Livestock and Fisheries in Malaysia

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Focusing on Malaysia

- Livestock sector contributing 8.9% of national GDP
- 20% of labor force related to national agriculture sector
- Buffalo, cattle, goat, sheep, chicken and duck
- Livestock producers are smallholders

Population of livestock in Malaysia for 2016-2020

Type of Livestock	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Buffalo	119,133	114,013	106,988	101,695	100,242
Cattle	737,827	703,832	676,686	657,407	659,317
Goat	416,529	385,304	359,200	312,571	320,203
Sheep	138,479	130,658	128,298	121,677	121,173
Chicken	289,666,002	293,301,558	259,323,292	285,063,636	300,145,315
Duck	9,633,185	9,283,900	9,680,573	9,376,456	9,628,617
Total	302,365,536	305,768,616	272,242,575	297,521,902	312,850,896

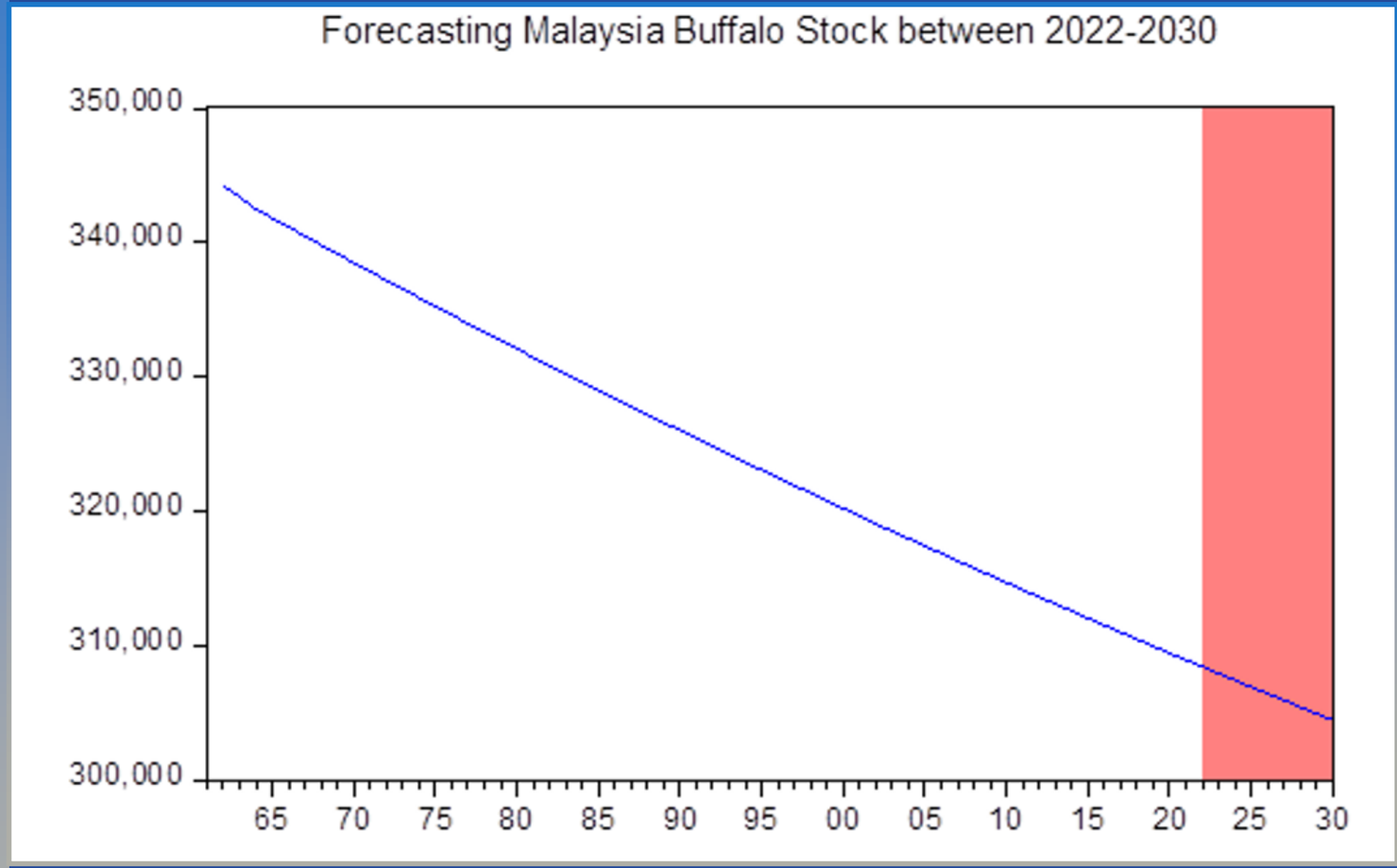
Source: Zayadi, 2021

Self-sufficiency ratio (%) of livestock products in Malaysia for 2016-2020

Type of Livestock	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Beef	23.04	22.17	22.49	22.28	21.72
Mutton	13.00	10.23	10.95	11.84	10.72
Poultry Meat	103.24	103.68	104.02	104.10	104.51
Poultry Eggs	117.93	114.67	117.03	119.13	116.60
Milk	64.86	58.25	61.27	63.03	62.40

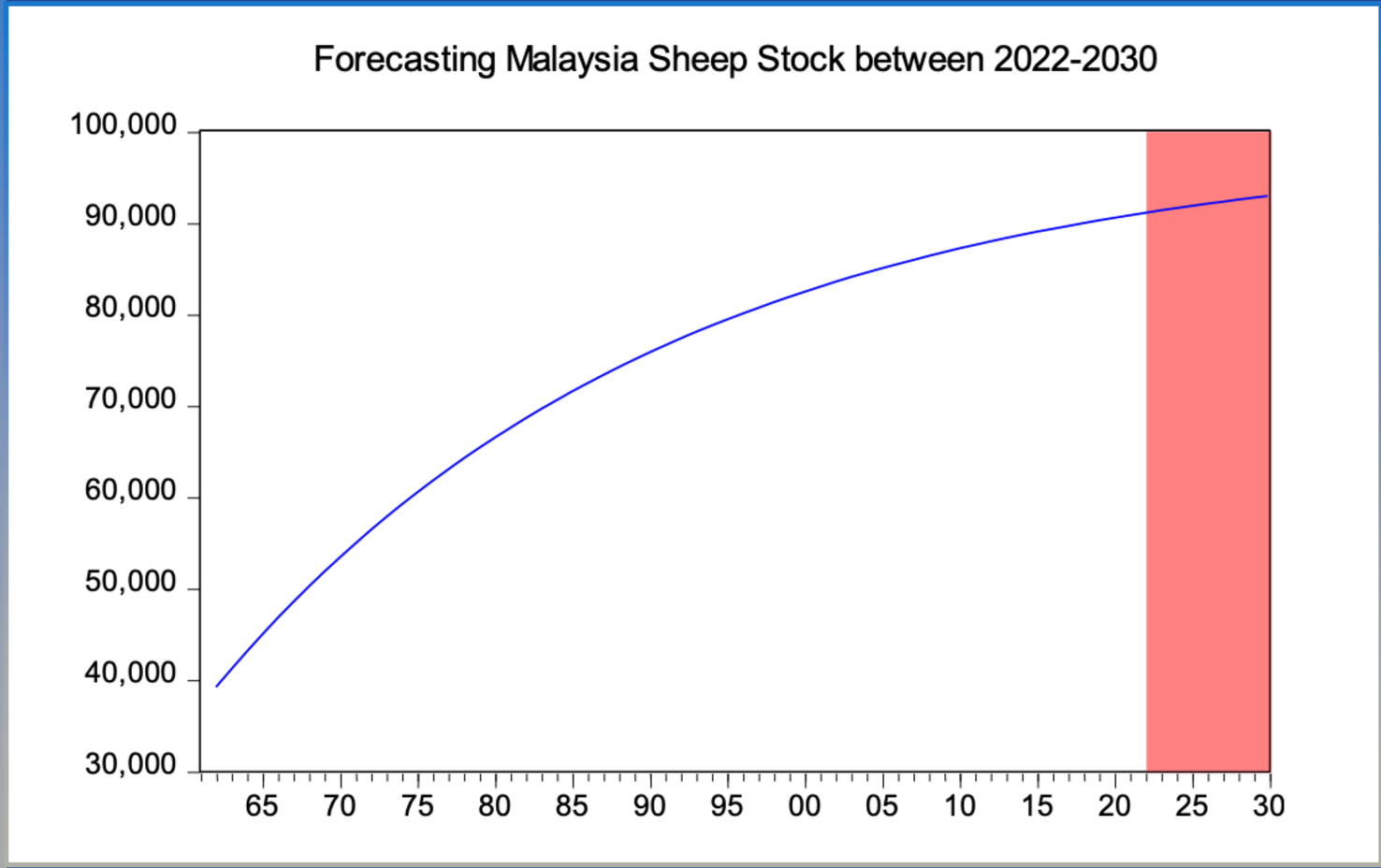
Source: Zayadi, 2021

Focusing on Malaysia



Source: Author's Calculation

Focusing on Malaysia



Source: Author's Calculation

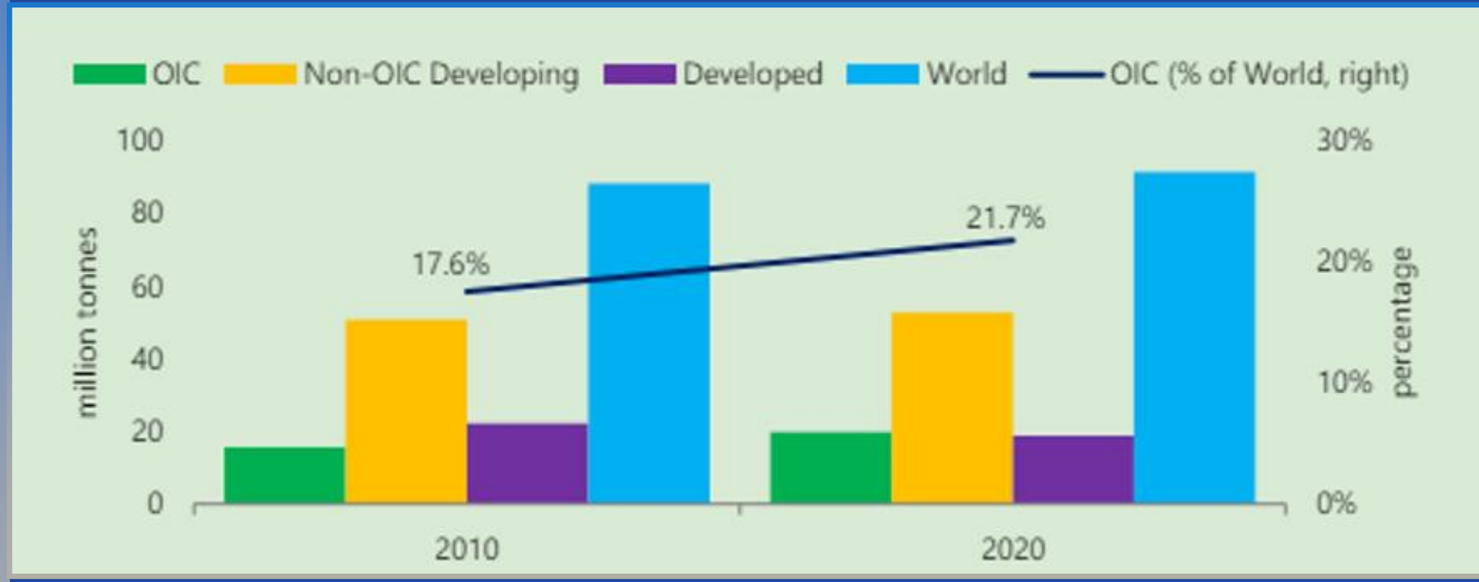
What is on Agenda for Fisheries in the World?

- Increased productivity
- Efficiency in fisheries production
- Improved quality
- Safety standards for products
- Enhanced market access

What IS Being done for fisheries In the world?

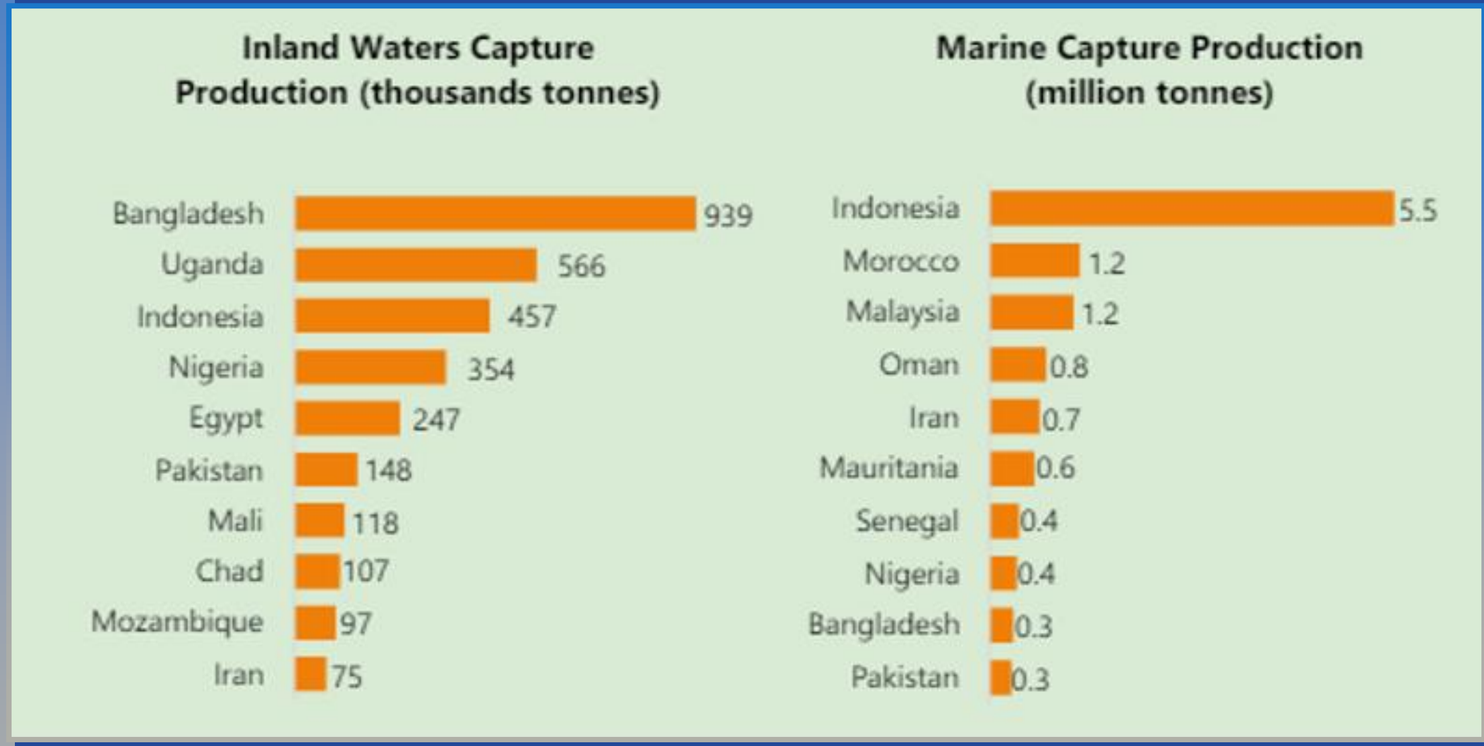
- Preventing overfishing and poaching,
- Improvement of stocks,
- Ensuring holistic management of resources,
- Developing activities to increase protected areas,
- Development of alternative species and feed raw materials,
- Environmentally friendly technologies

Fisheries and Aquaculture Production (million tonnes), 2010 vs 2020



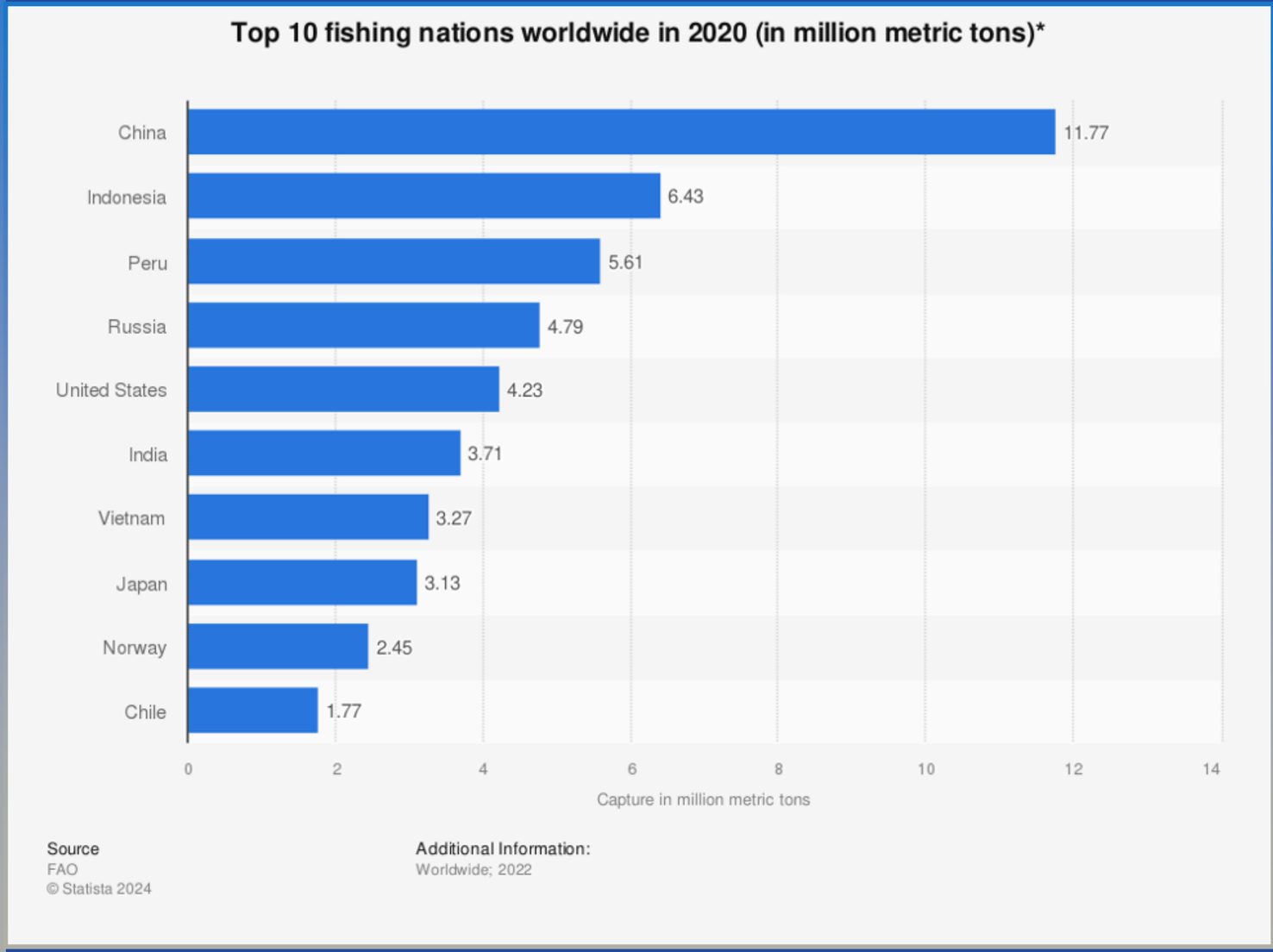
Source: SESRIC, 2021

Marine and Inland Waters Capture Production, Top 10 OIC Countries, 2020



Source: SESRIC, 2021

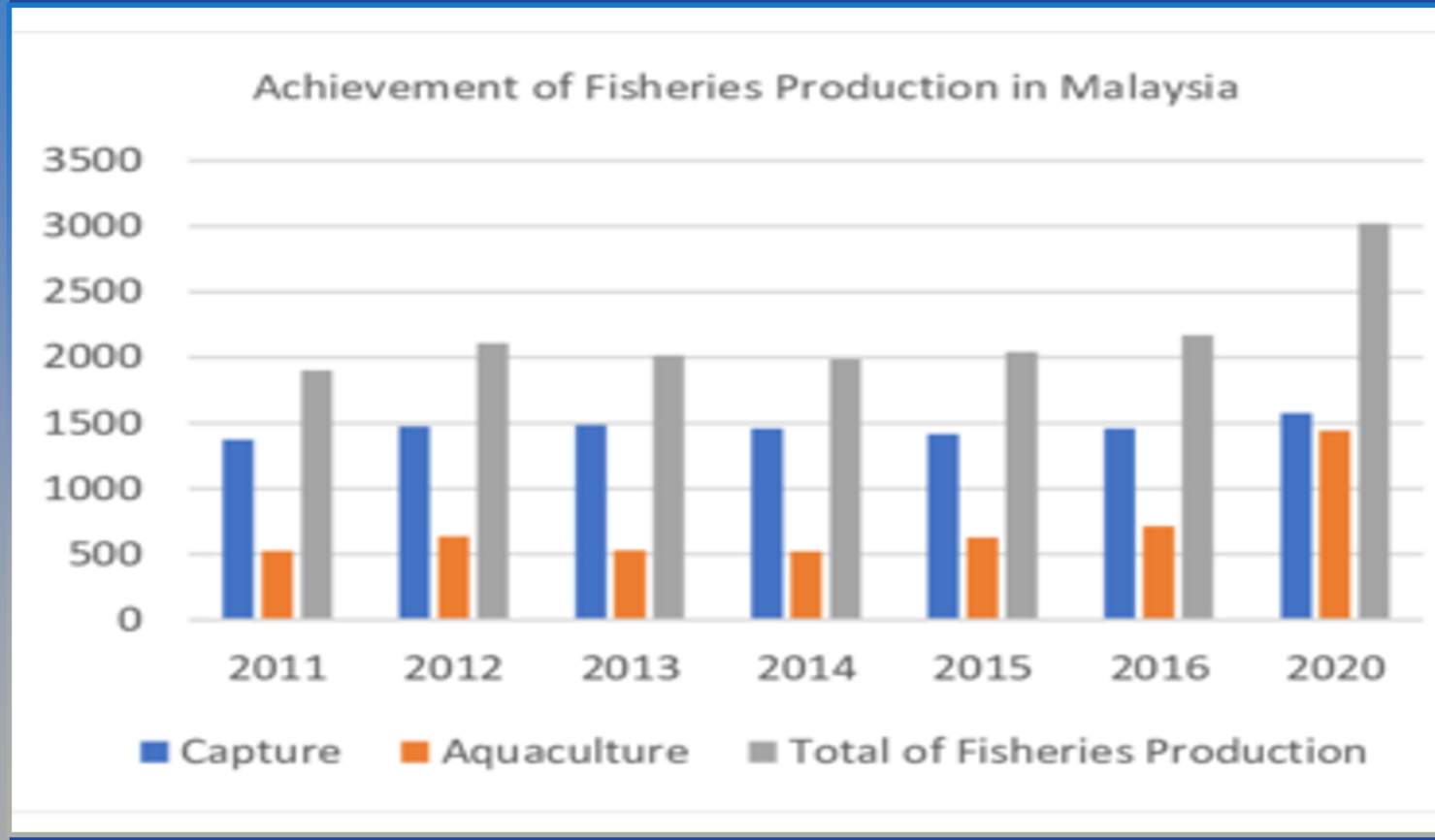
IMPORTANT COUNTRIES IN FISHERIES



Focusing On FISHERIES IN MALAYSIA

- Fisheries are crucial for food security and nutrition,
- Generate income for coastal communities,
- Support related industries such as processing and trade,
- Play a vital role in preserving marine biodiversity and ecosystem health.

What Can Be The Alternatives For Fisheries In Malaysia?



Source: SESRIC, 2021

Fisheries' Resources In Malaysia

- Diverse marine ecosystems,
- A rich variety of fish species,
- A wide range of marine and freshwater species,
- Inland fisheries opportunities.

Fisheries' Management Policies

- The Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOF) is responsible for the management and regulation of the fisheries sector.

- Key Functions of the DOF
  - Fisheries management and conservation
  - Licensing and enforcement
  - Research and development
  - Capacity building and extension services

Fisheries' Management Policies

- The Fisheries Act and other regulations,
- Initiatives such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs),
- Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs),
- Stock assessments,
- Monitoring programs,
- The promotion of sustainable aquaculture practices.

Implementation of Fisheries' Management Policies

- The Malaysian government provides support for sustainable fisheries practices through incentives, research, and capacity building programs.
- Policies and regulations are aimed at promoting sustainable fisheries management and ensuring the long-term viability of the sector.

Challenges

- Overfishing,
- Habitat degradation,
- Overexploitation of fish stocks,
- Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Some Sustainable Aquaculture Practices In Malaysia

- Malaysia has prioritized the development of sustainable aquaculture practices.
- Responsible aquaculture initiatives focus on minimizing environmental impacts, improving resource efficiency, and ensuring product quality and safety;
- By adopting technologies such as recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS), sustainable feed formulations, and integrated multitrophic aquaculture (IMTA)

Sustainable Fisheries Management For OIC Member Countries

- Science-Based Management relies on scientific data and research to inform decision-making processes.
- Precautionary Approach: Conservative catch limits, implementing gear restrictions, and establishing protected areas to safeguard critical habitats.
- Ecosystem-Based Management: interactions between species, habitats, and environmental factors.
- Fisheries Regulations and Compliance: licensing systems, catch quotas, size limits, and seasonal closures to control fishing effort and

Sustainable Fisheries Management For OIC Member Countries

- Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration: including fishers, scientists, government agencies, NGOs, and local communities
- Adaptive Management and Monitoring: Regular monitoring and evaluation of management measures are essential to assess their effectiveness and identify emerging issues or challenges
- International Cooperation and Governance: shared challenges, harmonize regulations, and promote sustainable fishing practices on a

Thanks for your particpiation.