Future revision of Malaysia's policies or plans, including the 5-year Malaysia Plans will assess the impacts of such policies on biodiversity and embed all necessary safeguards

The Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP), with the theme of “anchoring growth on people,” has encapsulated ‘Green Growth’ as one of six strategic thrusts to guide the five-year national development planning. The Green Growth thrust among others aims to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve conservation of terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems, and promote sustainable consumption and production practices. The same principles were reiterated in the latest spatial planning document – the National Physical Plan 3 (2016-2020). In the context of biodiversity conservation, this broad level direction is echoed in the NPBD 2016-2025.

By 2018, the Mid-term Review of the 11MP (MTR 11MP) shows key results in the green growth thrust including the establishment of the Green Economy Indicators, the Roadmap for System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2016-2020; the Government Green Procurement (GGP) Action Plan; the Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool and the Sustainable Infrastructure Rating Tool (INFRASTAR) for sustainability assessments. The MTR 11MP has prescribed new priorities for the remaining period to focus on strengthening environmental governance, conserving natural resources as well as combating climate change, and reducing disaster risks (See Figure 1).

Sectoral policies and plans that integrate environmental and biodiversity considerations are highlighted in Table 1.

In recognizing the impacts of development on wildlife, the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 is being reviewed to include the requirement of a Wildlife Impact Assessment (WIA) for all development projects. Currently, development project proponents are required to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the impact of the prescribed activities and the proposed measures that will be instituted to prevent, reduce or control adverse impacts. The proposed WIA is expected to complement the EIA.

The agriculture sector plays an important role in Malaysia's economic development by providing rural employment, uplifting rural incomes, and ensuring national food security. Biodiversity elements have been incorporated into current policy and regulatory frameworks such as the National Agriculture Policy (2011-2020), DOFM Strategic Fisheries Plan (2011-2020), DOFM Capture Fisheries Management Strategic Plan (2015-2020), DOFM Extension Strategic Plan 2018-2030 and eight (8) National Plan of Actions.

At the state level, the first marine spatial plan - the Semporna Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) was launched in June 2014 as a result of the collaboration between the Sabah Town and Country Planning Department, Semporna District Office and WWF-Malaysia. The SMSP covers the entire territorial waters of Semporna District (768,000 ha) and is located at the apex of the biologically diverse Coral Triangle. The SMSP project has gone through extensive consultation with local government and NGO stakeholders to guide the Semporna District Council in developing its strategic vision for growth and develop an Integrated Marine Spatial Plan. In addition, a Coastal Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Tools (CIVAT) study was conducted in the area in collaboration with Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) to assess the vulnerability of coastlines and provide recommendations for climate change adaptation for the community.

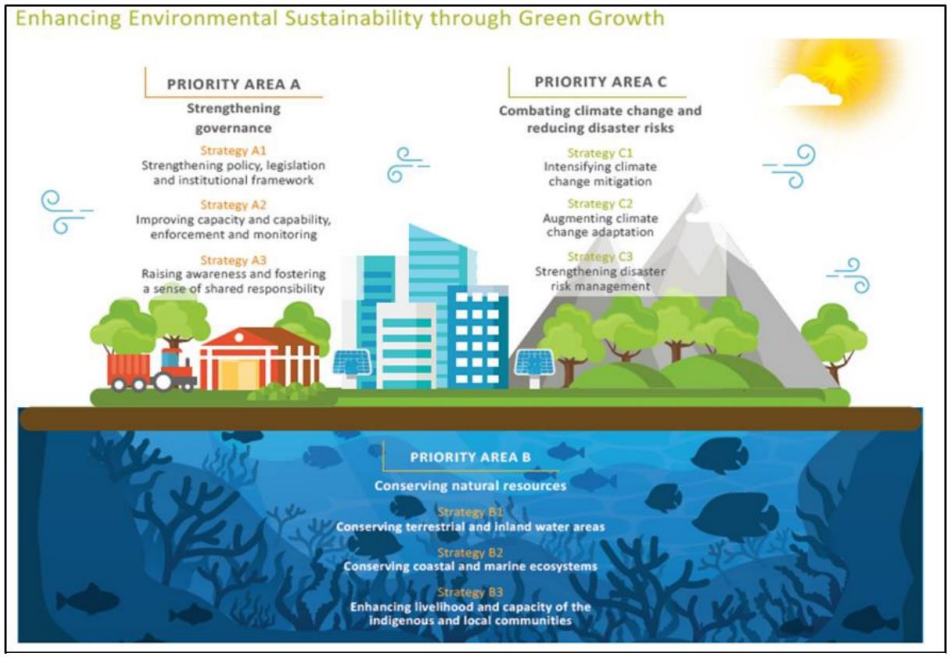


Figure 1: The Priority areas and strategies towards achieving green growth.
Source: Midterm Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2018

Table 1: Sectoral Policies and Plans with biodiversity and/or environmental elements. These Policies, carries the mandate of various ministries and agencies other than KATS (currently KeTSA), may have bearings or implications to the state of biodiversity

Sectoral Policies	Plans
• **National Urbanization Policy 2 2016-2025** • **National Commodity Policy 2011-2020** • **National Agrofood Policy 2011-2020** • **National Timber Industry Policy, 2009-2020** • **National Mineral Policy 2, 2009** • **National Policy on the Environment, 2002** • **National Forestry Policy 1978 (Revised 1992)** • **National Policy on the Environment 2002** • **National Policy on Climate Change 2009** • **National Water Resources Policy 2012** • **National Green Technology Policy 2009** • **National Biotechnology Policy, 2005** • **National Science and Technology Policy 2013-2020**	• Rural Development Master Plan • Rural Tourism Master Plan • Third National Industrial Master Plan • Logistics and Trade Facilitation Master Plan • Integrated River Basin Management Plan • Integrated Shoreline Management Plan • Central Forest Spine Master Plan • National Coastal Zone Physical Plan • National Action Plan for the Management of Coral Reefs in Malaysia • Construction Industry Transformation Programme