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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
BAGI STATISTIK ALAM SEKITAR 2020

Selangor mencatatkan buangan terjadual dan buangan klinikal tertinggi

PUTRAJAYA, 20 OGOS 2021 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menerbitkan **Statistik Alam Sekitar 2020**. Penerbitan ini merupakan penerbitan baharu yang memaparkan statistik alam sekitar bagi 14 negeri merangkumi enam (6) komponen iaitu Keadaan dan Kualiti Alam Sekitar; Sumber Alam Sekitar dan Kegunaannya; Sisa; Kejadian Ekstrem dan Bencana; Penempatan Penduduk dan Kesihatan Persekitaran; dan Penglibatan, Pengurusan dan Perlindungan Alam Sekitar. Penyusunan statistik ini meliputi maklumat dan keadaan alam sekitar, impak aktiviti manusia ke atas alam sekitar dan langkah yang diambil bagi mengurangkan impak berdasarkan *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES), United Nations*.

Buangan terjadual dan buangan klinikal merupakan kategori di bawah sisa yang tersenarai dalam Jadual Pertama Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling

(Buangan Terjadual) 2005 dibawah Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974. Buangan terjadual meningkat pada kadar tahunan 8.3 peratus bagi tempoh 2015 hingga 2019 dan sebanyak 4,013.2 ribu tan metrik telah dihasilkan pada 2019. Selangor mencatatkan buangan terjadual tertinggi sebanyak 1,019.9 ribu tan metrik pada 2019 dengan sumbangan 25.4 peratus. Selangor juga mendominasi buangan klinikal sebanyak 7.3 ribu tan metrik berbanding negeri lain.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Antara industri yang menyumbang kepada buangan terjadual yang dihasilkan pada 2019 di peringkat nasional adalah aktiviti loji janakuasa dengan sumbangan 24.2 peratus diikuti pengilangan logam (12.2%), industri kimia (10.7%) dan elektrik & elektronik (10.1%). Di samping itu, sisa klinikal dijangka meningkat secara signifikan kerana meningkatnya jumlah kes positif COVID-19 pada 2020. Peningkatan kes positif COVID-19 ini seiring dengan peningkatan tenaga kerja di kemudahan kesihatan dan pusat kuarantin yang secara tidak langsung akan menyumbang kepada peningkatan volum sisa klinikal."

Dalam konteks global, laporan *World Bank’s* bertajuk “*What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050”* mengunjurkan sisa buangan global akan meningkat sebanyak 70 peratus kepada 3.40 bilion tan metrik pada 2050 (2016: 2.01 bilion tan metrik) sekiranya sistem pengurusan sisa tidak diuruskan dengan sewajarnya. Laporan tersebut turut menyatakan bahawa sistem pengurusan sisa yang cekap amat penting untuk pembangunan *circular economy* di mana reka bentuk produk dioptimumkan untuk digunakan semula atau dikitar semula yang akan mendorong kepada

pertumbuhan ekonomi yang efisien di samping meminimumkan kesan terhadap alam sekitar.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menambah, “Lokasi geografi Malaysia yang dikelilingi laut menjadikan negara ini mempunyai garis pantai yang panjang. Di samping itu, kewujudan pantai yang cantik, persekitaran bersih dan selamat serta landskap yang menarik menjadi daya tarikan utama aktiviti pelancongan antaranya Pulau Langkawi, Pulau Redang, Pulau Tioman dan Pulau Sipadan. Merujuk kepada Survei Pelancongan Domestik 2020, aktiviti pantai/ laut adalah salah satu aktiviti utama bagi tujuan pelancongan. Berdasarkan penerbitan Akaun Satelit Pelancongan 2019, industri pelancongan menyumbangkan sebanyak 15.9 peratus kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada 2019 dengan nilai sebanyak RM240.2 bilion (2018: RM220.4 bilion). Walau bagaimanapun, pesisir pantai merupakan kawasan yang cenderung terdedah kepada pelbagai ancaman terutama hakisan. Impak daripada hakisan yang berlaku akan menyebabkan kerugian terhadap sektor pelancongan dan sumber ekonomi. Secara amnya, garis pantai Malaysia ialah 8,840.0 km dan 1,347.6 km telah mengalami hakisan pantai sehingga tahun 2019. Sarawak dengan garis pantai 1,234.1 km mengalami hakisan pantai sepanjang 492.5 km diikuti Sabah (429.3 km) dan Perak (95.1 km).”

Terdapat lima (5) jenis Penyakit Bawaan Makanan dan Air iaitu Kolera, Tifoid, Disentri, Hepatitis A dan keracunan makanan. Keracunan makanan mencatatkan bilangan kes tertinggi iaitu 16,583 berbanding Penyakit Bawaan Makanan dan Air yang lain pada 2019. W.P. Labuan mencatatkan kadar

insiden keracunan makanan tertinggi bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk iaitu 165.2 pada 2019 diikuti Sabah (71.2) dan Terengganu (68.9).

Malaysia terletak di zon khatulistiwa dan mengalami iklim panas serta lembap. Pada amnya, ia mempunyai suhu seragam, kelembapan tinggi dan hujan yang banyak. Tiga (3) stesen meteorologi yang mencatatkan purata suhu tertinggi pada 2019 ialah stesen Temerloh di Pahang (33.9°C) diikuti Lubok Merbau, Perak dan Subang, Selangor dengan setiap stesen merekodkan purata suhu 33.6°C. Stesen Petaling Jaya, Selangor merekodkan hujan tahunan tertinggi iaitu 3,673.2 mm diikuti Labuan, W.P. Labuan (3,433.6 mm) dan Bintulu, Sarawak (3,316.6 mm).

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS 2020

Selangor recorded the highest scheduled waste and clinical waste

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 20, 2021 *– The Department of Statistics, Malaysia today released the* ***Environment Statistics 2020****. This publication is a new publication that presents environmental statistics for 14 states encompassing six (6) components namely Environmental Conditions & Quality; Environmental Resources & Their Use; Residuals; Extreme Events & Disasters; Human Settlements & Environmental Health; and Environmental Protection, Management & Engagement. The compilation of these statistics includes environment state and information, impacts of human activities on the environment and actions taken to minimise the impact based on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES), United Nations.*

Scheduled waste and clinical waste are the categories under waste listed in the First Schedule Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005 under Environmental Quality Act 1974. The scheduled wastes increased 8.3 per cent annually for the period 2015 until 2019 and 4,013.2 tonnes was

generated in 2019. Selangor recorded the highest scheduled waste of 1,019.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 with a contribution of 25.4 per cent. Selangor also dominated the clinical wastes at 7.3 thousand tonnes as compared to other states.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "Among the industries that contributed to the scheduled wastes generated in 2019 at national level was power plant activity with a contribution of 24.2 per cent followed by metal refinery (12.2%), chemical industry (10.7%) and electric & electronic (10.1%). Furthermore, the clinical wastes are expected to increase drastically due to the increasing number of COVID-19 positive cases in 2020. The rise of COVID-19 positive cases is in tandem with the increase of manpower in health facilities and quarantine centres that inadvertently contribute to the increase in the volume of clinical waste."

In global context, the World Bank's report entitled "What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050" projected the global waste to increase by 70 per cent to 3.40 billion tonnes in 2050 (2016: 2.01 billion tonnes) if waste management systems are not properly addressed. The report also stated that good waste management systems are essential to building a circular economy where products are designed and optimized for reuse or recycling which will help to promote efficient economic growth while minimizing environmental impact.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin added, "Malaysia's geographical location that is surrounded by the sea makes this country owns a long coastline. In addition, the existence of beautiful beaches, clean and safe environment as well as

attractive landscapes are the main attractions for tourism such as Pulau Langkawi, Pulau Redang, Pulau Tioman and Pulau Sipadan to name a few. Referring to the Domestic Tourism Survey 2020, beach/ sea activity is one of the main activities for tourism purposes. Based on the Tourism Satellite Account 2019 publication, tourism industry contributed 15.9 per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with value of RM240.2 billion (2018: RM220.4 billion). However, coastal areas tend to be vulnerable to the various threats especially erosion. The impact of the erosion will cause losses to the tourism sector and economic resources. In general, Malaysia's coastline was 8,840.0 km and 1,347.6 km has experienced coastal erosion until 2019. Sarawak with a coastline of 1,234.1 km experienced coastal erosion of 492.5 km length followed by Sarawak (429.3 km) and Perak (95.1 km)."

There are five (5) types of Food and Water Borne Diseases namely Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Hepatitis A and food poisoning. Food poisoning recorded the highest number of cases at 16,583 as compared to other Food and Water Borne Diseases in 2019. W.P. Labuan recorded the highest incidence rate of food poisoning per 100,000 population at 165.2 in 2019. This was followed by Sabah (71.2) and Terengganu (68.9).

Malaysia is located in the equatorial zone and experiences hot and humid climate. In general, it has a uniform temperature, high humidity and abundant rainfall. Three (3) meteorological stations that recorded the highest mean temperature in 2019 were Temerloh station in Pahang (33.9°C) followed by Lubok Merbau, Perak and Subang, Selangor with each of the station recording an average temperature of 33.6°C. Petaling Jaya station, Selangor recorded the highest annual rainfall of 3,673.2 mm followed by Labuan, W.P. Labuan

(3,433.6 mm) and Bintulu, Sarawak (3,316.6 mm).

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

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