

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: A MULTINATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POLICY
ANALYSIS AND TEACHING METHODS
Seoul, South Korea (11-13 June 2009)

Stakeholder Consultation in the Development of Climate Change Policy: Malaysia's Approach



Tan Ching Tiong, Joy Jacqueline Pereira and Koh Fui Pin
Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI)
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND

- **Policy Study on Climate Change (2007-2008), Ninth Malaysia Plan**
- **To develop a national policy and strategies on climate change in fostering sustainable development in Malaysia to meet the needs of the country and respond to the UNFCCC**

Research Team

- **Conservation and Environmental Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

- Dr. Lian Kok Fei (Undersecretary)
- Chong Poon Chai (Deputy Undersecretary)
- Shahril Faizal Abdul Jani (Principal Assistant Secretary)
- Maximilian T. Conrad (Assistant Secretary)
- Siti Khadijah Abdul Ghani (Assistant Secretary)

- **Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia**

- **Project Leader** – Prof. Dr. Joy Jacqueline Pereira
- **Researchers** – Prof. Dr. Mazlin Mokhtar; Prof. Dato' Dr. Ibrahim Komoo; Raja Datuk Zaharaton Raja Zainal Abidin; Datin Paduka Dr. Halimaton Saadiah Hashim; Dato' Shahrudin Mohamad Ismail; Prof. Chamhuri Siwar; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Hamid Jaafar; Dr. Er Ah Choy; Sarah Aziz Abdul Ghani Aziz
- **Manager** – Tan Ching Tiong
- **Research Assistants** – Koh Fui Pin; Nur Azrina Azhar; Zaiwana Ngojar, Mohd. Khairul Zain Ismail

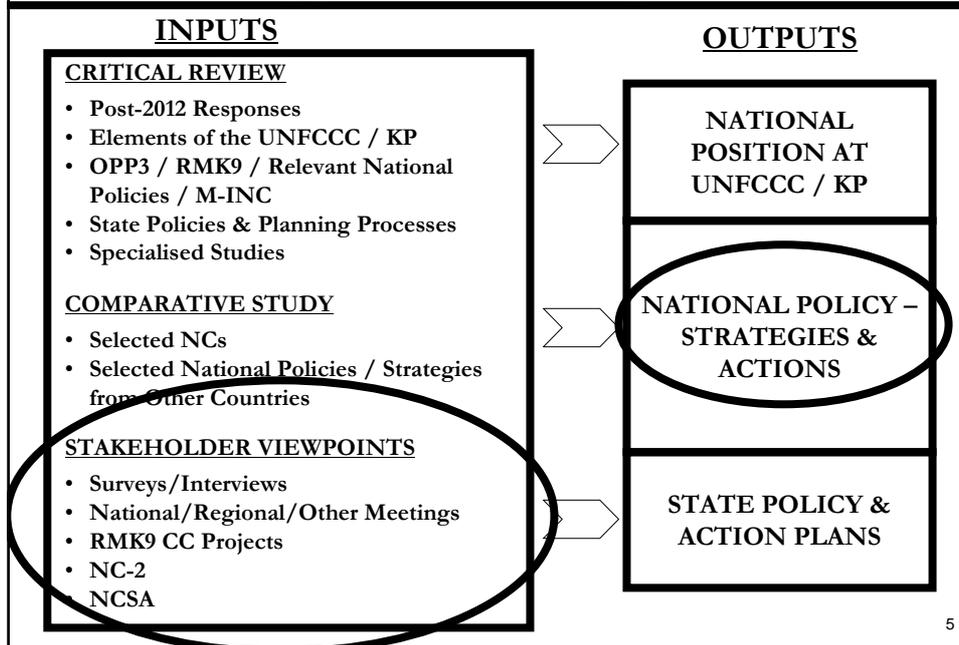
3

Need for Policy on Climate Change

- Physical manifestation of climate change and extreme weather
- International socio-political obligations
- Climate change – cross-sectoral in nature, involves more than environmental issues, also affects economic growth and human well-being
- Climate change – transcends all levels, sectors, stakeholders and major groups
- Climate change measures need to be mainstreamed into development plans

4

Approach & Outputs



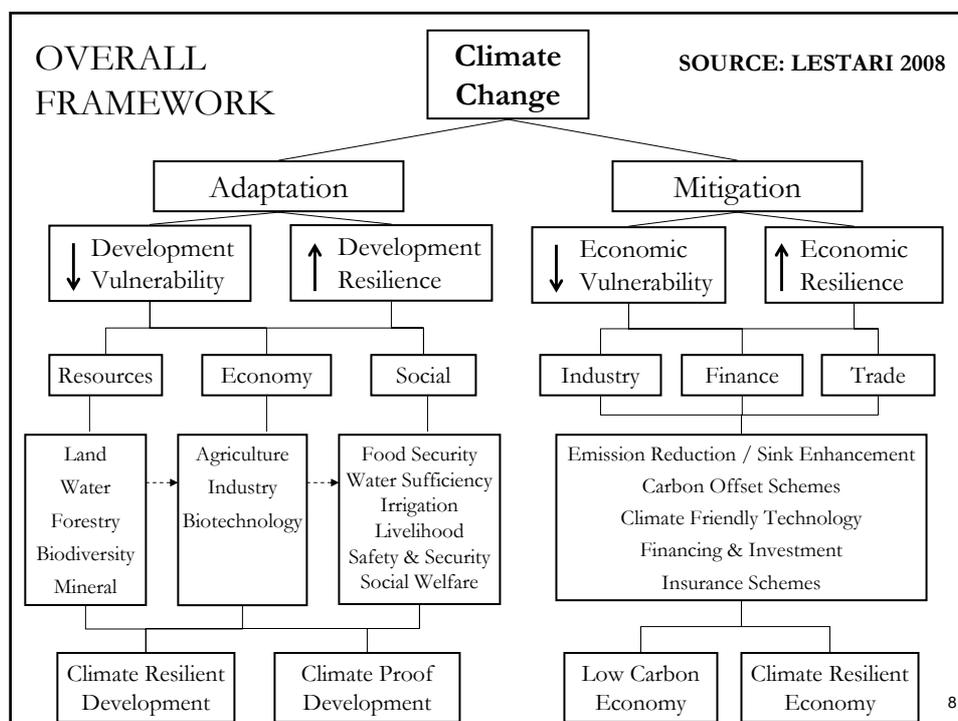
Approach of Consultation

- Phase 1 (2005-2008) – to understand & document viewpoints:
 - identified key issues of concern and compiled ideas and recommendations expressed by stakeholders in different past meetings
- Phase 2 (2007-2008) – to inform on policy formulation & solicit inputs:
 - presented the approach of policy formulation and preliminary results
- Phase 3 (2008) – to review policy framework & solicit viewpoints
 - presented the proposed policy framework to obtain direct feedback and solicited inputs in formulating key actions
- Phase 4 (2008) – to review draft policy & key actions
 - scrutinised and refined the draft policy

Stakeholder Consultation (Phase 1)

| | |
|---|--|
| Approach | Indirect (reviews of conference proceedings) |
| Number of event | 11 |
| Types of event | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project specific preparatory/inception & consultative meetings. ▪ Capacity building initiatives. ▪ Awareness raising, and sharing of information and experience. |
| Level & number of stakeholders | National and state (~1150) |
| Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledged usefulness of national reporting to the UNFCCC in formulating future climate change policy. ▪ Recognised shortcomings in existing institutional arrangement and policies. ▪ Gathered proposals for ensuring proper mechanism for implementation of international conventions and national policies. ▪ Identified need for climate change policy to harmonise and provide guidance to existing policies, to mainstream climate change into national policies, programme and plans. ▪ Pointed out gaps and constraints and provided recommendations. ▪ Developed overall policy framework. |

7



8

Stakeholder Consultation (Phase 2)

| | |
|---|--|
| Approach | Direct (presentation of study approach and preliminary outcomes) |
| Number of event | 7 |
| Types of event | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project specific initiation & consultative meetings. ▪ Awareness raising, & sharing of information & experience. |
| Level & number of stakeholders | National and state (~400). |
| Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted, with support from a manufacturers group, an awareness survey in business sector ▪ Indicated support to a national policy on climate change |

9

Stakeholder Consultation (Phase 3)

| | |
|---|--|
| Approach | Direct (through workshop and official submission by agencies); Survey; Interview |
| Number of event | 7 |
| Types of event | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peer review and consultation. ▪ Policy & senior level briefing & consultation. |
| Level & number of stakeholders | National (~130). |
| Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulated and improved key actions. ▪ Obtained support and policy guidance from the high level officials in NRE. ▪ Deliberated structure, compositions and functions of sub-committees that will support the new Cabinet Committee on CC. |

10

Draft National Policy on Climate Change (version 23 Dec. 2008)

Contents:

- Preamble
- Policy Statement
- Rationale
- Objectives (3)
- Principles (5)
- Strategic Thrusts (10)
- Key Actions (44)
- Glossary

11

Stakeholder Consultation (Phase 4)

| | |
|---|---|
| Approach | Direct (workshop and official submission) |
| Number of event | 1 |
| Types of event | Consultation. |
| Level & number of stakeholders | National and state (~100). |
| Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Obtained agreement from national and state stakeholders on the draft policy.■ Finalised and submitted draft policy to NRE. |

12

Next Steps – More Consultation

- Table the draft policy to the Cabinet Committee on CC for consideration.
- Determine key implementers and other partner agencies
- Suggest timeline for key actions
- Assign appropriate performance indicators
- Establish a dedicated Climate Change Unit to oversee and coordinate implementation.

13

Conclusion

- Stakeholder viewpoints as crucial inputs to drafting and refining the recommendations on the policy.
- Stakeholders be consulted as widely and deeply as possible.
- Potential historical sources of information be traced and reviewed for pertinent inputs.
- The intention of the policy formulation be communicated and informed to stakeholders at early stage and during different forums.
- The outcomes of direct consultations be always circulated or reported to stakeholders, either for review and verification or informing how feedbacks had been considered where appropriate and feasible.

14

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**EPU; WISMA PUTRA; NAHRIM; PTM; FRIM; MMD;
MARDI; JPSM; JPBD; KPKT; MOSTI; KTAK; MIMA; ISIS;
RMK9 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS; NC2; NCSA;
MENGO; FMM; ACCA; MICCI; BCSDM; ETC**

THANK YOU!

Tan Ching Tiong
Institute for Environment & Development (LESTARI)
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Tel: +603-89214230 / Email: tctiong@gmail.com

