THE THIRD PHASE OF WORKSHOP SERIES ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN MARINE ENVIRONMENT

COUNTRY REPORT - MALAYSIA

20-22 February 2023

Ministry of Economy

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Current status regarding climate change in Malaysia
2. Issues and challenges on climate change in Malaysia, particularly in the coastal and marine areas
3. Way forward

CURRENT STATUS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE IN MALAYSIA

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS (2022)

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Gross Domestic Product / (in constant 2015 prices)	1,110.1
• Agriculture	73.8
• Mining and quarrying	70.8
• Manufacturing	269.0
• Construction	39.5
• Services	644.6

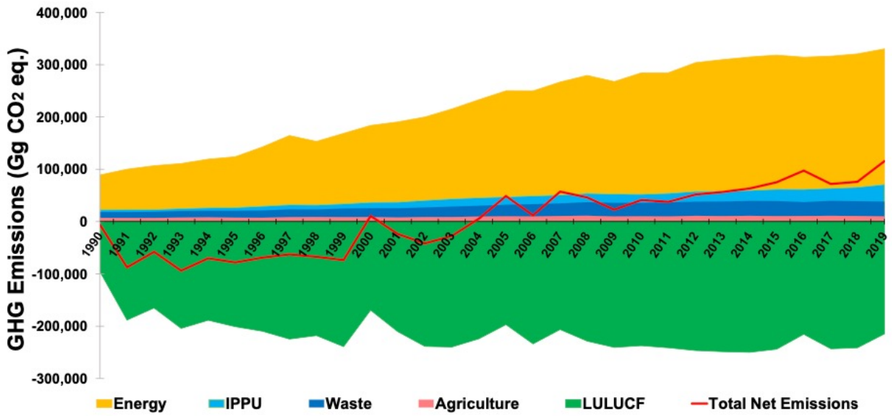
Source: Ministry of Economy Malaysia

SUMMARY OF MALAYSIA'S GHG INVENTORY (2019)

SECTOR	GHG EMISSION/REMOVAL (Gg CO2 eq.)
Energy	259,326.11
IPPU	32,853.80
AFOLU-Agriculture	9,921.71
AFOLU-LULUCF	-214,714.54
Waste	28,256.59
Total (Excluding LULUCF)	330,358.21
Total (Including LULUCF)	115,643.68

Source: Malaysia BUR4 Report

GHG EMISSION TIME SERIES FROM 1990 TO 2019



Source: Malaysia BUR4 Report

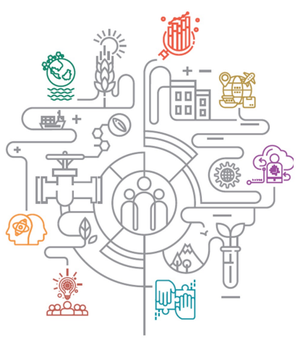
Malaysia has a long coastline of 8,840 km of coastline and over 879 islands.

Bordered by 5 major marine regions: Straits of Malacca, Andaman Sea, South China Sea, Sulu Sea & Sulawesi Sea.

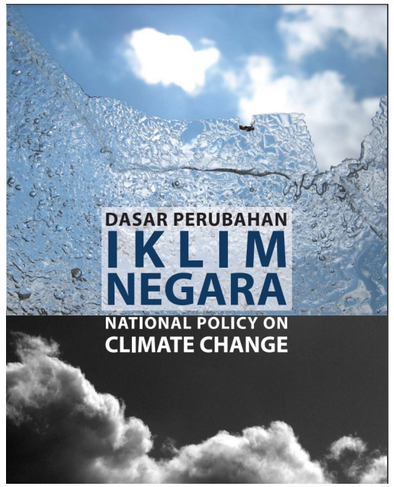
Straits of Malacca connects the country with the Andaman Sea in the Indian Ocean & this makes Malaysia vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the Indian Ocean.

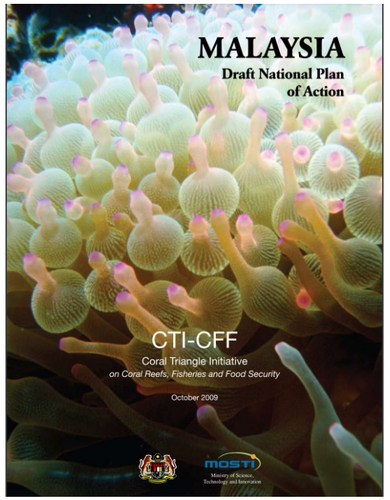
Population is 32.7 million people

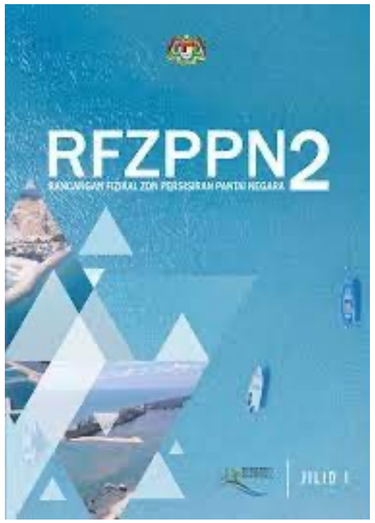
CURRENT STATUS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE IN MALAYSIA



TWELFTH MALAYSIA PLAN
2021-2025
A PROSPEROUS, INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE MALAYSIA







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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN MALAYSIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

- **Decline in reef fisheries productivity.**
- **Biodiversity loss.**
- **Increasing levels of coastal inundation from seawater, and impacting tourism.**
- **Population in Malaysia is heavily concentrated in the coastal zone & thus exposed to rough sea conditions.**
- **Some communities have traditionally lived in 'water villages' in the inshore areas & resist relocation to higher grounds.**
- **Seafood consumption is high (59-60 kg/capita/year) & this puts pressure on marine ecosystem.**
- **Aquaculture has drawn heavily on harvest of prey fish.**
- **Enforcement of MPA is constrained by traditional livelihood dependent of harvest from the sea.**
- **Coastal erosion & storm surges threatening the built structures along the coastline with limited resources to shift the vulnerable population to safer areas.**
- **Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) & transboundary problems are threatening the resilience of marine ecosystem to withstand the effects of climate change**

WAY FORWARD

- **National Climate Change Legal Framework which will be the foundation for a National Climate Change Act (expected to come in force in 2024).**
- **National climate change adaptation plan.**
- **Development of Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) National Plan of Action 2.0 (NPOA 2.0) in-line with CTI Regional Plan of Action 2.0 (RPOA 2.0).**
- **Development of Malaysia Blue Economy Blueprint**
- **Investing in knowledge to develop effective solutions.**
- **Co-management projects involving academia-community-private sector partnership.**
- **Application of digital technologies for resource protection in MPAs and smart systems for food security and resource conservation.**
- **Sharing of knowledge & experience gained through pilot projects for increasing community resilience to changing climate.**
- **Incentivising sustainable seafood production for food security & other sectors affected by climate change.**

THANK YOU