depends’ on the issue being explored and the context of the particular policy being monitored or evaluated. However, based on information gathered, sex, age, geography and ethnicity come through as the highest priorities for measuring social inclusiveness of the NPSTI.

Section Three

CONCLUSION – MOVING FORWARD

- Talent is a key factor in Malaysia's progress.
- Talent in various fields and from various levels of society can only be harnessed if obstacles to their realisation can be overcome and equal opportunities and access for all regardless of their colour, creed, socioeconomic background and gender can be guaranteed.
- This is where enhancing appropriate social inclusion measures in public policies such as NPSTI become crucial to harness such talent and utilise them for the country's development and transformation.
- NPSTI (2013-2020) ends in four years time.
- Hence it is timely **to review and prepare for the next NPSTI that enhances social inclusion & subsequently relate directly to SDG framework (2015-2030)**

THANK YOU.