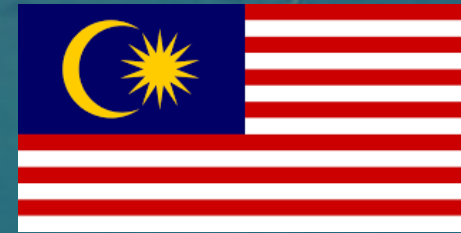


MALAYSIA



OECMs IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

Understanding and Accelerating Actions on OECMs
in the Marine and Coastal Areas of East Asian Seas

Iloilo City, The Philippines

14 - 16 August, 2025



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK (EXISTING/PLANNED, GENERAL/ DEDICATED), INCLUSION/INTEGRATION WITH THE NBSAP

❑ Malaysia's legal & policy frameworks that can support OECMs in marine/coastal areas

National Policy on Biological Diversity
(NPBD) 2022–2030

- National “home” for OECM recognition & reporting (Targets 1, 2, 14–15, 19–21)

Environmental Quality Act & EIA Order
2015

- Condition/avoid impacts near OECM sites

Fisheries Act 1985 & Marine Parks
Orders

- Closures/no-take zones beyond gazetted PAs

EEZ Act 1984

- Offshore spatial controls & pollution prevention

Wildlife & State Parks Laws

- Enable species sanctuaries, co-managed areas

Access to Biological Resources and Benefit-
Sharing (ABS) Act 2017 & Biosafety Act 2007

- Support community stewardship , traditional knowledge integration, & biosafety safeguards in OECM sites

National Physical Plan 3 (NPP-3) (ESAs)

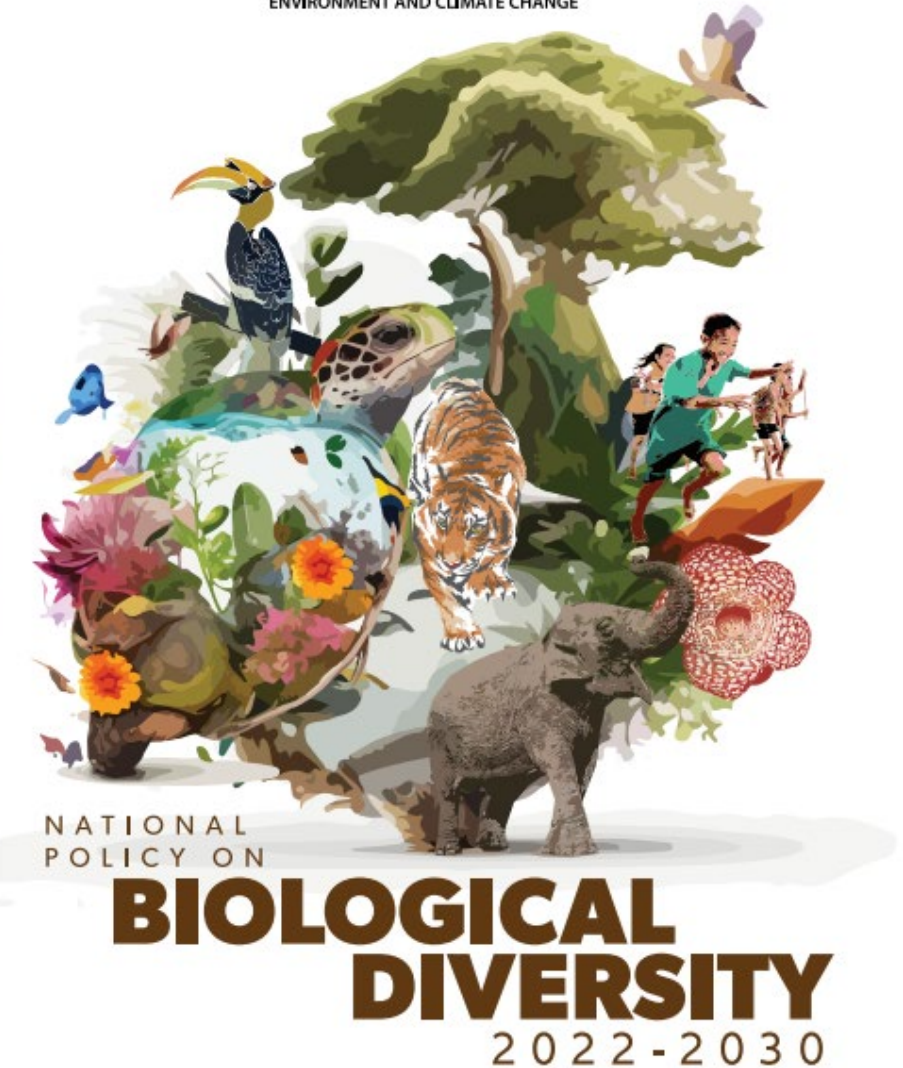
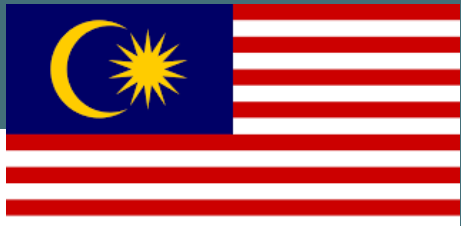
- Planning route to protect wetlands, mangroves, seagrass

ISMP / ICZM

- Identify & manage OECM candidates

Marine Spatial Planning (emerging)

- Formal recognition of multi-use conservation areas



POLICY STATEMENT:

“Malaysia is committed to **conserve** its biological diversity, promote its **sustainable use** and ensure the **fair and equitable sharing** of benefits arising from the utilisation of biological resources.”

Cont'd. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK (EXISTING/PLANNED, GENERAL/ DEDICATED), INCLUSION/INTEGRATION WITH THE NBSAP

GBF Target Mapping (beyond 3 & 8)

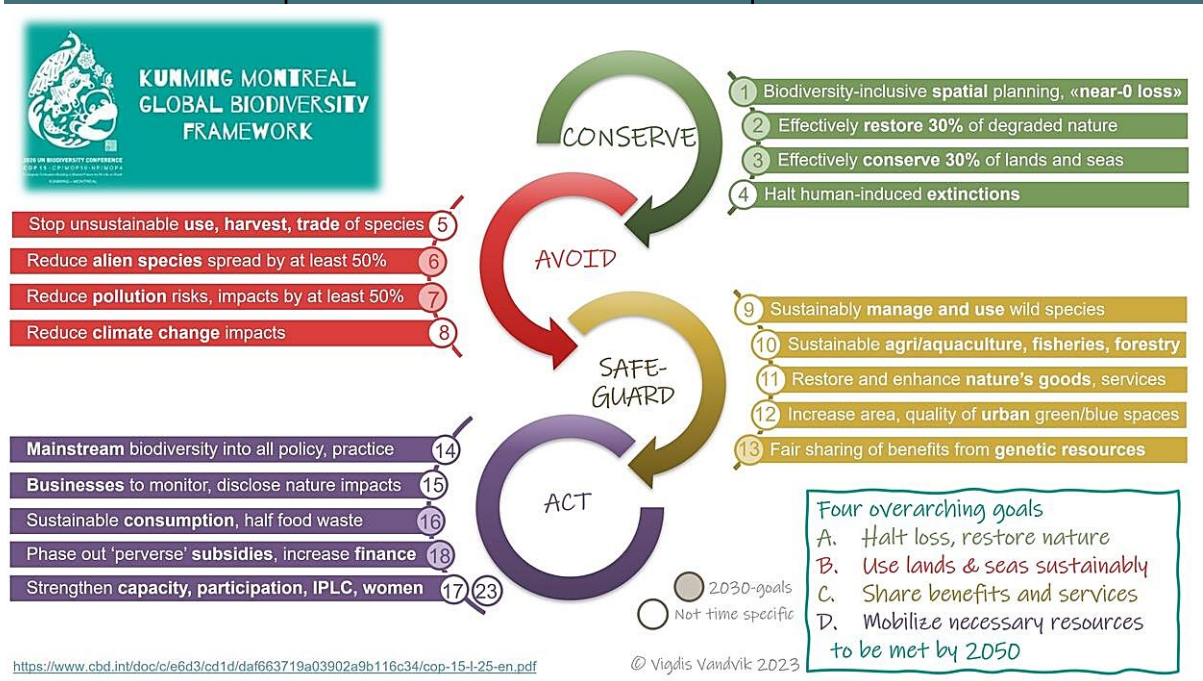
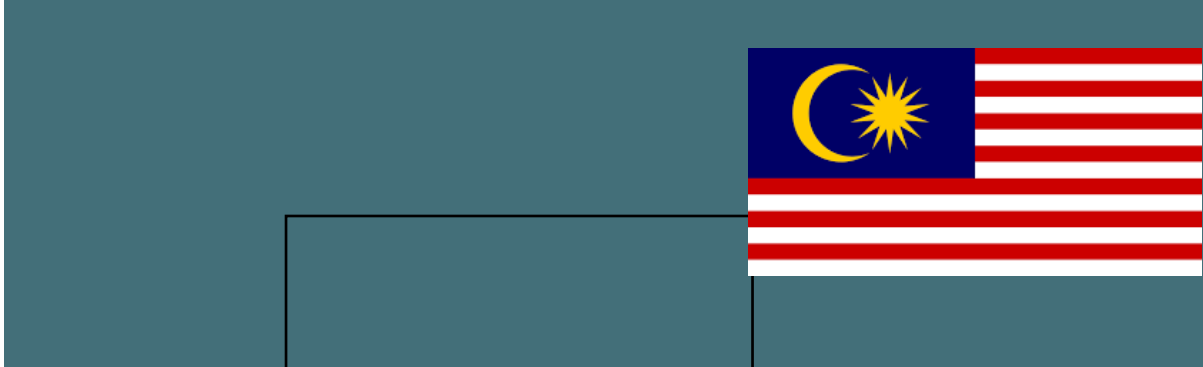
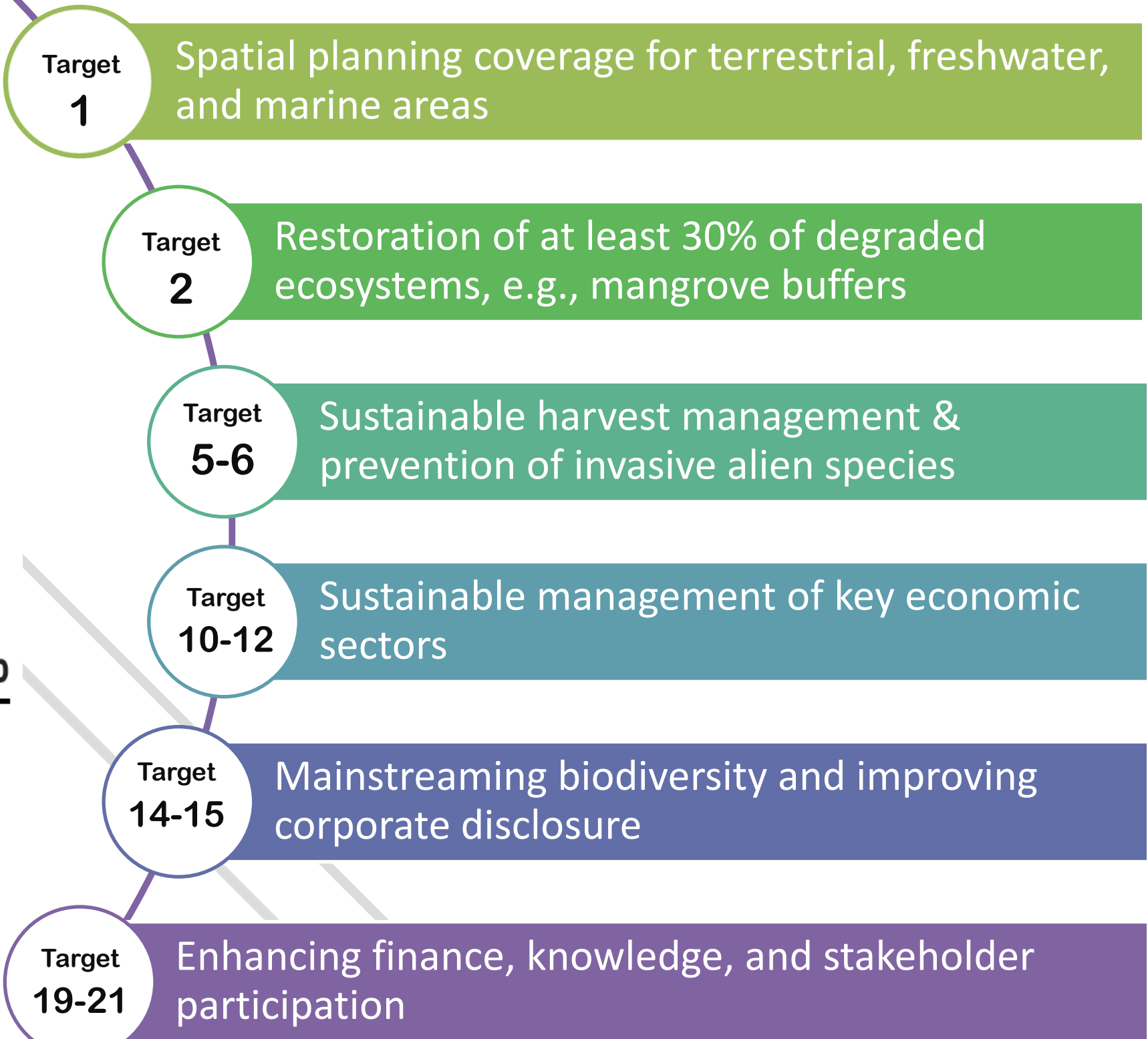


TARGET 3
Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

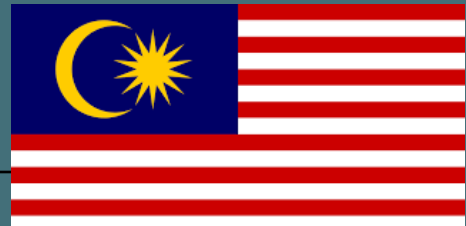
Calls for the effective conservation of at least 30% of the world's terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas by 2030

TARGET 8
National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 2022-2030

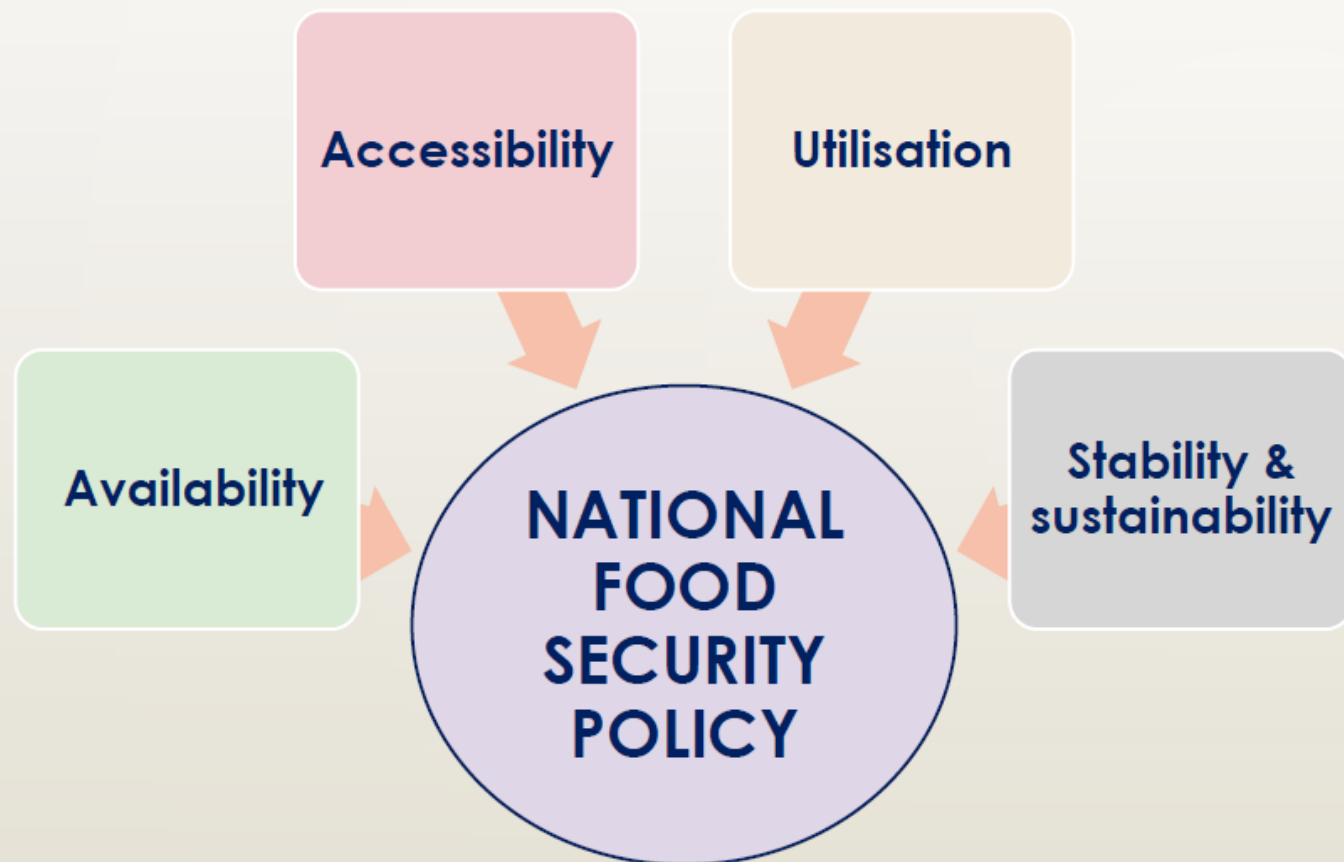
By 2030, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and inland waters, and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved through and effectively managed and ecologically representative system of protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)



Cont'd. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK (EXISTING/PLANNED, GENERAL/ DEDICATED), INCLUSION/INTEGRATION WITH THE NBSAP, IF



NATIONAL AGROFOOD POLICY 2.0 AND NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY POLICY

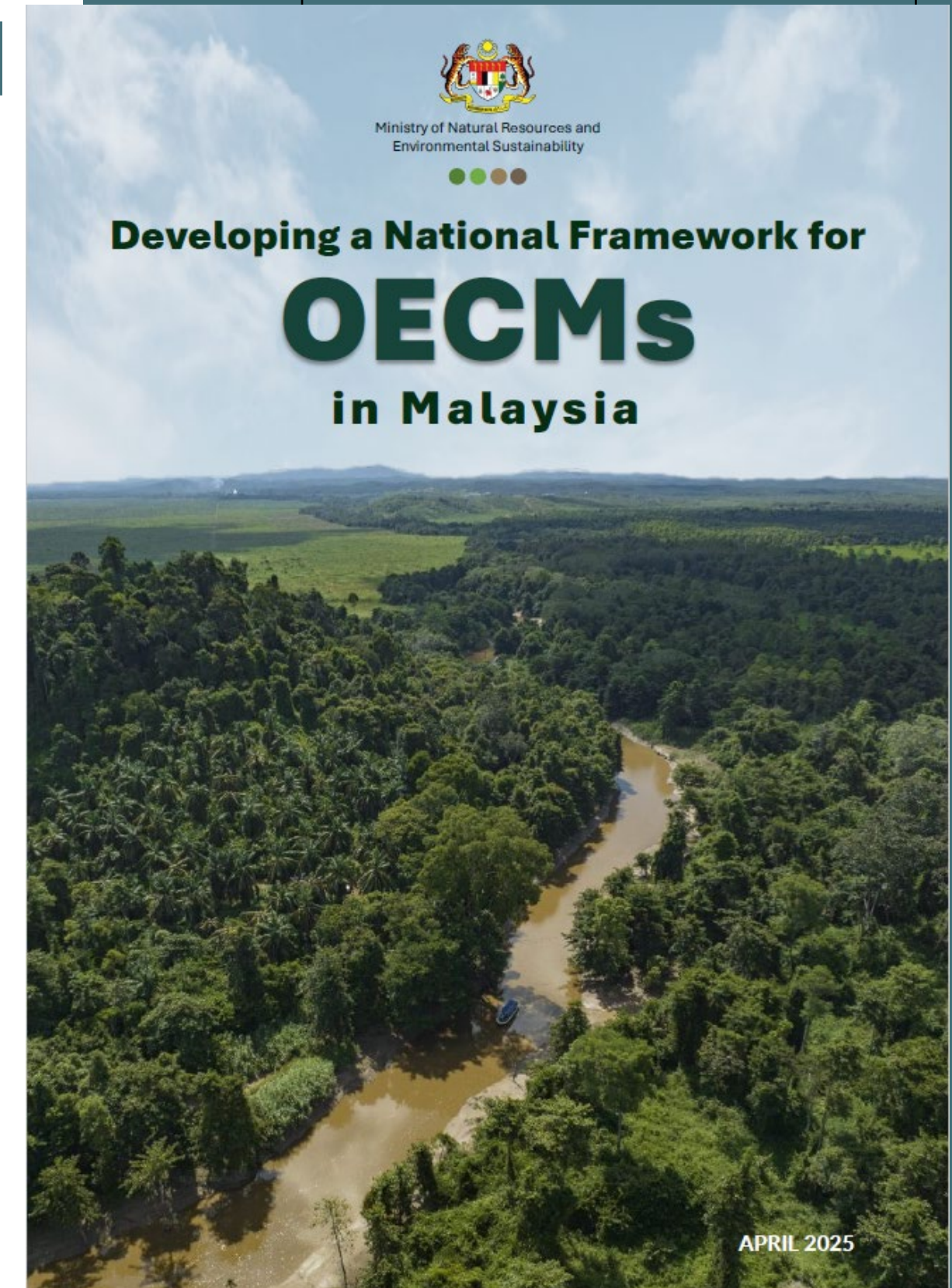
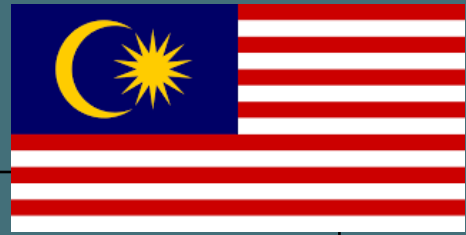


KEY GOALS UNDER NATIONAL AGROFOOD POLICY 2.0 (by 2030)

1. Total Fisheries production **2.55 million mt**
2. Self sufficiency level **(SSL) 97.8%**
3. Ratio of **Capture Fisheries: Aquaculture - 60:40**
4. Ratio of **Deep Sea Fishing: Coastal fishing - 30:70**
5. **10%** national waters protected as **MPA**
6. Phase out **trawlers from Zone B**
7. Average income of stakeholders in the fishing industry **RM5,500**
8. Utilization of fisheries resource that is **safe, traceable and sustainable**



Cont'd. LEGALAND POLICY FRAMEWORK (EXISTING/PLANNED, GENERAL/ DEDICATED), INCLUSION/INTEGRATION WITH THENBSAP:

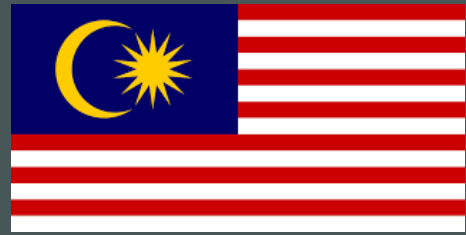


National Framework for Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM)

Complements formal PA system

Includes Community Conserved Areas (CCAs),
co-managed areas

Target launch: End of 2025



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

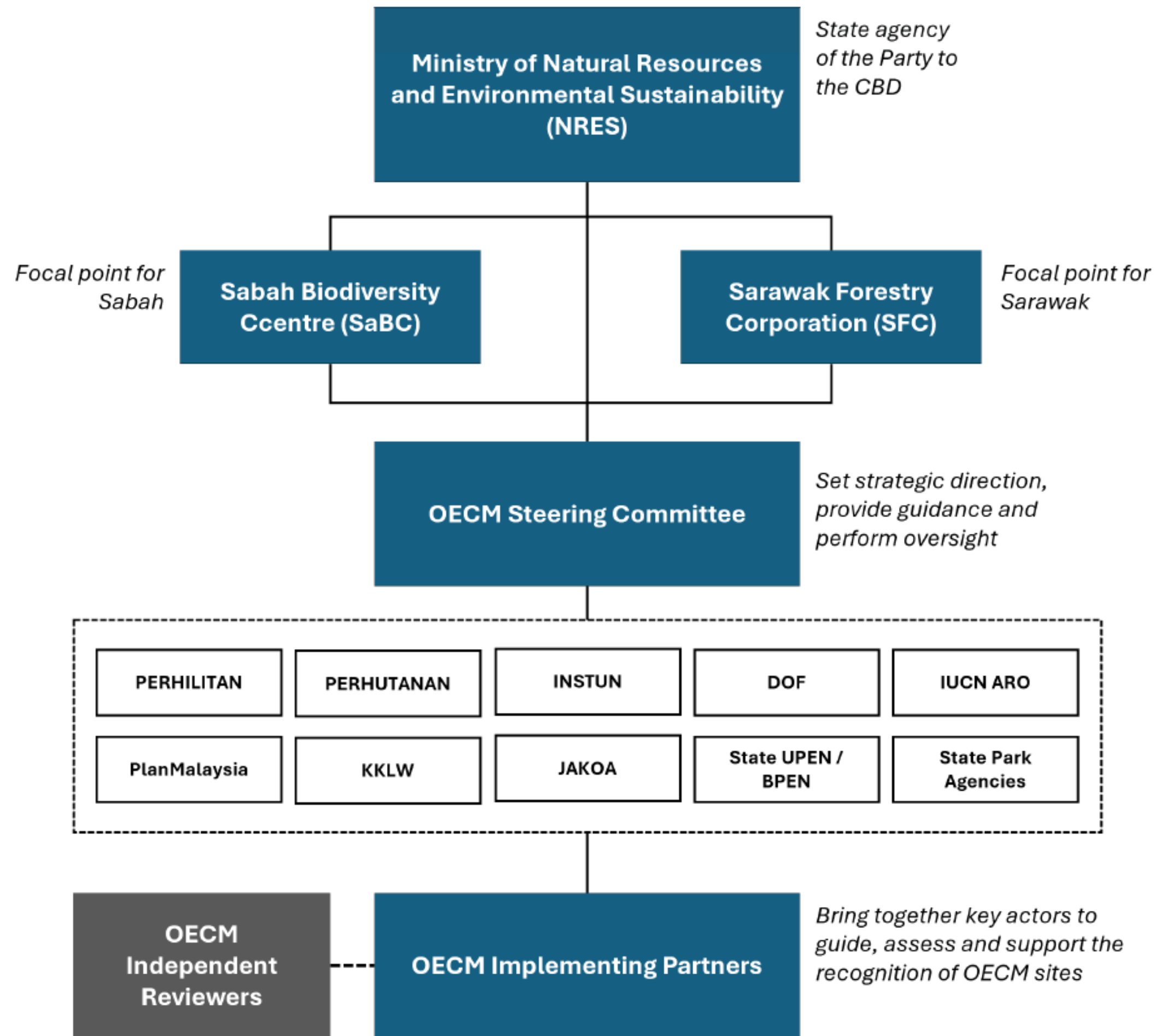
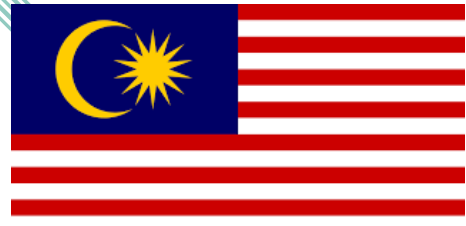
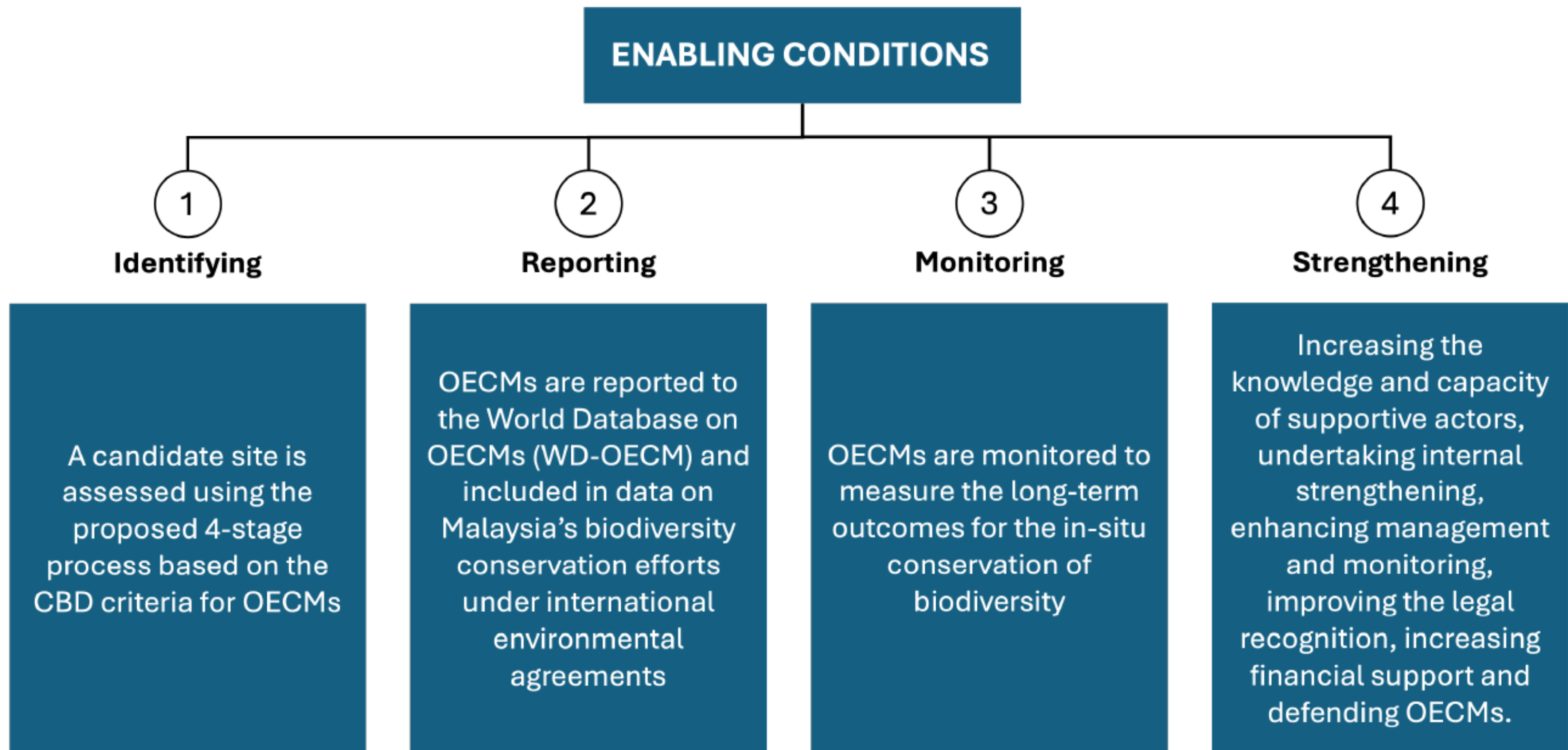


Figure 13 Proposed governance framework of OECMs in Malaysia

PROCESSES FOR ASSESSING, RECOGNIZING, SUPPORTING, MONITORING AND REPORTING OECMs



Overview of the national framework for OECMs in Malaysia



PROCESSES FOR ASSESSING, RECOGNIZING, SUPPORTING, MONITORING AND REPORTING OECMs

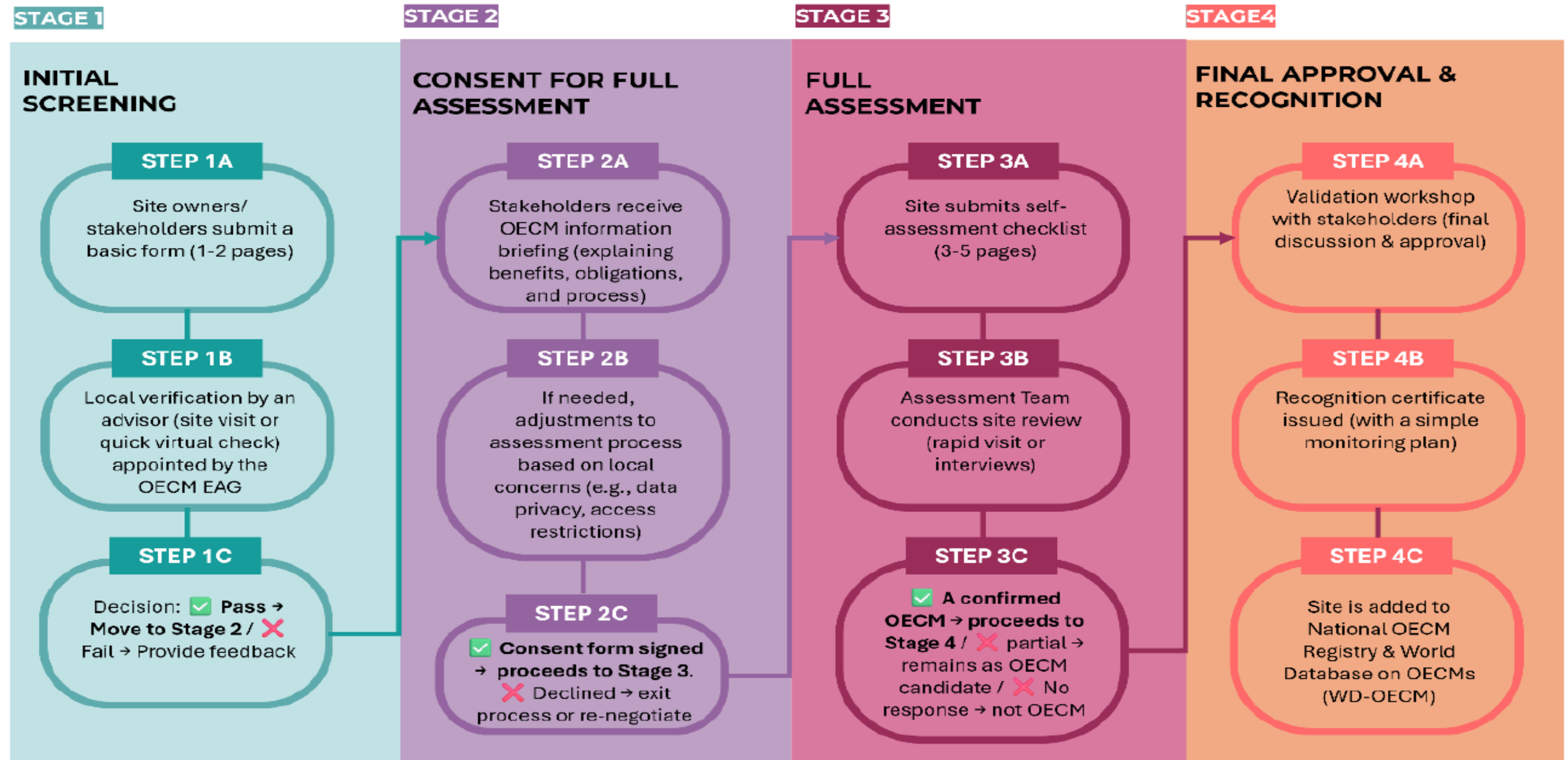
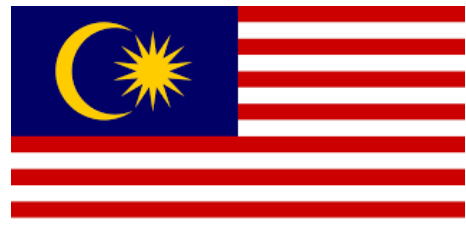
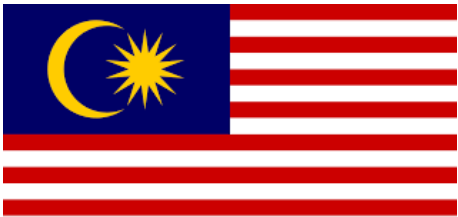


Figure 16 Sub steps of the proposed OECM recognition process for Malaysia

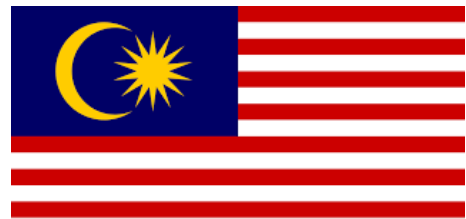
Table 6 OECM assessment criteria



OECM ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Criteria	Response (tick one for each criteria)		
	Yes	Uncertain or Partial	No
Screening assessment			
Criterion 1: The site is not a PA		N/A	
Criterion 2: There is a reasonable likelihood that the site supports important biodiversity values		N/A	
Full assessment			
Criterion 3: The site is a geographically defined area			
Criterion 4: The site is confirmed to support important biodiversity values			
Criterion 5: Institutions or mechanisms exist to govern and manage the site			
Criterion 6: Governance and management of the site achieve or are expected to achieve the <i>in-situ</i> conservation of important biodiversity values			
Criterion 7: In situ conservation of important biodiversity values is expected to be for the long term			
Criterion 8: Governance and management arrangements address equity considerations			





PROSPECTS AND FUTURE PLANS

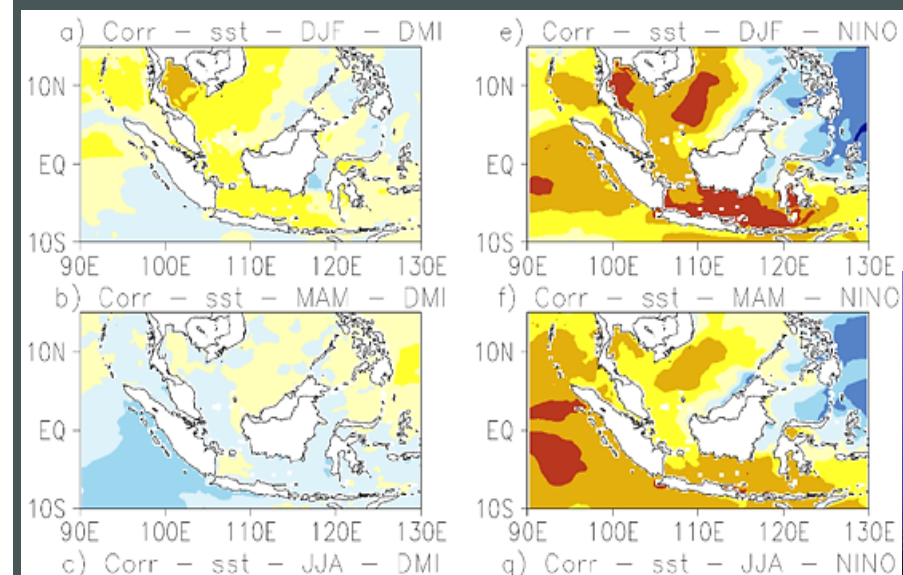
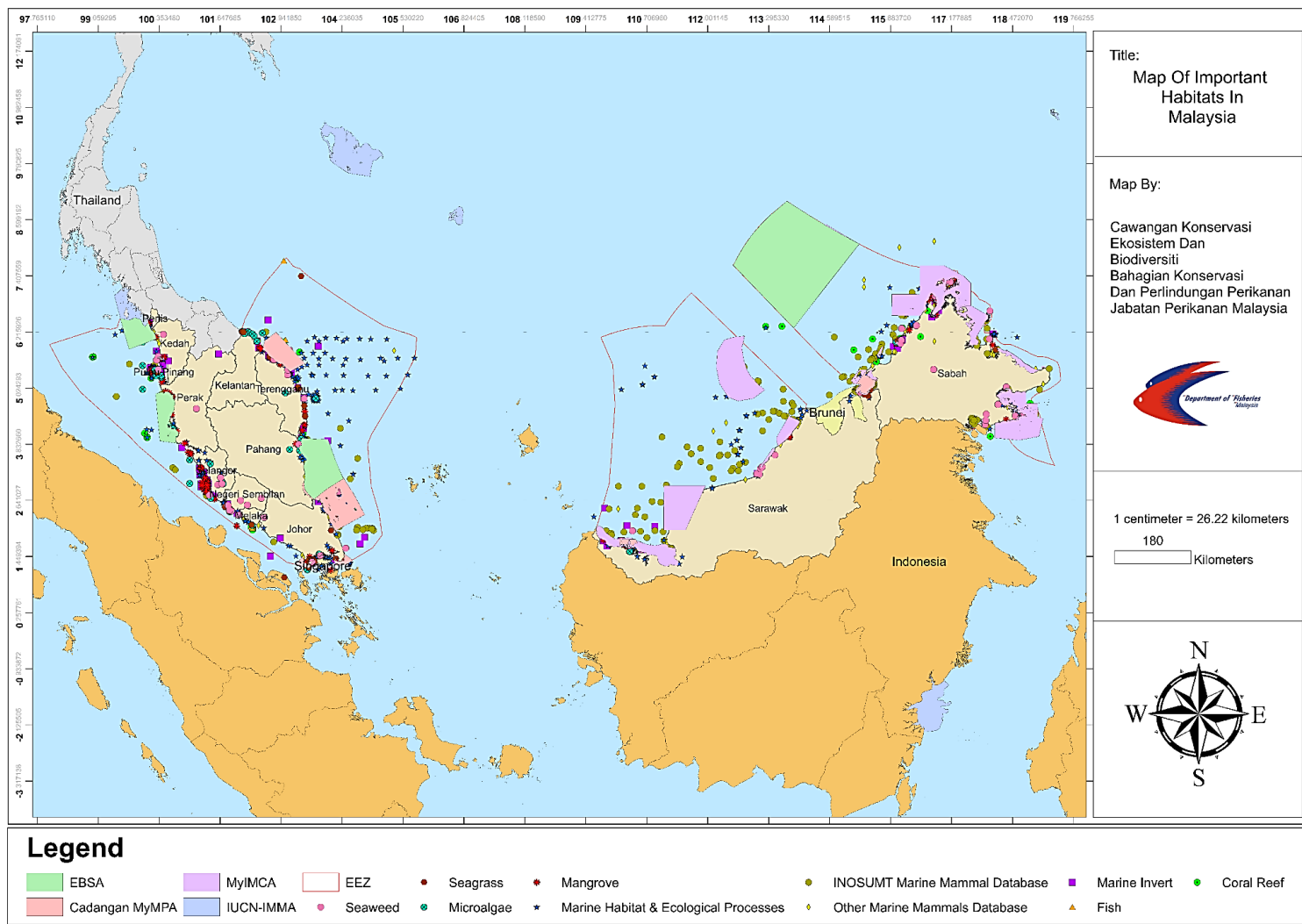
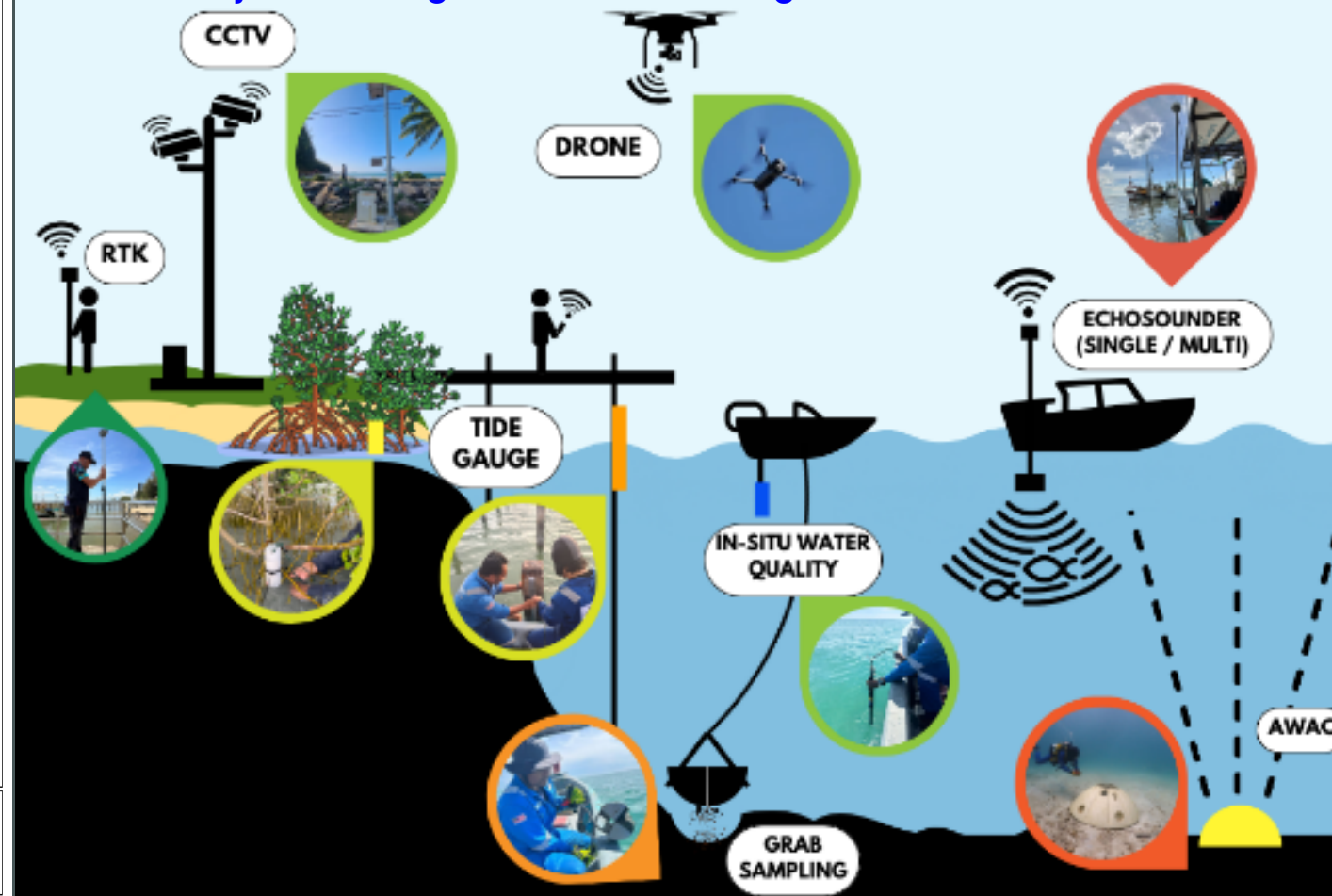
- Proposed EBSA Area
- IUCN-IMMA
- Critical habitat and species
- Proposed MPA
- Malaysia Important Marine Conservation Area by WWF

- **Quick Win Near-term action:**
 - ✓ Use COBSEA 2023-2027 for regional harmonization
 - ✓ Pilot OECM recognition in a few coastal settings where governance already exists, & lodge under NPBD 2022-2030 reporting
 - ✓ Stand up a national OECM working group tied to COBSEA's regional workplan, to ensure consistency and peer learning

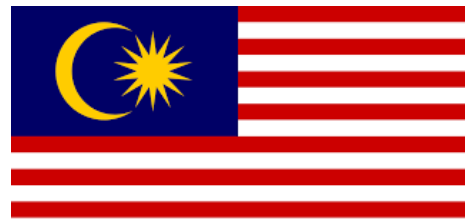
- **Long-term action:**
 - ✓ Malaysia's Long - term Monitoring Network for primary physical oceanographic for climate change receptors & evaluation impact (MPAs & nearshore coastal environmental)



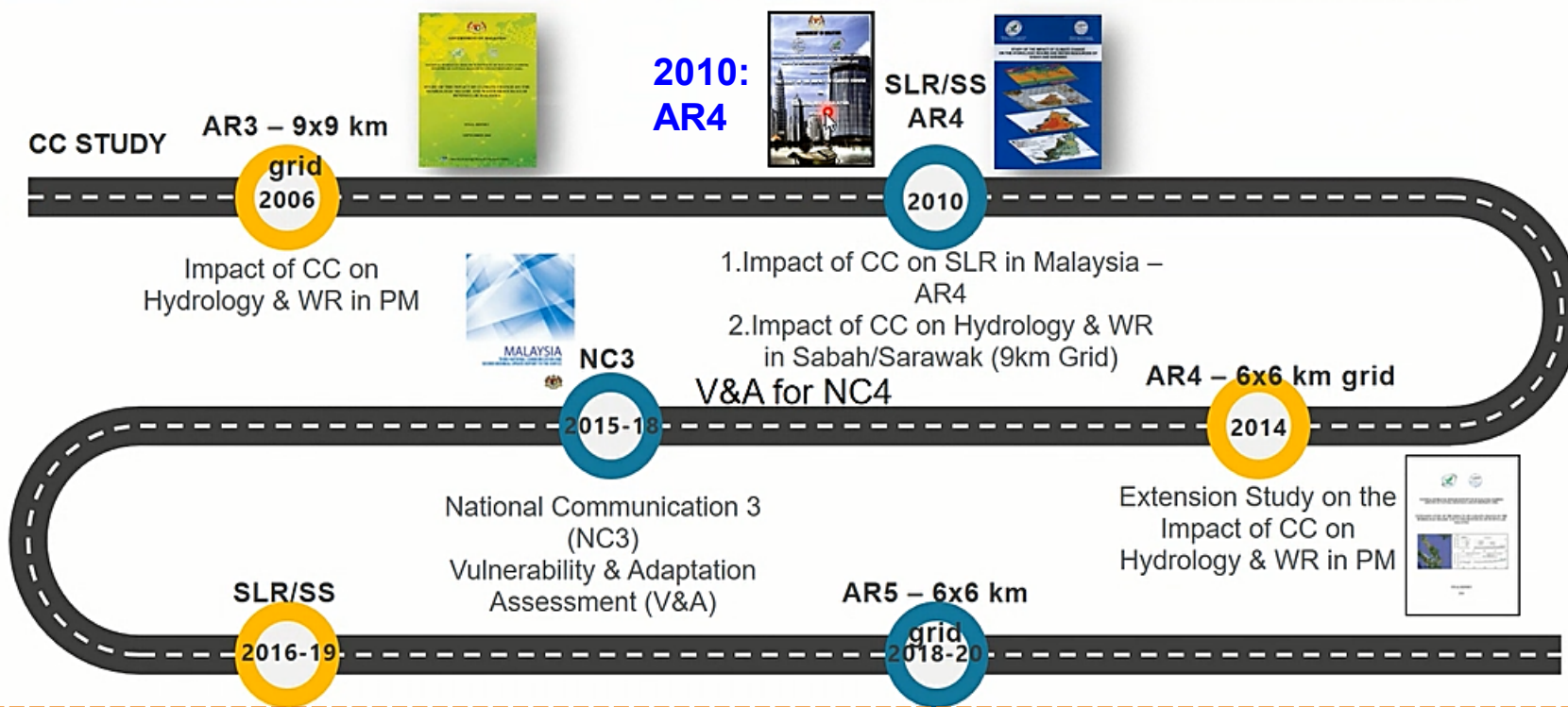
Next Steps and Priorities for Next 1 Year: Malaysian Long-term Monitoring Network



MALAYSIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE STUDY SUIT ENHANCE IN OECM ASSESSMENT



CHRONOLOGY: CLIMATE CHANGE STUDY BY NAHRIM



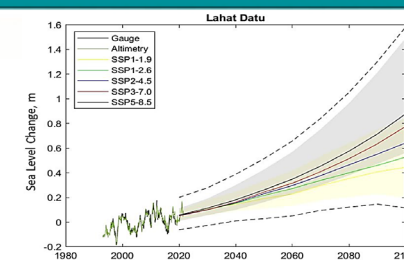
1. Impact of CC on SLR in Malaysia – AR5
2. Extension Study on the Impact of CC on Hydrology & WR in Sabah/S'wak

2017: AR5

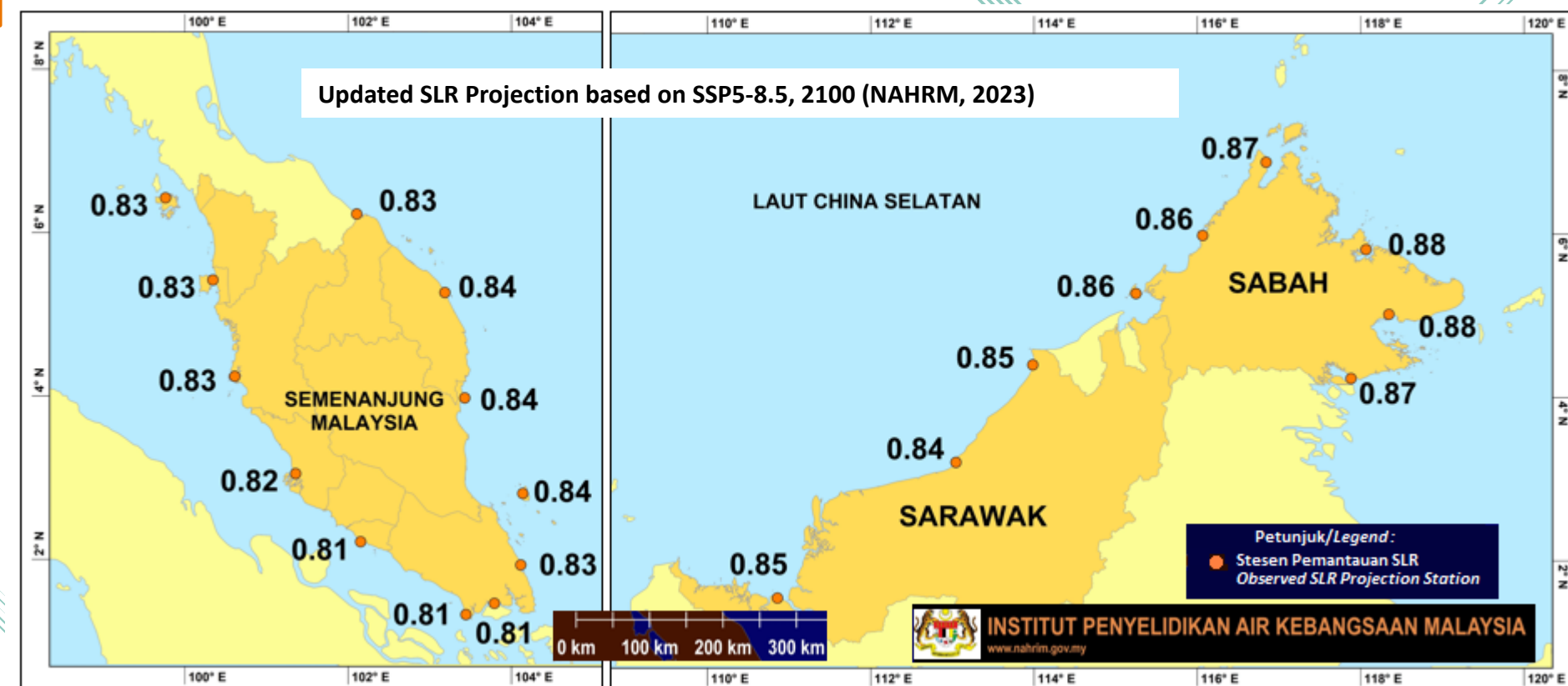
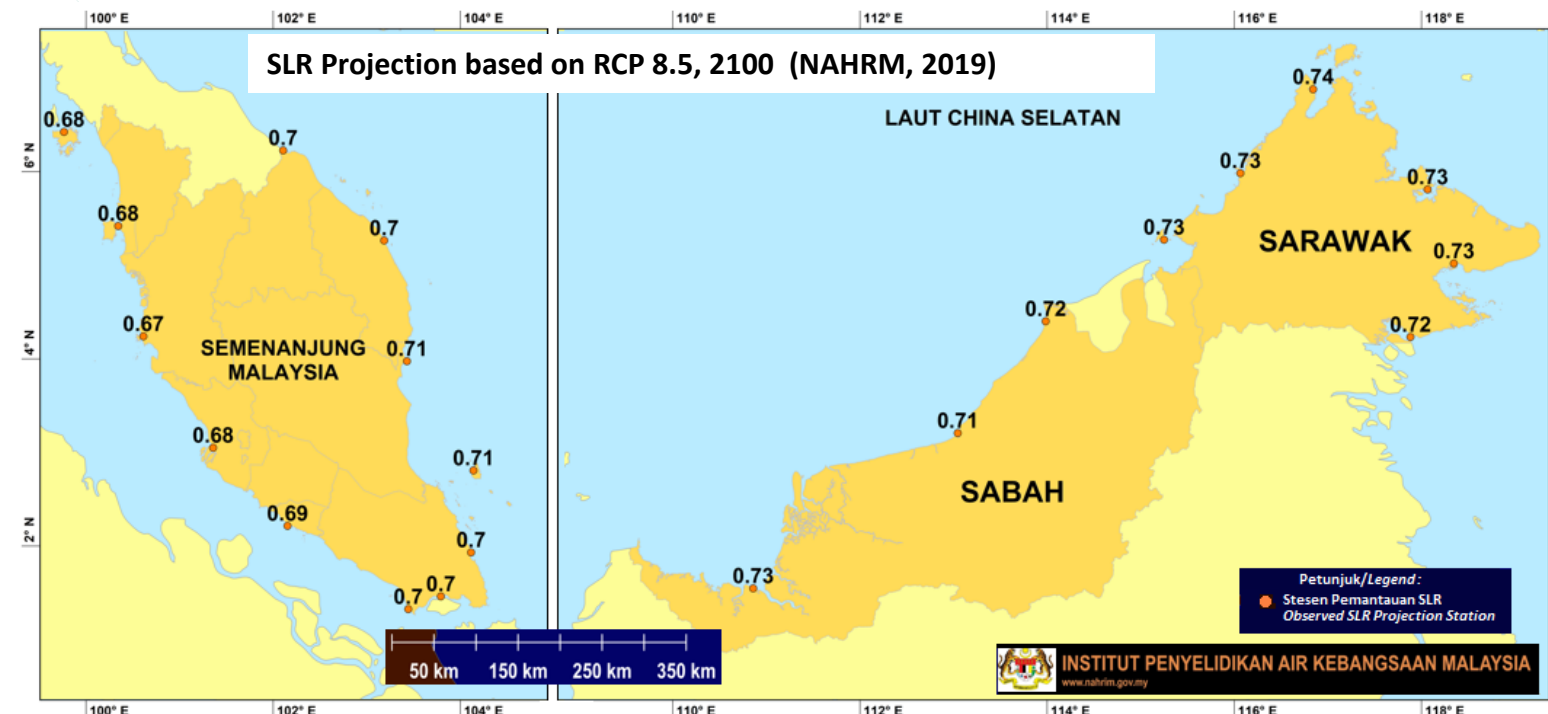


2023: AR6

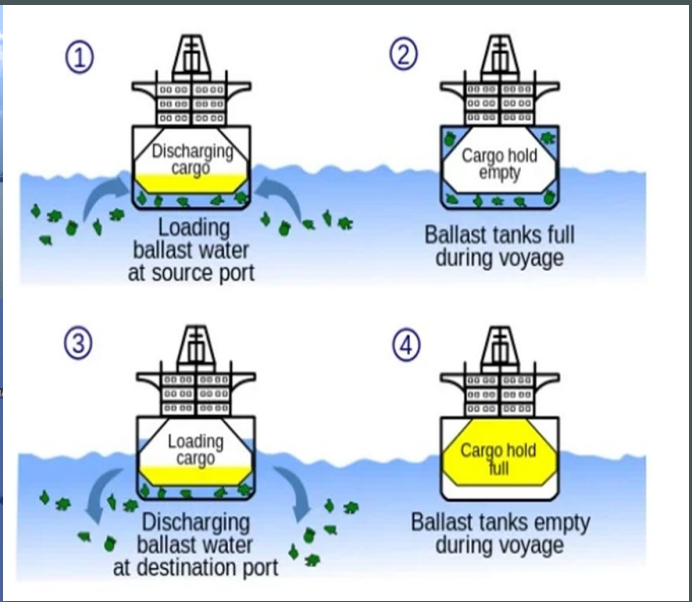
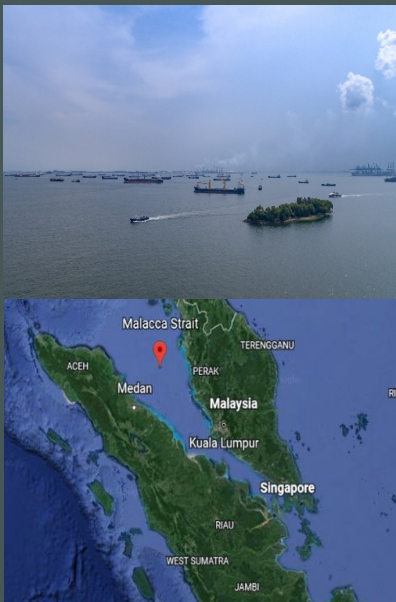
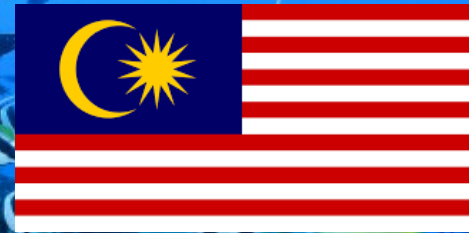
Malaysian's SLR Updated
- every 10yrs interval (2020 to 2100)



Year	SSP1-1.9	SSP1-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SS3-7.0	SSP5-8.5
2020	0.05 [0.02 - 0.10]	0.06 [0.00 - 0.12]	0.05 [0.00 - 0.11]	0.05 [0.00 - 0.11]	0.06 [0.01 - 0.11]
2030	0.11 [0.05 - 0.18]	0.10 [0.03 - 0.19]	0.10 [0.04 - 0.18]	0.10 [0.04 - 0.18]	0.11 [0.06 - 0.19]
2040	0.15 [0.09 - 0.25]	0.15 [0.07 - 0.27]	0.16 [0.08 - 0.27]	0.16 [0.09 - 0.27]	0.18 [0.10 - 0.30]
2050	0.19 [0.11 - 0.33]	0.22 [0.12 - 0.38]	0.23 [0.14 - 0.38]	0.24 [0.15 - 0.40]	0.26 [0.16 - 0.43]
2060	0.23 [0.13 - 0.42]	0.27 [0.16 - 0.47]	0.30 [0.18 - 0.50]	0.32 [0.20 - 0.53]	0.35 [0.23 - 0.57]
2070	0.30 [0.18 - 0.53]	0.34 [0.20 - 0.59]	0.38 [0.24 - 0.64]	0.41 [0.26 - 0.69]	0.45 [0.30 - 0.75]
2080	0.35 [0.20 - 0.64]	0.40 [0.23 - 0.71]	0.46 [0.29 - 0.79]	0.51 [0.33 - 0.87]	0.58 [0.38 - 0.96]
2090	0.41 [0.23 - 0.75]	0.46 [0.26 - 0.83]	0.55 [0.34 - 0.95]	0.63 [0.41 - 1.08]	0.71 [0.47 - 1.21]
2100	0.44 [0.20 - 0.85]	0.53 [0.27 - 0.96]	0.64 [0.36 - 1.14]	0.78 [0.46 - 1.33]	0.88 [0.56 - 1.49]
Average rate of sea level rise (mm/year) change					
2081-2100	4.93 [0.63 - 11]	6.67 [2.60 - 13.27]	8.97 [3.53 - 17.50]	11.97 [5.27 - 22.27]	13.93 [6.93 - 26.1]



KEY ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OECMS IN THE MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS IN THE PAST 3-5 YEARS



Nature-based solution (NbS)

Same Risk Area (SRA)

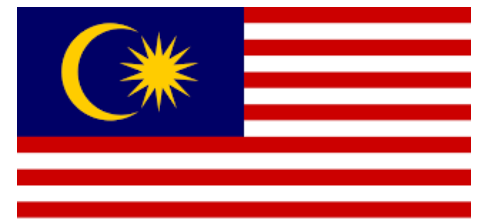


Capacity Building



Public Awareness





PROSPECTS AND FUTURE PLANS: PROPOSED POTENTIAL SITES AS MARINE- FISHERIES OECM MALAYSIA

Area Manage by Local/Local Community:

- East Coast waters of Sabah, EAFM area, Local Indigenous People on Carey Island, Selangor, Merambong Shoal, Johor.

Areas Manage By Private Parties/Corporates/ Tour Operators:

- Teluk Datai, Langkawi; Pangkor Laut, Perak

Fisheries Zone A Area:

- 0-5BN (Artisanal Fisheries)

Protected area

- 500m radius of waters from oil rigs

CHALLENGES

1

- Lack of knowledge on how to develop plans for OECM especially for marine

2

- Lack of understanding on the importance/ relevance of OECMs

3

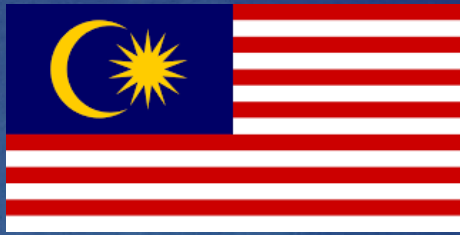
- Lack of financial resource to maintain OECM operational

4

- Land issues

5

- No criteria/ indicator to measure/ monitor/ evaluate effectiveness of marine OECM



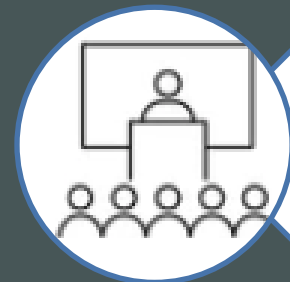
WAY FORWARD



Endorse the National OECM Framework



Incorporating Regional Variations in Governance



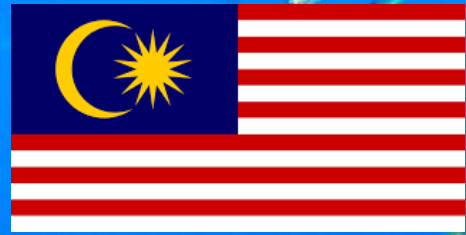
Engagement With Potential Implementing Partner

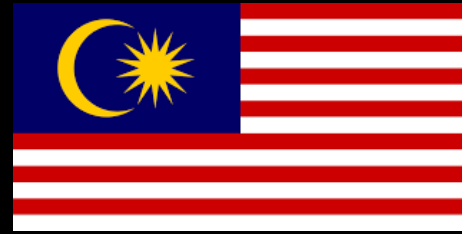


Identify Sustainable Financing Mechanism for OECM



Capacity Building





THANK YOU

Understanding and Accelerating Actions on OECMs in the Marine and Coastal Areas of East Asia Seas

Iloilo City, The Philippines

14 - 16 August, 2025

