

Green Deal Country Fiche

Malaysia

Population in 2019
31,95 million habitants

Projected population in 2050
40,55 million habitants

Surface
330,8 thousands km²

Population density (2019)
97 habitants per km²

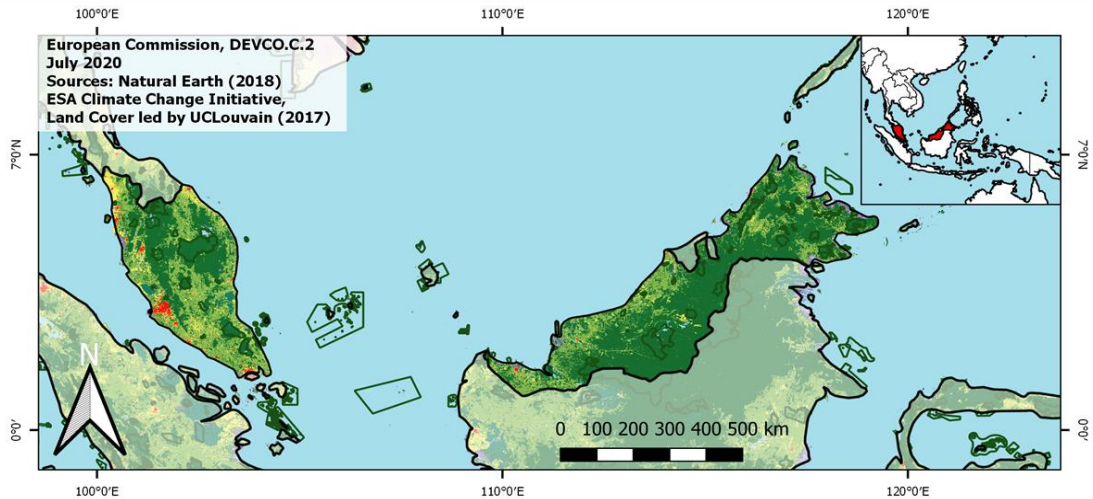
GDP per capita
11.414,21 US\$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 \$/day
0,00 % in 2015

Human Development Index
0,81 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

- Main Protected Areas
- Land Cover Classes**
- Cropland rainfed
- Cropland irrigated
- Mosaic crops/nat.veg
- Tropical dense forest
- Deciduous forest
- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Swamp forest
- Mangrove
- Swamps
- Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice



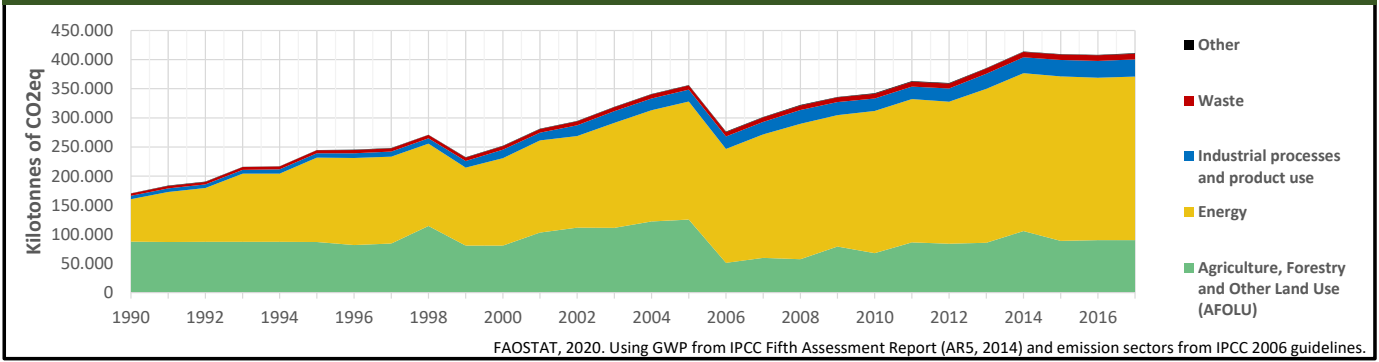
Share of global emissions (2018)
0,696%

NDC: Mitigation Summary (NDC from 2016)
Malaysia intends to reduce its GDP emissions intensity by 45% (incl. 35% unconditional) by 2030 relative to 2005 levels. Actions focuses on energy, industrial processes, waste, agriculture and LULUCF.

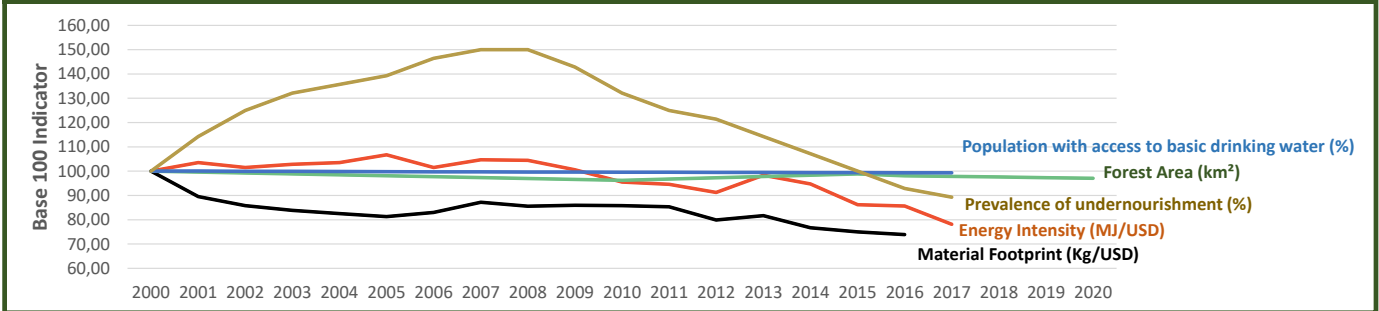
INTPA "NDC Group"
Group 2 - Suggested EU focus on both Mitigation and Adaptation

Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	3,91 gh/cap	Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	18%	Low recycling and composting rate (overall EU-27 value = 45%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m ³ of water extracted, 2006)	15,85 \$/m ³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	2,02 kg/\$	Larger footprint than EU average (0,97), but within range of EU MS
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	C2	No SCP policy instrument or coordination mechanism reported
	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	+37% / +65%	Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	18,26%	CBD Target has been met for terrestrial ecosystems (17% by 2020)
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	19,99%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	61,27%	Very significant share of population - Landscape approach is key
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	-1,8 %	SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020)
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	55,56%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
Green and Smart Cities	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	25110 FTE	Low share of total employment (<0,5% of total labor force in 2015)
	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	NA	No Data
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	58,92%	Medium satisfaction (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	5%	Some efforts are still needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	16,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (µg/m ³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	17,32 µg/m ³	Within EU 2020 target (18µg/m ³), above WHO guideline (10µg/m ³)
Sustainable Energy	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1, 2019)	0,25	Limited alignment with the Sendai Framework (0 to < 0,5)
	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	100,00%	SDG Target 7.1 has been achieved
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	6,15%	Very low share of renewables, low contribution to SDG Target 7.2
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	9,96%	Very low share of renewables, low contribution to SDG Target 7.2
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	>95%	Universal access to clean cooking has been achieved
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	0,00%	No fossil-fuel subsidies, SDG Target 12.C achieved
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	4,18 MJ/\$	Energy Intensity above EU average, but still within range of EU MS
	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1\$90 a day, 2015)	0,00%	SDG Target 1.1 achieved in rural areas (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	NA	No Data
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2016)	20,70%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	1723,39 kg/ha	Among top 25% of countries with most intensive fertilizer use
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	5,38%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
Water & Oceans	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	21,95%	Medium share of emissions - Relevant for climate mitigation
	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	96,70%	Some progress still needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	99,60%	SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030) is on track for achievement, but
	Water scarcity (m ³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	19187 m ³ /cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m ³ /capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	3,41%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
Water & Oceans	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	0,92%	Significant efforts needed to achieve CBD Target of 10% by 2020
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	23,17%	SDG Target 14.4 (0% by 2020) not met, significant efforts needed

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)



Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)



Climate Adaptation Needs

