

21 AIM WORKSHOP AT NIES TSUKUBA, JAPAN.

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Mainstreaming climate change and green technology policy into National Development plans in Malaysia



ACKNOWLEDGED BY



UNITED NATIONS
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UTM-LOW CARBON ASIA
RESEARCH CENTRE



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Project for Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions

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STRUCTURE

1.0 Introduction

Issues and Challenges towards Sustainable development

Climate change and sustainable development – green technology

Achievement in green technology (2013)

2.0 Malaysian government Policies –

11 MALAYSIA PLAN 2016-2020

-Game Changer - Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience

-Investing in competitive cities- major shifts

3.0 Way forwards

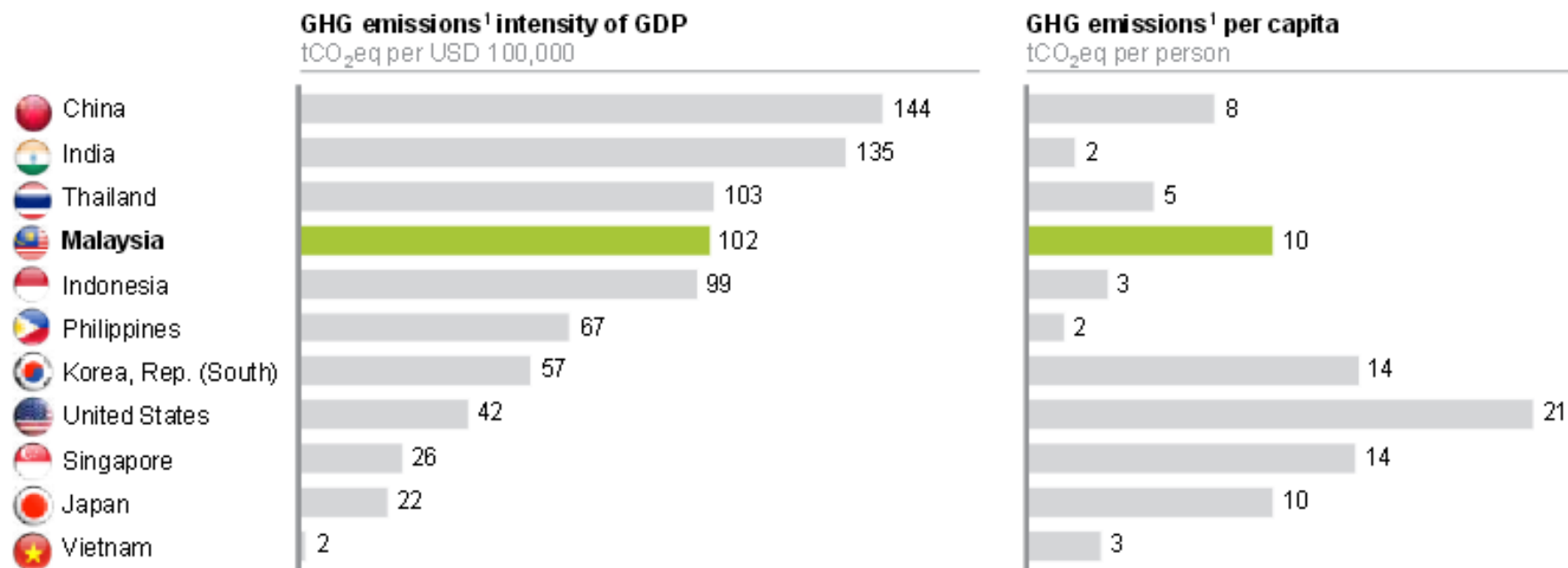
Green technology strategies 2020



02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

Issues and Challenges

Comparison of emissions intensity of GDP and per capita in 2011



¹ Excluding land use change and forestry

Source: World Resources Institute – Climate Analysis Indicators Tools (CAIT) and the World Bank

02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

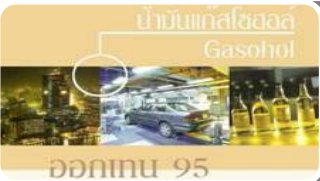
Issues and Challenges



Rapid urbanization and industrialization



Relatively high carbon intensity dependence on fossil fuel



High private car ownership



Low density development and urban sprawl



Low efficiency appliances and low usage of renewable energy

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – GREEN TECHNOLOGY



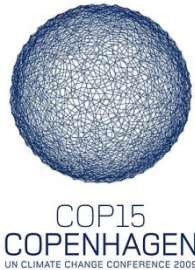
“It is my dream that one day we can live in a clean, healthy and high quality environment where **cities, townships and communities** are built on the fundamentals of **Green Technology**”.

As of 2013, we have managed to reduce carbon intensity by more than 33% vis-à-vis our pledged 40% carbon intensity reduction by 2020

Green Technology has been identified as a driver of the future economy for the nation that would contribute to overall Green Growth and Sustainable Development

02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

The Importance of being low carbon



Malaysia Commitment

Speech by Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, Prime Minister

“... Malaysia is adopting an indicator of a voluntary reduction up to 40% in terms of emission intensity of GDP by the year 2020 compared to 2005 levels.”
17th December 2009



Global Citizens + Responsibilities

For the Earth, for our future generation



Green as New Consumer Culture, New Market, New Growth

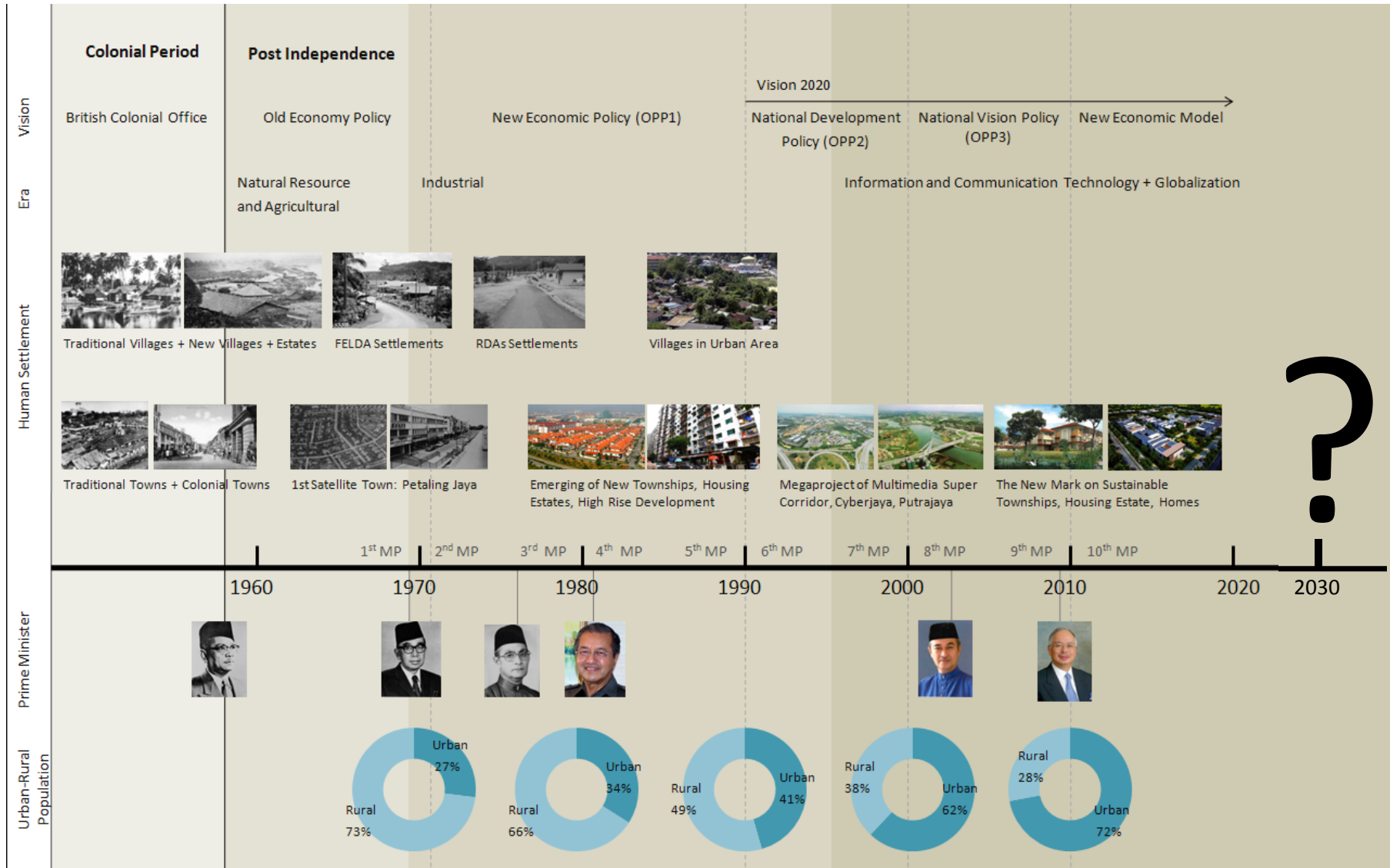


Money Saving

Energy conservation and renewable energy

02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

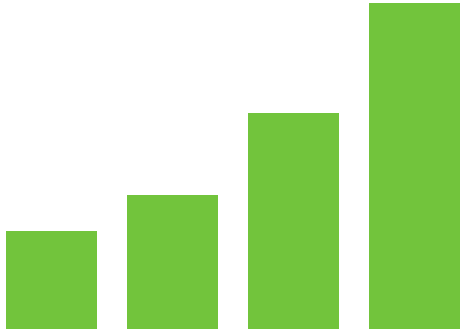
The Pathway to Sustainable Urban Development



(Source: Ho Chin Siong, Teh Bor Tsong and Chau Loon Wai, 2011)

ACHIEVEMENT IN GREEN TECHNOLOGY (2013)

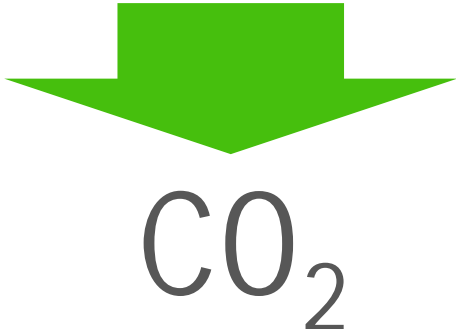
ECONOMY



SOCIAL



ENVIRONMENT



CONTRIBUTION
TO GDP:
RM7.9 billion
(0.8%)

GREEN JOBS:
61,280

CARBON
EMISSION
REDUCTION:
11.6 million
tonnes CO₂
eq/yr

Note: Contribution by Energy, Transportation, Building, Waste And Water Sectors



CHALLENGES FACED BY GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT GREEN TECHNOLOGY



Market Readiness: GT products perceived as expensive. Scepticism and confidence in some GT products



Lack of understanding on GT leading to low green market demand



Infrastructure to support GT



Lack of innovative financing on GT projects- adverse risk taking



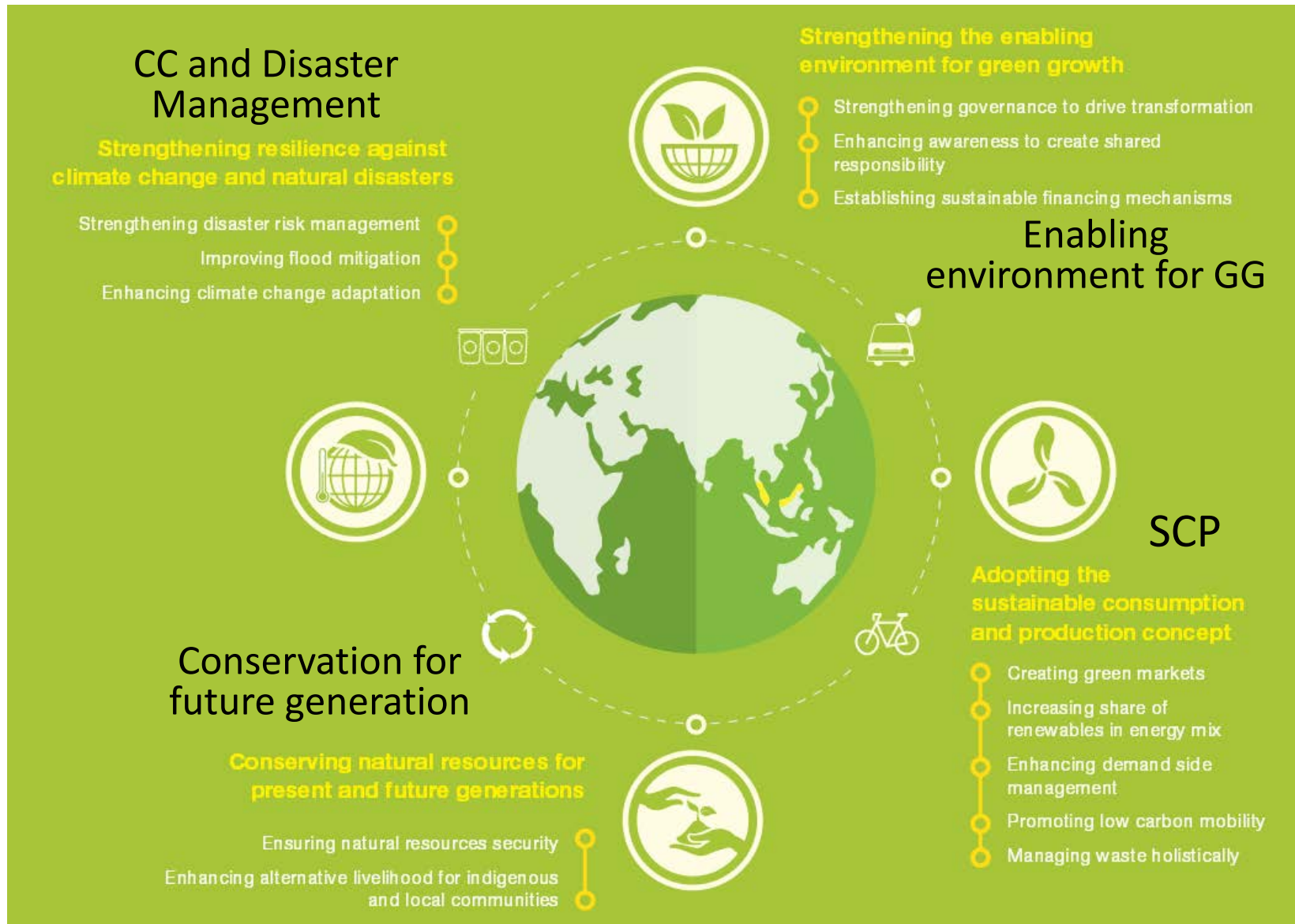
Lack of GT products in local market



Lack of local expertise throughout value chain

02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020 (Green Growth Policy)



02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020 (Green Growth Policy)

Game Changer

Embarking on green growth

Why is green growth important for Malaysia?

Malaysia, like many countries across the world, is grappling with the challenge of balancing a growing population and demand, with a natural environment that is increasingly under stress. In the global context of increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, adopting green growth has now become an imperative for Malaysia. It represents Malaysia's commitment to renew and, indeed, increase its commitment to the environment and long-term sustainability.

What will success look like?

A successful green growth trajectory will ensure:

- Detrimental impact of socio-economic activity on environmental systems is reduced;

- Natural capital, including forested areas, biodiversity, and water resources as well as its ecosystems, is valued and sustainably managed;
- Development gains are protected, thus ensuring wellbeing of people across generations; and
- Energy use is efficient and renewable energy is widely used.

How will this be achieved?

Achieving these aspirations requires a fundamental shift away from a 'grow first, clean up later' development model towards one that views resilient, low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive development as an upfront investment that will yield future gains over multiple generations to come. This requires fundamental changes across every major dimension including how policy is determined, how institutions are regulated, how responsibilities are shared, and how people value their environment.

Shift away from 'grow first and clean up later' development model towards one that is resilient, low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive development.

02 Low Carbon Society Movement in Malaysia

Game Changer - Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience

“Growth that is **efficient** in its use of natural resources, **clean** in that it minimises pollution and environmental impacts, and **resilient** in that it accounts for natural hazards and the role of environmental management and natural capital in preventing physical disasters.”
(World Bank)

Efficient

+

Clean

+

Resilient

From

Quantity
of growth

Waste to
landfill

Climate change
mitigation and
adaptation as a
cost

Government's
responsibility

Resource and
energy
intensive

To

Quality of growth
that takes into
consideration the
cost to the climate,
environment, and
the nation's natural
resources

Waste as
resource
that can be reused
through recycling
and recovery, for
power generation,
and other waste to
wealth initiatives

Climate change
mitigation and
adaptation as an
investment
that is accounted
for during the
upfront planning and
investment stages

**Shared
responsibility**
between the
government, private
sector, and individual
citizen

Resource and energy
efficient
in balancing both
supply-side and
demand-side
considerations and
constraints

INVESTING IN COMPETITIVE CITIES- Major Shifts

❑ Economic Density

- Increase Density

❑ Urban Form

- Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

❑ Resource usage

- Efficient SWM

❑ Housing

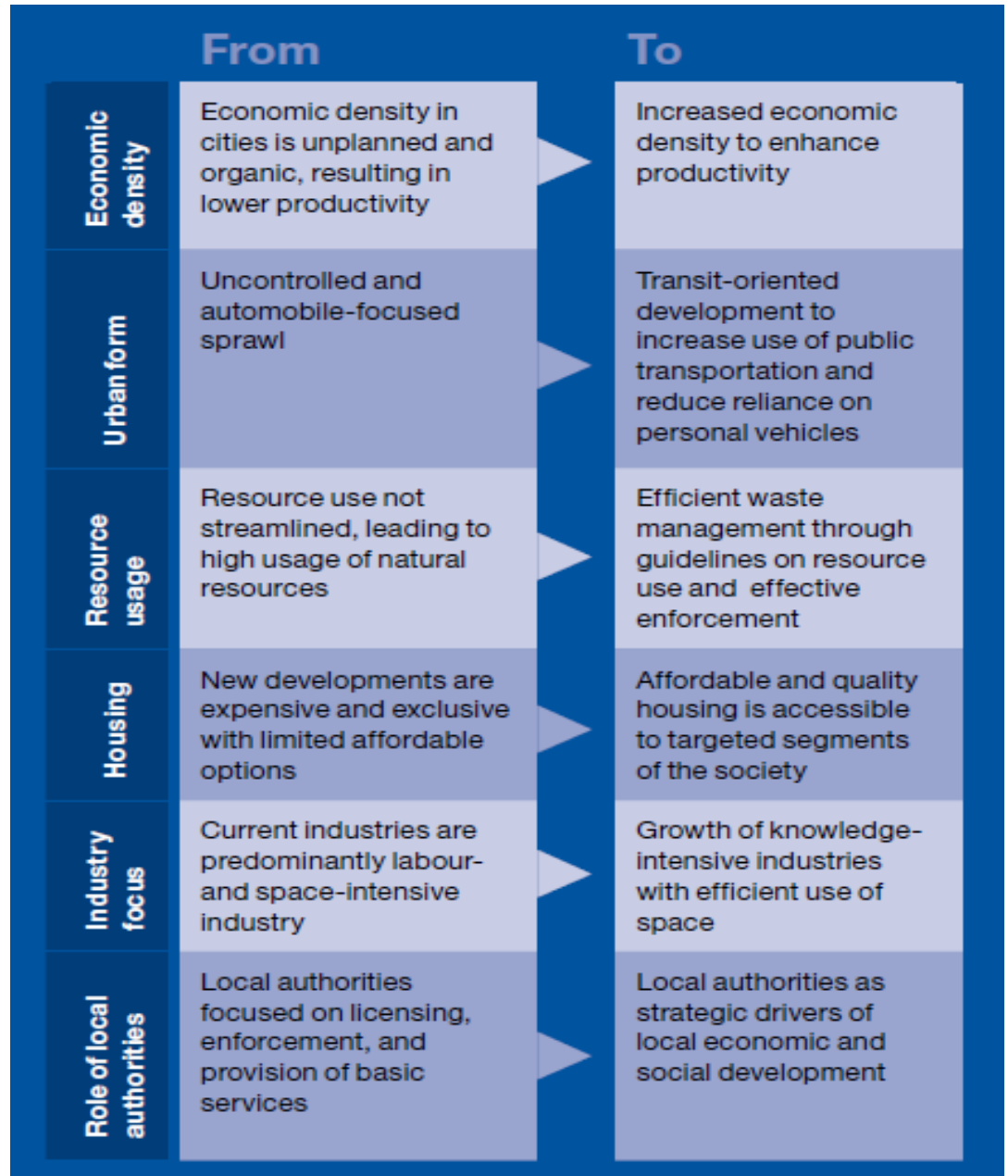
- Quality and Affordable

❑ Industry Focus

- Knowledge Intensive Industries

❑ Role of Local authorities

- Strategic drivers of local economy and social development



INVESTING IN COMPETITIVE CITIES

❑ POLICY

to reengineer and **spur economic growth**

- development and renewal of cities to create **nodes for strong economic agglomeration**

❑ KEYS PRINCIPLES

- **Liveability and stimulate economic growth**

❑ HOW?

- **Creating density to increase efficiency.**

- **Expanding TOD to enhance mobility**

- **strengthen knowledge based clusters to facilitate agglomeration and innovation**

- **BROWN FIELD AND GREEN CITIES**

Why is investing in cities important for Malaysia?

Cities have always played an important role in a nation's growth by providing investment and trade opportunities, as well as improving connectivity with rural or suburban areas. Today, global competition for investment and talent is increasingly between cities, making it imperative to invest in cities in order to attract and retain investment and talent. Kuala Lumpur, the largest city in the nation, is expected to contribute 14.8% of GDP in 2015. As Malaysia aims to re-engineer and spur economic growth, the development and renewal of cities will be crucial to create nodes for strong economic agglomeration.

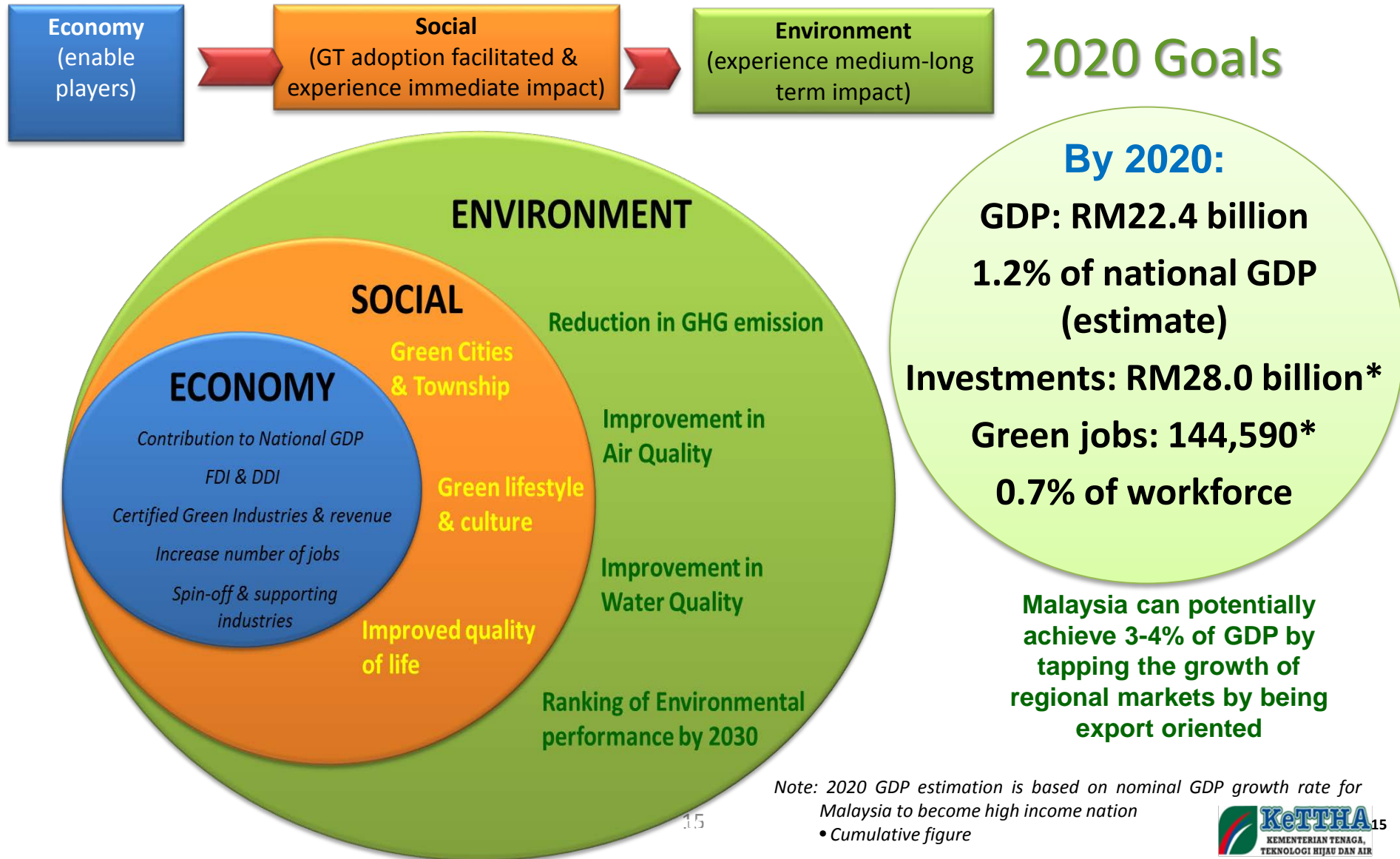
What will success look like?

By 2020, four major cities in Malaysia will have undergone a step-change in their economic growth, importance as talent hubs, and liveability. City residents will be able to afford urban housing, have adequate public transportation systems, enjoy green and open spaces, and have access to economic opportunities that will enable them to provide their children with a better future. While these four cities – selected based on their strong fundamentals – will serve as pioneers, the transformation will be expanded to other cities over time. These cities will serve as role models for other cities in the country and region.

How will this be achieved?

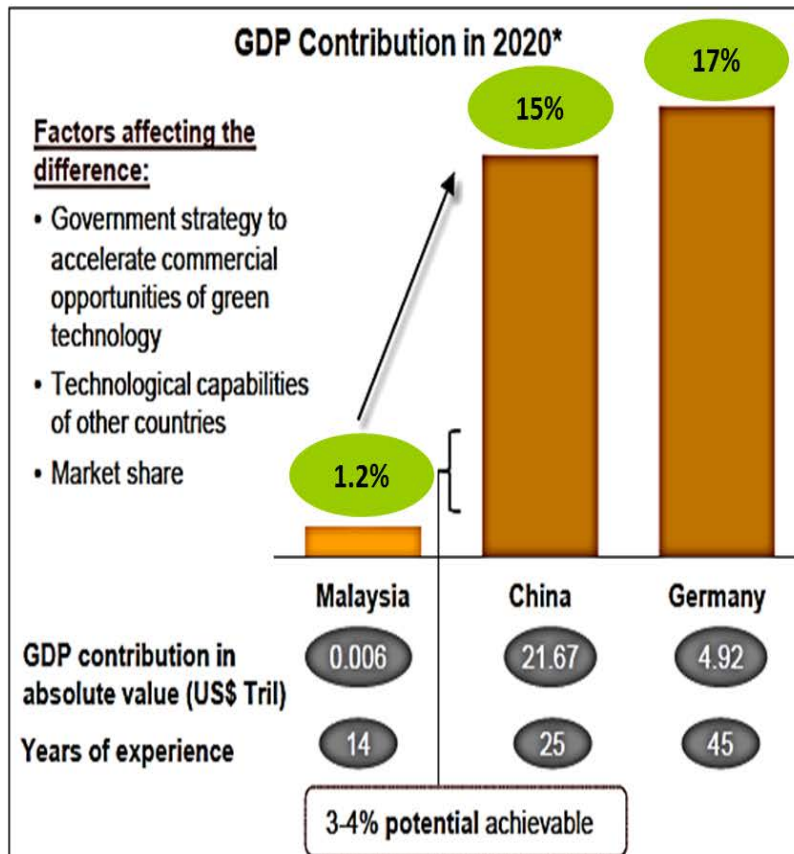
City Competitiveness Master Plans will be developed for four major cities as a start, based on key principles that increase liveability and stimulate economic growth. These include creating density to increase efficiency; expanding transit-oriented development to enhance mobility; and strengthening knowledge-based clusters to facilitate agglomeration and innovation. These master plans will take into account each city's competitive advantages, and will be formulated by the respective local authorities in consultation with the private sector and civil society. The major shifts that this game-changer will produce are summarised in the following chart.

GREEN TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES



IMPACT OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY TO THE MALAYSIAN ECONOMY

It may be possible to achieve a higher GDP contribution from the green businesses if Malaysia commits to achieving the same capabilities or characteristics that some of the leading green technology nations have exhibited.



*Germany's 17% is at 2025 due to data limitation

Source: PwC analysis, World Bank, GreenTech Atlas 3.0

Malaysia can potentially bridge the gap and achieve 3-4% by:

- Working towards the capabilities and characteristics which these countries exhibit
- Tapping on the growth of regional markets by being an export-hub
- Bringing in and specialising in new green technology industries, i.e. replicating our success stories

Solar

Since the operations of First Solar in 2007, its workforce has grown from 109 to 3,500 employees, and has contributed RM3.5 billion to GDP.

Electrical and electronic

Electrical and electronic products have been the most traded items in Malaysia since the industry's inception in the 1960s. The industry contributes 24.5% to the manufacturing component in the GDP.

Source: SEDA, MATRADE

IMPACT OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY: SOCIAL

Improved Quality of Life: Cleaner cities, reduced cost of living, creating green jobs, comfortable homes, better air quality, healthier society, greener future, sustainable water supply.....

Reduce air & noise pollution



Sustainable water supply



Ability to generate own power



From sun to 'tank' – simplified & multi-functional infrastructure, reduced land usage

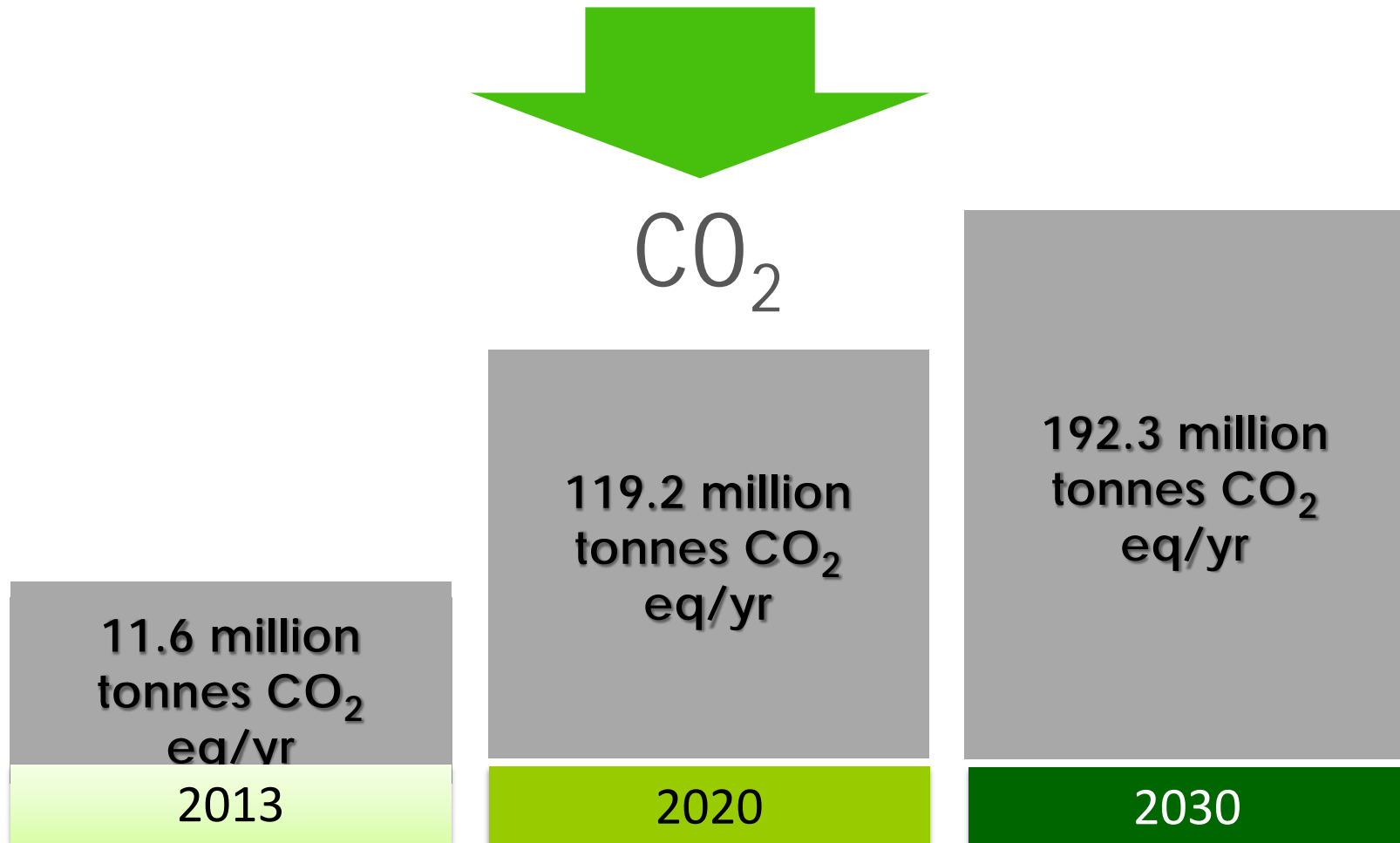


Active and healthy lifestyle & new mindset



Future green generation & innovators

IMPLICATION OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY : ENVIRONMENT



Note: CO₂ reduction in year 2020 and 2030 subject to mitigation in place for the energy, transportation, building, waste and water sectors

03 The Way Forward

Green Technology policy is used as the national strategic plan and implementation framework to catalyse Green Growth towards sustainable development and high income nation by 2020 and to position Malaysia as a Green Technology hub by 2030;

-

Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) focuses on pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience as one of the 6 development thrusts. And It also emphasises on game changers for green growth and investing on cities (liveability and sustainability)

- Triple Baseline development (TBL) balance in terms of Improving Quality of life/ High Income Nation and Inclusiveness is important priority for climate change and national development agenda.

Projected Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction in Iskandar Malaysia

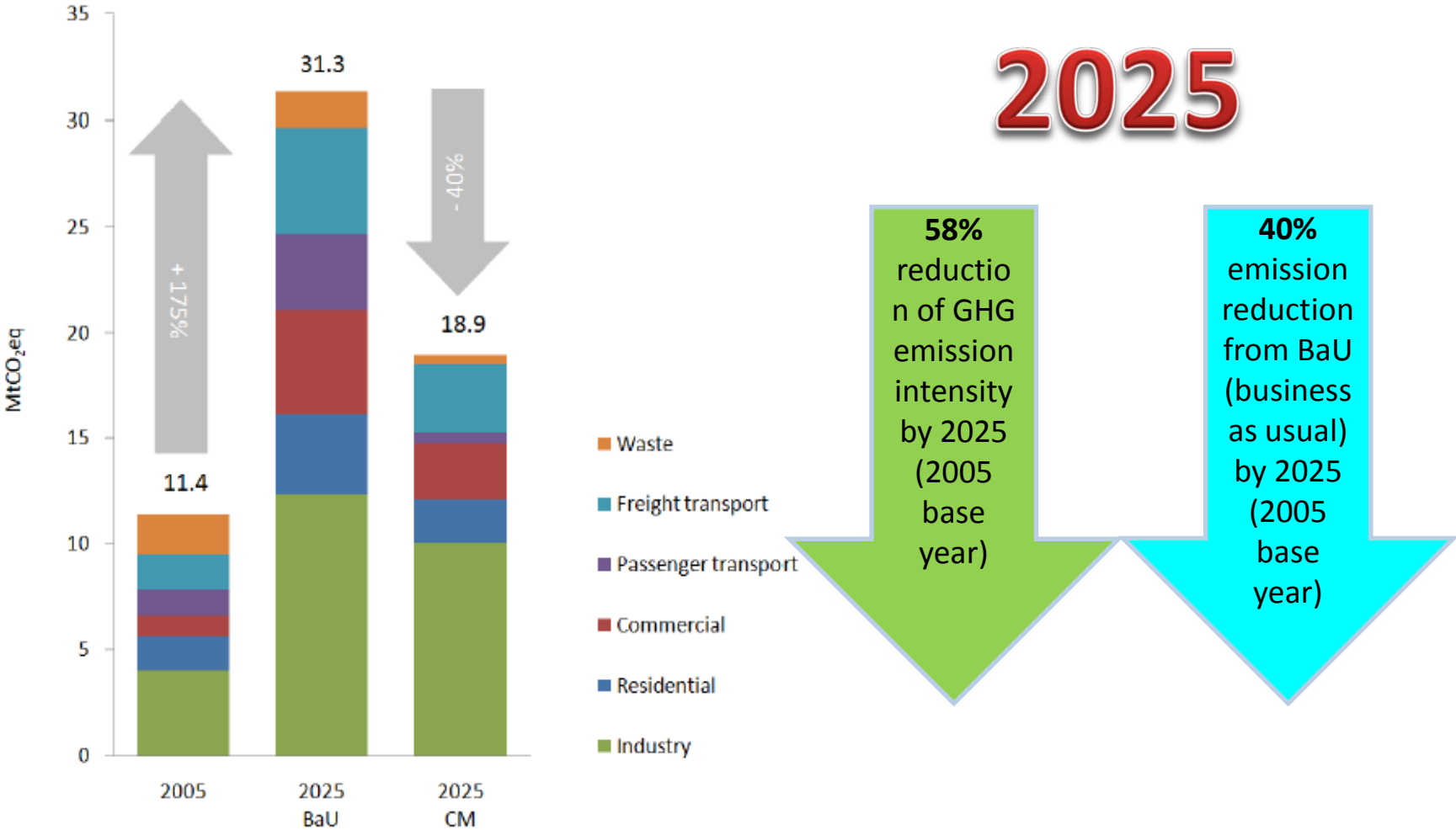
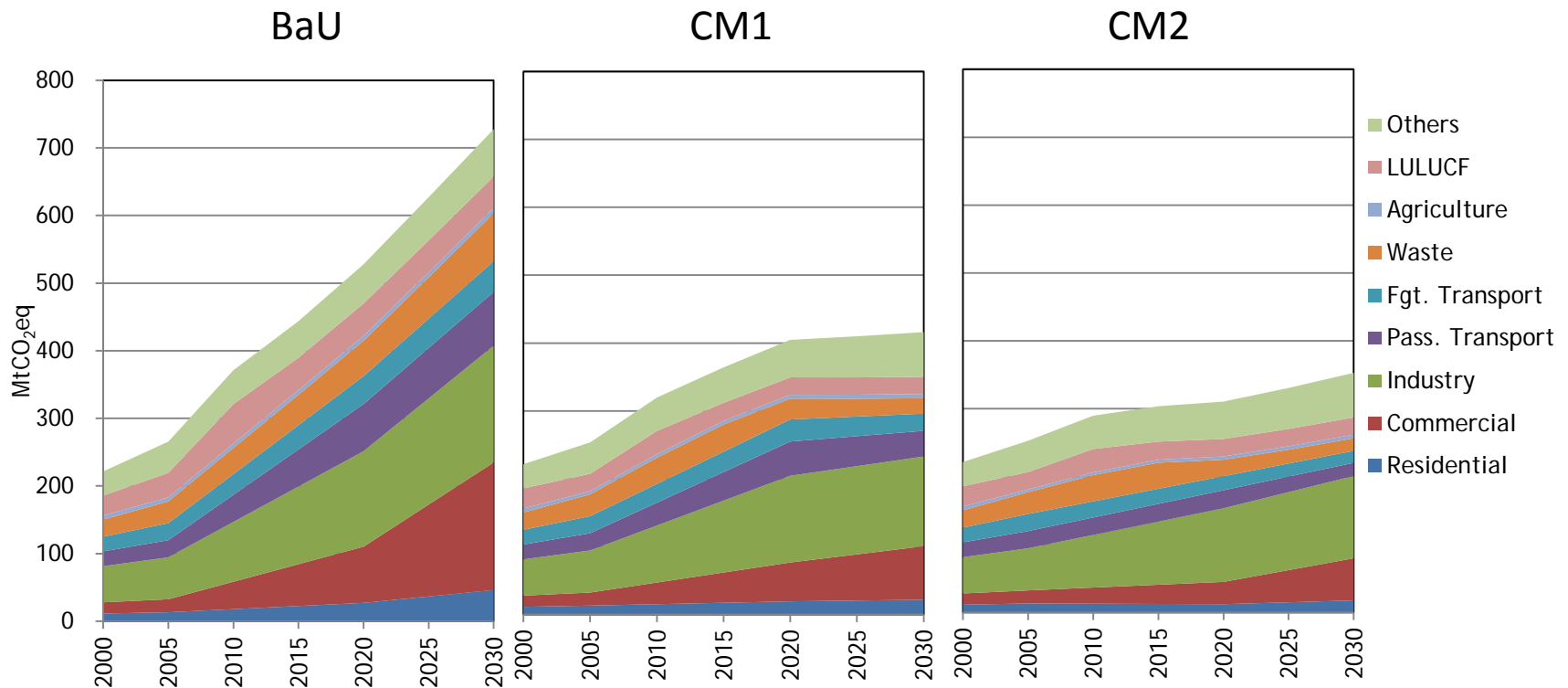


Figure 1: GHG emissions by sectors

Malaysia - GHG emissions

- Energy has the largest contribution in both scenarios in all years.
- In BaU scenario, GHG emission increased by 99% (2020) and 174% (2030) from 2005
- In CM1 scenario, it was reduced by 22% (2020) and 42% (2030) from BaU, in CM2, 41% (2020) and 52% (2030).





Thank You Terima Kasih 谢谢 धन्यवाद ありがとう

Thank you for your attention!

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