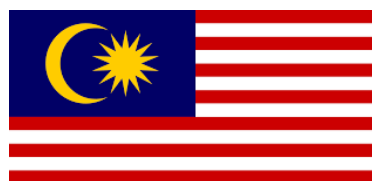


The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Malaysia

Capital	Kuala Lumpur
Population	30,600,000 (2014)
Area (in sq. km)	329,750
Area (in sq. mi)	204,897
Language(s)	Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese dialects (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkein, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Iban and Kadazan
Poverty rate	0.6% (2014)
Per capita income	USD 10,796 (2014)
Human Development Index	0.779 (High Human Development Category - Rank 62)
National poverty line	35.8
Human Development Index	0.465
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	1885
International	
Tourist Arrivals (2015) (thousands)	25721

Sources: UN Data, Department of Statistics Malaysia, UNWTO



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Malaysia Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary National Review 2017

Presenter for VNR: Abdul Rahman Dahlan, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department

National Thematic Focus:

In line with the 2017 HLPF theme of "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world." For each Goal, the current status, success factors for Malaysia's achievements and remaining priorities are presented.

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation
- SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
- SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of territorial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Institutional Arrangement:

The National SDG Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, sets high-level plans and monitoring of SDG implementation. Official decisions are approved by the Malaysian Cabinet.

The coordination entity is the National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC designed the SDG Roadmap and monitors progress on targets. It is chaired by the Director General of the Economic Planning Unit (EPU). The NSC is broken down into five SDG Cluster Working Committees (CWCs), which **oversee** Task Forces created for each of the SDG goals and are responsible for identifying SDG indicators and establishing programmes. The CWCs are led by a Section Head from the EPU, and include representatives from Government Ministries and Agencies, civil society, the business sector, academia, and other relevant organizations.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

Malaysia's national development strategy is laid out in the 10-year New Economic Model (NEM) adopted in 2009. NEM is organized around three pillars (high income, inclusivity, and sustainability) which mirror the three main themes of the 2030 Agenda (economy, social, and environment).

NEM is operationalized through 5-year plans. The SDGs have been prioritized according to the current 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020).

Strategies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda are broken down into three phases, which coincide with the Malaysia 5-year plans. The National SDG Roadmap sets guidelines for Phase 1 (2016-2020) of the SDG implementation plan. The Roadmap will be revised in 2020 and 2025.

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism and Culture](#)

Tourism and SDG in Malaysia:

Opportunities

- **Sustainable consumption and production**
- **Green Economy**



- **Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)** was introduced into the 11MP as a key approach to achieve green growth and address environmental sustainability. The SCP focuses on several priority areas, namely, the public sector, private households and industries, as well as building, housing, food, **tourism** and transport. The SCP specifies measures and priority areas needed for this achievement, and to ensure more coordinated, effective SCP implementation in Malaysia..



- **Sustainable consumption and production**
- **Tourism Diversification**
- The National Ecotourism Plan 2016–2025 provides a general framework for developing the country's ecotourism potential. Tourism is one of the key SCP Initiatives in Malaysia

Resources and Useful Links

[Malaysia VNR 2017](#)