

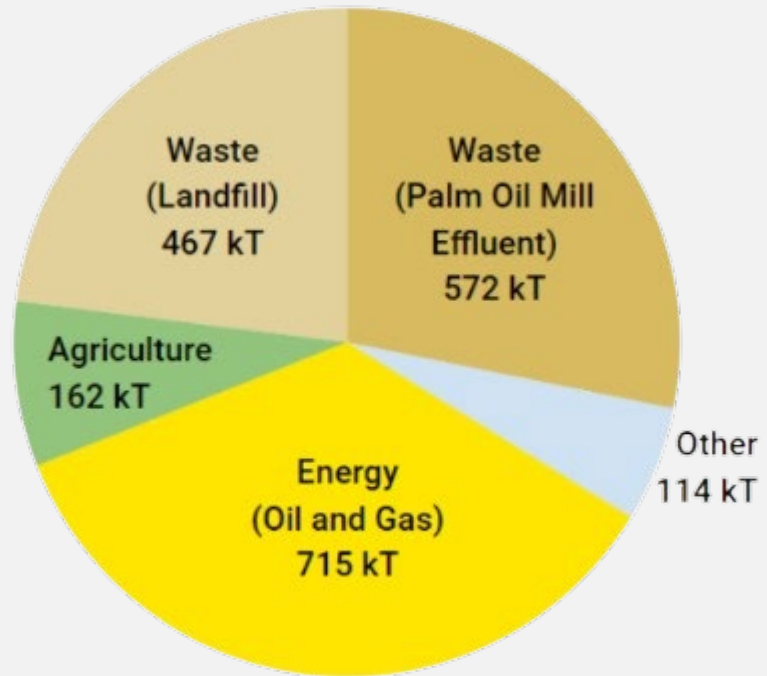


Promoting transparency, public engagement and progress on methane emissions reductions in Malaysia

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The Context: Methane in Malaysia

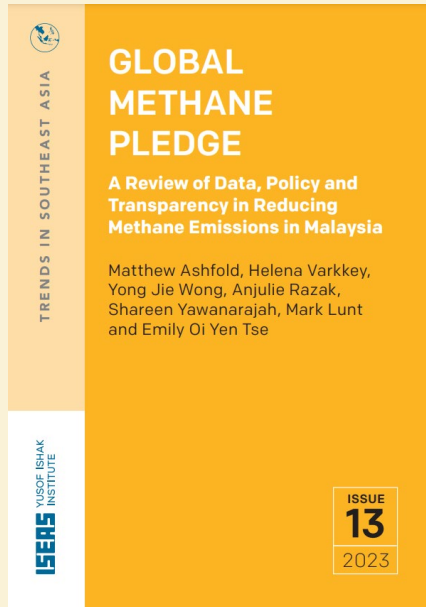


Methane makes up ~15% of the reported total GHG emissions as reported in Malaysia's Fourth Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC.

- Malaysia signed the GMP in November 2021
- Action to reduce methane emissions in the O&G and palm oil sectors can contribute to both global climate mitigation and long-term governmental interests



Our Project: Methodologies



1. Literature review



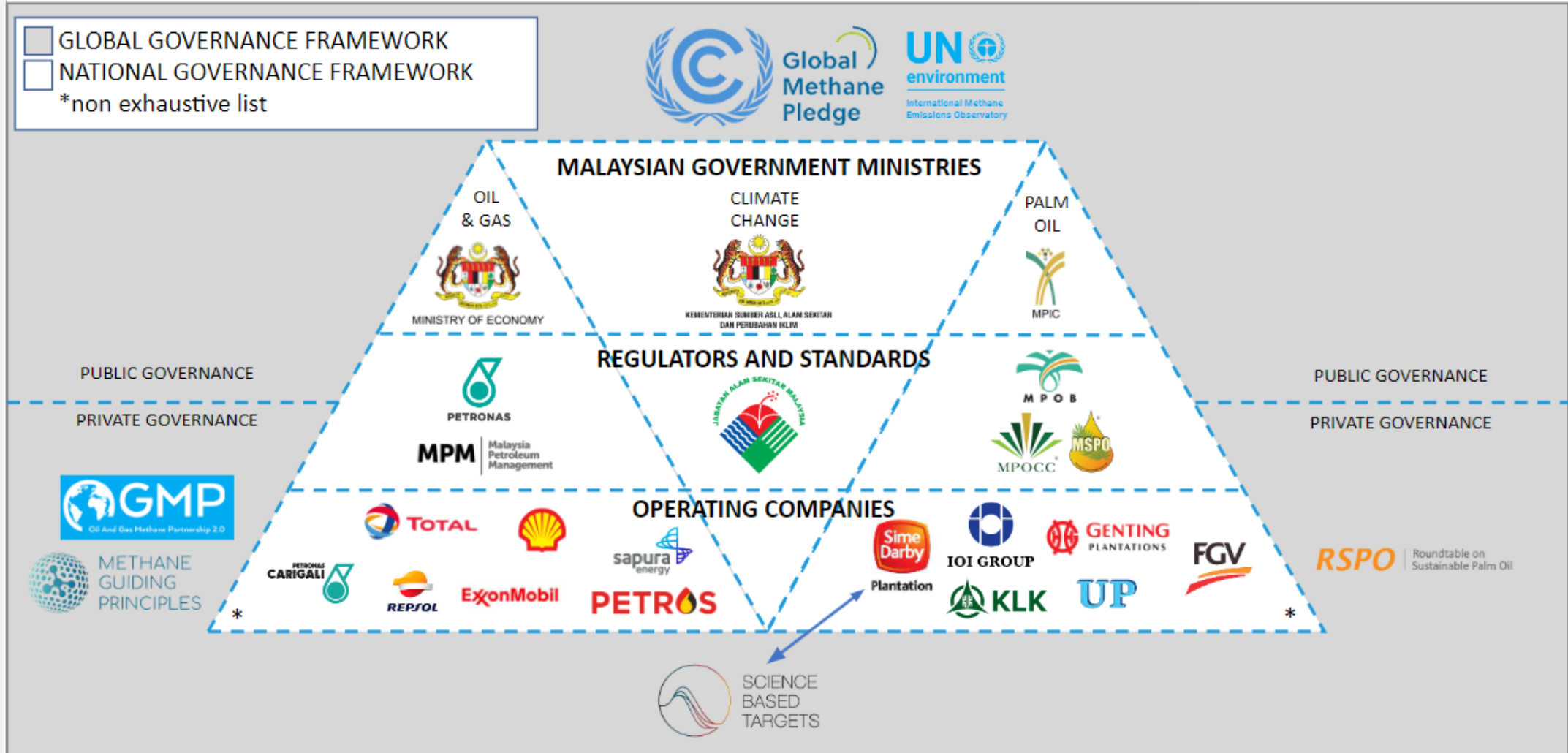
2. Public survey



3. Focus group discussions



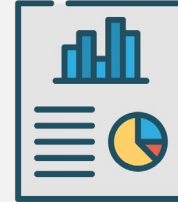
Our Findings: Institutional Governance on Methane



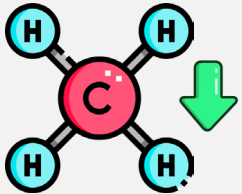
Our Findings: Transparency and Progress on Methane Emissions in Malaysia



There is no clear national plan for methane action yet.



But improvements in corporate MRV in the coming years are expected.



Though there are indications emissions are falling due to positive corporate action.



Methane reduction is a “low-hanging fruit”.



Quantifying reductions with confidence remains challenging.



Recommendation 1: The Government



The government should clearly articulate a national direction for methane action

- In contrary to some national frameworks around the world, methane-specific policies are perhaps not needed for Malaysia.
- However, governance on methane emissions need to be incorporated within the national climate framework.



Recommendation 2: Corporations



Corporations to improve quantification and transparency of methane emissions

- A more systematic and standardised approach towards corporate measuring, reporting, and verification could enhance independent analyses of emissions and reduce measurement uncertainties.
- Additionally, improved transparency on corporate emissions demonstrates progress and support in governmental commitments.



Recommendation 3: Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)



CSOs to highlight the strong co-benefits to air quality and health that arise from action on methane

- Current policy and governance landscapes view climate and air quality as separate issues.
- More attention could be brought upon methane emissions and its implications on human health and climate change adversities.



Thank you!

<https://cerah-my.org/cerah-edf/>



TRENDS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

GLOBAL METHANE PLEDGE

A Review of Data, Policy and Transparency in Reducing Methane Emissions in Malaysia

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POLICY BRIEF: PROMOTING PROGRESS ON METHANE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS IN MALAYSIA

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government to clearly articulate a national direction on methane action.
- Corporates to improve quantification and transparency of methane emissions, thereby demonstrating progress and supporting national commitments.
- Civil society organisations to highlight the strong co-benefits to air quality and health that arise from action on methane.

CONTEXT

The importance of methane emission reductions: Methane is getting increasing attention as a significant shorter-term driver of global warming. Although current atmospheric methane levels are around 250 times smaller than that of carbon dioxide (CO₂), each mole of methane traps around 80 times more warmth than CO₂ over 100 years.¹ As a result, methane emissions make the second largest contribution to global warming after CO₂ (Figure 1). Research indicates significance is the direct (biological) way in which explicit information is often unclear, presented in jargonistic, or through the potentially confusing lens of “CO₂ equivalence”.

Methane emission reductions have been highlighted as a low-hanging fruit, often alongside with energy efficiency and air quality, for the 2020s. Reducing methane emissions in the government and corporations through not zero partners may be more challenging. Therefore, methane methane action is needed such that plans for more better social emission reductions are developed and articulated in more detail.

Malaysia signs the Global Methane Pledge (GMP) To this end, the GMP was launched at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) which was legally binding. It includes the headline target to reduce global anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030, relative to 2020 levels (Figure 2). Among other commitments, participants in the GMP:

“Commit to take comprehensive domestic actions to achieve that target, focusing on standards to achieve air feasible reductions in the energy and waste sectors and seeking abatement of agricultural emissions through technology innovation as well as incentives and partnerships with farmers.”

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Category	Percentage
Methane	28%
Carbon Dioxide	6%
Other Gases	9%
Land Use Change, Forestry	57%

Sector	2020 Emissions (GtCO ₂ e)	2030 Target Emissions (GtCO ₂ e)
Agriculture	4.0	2.6
Waste	0.8	0.5
Energy	1.2	0.8
Industrial Processes	1.0	0.7
Total	7.0	4.6