





What is Planetary Health?

Planetary health is an interdisciplinary field of study that focuses on the interconnections between human health and the health of the Earth's natural systems.

It recognizes that the health and well-being of both people and the planet are intimately linked and that changes in the environment can have profound effects on human well-being. This field emphasizes the complex interactions between environmental factors, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and other ecological disturbances, and their impact on human health.



Why Malaysia needs an integrated Planetary Health Action Plan



The **economic** impact pillar has shown progress over the period of 2000 -2019.



The science, technology and innovation (STI) ecosystem pillar system has shown progress from 2000 –2010 but remained **stagnant** from 2010-2019.

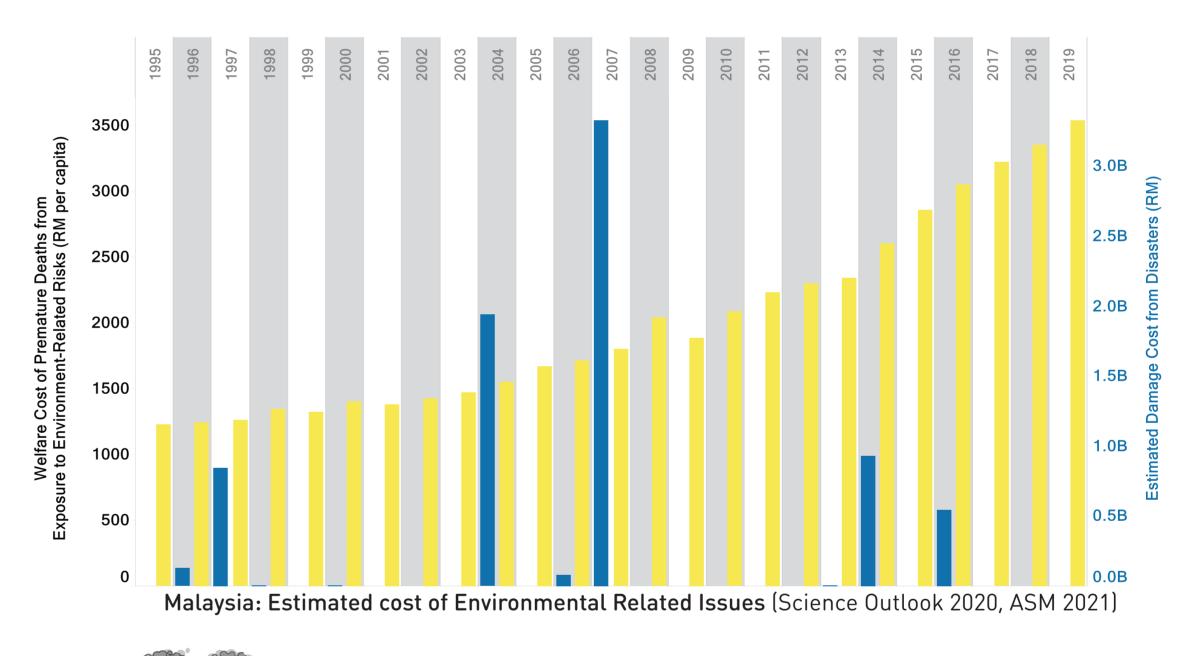


The **social** and environmental aspects regressed over the years.

Over the last 24 years, Malaysia has cumulatively lost an estimated RM7.8 billion to environment-related disasters, and about RM 947.2 billion to welfare cost of environment-related premature deaths. That is an average loss of RM39.8 billion per year due to environment-related causes. This equals to about **3% GDP loss** in 2019 and 2020.

> to read and download the Science Outlook 2020 report.













Water supply/management

Biodiversity loss

Malaysia was one of the top 10 countries for primary forest loss as of 2022 with over 210 species of plants in Malaysia categorised as critically endangered, 365 species categorised as endangered, and 756 as vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.

Source: Global Forest Watch, 2022

Climate change

In 2020, Malaysia emitted 367.76 million tonnes of CO, equivalent representing 0.77% of global emissions with 78% of the emission coming from the energy sector.

Source: Malaysia Biennial update report (BUR4), 2020

Air pollution in Malaysia

Air pollution in Malaysia costs approximately MYR 303 billion (US\$ 73 billion) annually, equivalent to 20% of the country's 2019 GDP. An estimated 32,000 avoidable deaths occur in Malaysia every year because of air pollution.

Source: Center for research on energy and clean air, 2022

Plastic pollution in Malaysia

Malaysia ranked 8th among the top ten countries in the world with an estimated 0.94 million tons of mismanaged plastic waste produced, of which 0.14 to 0.37 million tons may have been washed into the oceans.

Source: Estimation of mismanaged plastic waste in Malaysia in 2010 (Jenna R. Jambeck et al. 2015)

in Malaysia

Malaysia has reached 97% urban water supply access and aims to cover 98% of rural areas with clean water by 2025.

Abundant rainfall and water resources offer each person over 5,000 m³ of renewable water annually.

Source: NRES & WWF-Malaysia



The call for action

For Malaysia and its people to flourish, it is vital for us to properly conserve, preserve and manage our ecosystems, biodiversity, human and animal health as well as address climate change in an integrated manner. As such, the Academy of Sciences Malaysia has highlighted the need for an all of Malaysia and society approach.







The mandate

The National Science Council chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia at its meeting held on 8 April 2022 agreed for MOSTI through ASM in collaboration with central agencies, and relevant ministries to develop an integrated National Planetary Health Action Plan (NPHAP) that is humanity-centric, STI enabled, nature-based and values driven.

The development of the NPHAP is a mission-oriented plan that takes an all-of-Malaysia approach to ensure the health of our people, biodiversity (flora & fauna) and planet.

The NPHAP will also serve to provide a framework for the development of an **impact tracking system** in due course to monitor outcomes from the implementation of the plan. It is work in progress, and the plan is expected to be completed by May 2024.



LEVEL

National Planetary Health Action Plan (NPHAP) Committee Structure

NATIONAL

National Science Council Chairperson: Right Honourable Prime Minister

National Development Planning Committee (NDPC)

Chairperson: Chief Secretary Members: Current members of NDPC

MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Ministerial-level Advisory Committee for NPHAP

Chair: Secretary General of MOSTI Members: Representatives from relevant Ministries, State Governments and related Experts from the Quadruple helix

Expert-driven initiative involving members of the Quadruple helix: Government **Industries** Academia

Communities (CSO/NGO) to realise the whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach

The expectation

The plan will translate into significant shifts in how government agencies work in collaboration with the quadruple helix, breaking silos and linking policies so that they protect humanity and the planetary ecosystem that we depend upon for our survival.

We hope to integrate nature-based solutions that can be scientific knowledge, indigenous knowledge and local knowledge into various aspects like policy, infrastructure and society.

We will also highlight several low-hanging fruits.



Pillars of NPHAP

NPHAP COMMON FRAMEWORK AND INTEGRATION

NATIONAL PLANETARY HEALTH ACTION PLAN

GOVERNANCE

ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH

SUSTAINABLE **FOOD**

ENERGY TRANSITION **RESEARCH & EDUCATION**

COMMUNICATION, **BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE & CULTURAL SHIFT OF SOCIETY**



NPHAP Value Proposition



SURVEYS

Perception Survey with the common public and community Impact Analysis Survey with industry players Planetary Health

communication strategies



SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP MODULE

Tailored to cater for schools, institutions of higher learning and government training centres



KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Indigenous and traditional knowledges Example: Tagal System ■ Scan the QR code to



watch a video about the Tagal System.



STI-DRIVEN **FRAMEWORK**

Impact tracking system framework Environmental genomics database - framework

Humanity-centric, STI Enabled, Nature-based And Values Driven









