United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Malaysia

7 March 2023

Contents

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	325 274	4 497	329 771	
2 005	325 311	4 460	329 771	
2 010	325 379	4 392	329 771	
2 015	324 686	5 085	329 771	
2 019	324 608	5 163	329 771	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	208 614	147	100 566	14 046	1 910	0	4 489	
2001	208 398	146	100 542	14 092	2 097	0	4 498	
2002	208 213	148	100 575	14 122	2 230	0	4 484	
2003	208 455	149	100 176	14 167	2 349	0	4 477	
2004	208 250	166	100 266	14 185	2 440	0	4 464	
2005	207 485	186	100 866	14 193	2 582	0	4 460	
2006	207 334	201	100 908	14 201	2 677	0	4 451	
2007	206 355	228	101 801	14 189	2 770	0	4 429	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2008	205 333	323	102 711	14 156	2 855	0	4 394	
2009	204 653	426	103 265	14 098	2 937	0	4 393	
2010	203 256	500	104 634	13 972	3 017	0	4 393	
2011	202 691	513	105 096	13 613	3 099	0	4 759	
2012	201 802	523	105 903	13 400	3 227	0	4 916	
2013	201 364	537	106 143	13 322	3 484	0	4 923	
2014	200 097	569	107 304	13 079	3 636	0	5 086	
2015	200 096	569	107 233	13 078	3 711	0	5 085	
2016	198 394	594	108 758	12 984	3 893	0	5 149	
2017	197 624	611	109 431	12 941	4 016	0	5 149	
2018	196 662	624	110 377	12 885	4 075	0	5 148	
2019	195 526	646	111 514	12 823	4 100	0	5 163	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	190 391	345	17 578	12	45	0	242	208 613
Grasslands (km²)	7	129	2	0	8	0	0	146
Croplands (km²)	9 660	1	88 904	283	1 707	0	11	100 566
Wetlands (km²)	1	91	670	12 608	24	0	653	14 047
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 910	0	0	1 910
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	38	3	78	175	17	0	4 179	4 490
Total	200 097	569	107 232	13 078	3 711	0	5 085	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	194 422	50	5 536	0	48	0	40	200 096
Grasslands (km²)	2	561	0	0	6	0	0	569
Croplands (km²)	1 101	0	105 761	26	327	0	18	107 233
Total	195 526	645	111 514	12 824	4 100	0	5 164	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Wetlands (km²)	1	34	216	12 793	8	0	26	13 078
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	3 711	0	0	3 711
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	1	5	0	0	5 080	5 086
Total	195 526	645	111 514	12 824	4 100	0	5 164	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	20 765	6 .3
Land area with non-degraded land cover	309 005	93 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	1 103	0 .3
Land area with stable land cover	322 416	97 .8
Land area with degraded land cover	6 252	1 .9
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

There is no amendment on the default data.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	62	3 051	94 865	51 431	40 971	9
Grasslands	1	16	55	18	38	0
Croplands	11	1 750	44 731	23 084	19 314	13
Wetlands	2	342	6 491	2 821	2 944	8
Artificial surfaces	7	64	1 393	263	182	2
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	3	87	2 708	645	463	273

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	582	13 354	76 108	27 040	71 731	8
Grasslands	2	10	36	23	100	0
Croplands	65	6 189	33 374	11 551	41 445	11
Wetlands	10	950	4 663	1 840	5 043	8
Artificial surfaces	73	343	1 482	127	555	1
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	27	395	2 391	269	841	274

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	17 578	3	583	11 097	2 955	2 940
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	9 660	3	82	4 314	2 657	2 604
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1 707	4	60	1 284	206	152
Wetlands	Croplands	670	0	32	575	35	28

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	17 966	15	1 668	8 073	1 980	6 229
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	6 667	2	140	2 865	999	2 661
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1 401	39	210	846	60	245
Wetlands	Croplands	852	0	141	408	66	236

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	6 160	1 .9
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	319 086	98 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	34	0 .0

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	128 645	39 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	172 067	53 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	23 939	7 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	33	0 .0

General comments

There is no amendment on default data.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	152	846	167	184	219	0	88
2001	152	851	167	183	200	0	88
2002	152	839	167	183	188	0	88
2003	152	833	168	182	178	0	88
2004	152	748	167	182	172	0	89
2005	153	668	166	182	162	0	89
2006	153	619	166	182	157	0	89
2007	153	545	165	182	151	0	89
2008	154	385	163	182	147	0	90
2009	155	292	163	183	143	0	90
2010	156	248	160	185	139	0	90
2011	156	242	160	190	135	0	83
2012	157	238	158	193	130	0	80
2013	157	231	158	194	120	0	80
2014	158	218	156	197	115	0	78
2015	155	250	162	193	114	0	80
2016	156	240	160	195	109	0	79
2017	157	233	159	196	105	0	79
2018	157	228	157	196	104	0	79
2019	158	221	156	197	103	0	79
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	9 660	168 .6	187 .8	162 872 279	181 410 701	18 538 422

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Wetlands	Croplands	670	193 .9	177 .3	12 994 634	11 882 146	-1 112 488
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1 707	129 .1	83 .0	22 036 136	14 162 310	-7 873 826
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	17 578	186 .6	171 .2	328 068 346	300 869 453	-27 198 893

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 101	144 .7	147 .5	15 927 192	16 243 697	316 505
Wetlands	Croplands	216	206 .7	199 .0	4 464 621	4 297 444	-167 177
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	327	135 .1	115 .2	4 418 227	3 766 647	-651 580
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	5 536	167 .5	162 .9	92 722 129	90 185 341	-2 536 788

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	7 449	2 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	317 445	97 .8
Land area with no SOC data	387	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	322 243	99 .3
Land area with degraded SOC	2 086	0 .6
Land area with no SOC data	356	0 .1

General comments

There is no amendment on default data.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	26 163	8 .1
Reporting Period	49 392	15 .2
Change in degraded extent	23229	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

Because we don't have national data for to compared with default data that have been prepared by PRAIS 4 system.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Cameron Highlands	Cameron Highlands, Pahang	0 .71218	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change 5. Grazing land management 6. Native and planted forest management 7. Non-timber natural resource extraction 8. Fire regime change 9. Invasive Alien Species 10. Land abandonment 11. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Other/general/unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	2 504 .91						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Lojing Highlands	Lojing Highlands, Gua Musang Kelantan	1 817 .1	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change 5. Grazing land management 6. Native and planted forest management 7. Non-timber natural resource extraction 8. Fire regime change 9. Invasive Alien Species 10. Land abandonment 11. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Other/general/unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	2 504 .91						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Kinta	Kinta, Perak	687 .1	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change 5. Grazing land management 6. Native and planted forest management 7. Non-timber natural resource extraction 8. Fire regime change 9. Invasive Alien Species 10. Land abandonment 11. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Other/general/unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	2 504 .91						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Cultural
4. Science, knowledge and technology
5. Institutions and governance

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Farms that have been certified with myGAP	Located scattered in Malaysia	48 .8801	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion	

Farms that have been certified with myOrganic	Located scattered in Malaysia	4 .54	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion	

Total no. of brightpots		2				
Total brightspot area		53 .42				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Institutional and policy reform
2. Climate change adaptation planning
3. Protected areas
4. Social and cultural instruments
5. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
6. Legal and regulatory instruments
7. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
8. Economic and financial instruments
9. Integrated landscape planning
10. Anthropogenic assets

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

General comments

We still do not verify areas that are false negative or false positive. We have identified a few locations that we classified as hotspot and brightspot locations.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

Malaysia still do not have any LDN Target for time being. However we are in the process to join Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting and TPP Development Process with Global Mechanism.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ◉ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	46 .1
2003	46 .4
2004	46 .2
2005	
2006	44 .8
2007	44 .1
2008	45 .5
2009	44 .1
2010	
2011	43 .9
2012	43 .1
2013	41 .3
2014	40 .1
2015	41 .1
2016	39 .9
2017	
2018	
2019	40 .7
2020	41 .1

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Data for Proportion of population below the international poverty line have been edited with our national datasets. 2016: 0.02 (refers to the international poverty level $1.90) 2019: 0.02 (refers to the international poverty level $2.15) Data for Income inequality (Gini Index) have been inserted with National datasets. However, data for 2020 refers to estimated value based on this study.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			93
2001			93
2002			93
2003			93
2004			93
2005			93
2006			93
2007			93
2008			93
2009			93
2010			93
2011			93
2012			93
2013			93
2014			94
2015			94
2016			94
2017			94
2018			94
2019			94
2020			94

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

There is no amendment for this report.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	6324817	21 .1	3127759	21 .1	3197058	21 .1
Reporting period	9898453	30 .0	4901333	30 .0	4997120	29 .9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

There is no amendment to this report.

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

We do not have any voluntary targets yet.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	59 859	0	0	0	269 912
2001	105 964	12 678	0	0	211 130
2002	184 671	80 582	35 264	10 495	18 758
2003	111 099	0	0	0	218 672
2004	160 063	65 158	10 936	1 220	92 394
2005	171 878	25 637	19 333	1 051	111 872
2006	115 090	6 621	5 804	7 090	195 166
2007	18 484	270	0	0	311 018
2008	2 811	0	0	0	326 960
2009	26 990	4 613	0	0	298 169
2010	71 397	43 397	3 069	0	211 908
2011	82 794	2 185	2 491	1 051	241 250
2012	60 892	582	0	0	268 298
2013	83 908	16 106	4 369	5 672	219 716
2014	135 649	26 784	20 757	622	145 959
2015	121 103	46 803	37 781	32 580	91 504
2016	142 910	63 169	37 471	10 973	75 248
2017	57 340	1 536	0	0	270 895
2018	73 431	2 354	0	0	253 986
2019	140 889	82 531	28 205	22 923	55 223
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	59 859	18 .4
2001	118 641	36 .5
2002	311 013	95 .6
2003	111 099	34 .2
2004	237 377	73 .0
2005	217 899	67 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	134 605	41 .4
2007	18 753	5 .8
2008	2 811	0 .9
2009	31 602	9 .7
2010	117 863	36 .2
2011	88 521	27 .2
2012	61 474	18 .9
2013	110 056	33 .9
2014	183 812	56 .6
2015	238 267	73 .4
2016	254 523	78 .4
2017	58 877	18 .1
2018	75 785	23 .3
2019	274 548	84 .6
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

There is no amendment to the report. For your information, the national SPI that we have is based on the location (latitude and longitude) of the Main Meteorological Station across Malaysia. So the indicator is different from the report in PRAIS4. Other than that, National Water Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM) had conducted a study on the dry spell due to the impact of climate change on selected river basin and coastal regions in Peninsular Malysia, Sabah and Sarawak . The occurrences of dry spells had been analysed based on the projected rainfalls for the period of 2010-2100. The occurrences of dry spell are indicated by Return Periods since the design safe yield for water supply is usually based on the 50-year Return Period. The analysis shows that dry spells with Return Periods 5-10 years (up to 36.3% of rainfall reduction) may occur in the country frequently. Only a minimum number (1 to 2) of dry spell with Return Periods more than 20 years (more than 44% and up to 48.4% of rainfall reduction) may occur at several of the River Basins and Coastal Regions of Peninsular Malaysia. However, more frequent (2 to 4 occurrences) dry spells are projected for Sabah and Sarawak.

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	19763611	94.3	1204062	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 204 062	5.7
2001	15657122	73.2	5445839	25.5	287713	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 733 552	26.8
2002	3061945	14.0	13599297	62.1	4195773	19.2	836263	3.8	205716	0.9	18 837 049	86.0
2003	16682388	76.2	5219100	23.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 219 100	23.8
2004	10168983	44.4	9631387	42.1	1981301	8.7	1111927	4.9	61	0.0	12 724 676	55.6
2005	5150602	22.0	15435020	65.9	1380446	5.9	1074854	4.6	383314	1.6	18 273 634	78.0
2006	19661407	82.0	4015651	16.7	108328	0.5	65481	0.3	129075	0.5	4 318 535	18.0
2007	21858073	89.2	2540918	10.4	110493	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 651 411	10.8
2008	24987085	99.6	104053	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	104 053	0.4
2009	21533486	83.9	3931263	15.3	210995	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 142 258	16.1
2010	15704730	59.7	5962401	22.7	4624496	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 586 897	40.3
2011	15654222	58.1	8518462	31.6	1040301	3.9	1244108	4.6	464366	1.7	11 267 237	41.9
2012	20429478	74.1	7148427	25.9	8343	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 156 770	25.9
2013	11489242	40.6	13562600	48.0	604924	2.1	824946	2.9	1789896	6.3	16 782 366	59.4
2014	7069437	24.4	15623983	54.0	1473177	5.1	4429170	15.3	338230	1.2	21 864 560	75.6
2015	18116528	61.1	2630543	8.9	4109850	13.9	1401627	4.7	3410072	11.5	11 552 092	38.9
2016	5757703	19.0	14796188	48.7	6696751	22.0	2728282	9.0	392541	1.3	24 613 762	81.0
2017	19846280	63.8	5997977	19.3	5279277	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 277 254	36.2
2018	23314108	73.1	6376855	20.0	2184239	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 561 094	26.9
2019	8181365	25.0	14555373	44.5	6357517	19.4	2653428	8.1	958918	2.9	24 525 236	75.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	9750327	94.3	587816	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	587 816	5.7

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	7710732	73.1	2695023	25.6	141817	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 836 840	26.9
2002	1514462	14.0	6697223	62.0	2078142	19.2	405850	3.8	102323	0.9	9 283 538	86.0
2003	8236315	76.3	2562925	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 562 925	23.7
2004	4999875	44.3	4765552	42.2	969314	8.6	558297	4.9	30	0.0	6 293 193	55.7
2005	2545061	22.0	7603248	65.8	689428	6.0	527786	4.6	190694	1.7	9 011 156	78.0
2006	9700288	82.0	1982660	16.8	53082	0.4	31959	0.3	63046	0.5	2 130 747	18.0
2007	10773128	89.1	1264673	10.5	55435	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 320 108	10.9
2008	12328568	99.6	53323	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53 323	0.4
2009	10642531	84.0	1926207	15.2	102162	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 028 369	16.0
2010	7734295	59.6	2937560	22.6	2307775	17.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 245 335	40.4
2011	7724188	58.1	4209989	31.7	514661	3.9	612324	4.6	231373	1.7	5 568 347	41.9
2012	10053948	73.8	3565419	26.2	4073	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 569 492	26.2
2013	5634883	40.4	6729403	48.2	297502	2.1	405681	2.9	896437	6.4	8 329 023	59.6
2014	3474870	24.3	7712612	54.0	733096	5.1	2208483	15.5	164357	1.1	10 818 548	75.7
2015	8995385	61.4	1295769	8.8	2026347	13.8	685156	4.7	1658302	11.3	5 665 574	38.6
2016	2859034	19.0	7318069	48.8	3297722	22.0	1344946	9.0	191512	1.3	12 152 249	81.0
2017	9857700	64.1	2937865	19.1	2591586	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 529 451	35.9
2018	11553945	73.3	3144862	20.0	1062284	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 207 146	26.7
2019	4022028	24.9	7222842	44.7	3155583	19.5	1309944	8.1	464607	2.9	12 152 976	75.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	10013284	94.2	616246	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	616 246	5.8
2001	7946390	73.3	2750816	25.4	145896	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 896 712	26.7
2002	1547483	13.9	6902074	62.2	2117631	19.1	430413	3.9	103393	0.9	9 553 511	86.1
2003	8446073	76.1	2656175	23.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 656 175	23.9
2004	5169108	44.6	4865835	41.9	1011987	8.7	553630	4.8	31	0.0	6 431 483	55.4
2005	2605541	22.0	7831772	66.0	691018	5.8	547068	4.6	192620	1.6	9 262 478	78.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	9961119	82.0	2032991	16.7	55246	0.5	33522	0.3	66029	0.5	2 187 788	18.0
2007	11084945	89.3	1276245	10.3	55058	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 331 303	10.7
2008	12658517	99.6	50730	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50 730	0.4
2009	10890955	83.7	2005056	15.4	108833	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 113 889	16.3
2010	7970435	59.9	3024841	22.7	2316721	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 341 562	40.1
2011	7930034	58.2	4308473	31.6	525640	3.9	631784	4.6	232993	1.7	5 698 890	41.8
2012	10375530	74.3	3583008	25.7	4270	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 587 278	25.7
2013	5854359	40.9	6833197	47.8	307422	2.1	419265	2.9	893459	6.2	8 453 343	59.1
2014	3594567	24.6	7911371	54.0	740081	5.1	2220687	15.2	173873	1.2	11 046 012	75.4
2015	9121143	60.8	1334774	8.9	2083503	13.9	716471	4.8	1751770	11.7	5 886 518	39.2
2016	2898669	18.9	7478119	48.7	3399029	22.1	1383336	9.0	201029	1.3	12 461 513	81.1
2017	9988580	63.5	3060112	19.4	2687691	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 747 803	36.5
2018	11760163	73.0	3231993	20.1	1121955	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 353 948	27.0
2019	4159337	25.2	7332531	44.4	3201934	19.4	1343484	8.1	494311	3.0	12 372 260	74.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

There is no amendment to the report.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .38		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

We do not have any DVI data yet

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

We still do not have any voluntary target yet.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .7863	0 .77725	0 .79313	
2001	0 .78203	0 .77317	0 .7888	
2002	0 .77692	0 .76874	0 .7849	
2003	0 .77357	0 .76522	0 .78126	
2004	0 .77002	0 .76179	0 .77751	
2005	0 .76611	0 .75718	0 .77432	
2006	0 .76276	0 .75317	0 .77069	
2007	0 .75847	0 .74872	0 .76736	
2008	0 .75544	0 .74425	0 .76332	
2009	0 .75166	0 .73812	0 .76007	
2010	0 .74818	0 .73241	0 .75684	
2011	0 .74429	0 .72777	0 .75514	
2012	0 .74095	0 .72046	0 .75364	
2013	0 .73625	0 .71364	0 .75248	
2014	0 .73129	0 .70679	0 .75122	
2015	0 .72841	0 .7002	0 .75055	
2016	0 .7235	0 .69103	0 .7493	
2017	0 .72046	0 .68738	0 .7472	
2018	0 .71557	0 .68069	0 .74608	
2019	0 .71255	0 .67294	0 .74405	
2020	0 .70844	0 .66642	0 .74399	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

The 2009 review of the Peninsular Malaysia Mammal Red List found the number of species categorized as follows: 3 - extinct (EX) 1 - critically endangered (CR) 26 - endangered (EN) 22 - vulnerable (VU) 13 - near threatened (NT) 156 - being of least concern (LC). Data for SO4-2 T1 in 2020 are acceptable for vascular plants in Peninsular Malaysia (SM). As of 2021, 14.3% of vascular plants in BC have been assessed for threat status. Of these 28.6% are known to be threatened (CR, EN, VU) (Yong et al 2021). The country still lacks RL data for all native vascular plants in BC, Sabah and Sarawak. There is no amendment from this report.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2001	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2002	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2003	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2004	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2005	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2006	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2007	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2008	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2009	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2010	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2011	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2012	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2013	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2014	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2015	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2016	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2017	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2018	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2019	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	
2020	28.51	28 .51	28 .51	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

There is no amendment to the report. The data is still relevant.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

We still do not have any voluntary target yet.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 2 003 720 .55	Received 3 720 .68
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 1 630 653 .83	Received 630 449 .05
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		3 634 374 .38	634 169 .73

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2007 - 2009 2021- 2022
Recipient / Provider	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
Title of project, programme, activity or other	1. Evaluation of compost, fertilizer and leachate quality from food waste composting and analysis of soil treated with the compost 2. Restoration of tropical peatland to promote sustainable use of renewable natural resources
Total Amount USD	86033.56
Sector	Agriculture

	Explanation
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	JICA and EU
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

International financial assistance is independently based on relevant agencies' applications. There is no consolidation action yet for this.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Research Project	2006-2025	1 401 162	1. Study on Development of erosion control measures using kenaf (Economy Planning Unit Kenaf Special Project) 2. Diversion of water flow to control erosion in slope lands (Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute -MARDI) 3. Evaluating the potential of Hemerocallis minor and Gigantochloa albociliata as a slope stabilizer in slopeland farm (MARDI) 4. Potential of 'Chinese Boxthorn' (Lycium chinensis) for soil erosion control in vegetable farm (Sciencefund Ministry of Science,Technology & Innovation- MOSTI) 5. Development of integrated slopeland, bioengineering and waste management technologies (Economy Planning Unit : 11thMalaysia Plan) 6. Design and development of on-slope greenhouse system (OSGH) with minimal ground cuts for control of erosion, environmental quality and establishment of good agricultural practices (Sciencefund MOSTI) 7. Effects of rainfall on soil erosion and adaptation methods in Cameron Highlands (Economy Planning Unit : 10th Malaysia Plan) 8. Evaluation of soil sediment and water quality at Tasik Habu, Cameron Highlands (MARDI) 9. Effects of conservation practice using various materials of mulching in Cameron Highlands Agro-systems (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources) 10. Development of smart fertilizers, water, and soil conservation technologies for problematic and degraded soils to increase production of selected crops (Economy Planning Unit : 12th Malaysia Plan) 11. Assessing the potential of pineapple leaf ash, air-dried peat, and clinoptilolite zeolite as nutrients adsorbents and greenhouse gas mitigation tool in cultivated tropical peatland (Ministry of Higher Education -MoHE) 12.Management and conservation studies for tropical peatland (Economy Planning Unit -9th Malaysia Plan)
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

We have various instruments to help directly on indirectly with land issues. Most of the related agencies will apply for government funding or any institution grant for studies and implementing plans for overcoming on lands general issues. However, we don't have one policy and action plan for combatting land degradation so we couldn't get a specific amount of expenditures to be reported.

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2006	Development of erosion control measures using kenaf		☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) Government Special Project	Non-profit institution	☒ Domestic mobilization Economy Planning Unit: Kenaf Special Project	
Total		0				
Total per year 2006:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

We do not have any info about this.

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

We still do not have any policy or action plan for this.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Malaysia is in the progress to develop action plans for National Land Degradation Neutrality. In order for that, we need financial support, capacity building, and technology transfer to help us to implement the Convention framework.

General comments

Malaysia is in the progress to develop Land Degradation Neutrality Target and action plans.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☐ Agroforestry
- ☐ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☒ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☐ Cross-slope measure
- ☐ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☒ Energy efficiency
- ☒ Forest plantation management
- ☒ Home gardens
- ☐ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☒ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☒ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☒ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☒ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☐ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☐ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☐ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☒ Post-harvest measures
- ☐ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☐ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☐ Water diversion and drainage
- ☐ Water harvesting
- ☒ Wetland protection/management
- ☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☒ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

4th Country Physical Plan has identified a few locations that are Sensitive Areas of Surrounding Nature (KSAS). from here all the activity in KSAS area will have specific management to avoid any issues arising. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) also formulated strategies in National Agrofood Policy 2021-2030 that focus on sustainable agriculture to preserve natural resources while doing agriculture activities.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

Implemented practices somehow success in a certain area because of the commitment from stakeholders.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

There are a few challenges that we have been facing as follows: 1. there is no specific policy and action plan for LDN; 2. lack of capacity

building, financial assistance and also technology transfer to help with the implementation; 3. lack of awareness on land degradation impact.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

There will need one specific and single policy on Land Degradation with all related stakeholders who will be involved and committed.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

As in National Agrofood Policy 2021-2030 we have formulated strtategies involving women and youth as follows: 1. Enhance inclusivity (women, youth, indigenous community and those living in the rural and remote areas) of agrofood industry in order for the benefits reaped from the growth of the industry to be shared with the larger population by identify and promote suitable career opportunities and implementation of technology for women and the persons with disabilities (PWD) community in the agrofood industry and increase scholarship for women and indigenous people for agrofood programmes 2. a) Attract and retain young talent in order to have greater youth participation is required as young talent who are technologically savvy could potentially innovate and modernize the industry by increased exposure of younger generation to agricultural activities through targeted education and other means such as innovation competitions and develop management model to improve (labour) productivity

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

- ☒ A drought risk management plan
- ☒ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☐ Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Malaysian Cabinet decided to establish the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) under the Prime Minister's Department taking over the responsibility from the National Security Council (NSC). The embodiment of the agency is consolidation of the Disaster Management Division of the NSC, Post-Flood Recovery Unit of the Prime Minister's Department and the Special Malaysia Disaster Assistance dan Rescue Team (SMART). NADMA is in the midst of developing a comprehensive omnibus legal framework encapsulating governance aspect in disaster management, enforcement, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, response and recovery amongst others. The NSC No. 20 as well as other SOPs will also be reviewed to reflect current disaster management structure and needs.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

One specific agency leads specifically on disaster management where it also involves cooperation from various stakeholders.

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

Under the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), resilience against climate change and disasters is recognised as an important consideration in socio-economic development. In relation to this, evidence-based and risk-informed actions as well as integrated approaches for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction will be adopted in development planning. Early warning systems as well as disaster response, preparedness and recovery measures will be strengthened. The National Water Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM), Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA) in 2021 published the Climate Change Adaptation Framework which aims to facilitate the formulation of sound policies and best practices to support sustainable water management and ensure water security. This framework will be able to support the country's agenda towards enhancing water security including from droughts.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The 'crisis management' approach is most common in addressing drought. However, it fails to build up resilience of the society and provide long-term sustainability. On the contrary, adaptation seeks to reduce the harmful consequences of drought along with enhancing a society's capacity to anticipate, cope with, and respond to drought. For countries where a large proportion of the population is economically dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water energy and environment, adaptation is a key instrument in order to avoid and overcome the impacts of drought. At the moment, there is deep reliance on the part of the Government on drought relief leading to drought relief dependency among farmers in Malaysia. This approach has its weaknesses such as untimely response, poor coordination, and poorly targeted to drought-stricken areas. In addition, irrigation canals are largely unlined leading to heavy seepage and percolation losses and low irrigation efficiency. In part, due to the ageing farming community and heavy reliance on traditional practices, livelihood diversification has not received the proper attention in drought-prone areas of Malaysia.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Even though the country had a disaster management program to overcome the impact of the disaster, we still need to do adaptation measures to avoid its impacts of it. This is because more financial assistance will be needed to help the affected people.

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- ○ Yes

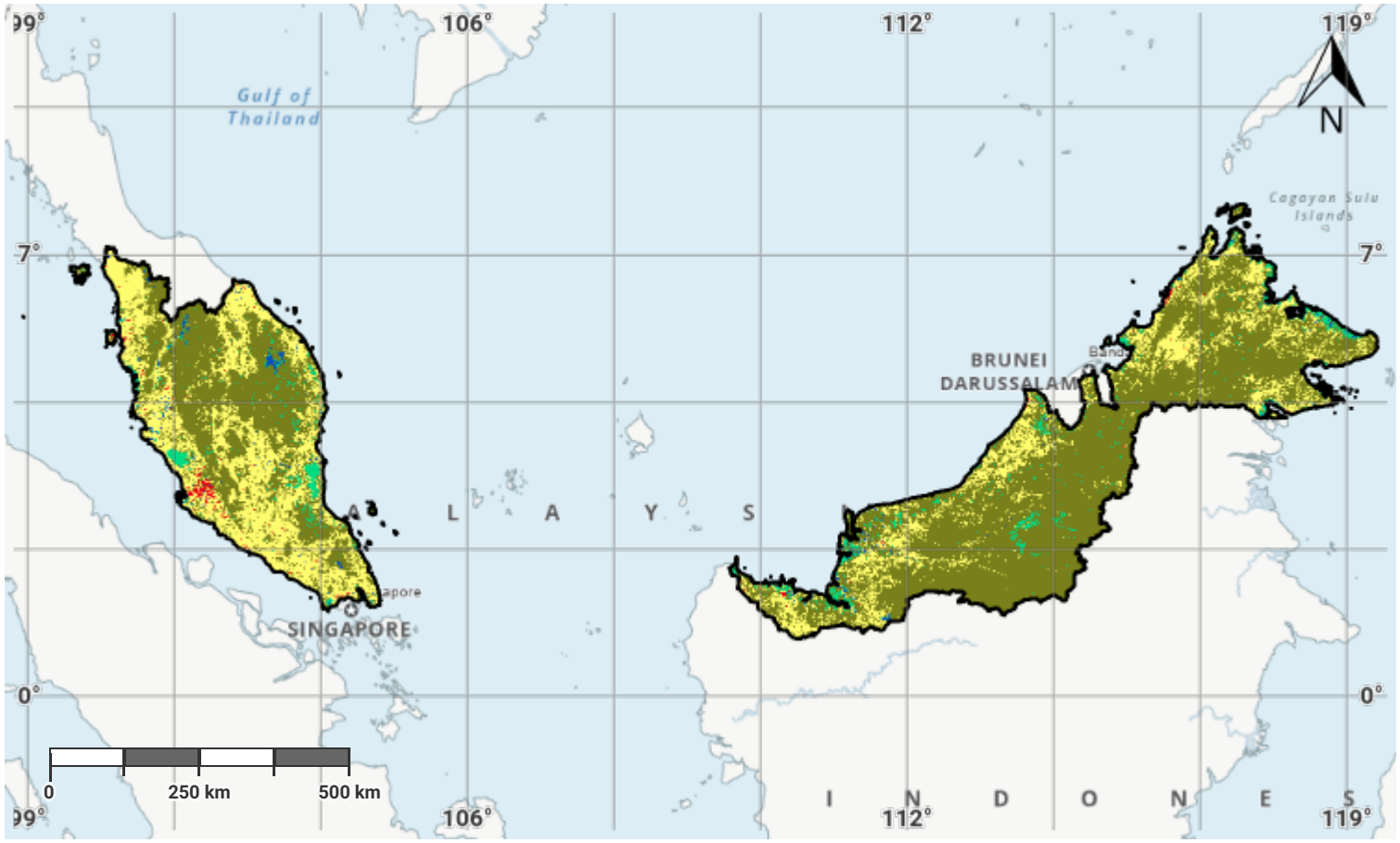
- ◉ No

Other files for Reporting

Malaysia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	10.4 KB

Malaysia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

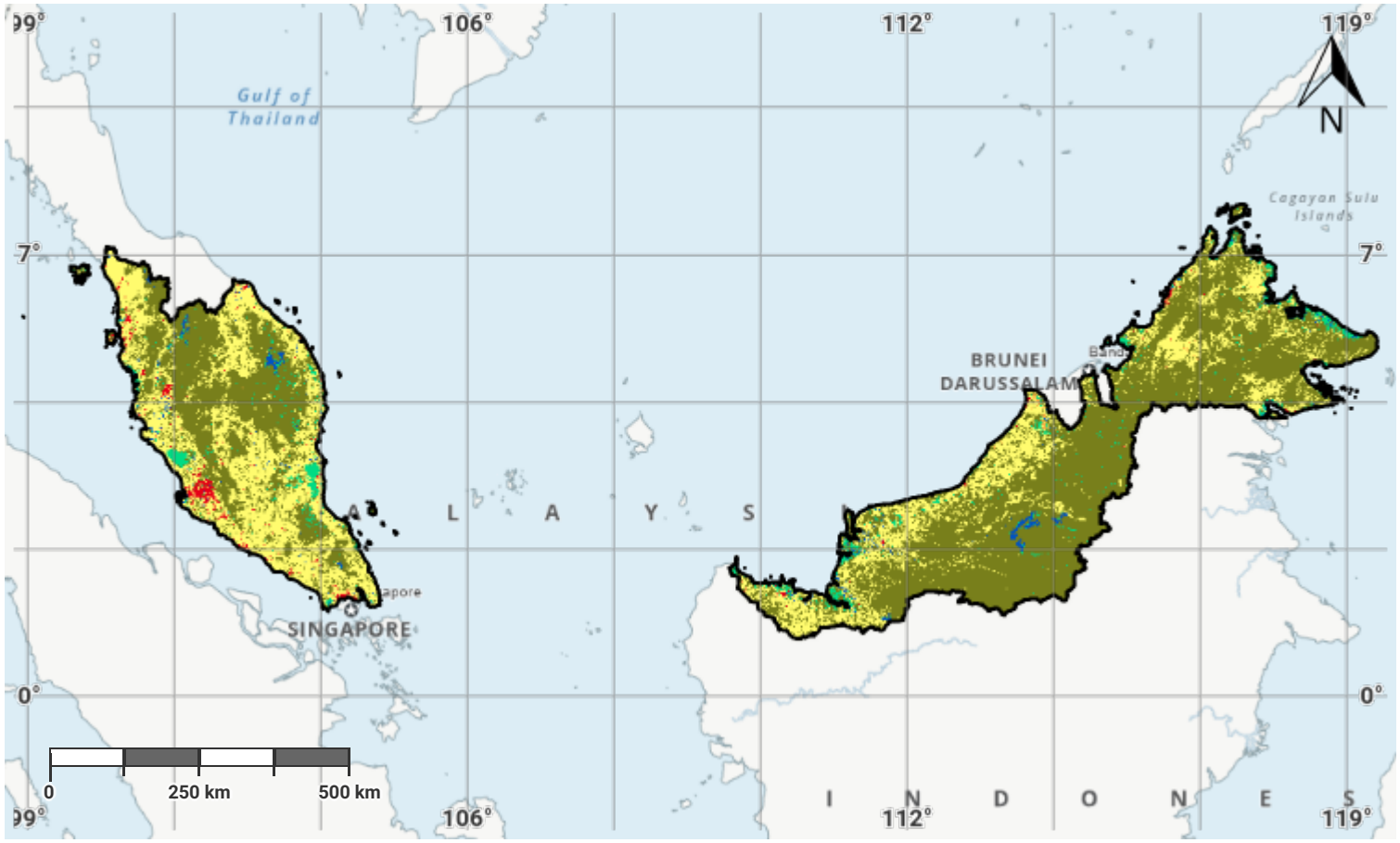
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

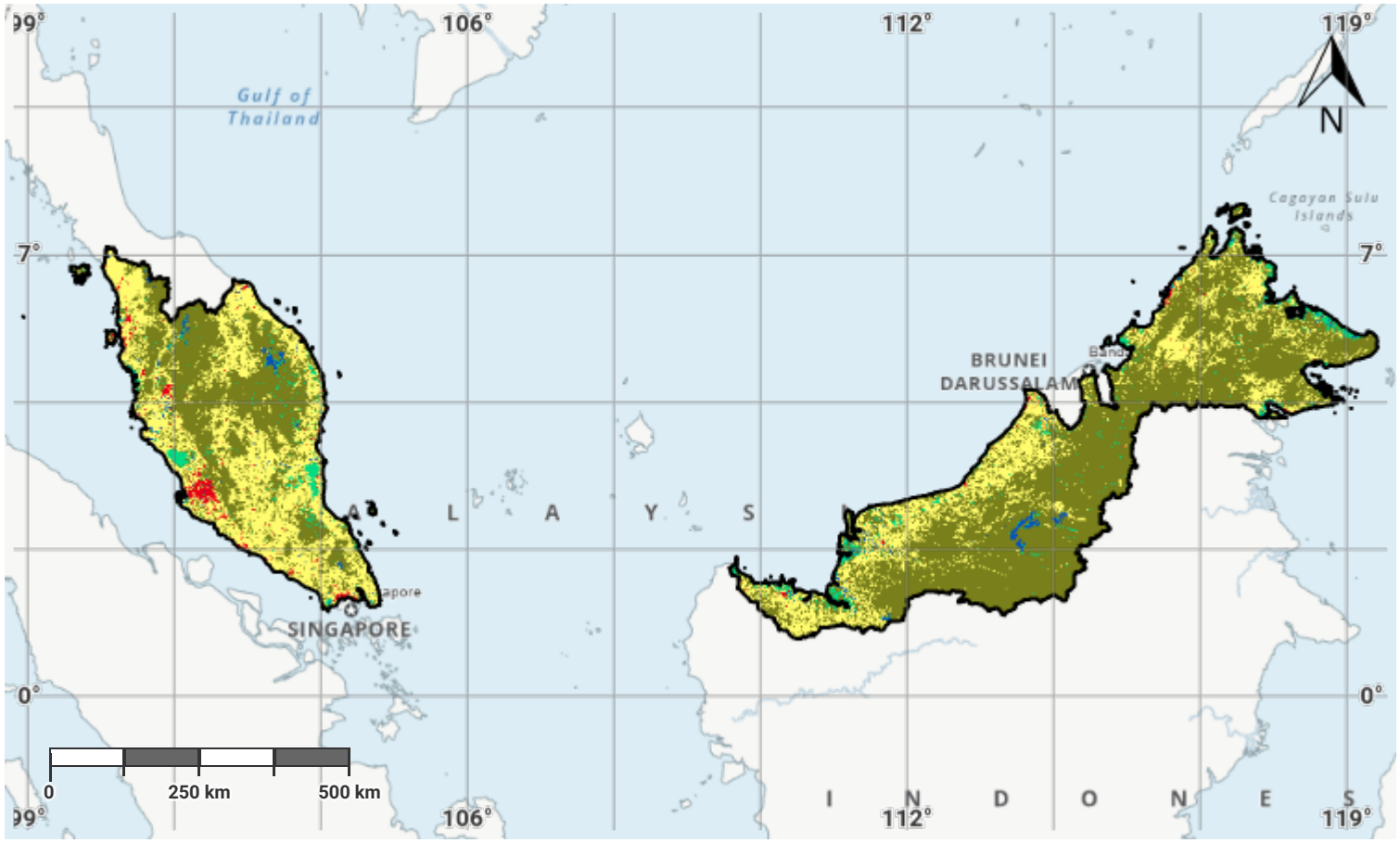
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

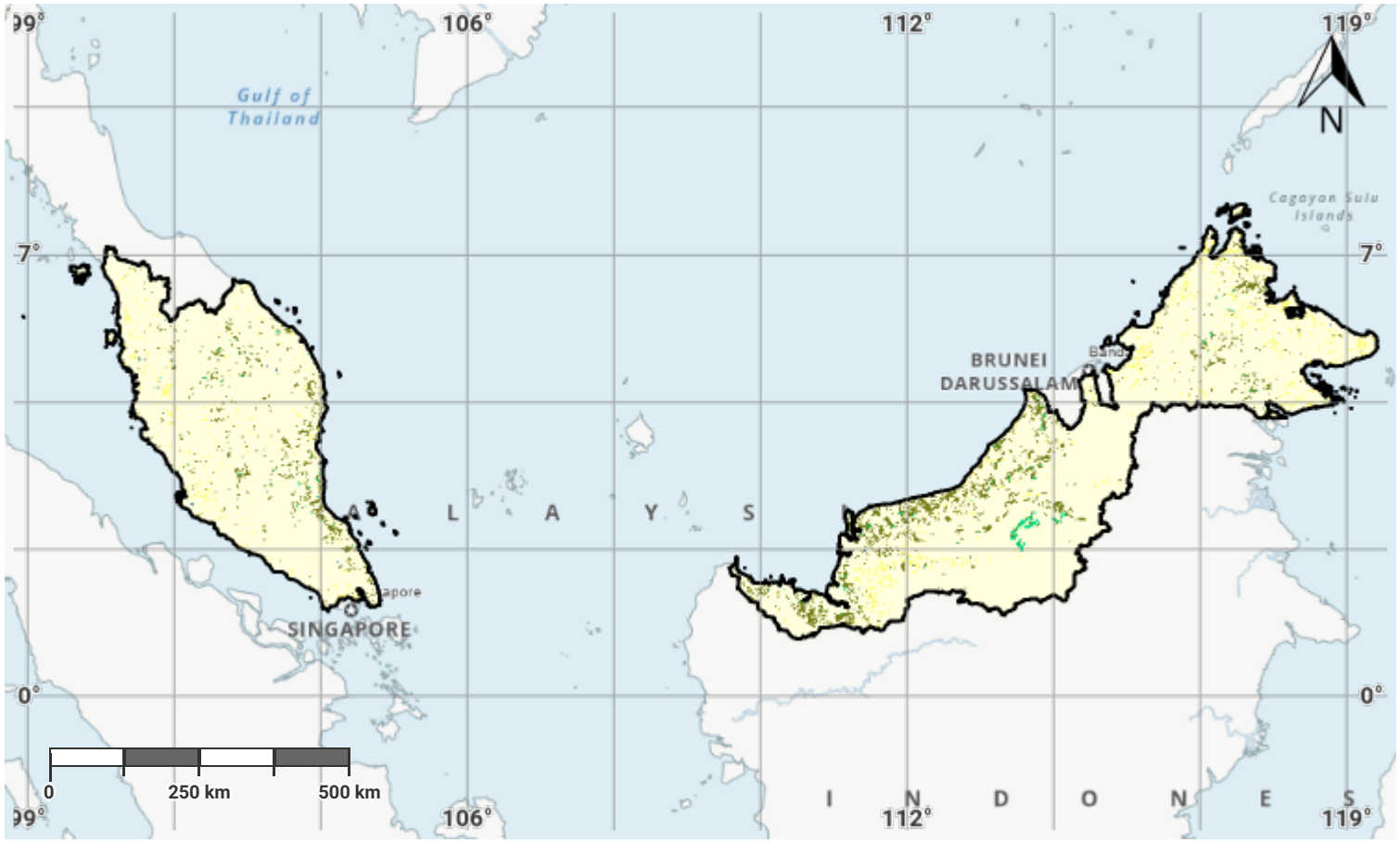
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

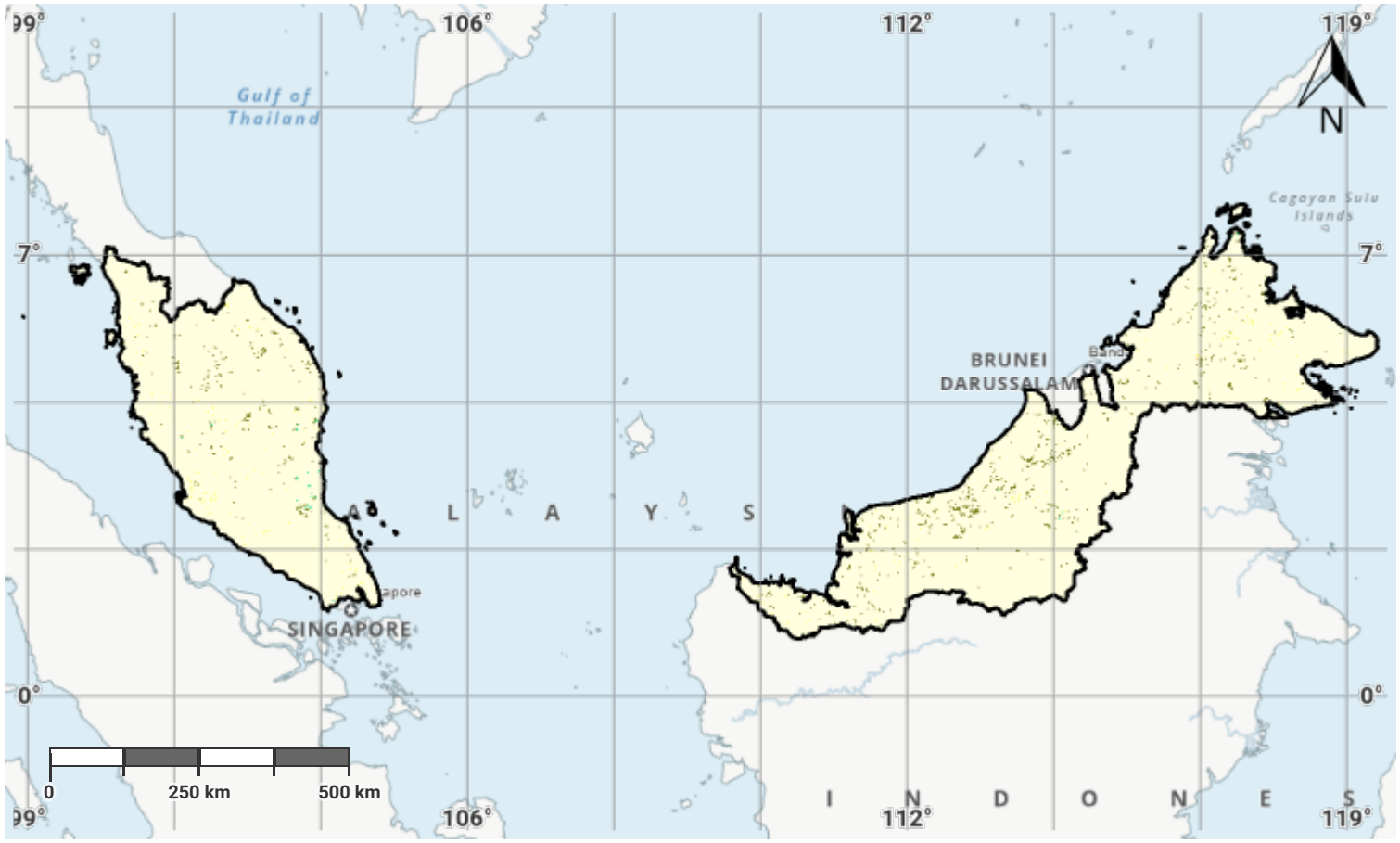
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

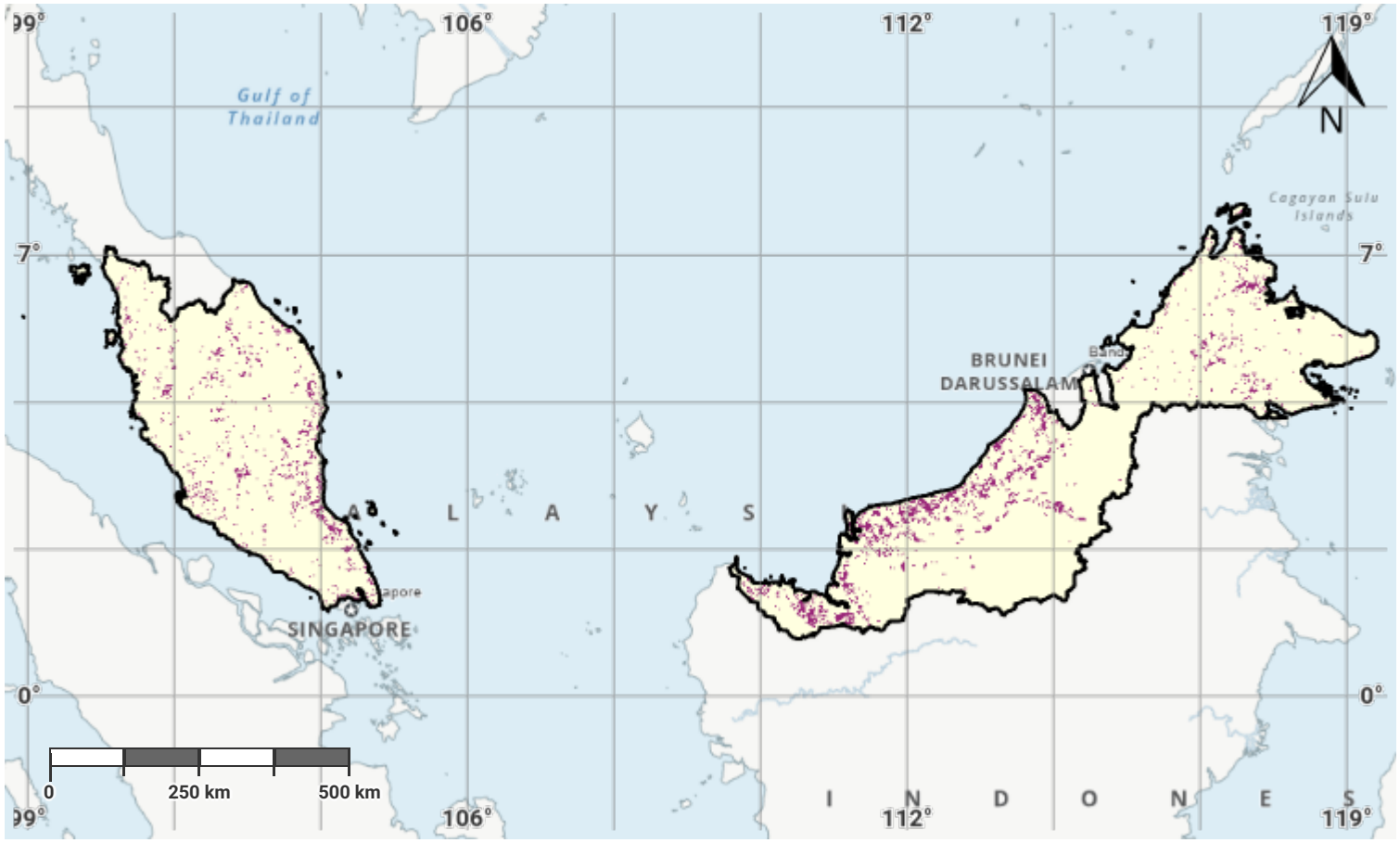
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

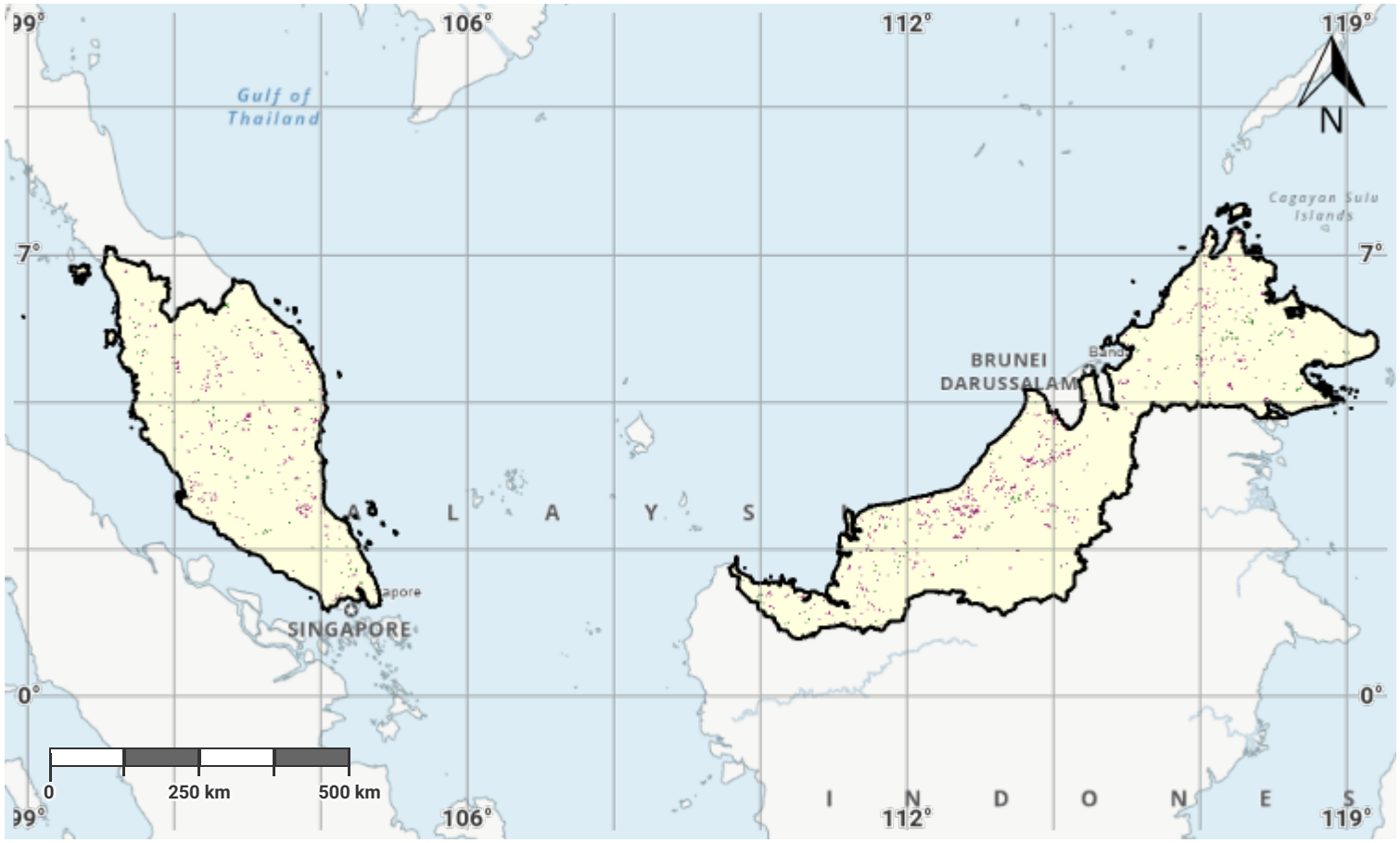
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

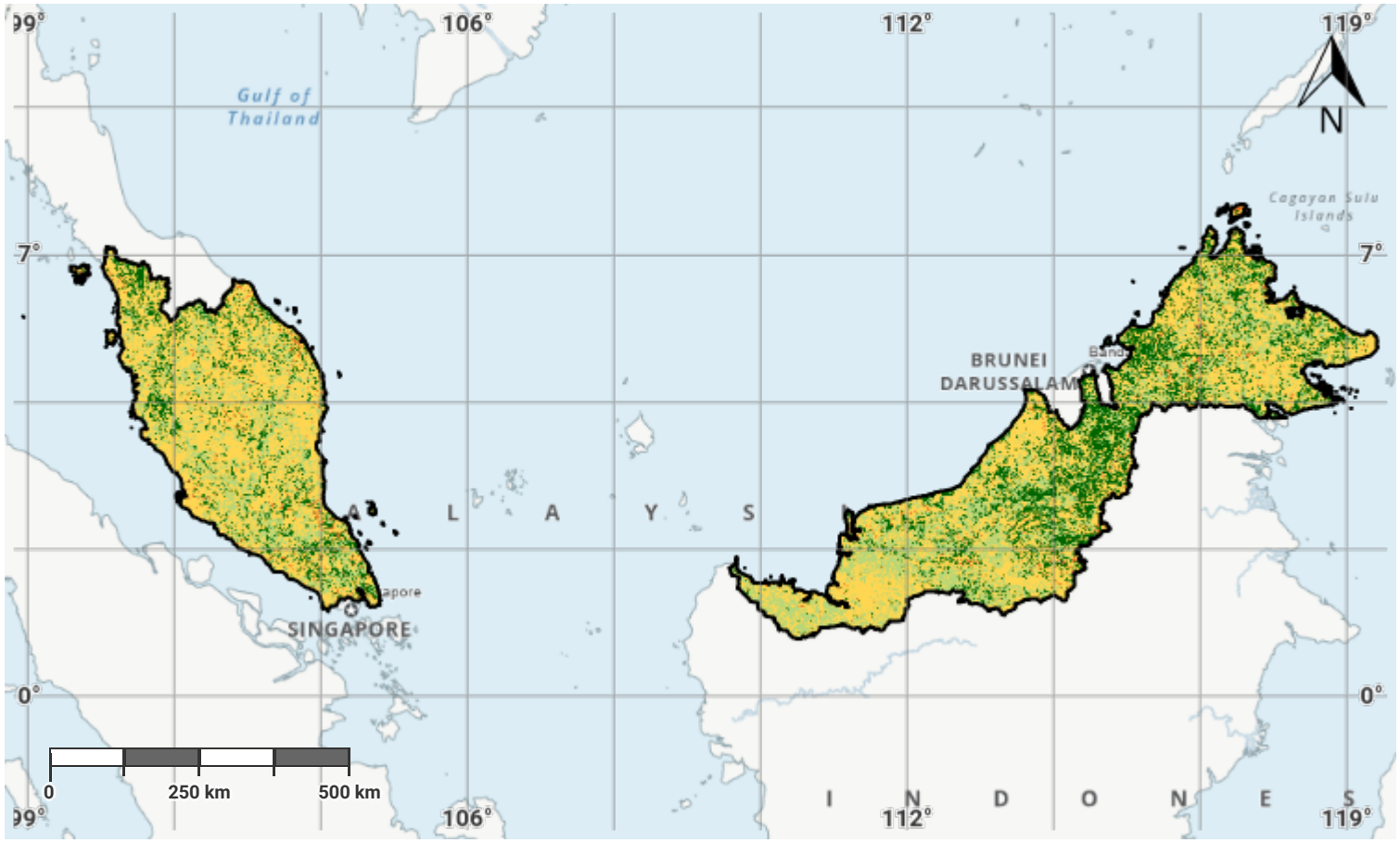
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Malaysia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

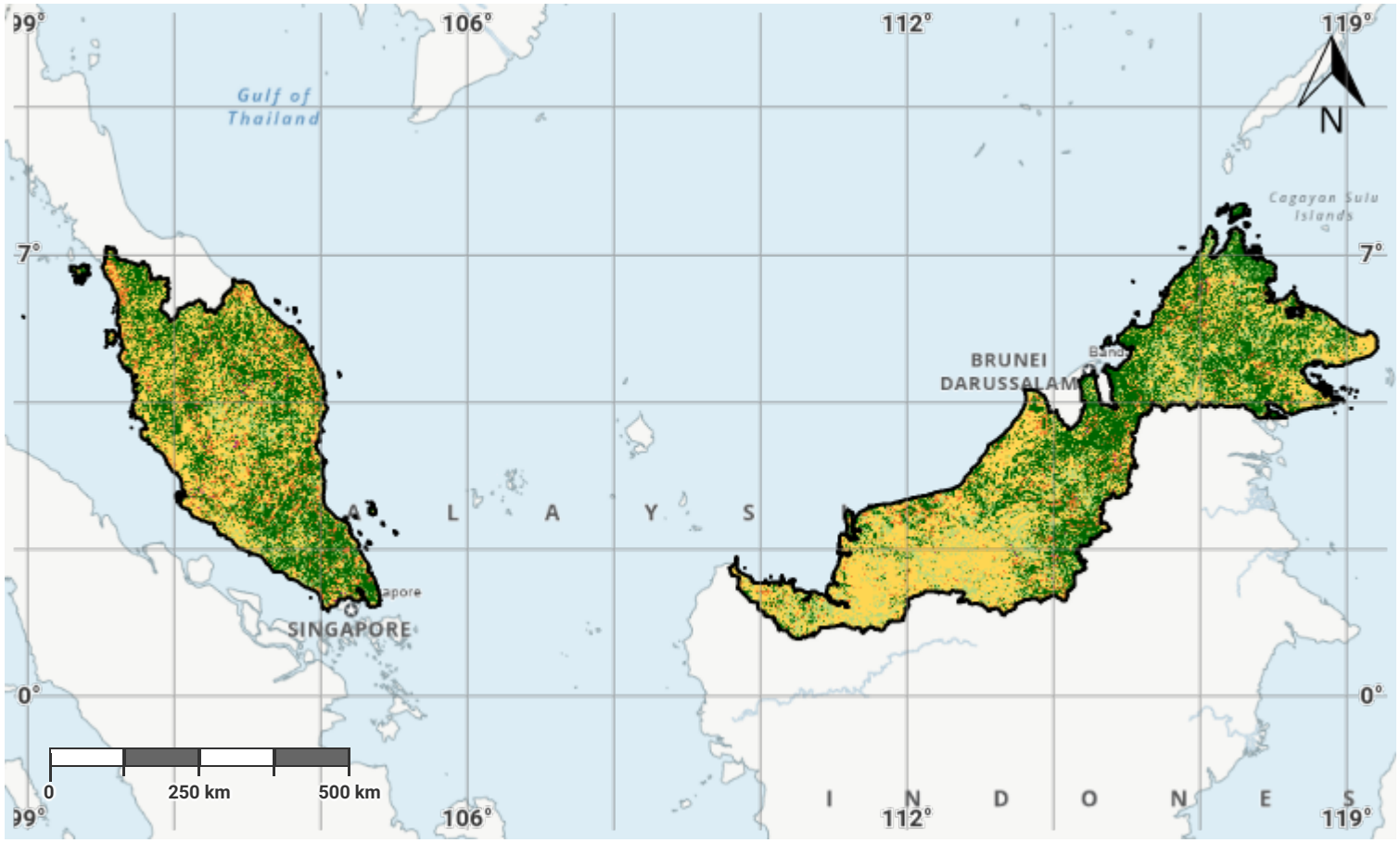
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Malaysia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

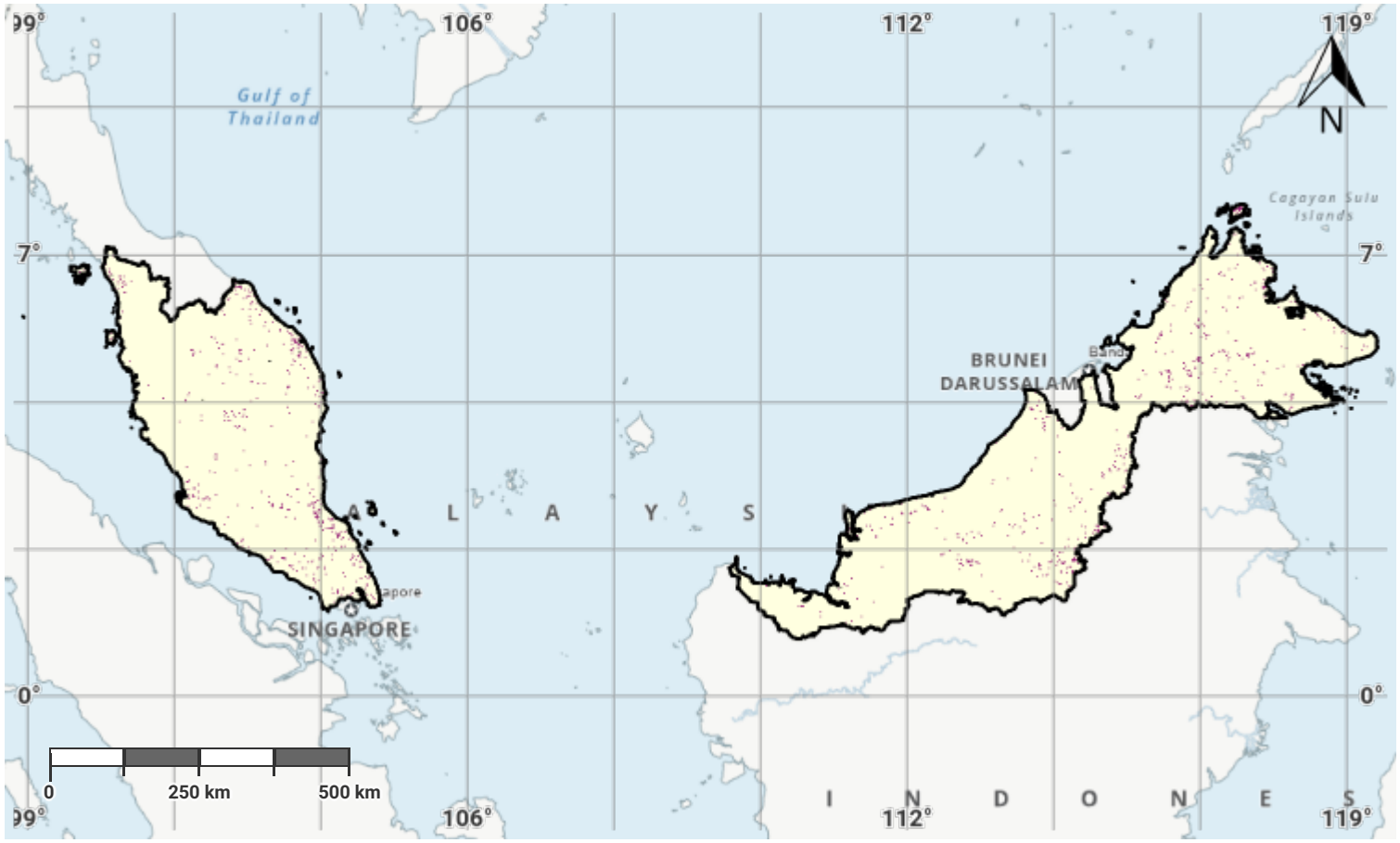
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Malaysia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

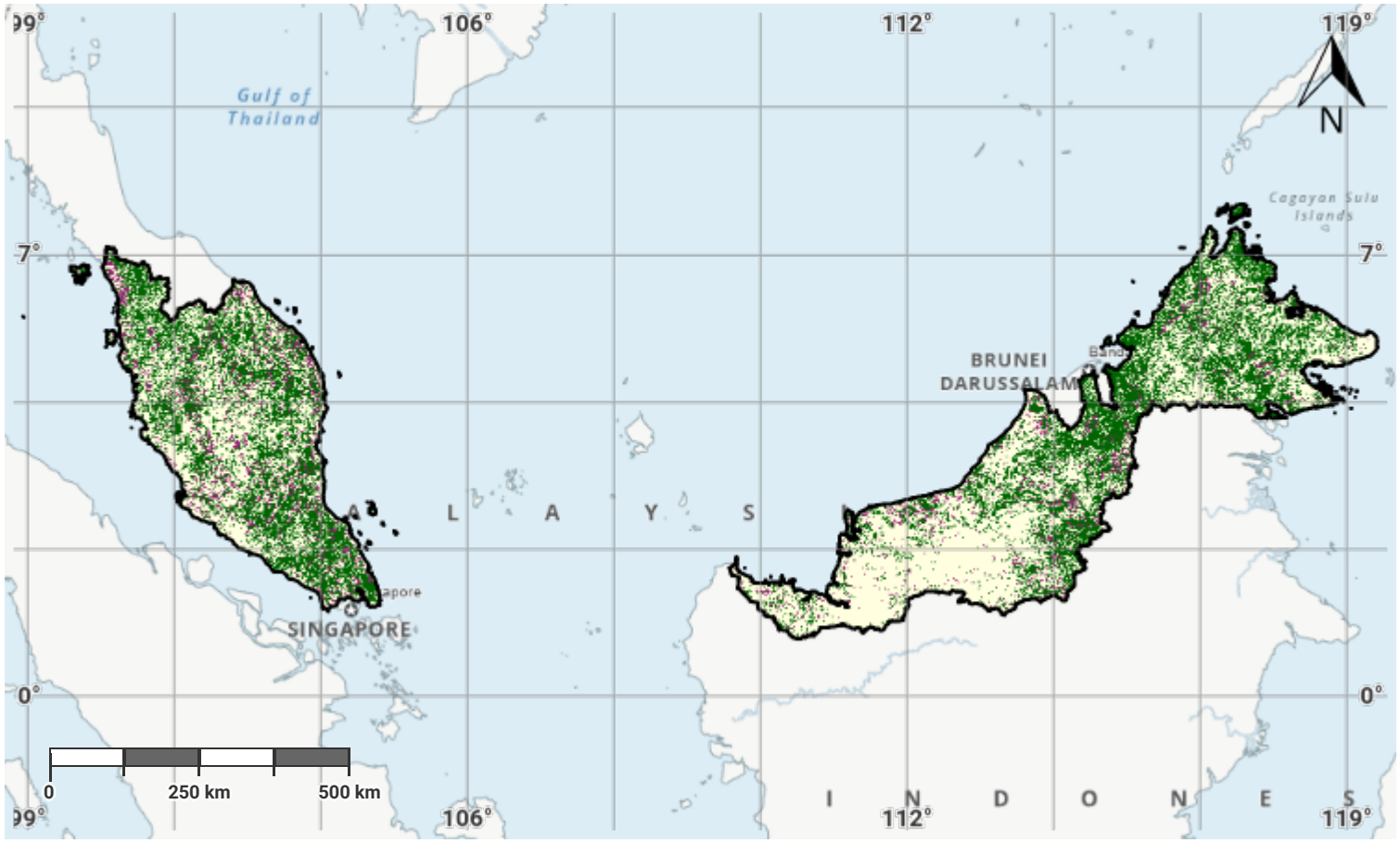
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Malaysia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

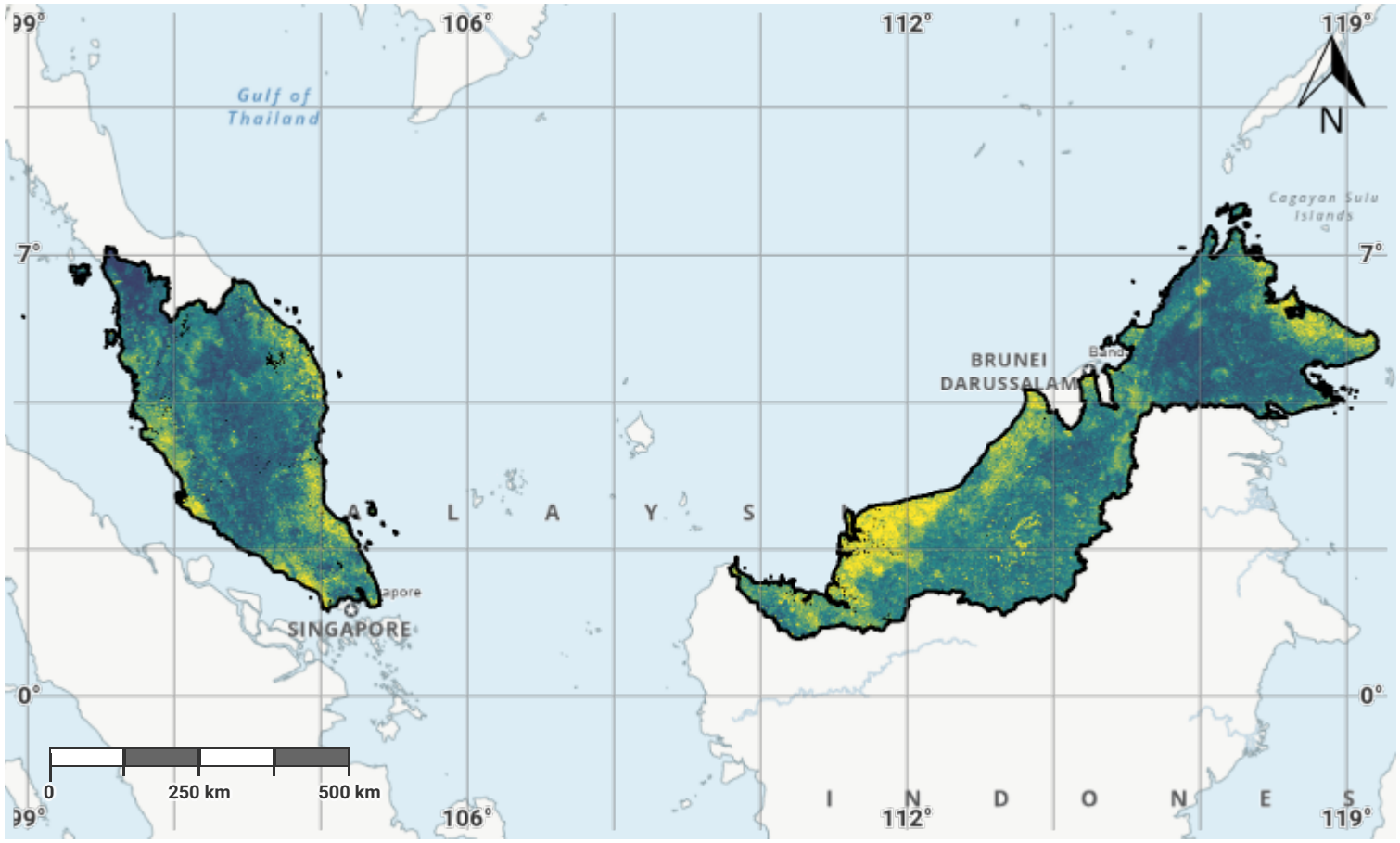
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Malaysia – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 155.5 t/ha
- 155.5 - 311.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

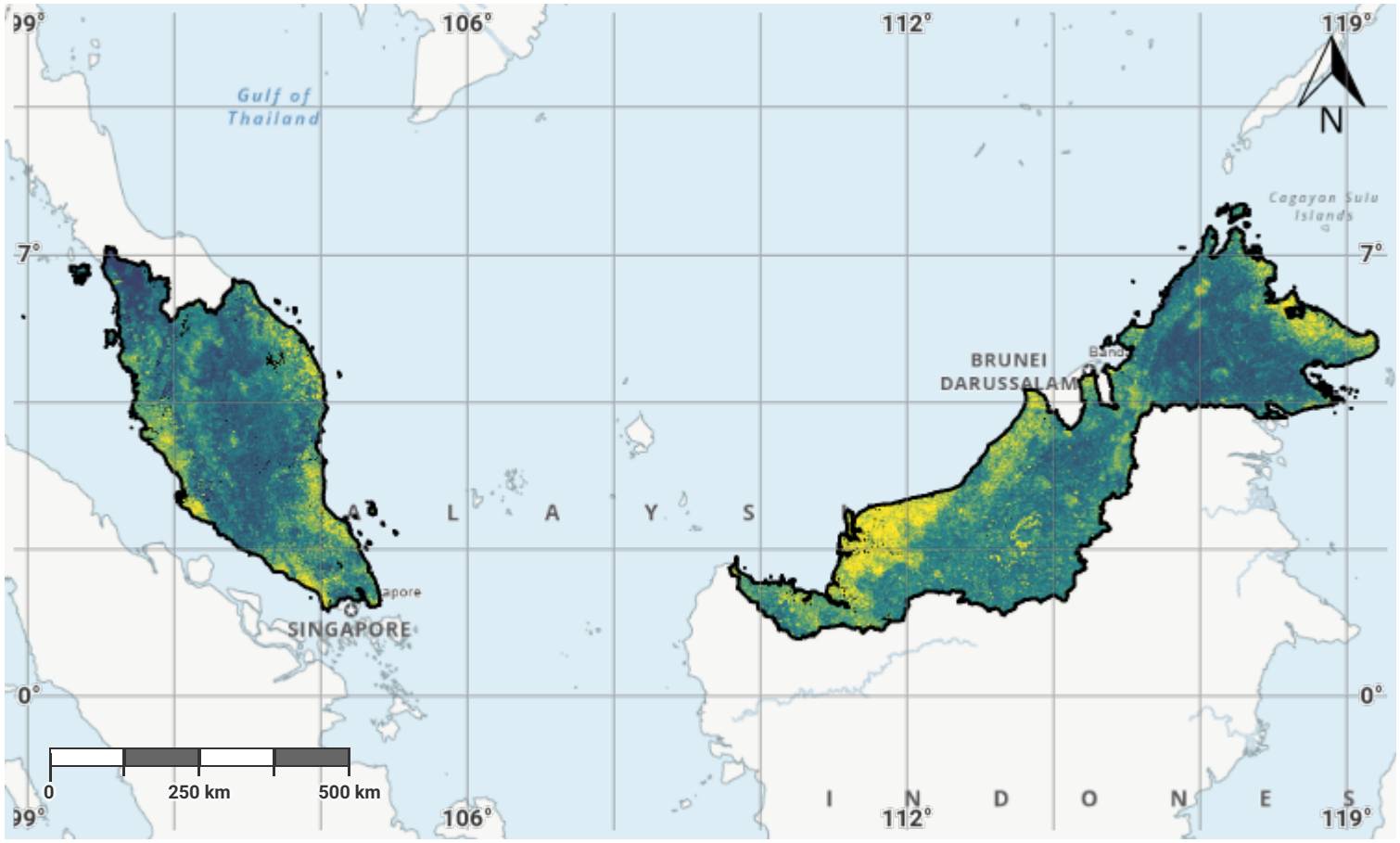
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 154.5 t/ha
- 154.5 - 309.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

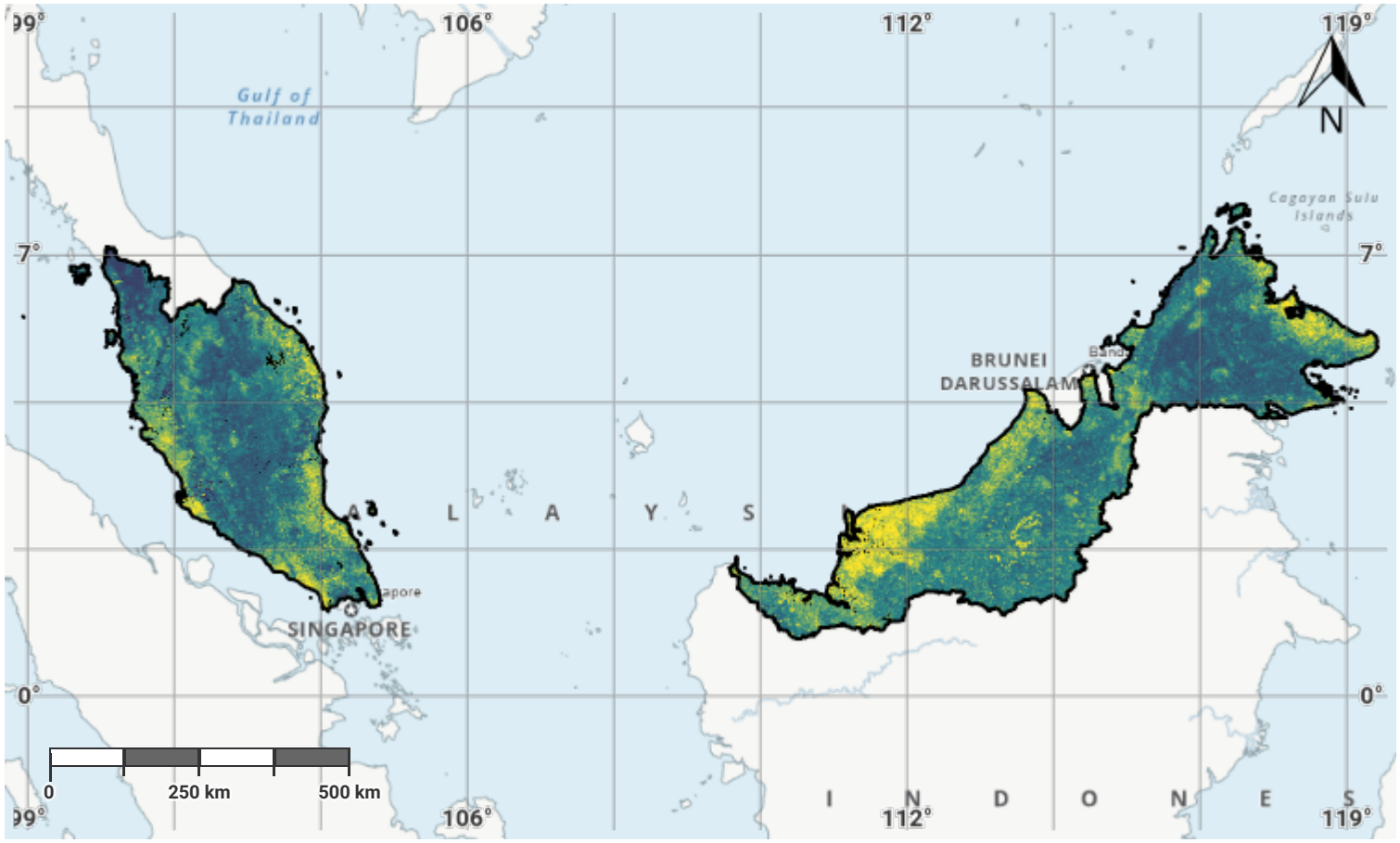
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 154.0 t/ha
- 154.0 - 308.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

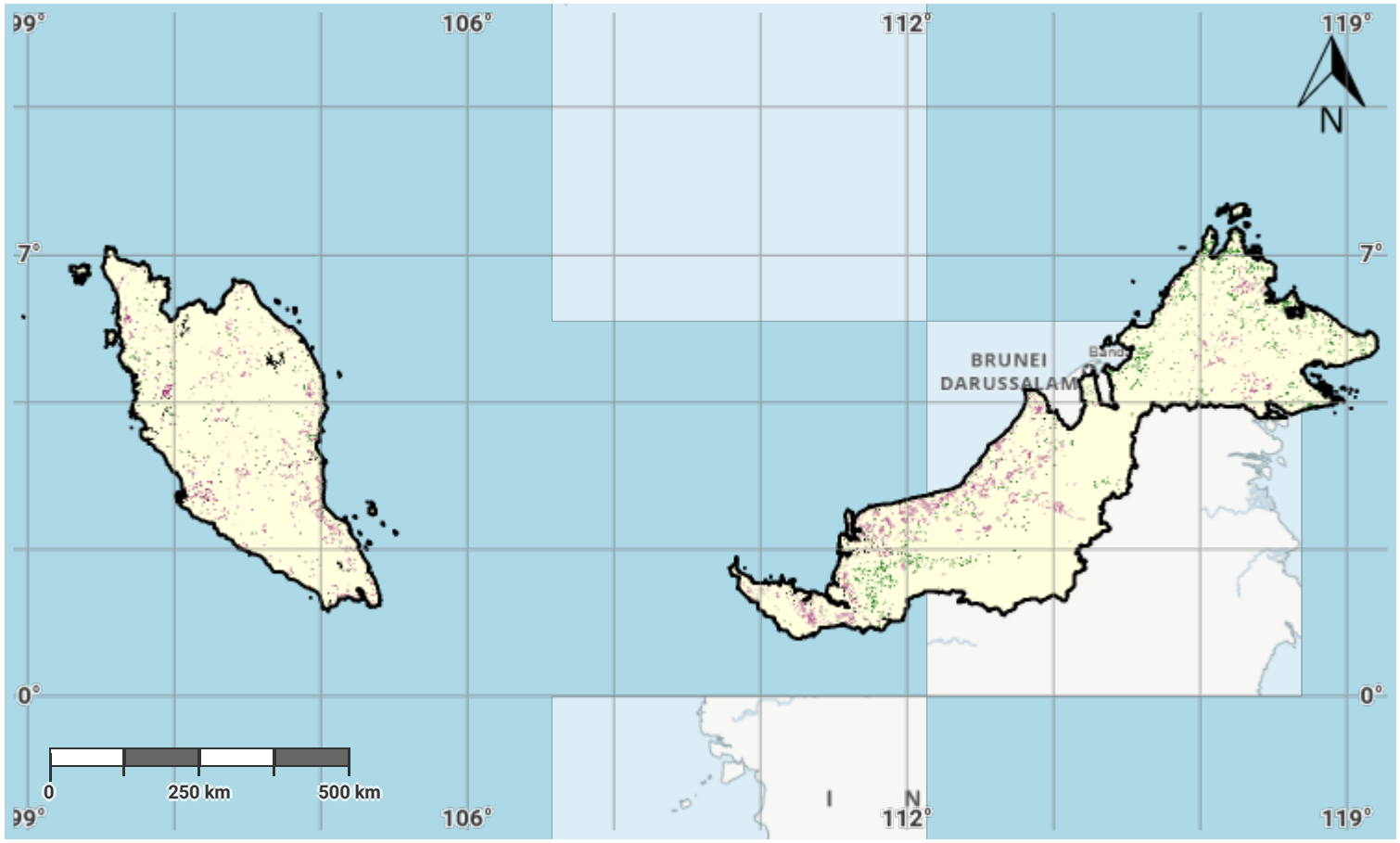
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

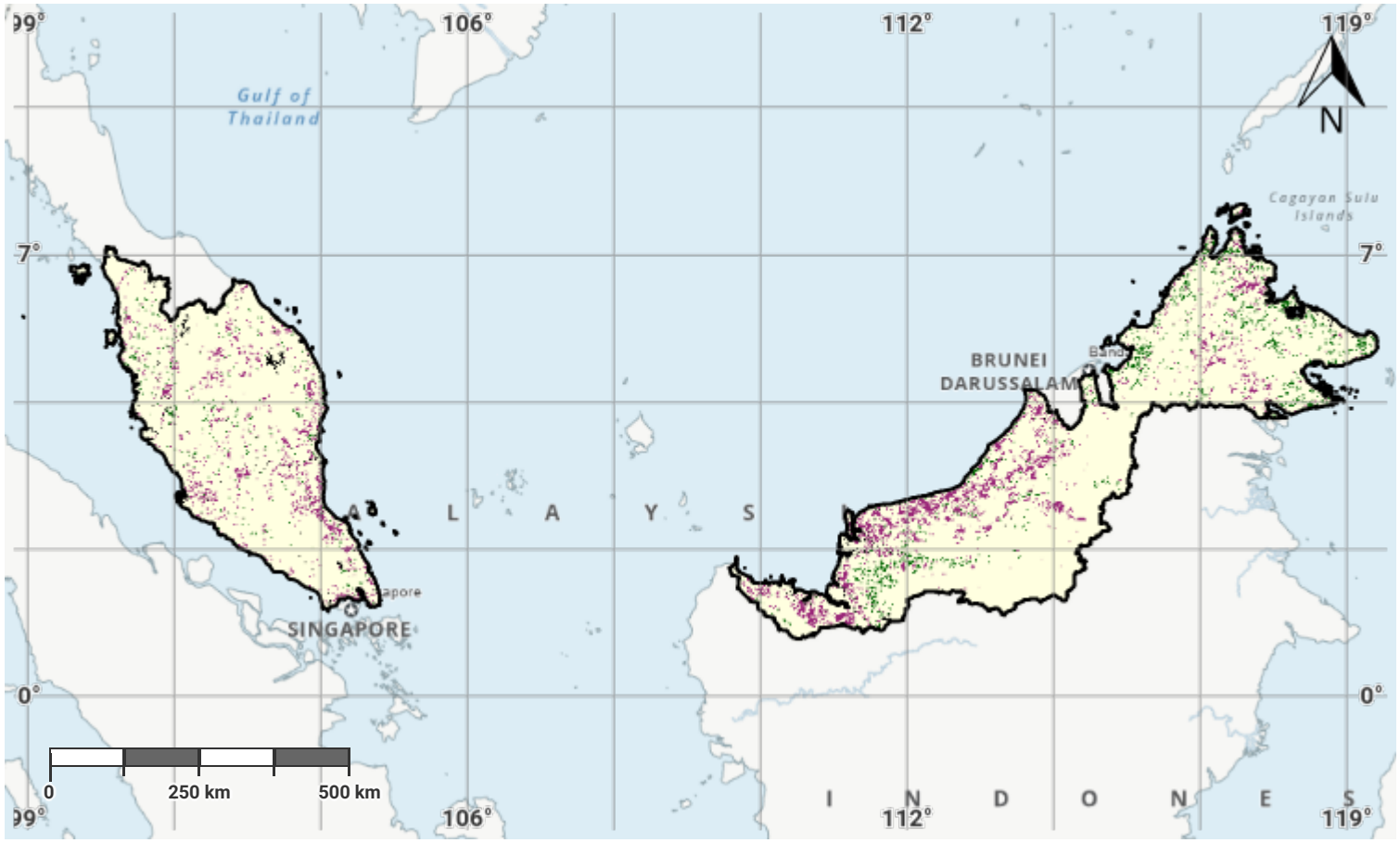
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

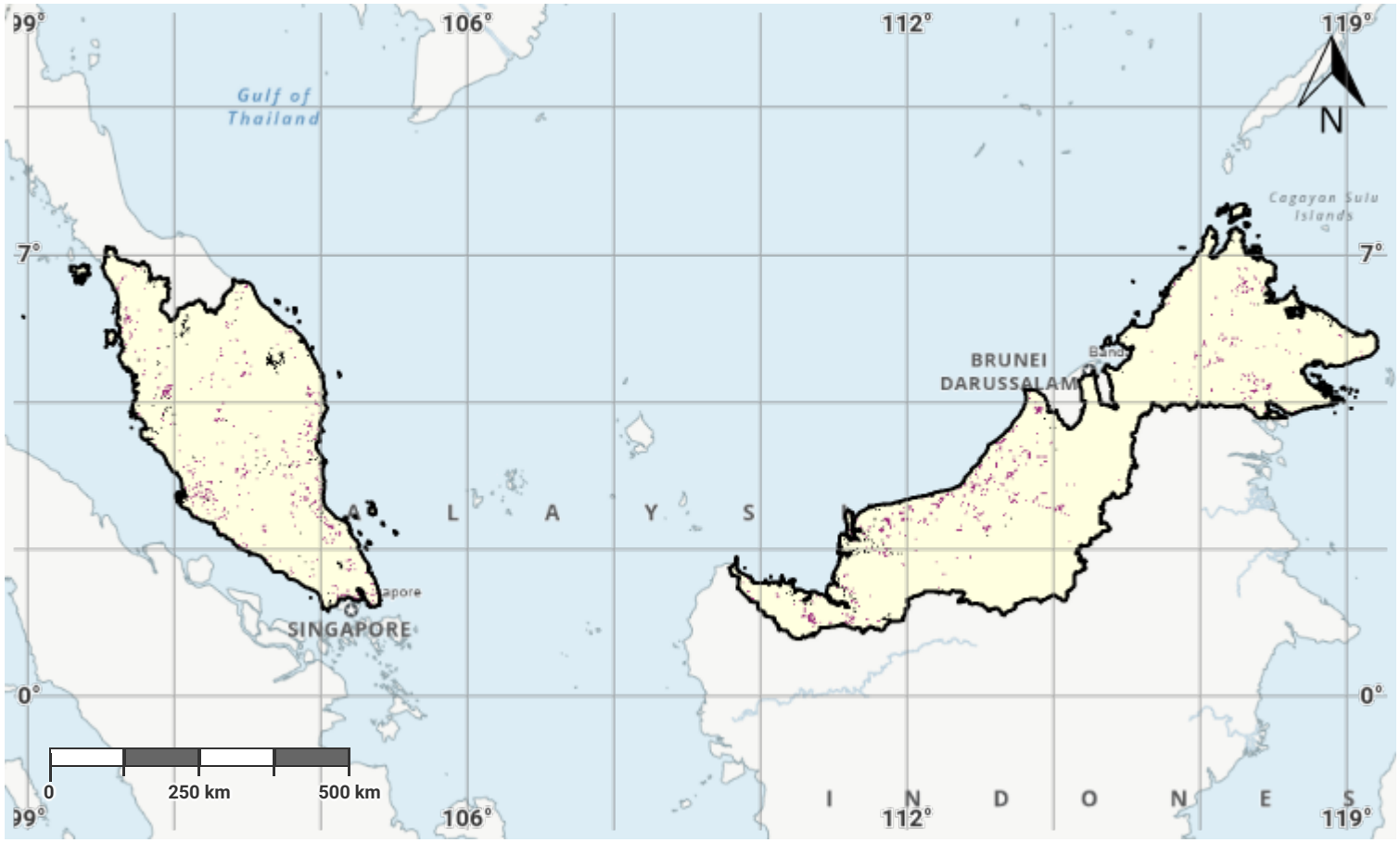
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

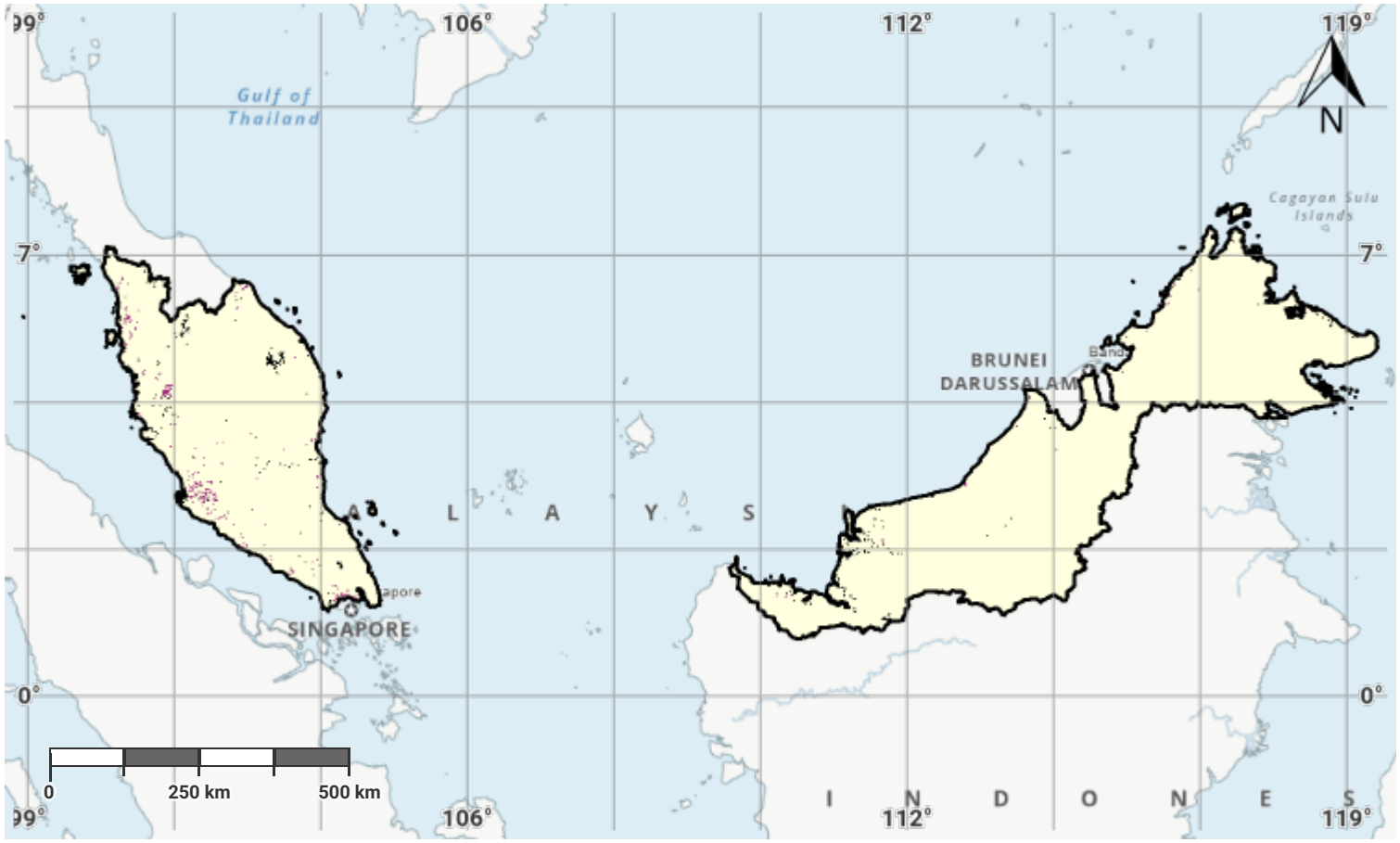
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

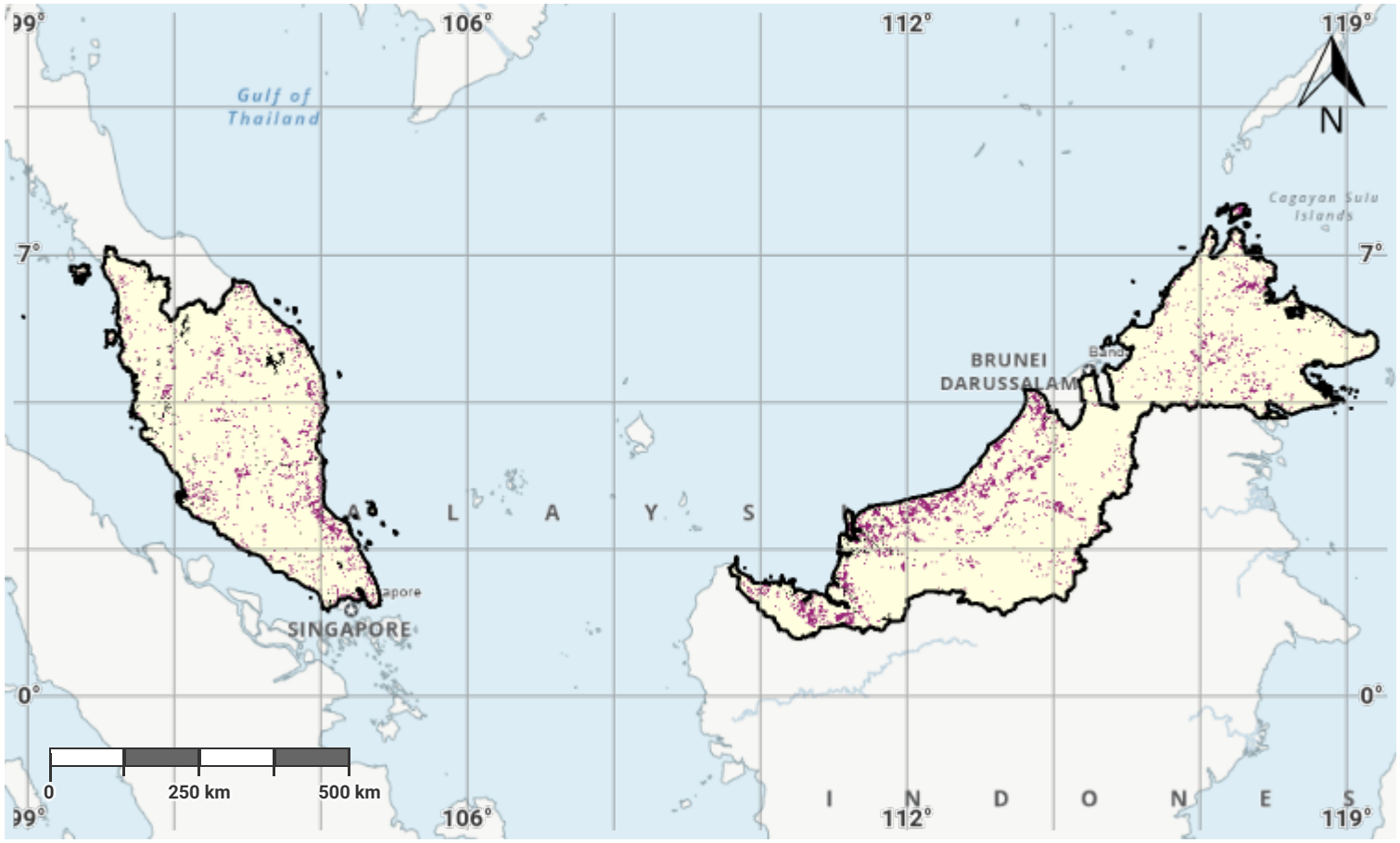
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malaysia – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

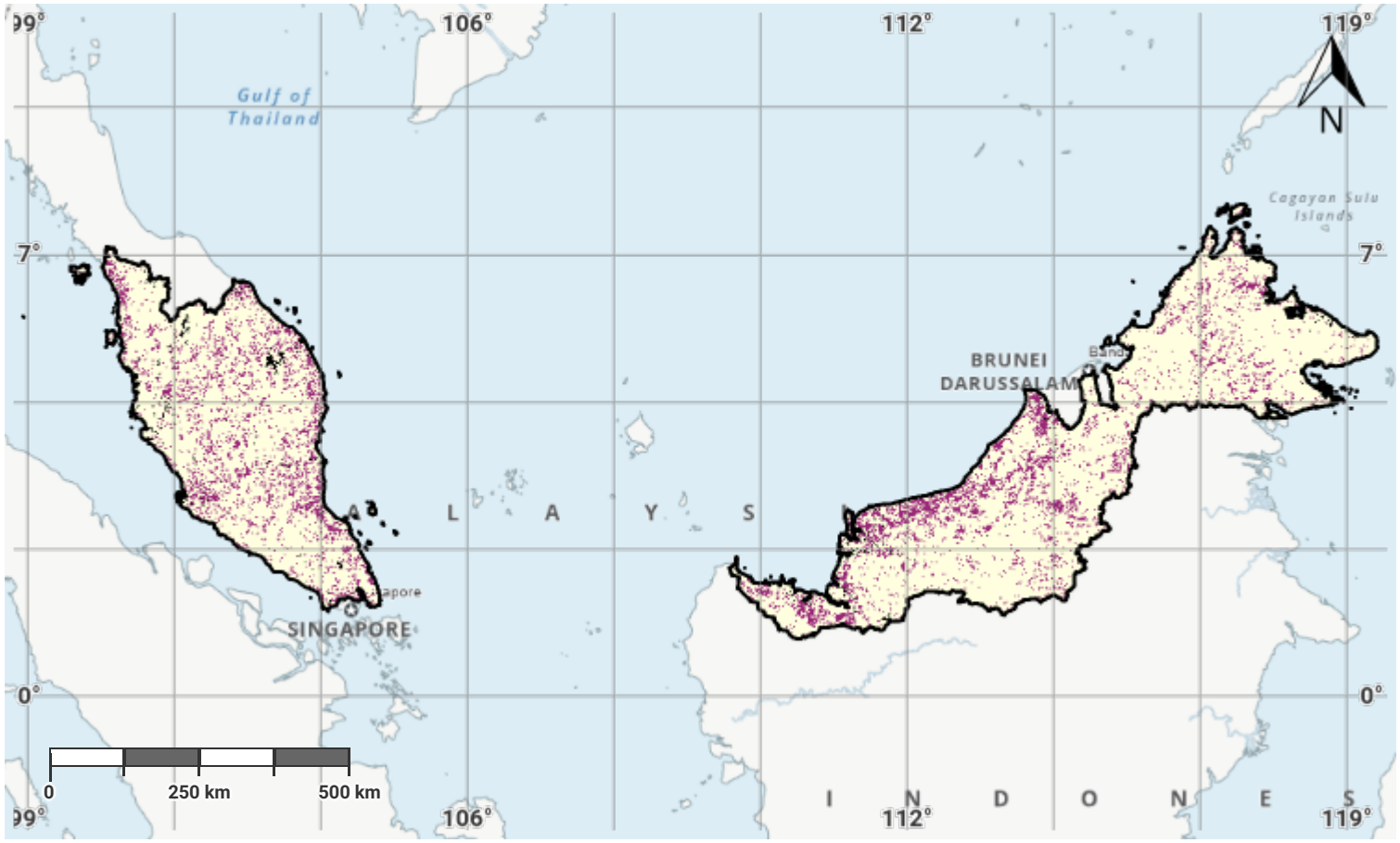
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malaysia – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

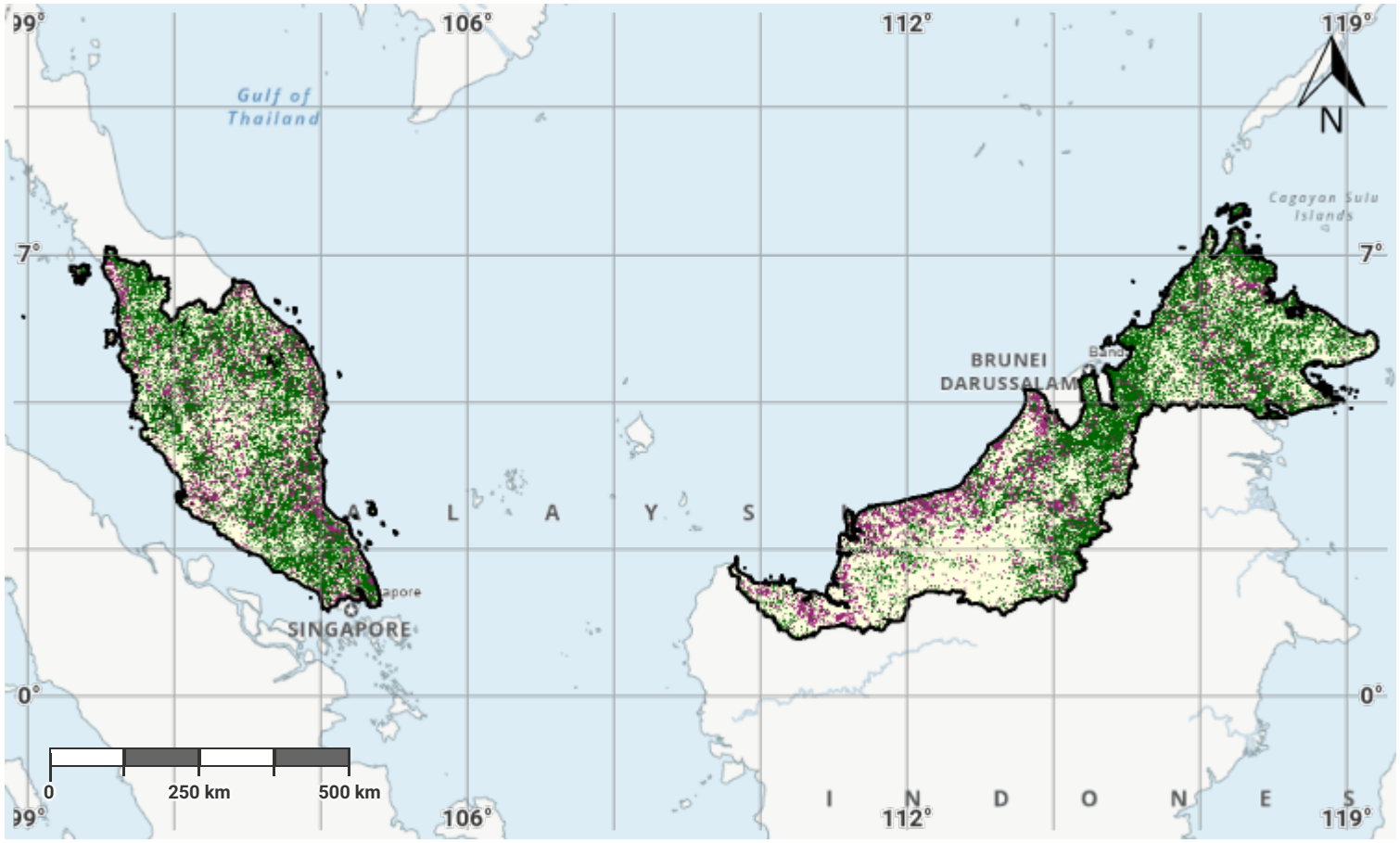
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malaysia – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

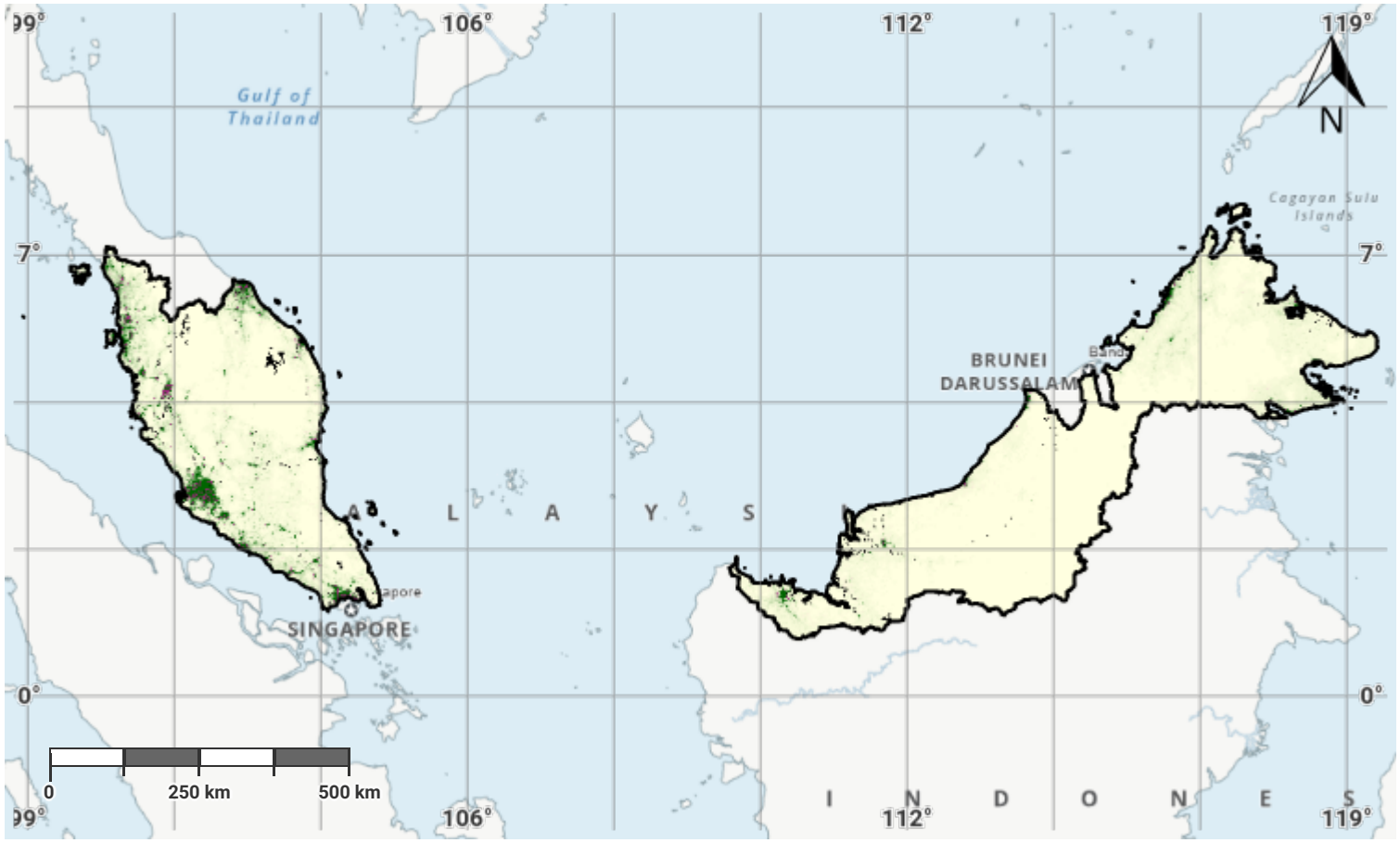
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malaysia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 830
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 830
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

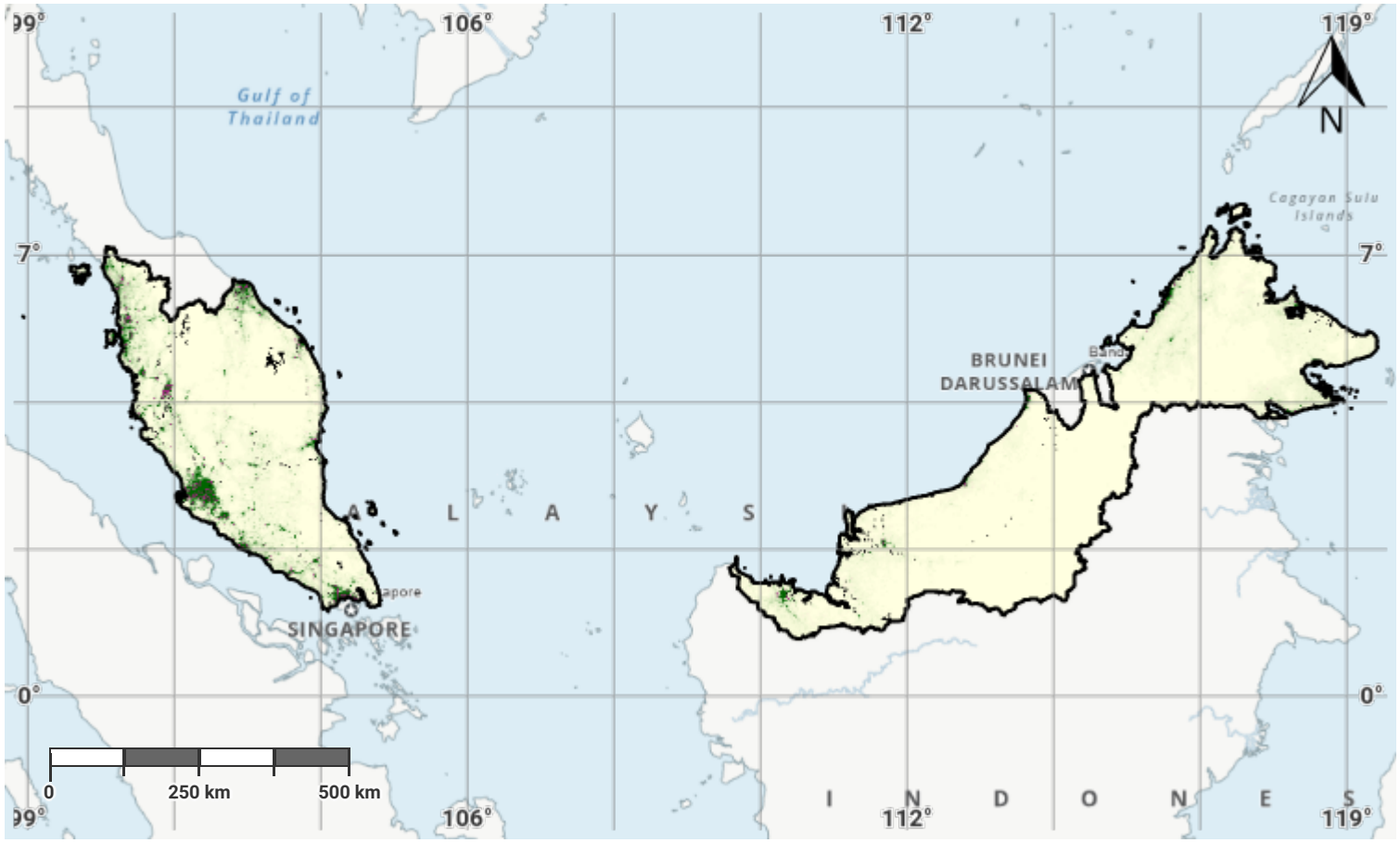
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 420
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

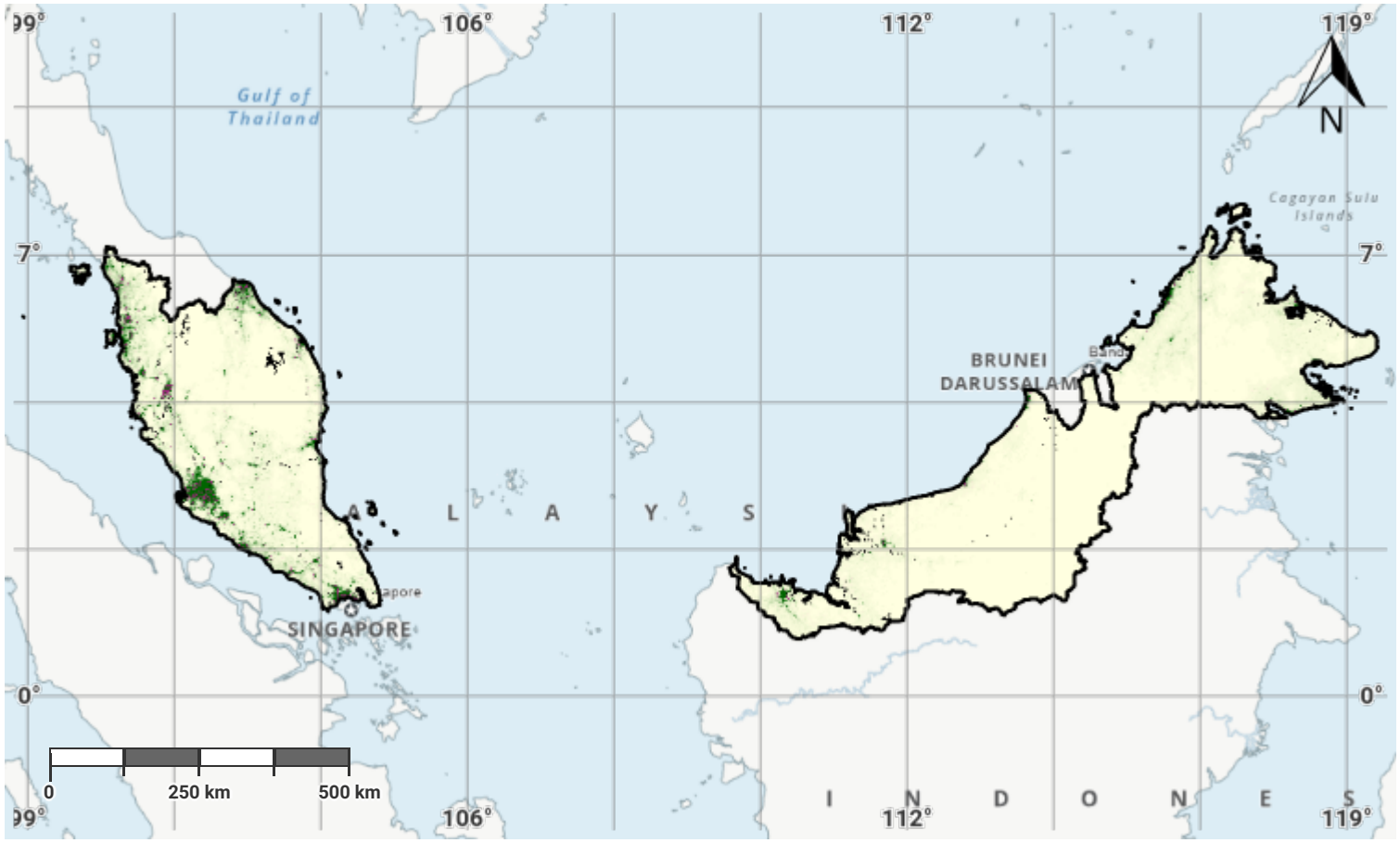
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 420
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

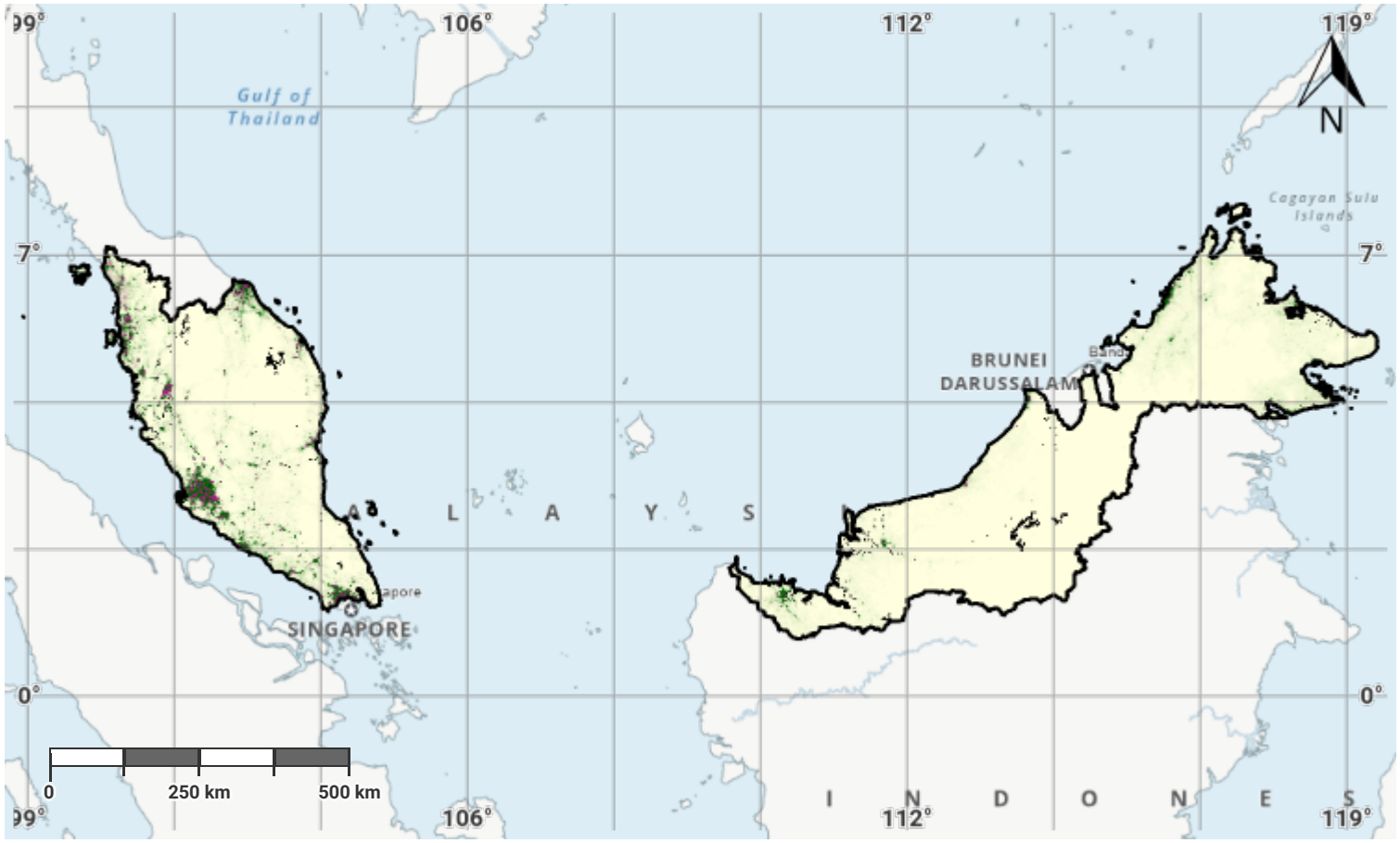
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 770
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 770
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

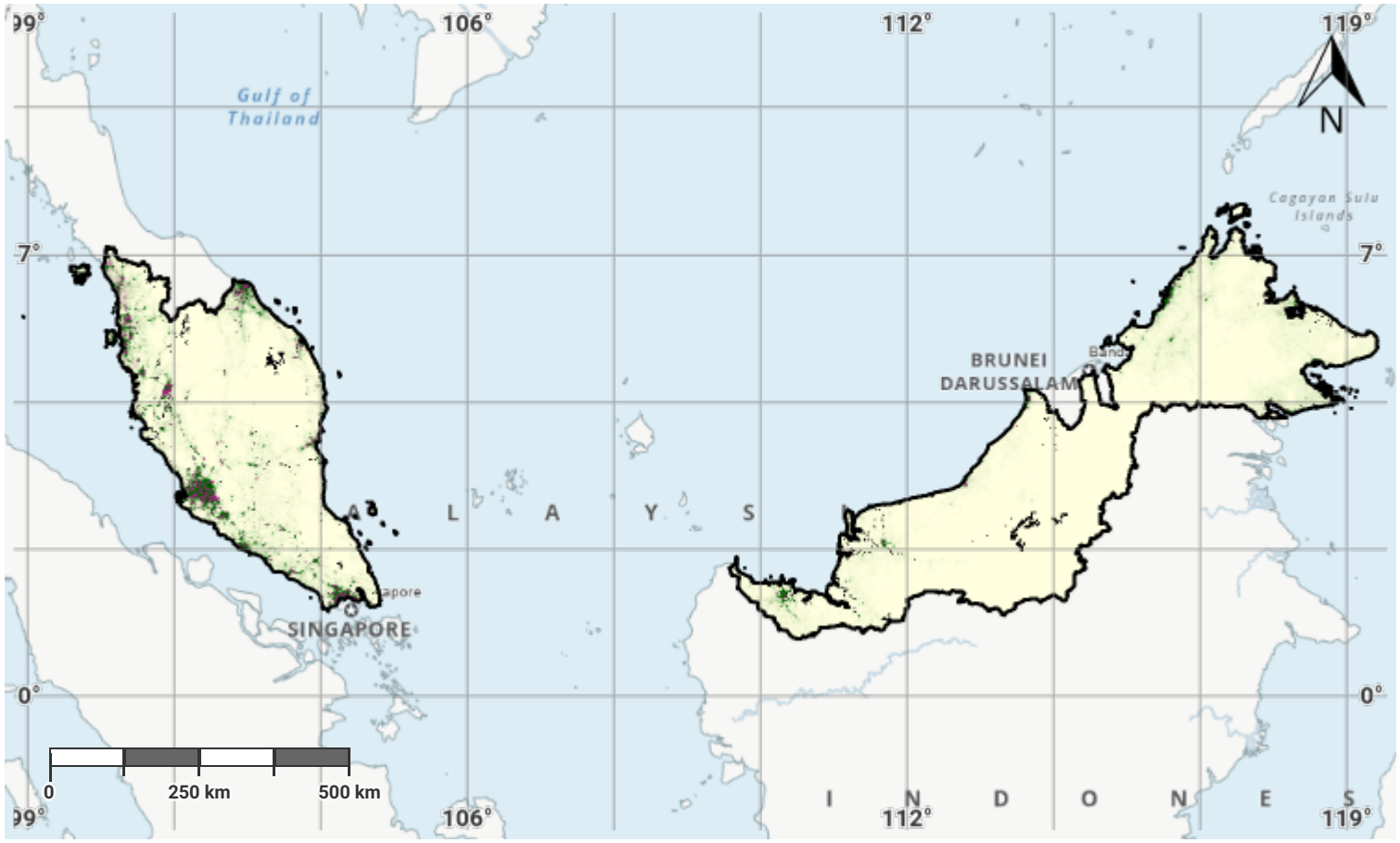
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

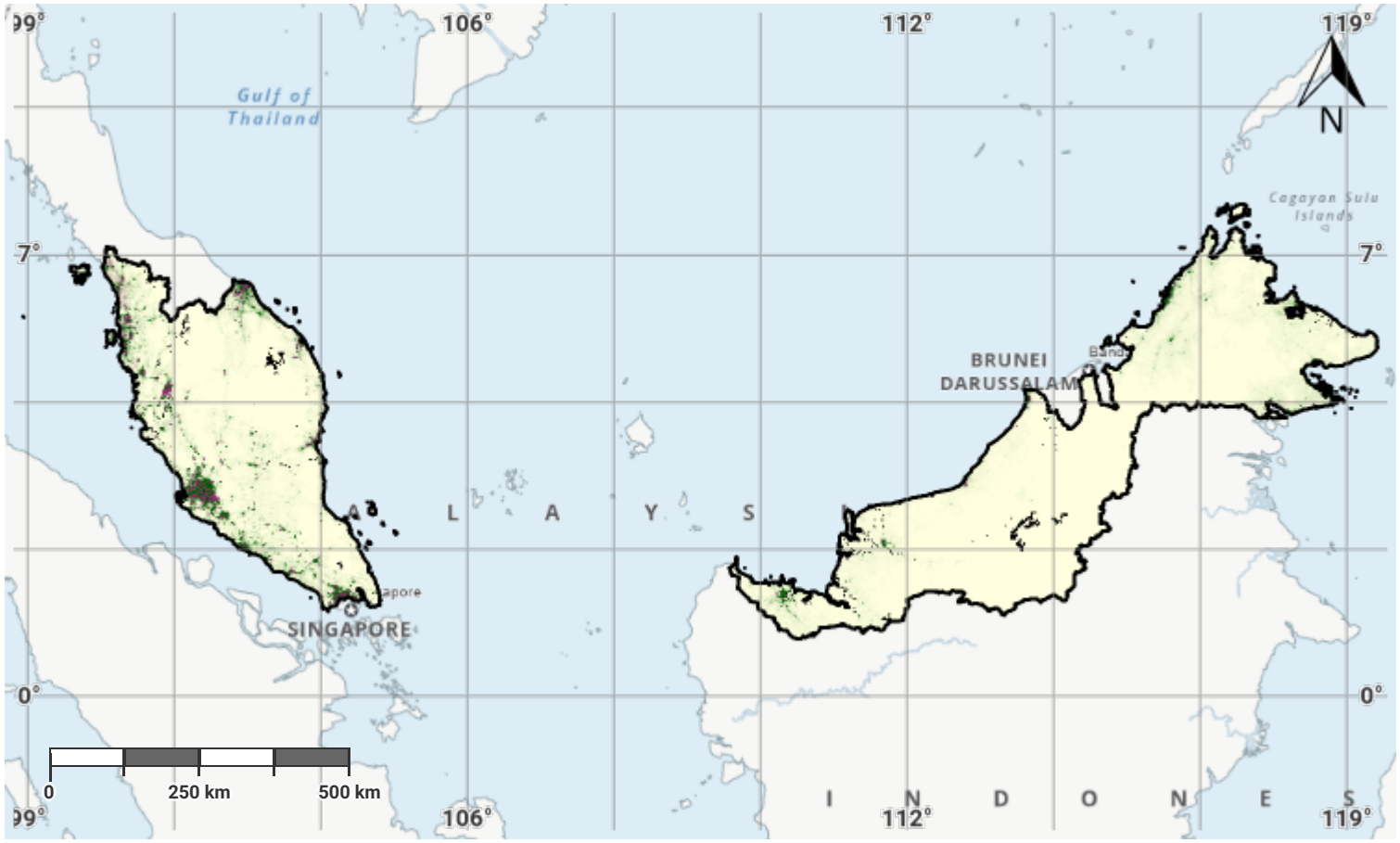
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 390
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

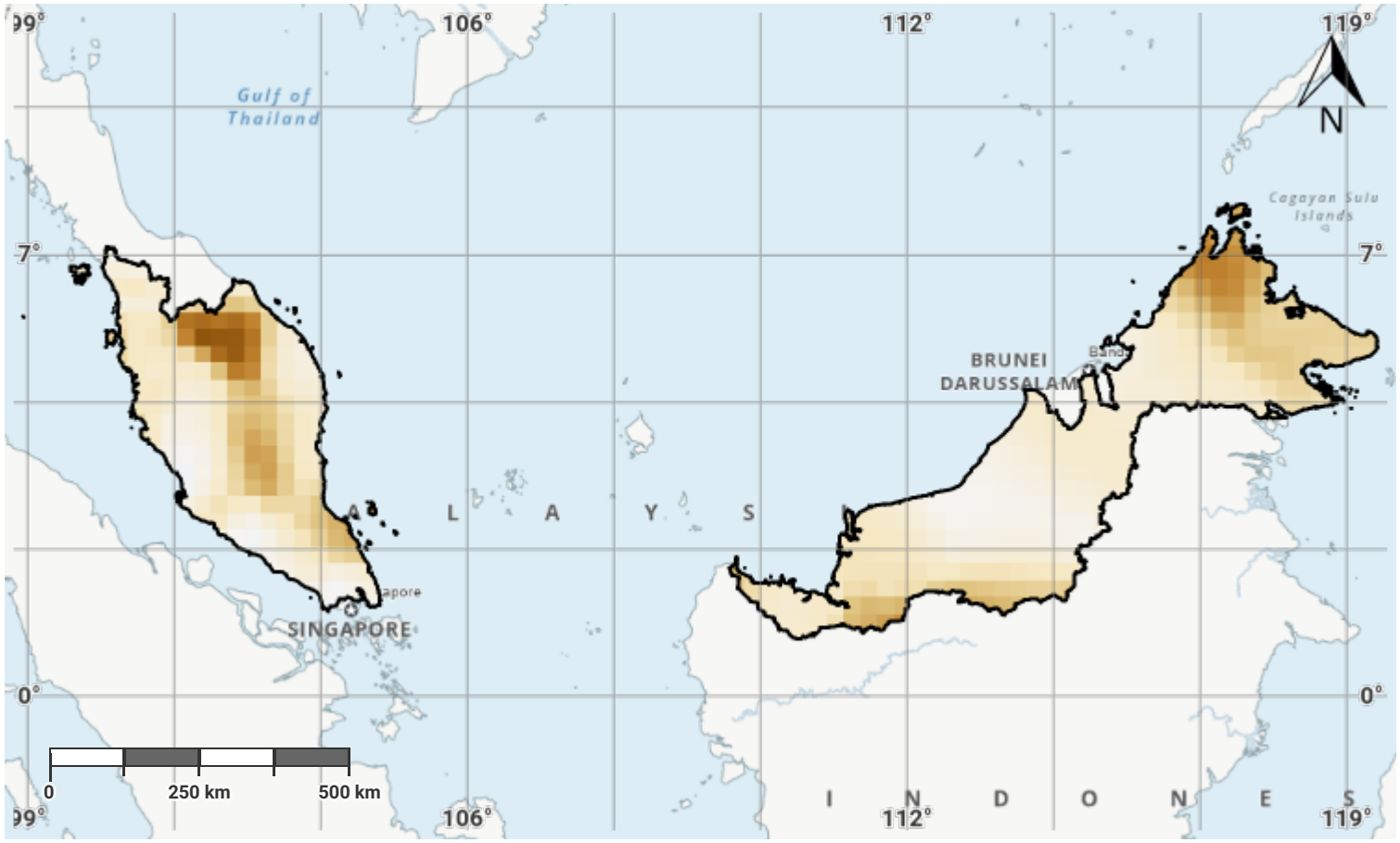
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malaysia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

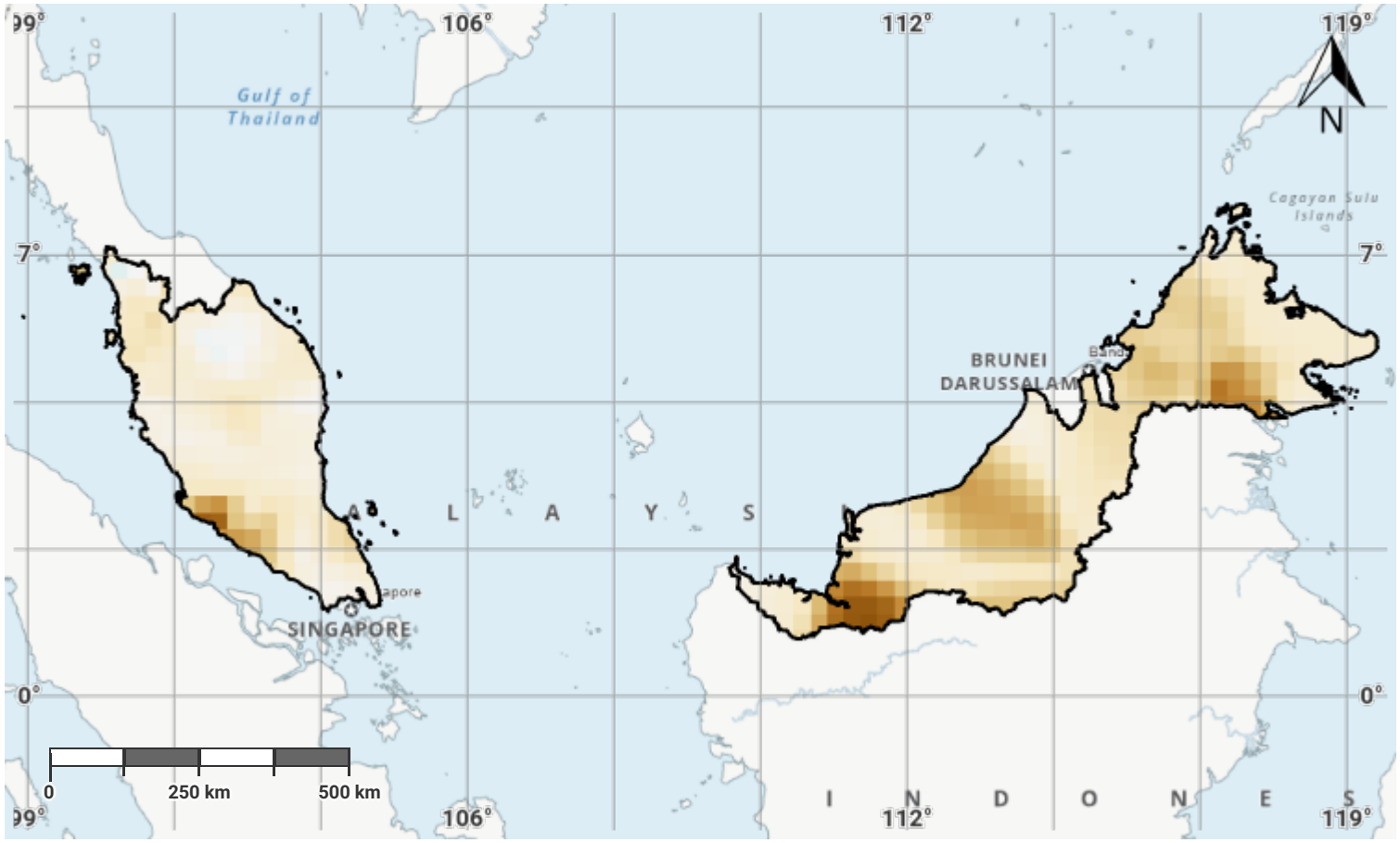
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

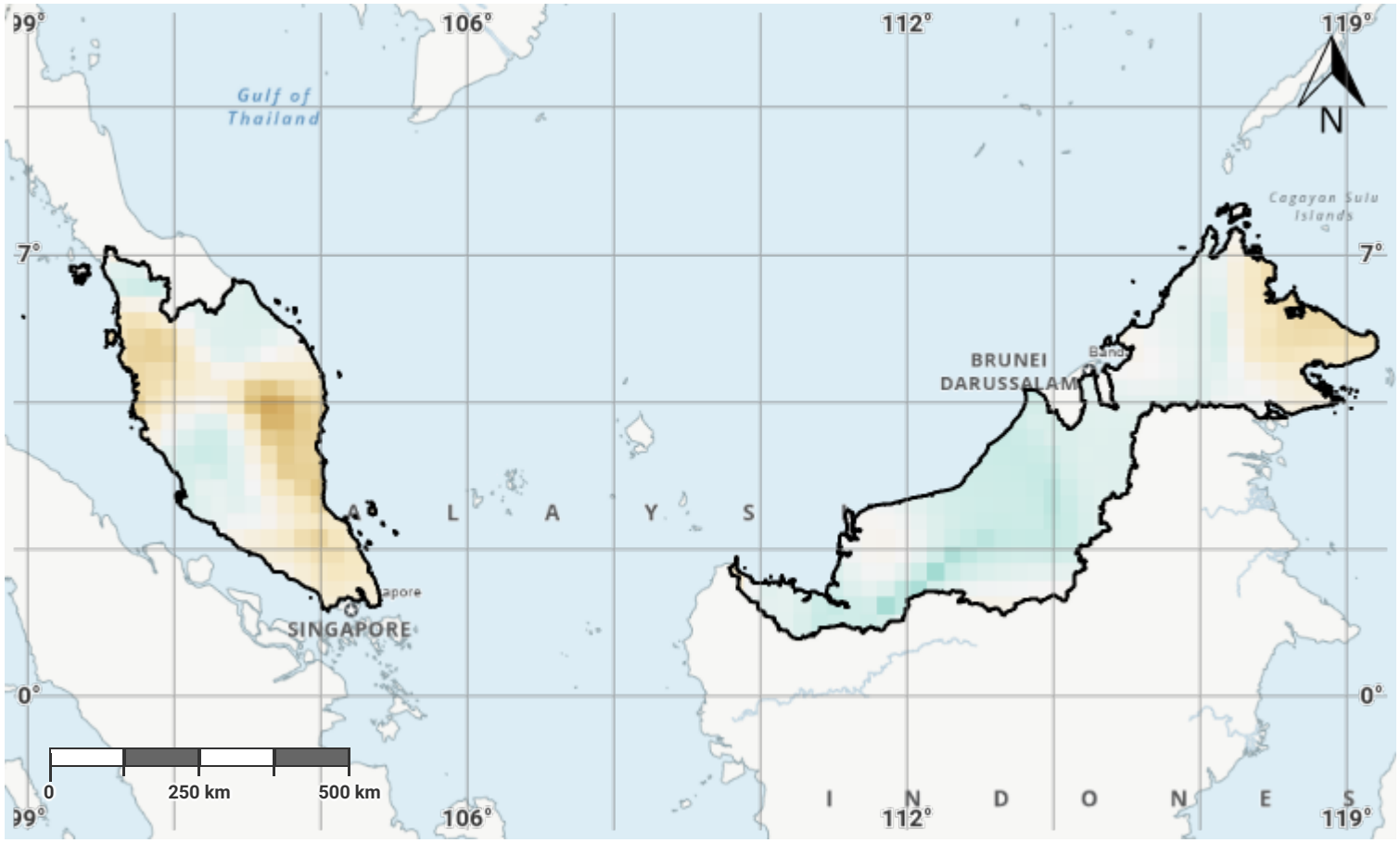
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

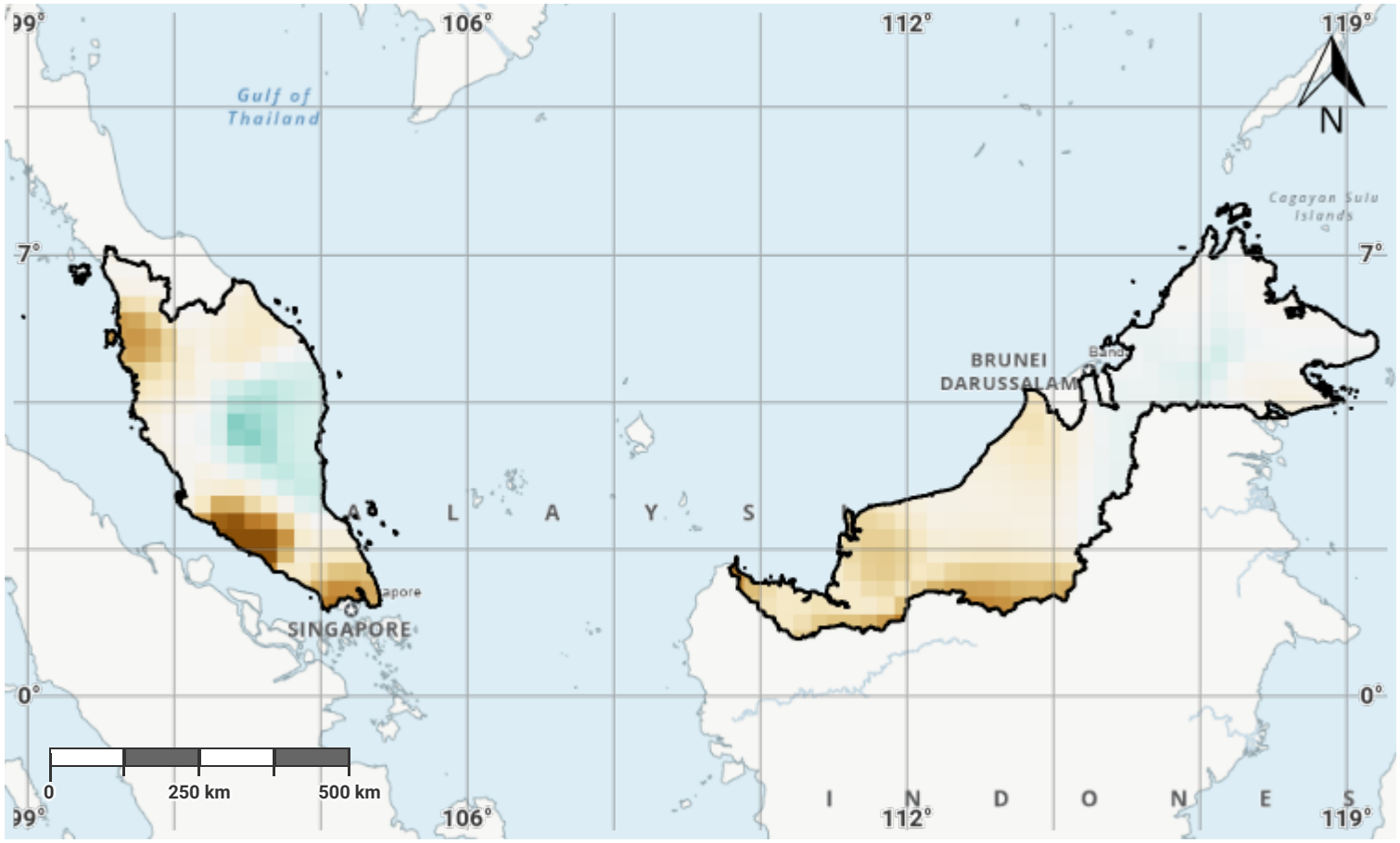
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

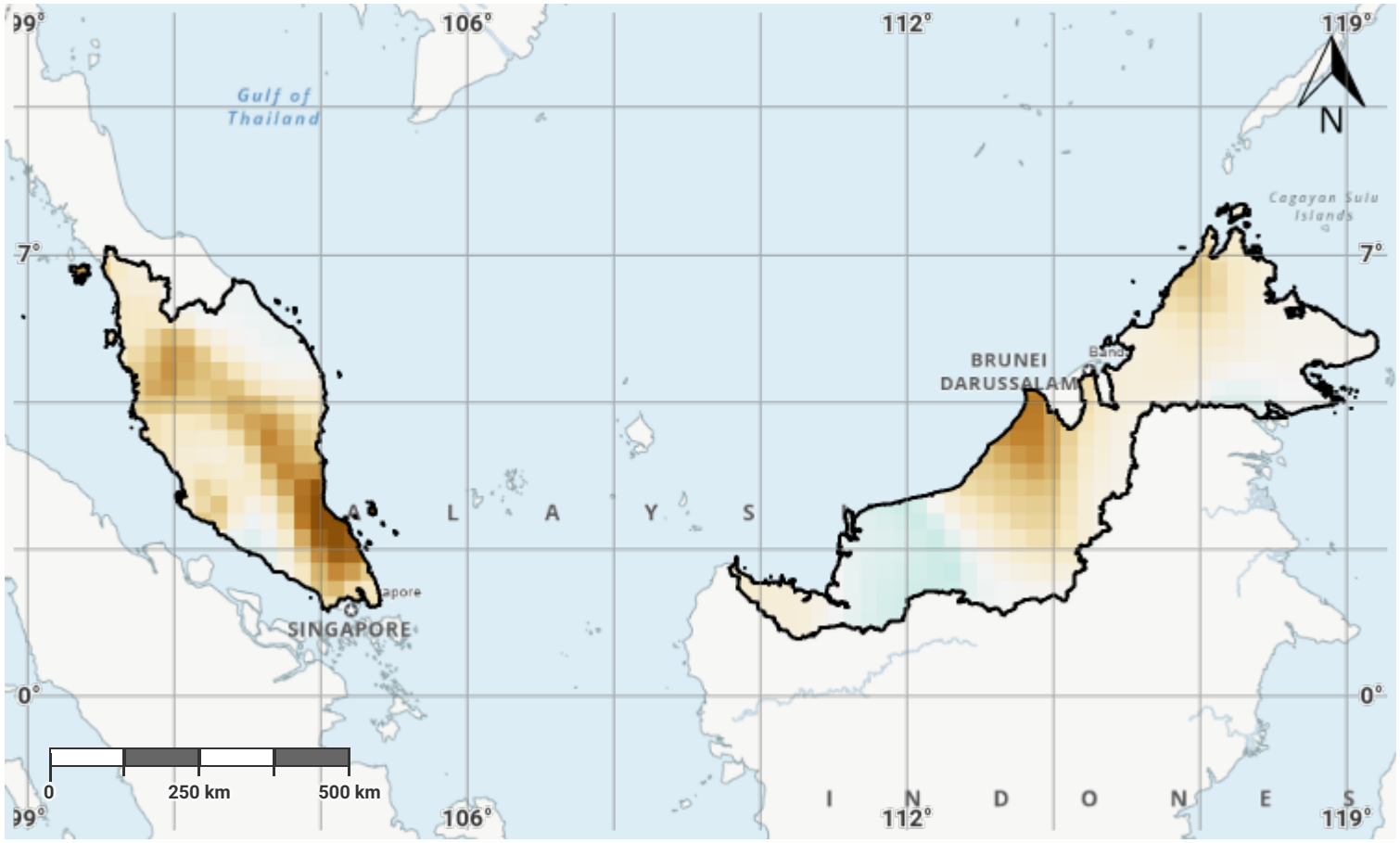
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

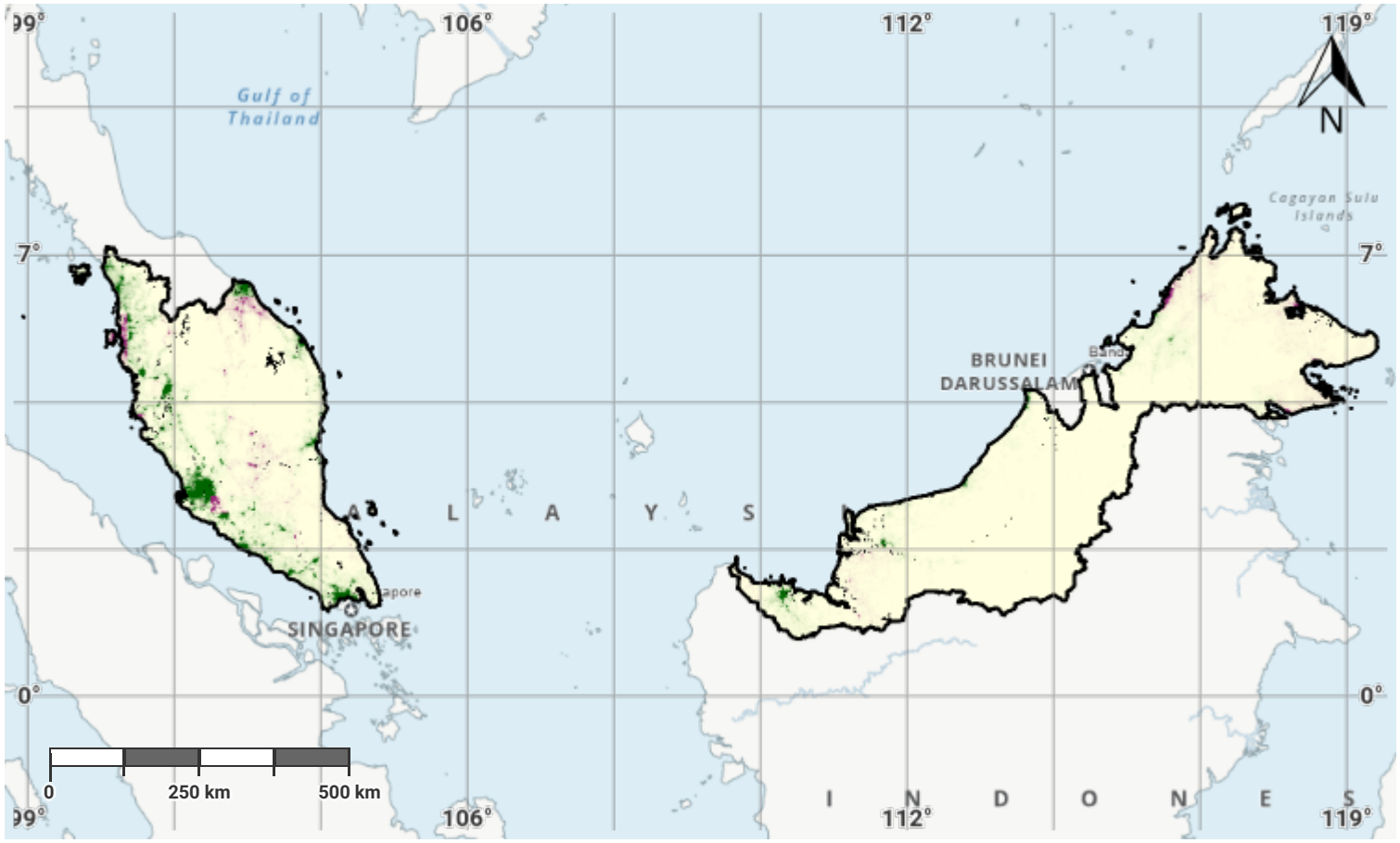
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

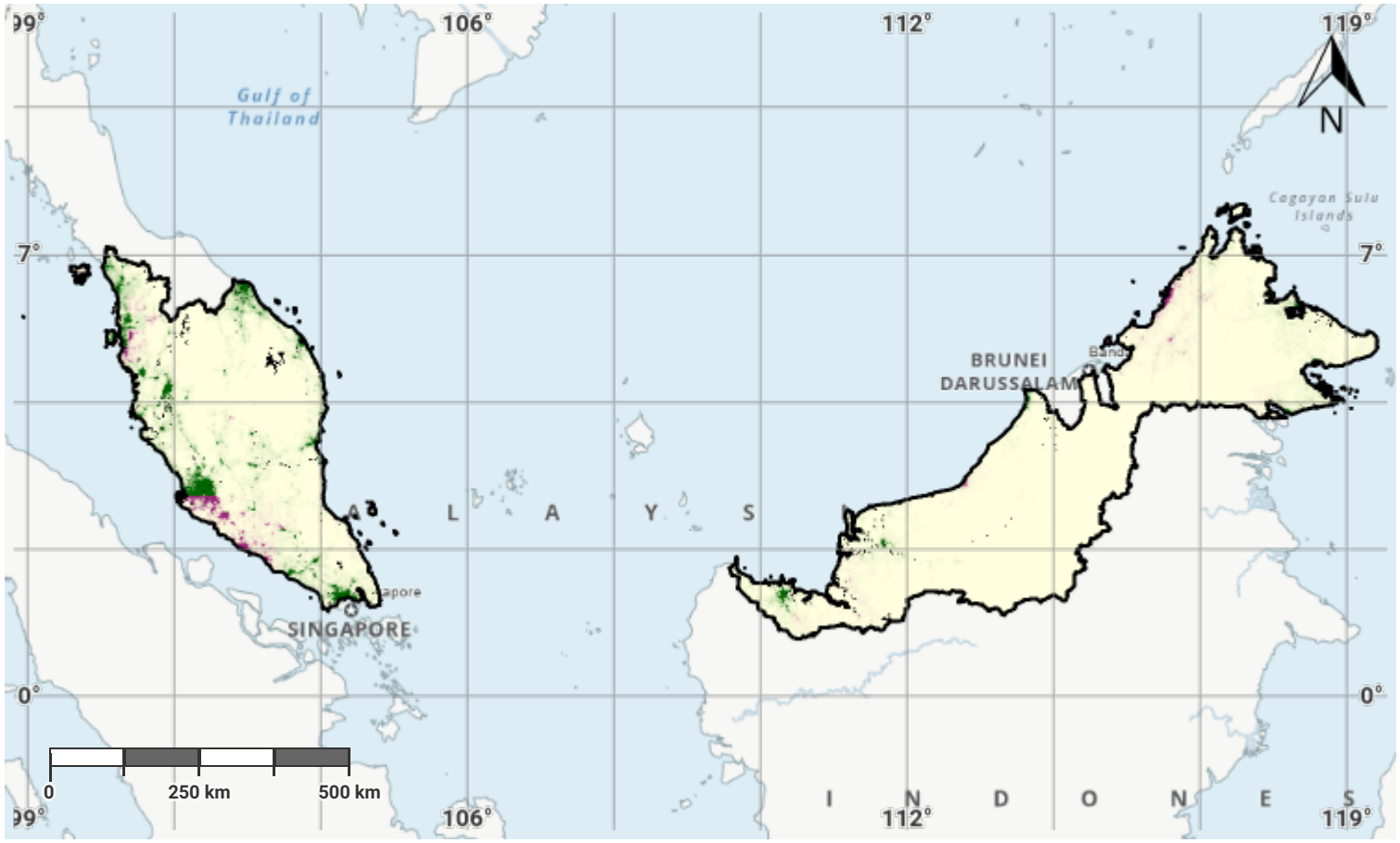
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 800
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 800
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

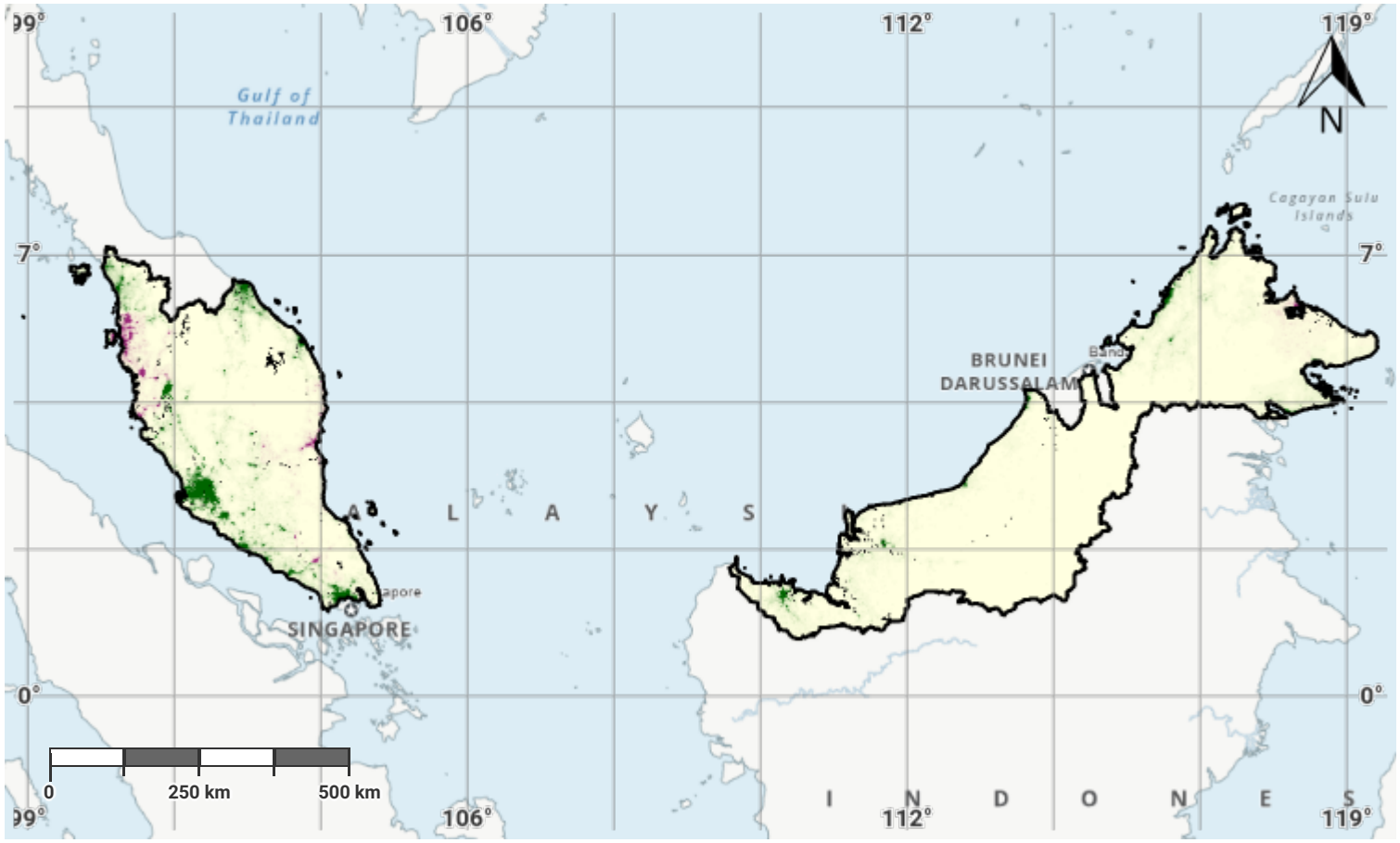
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

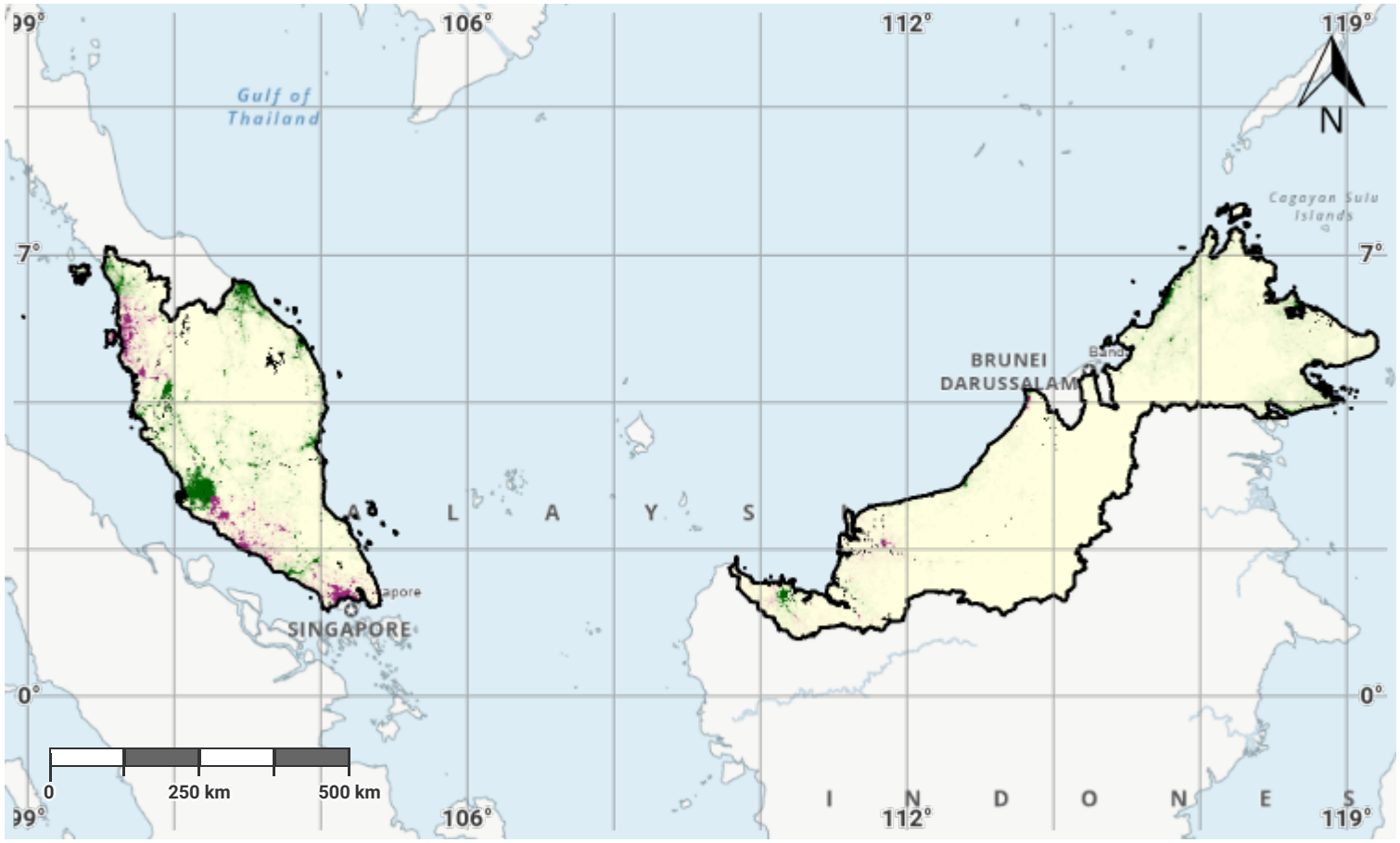
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

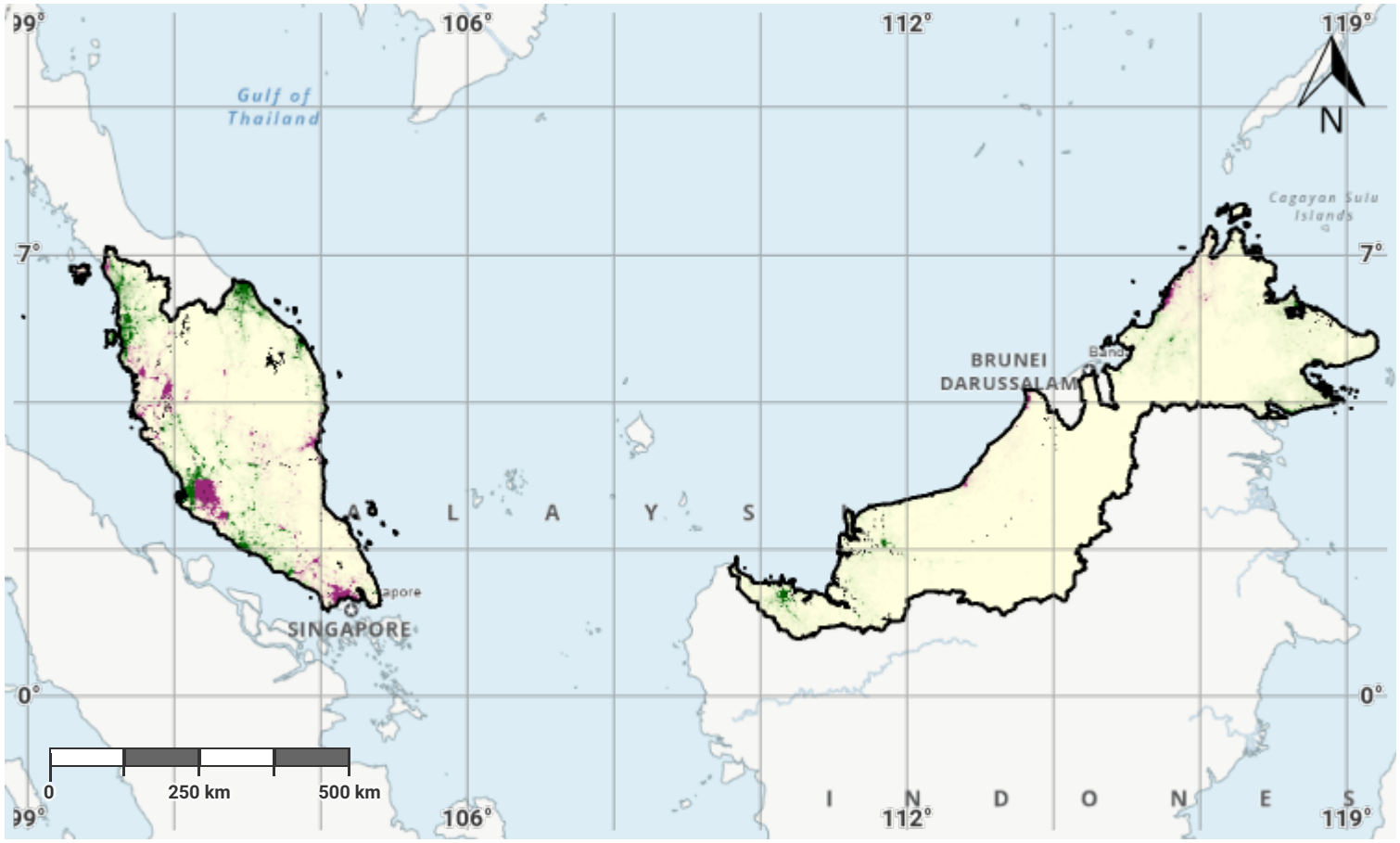
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

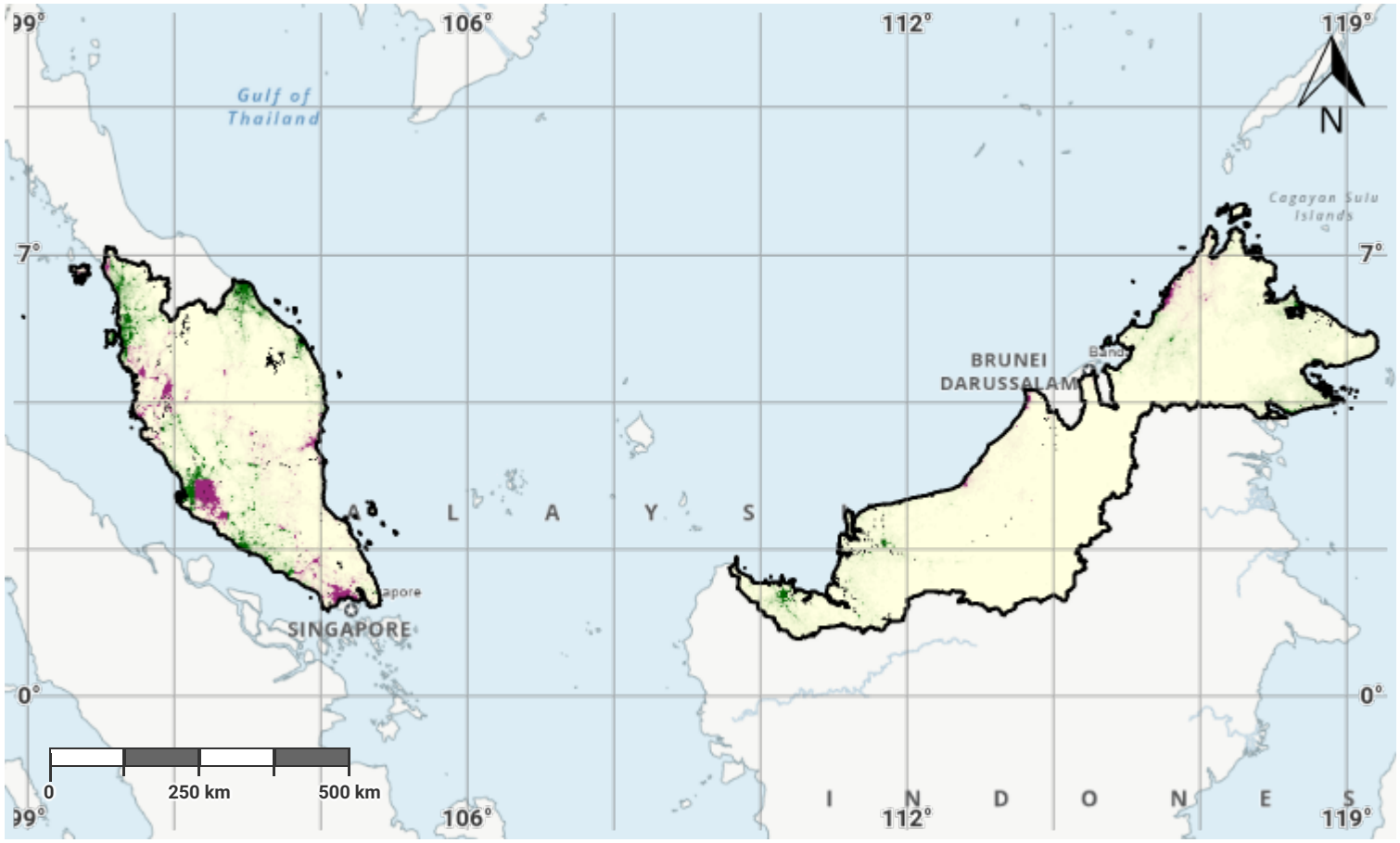
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

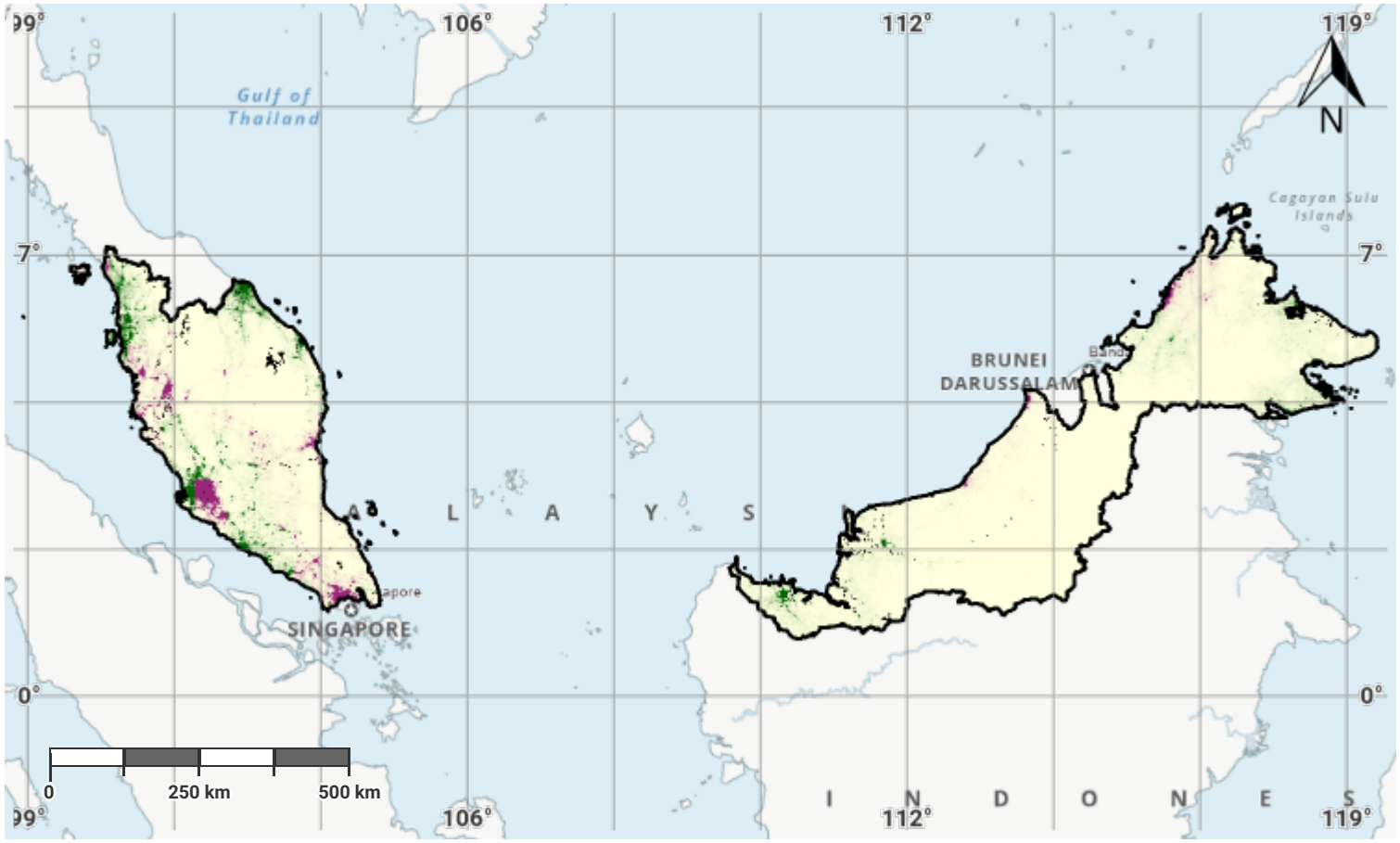
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malaysia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 320
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html