

عنوان مقاله:

CLIMATE INSECURITY AND THE CHALLENGE FOR MALAYSIA AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF
SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION

محل انتشار:

چهارمین کنگره بین المللی جغرافیدانان جهان اسلام (سال: 1389)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 13

نویسنده:

Khairulmaini Osman Salleh, - *PhD Professor of Department of Geography University of Malaya*

خلاصه مقاله:

The IPCC 2007 report on the "Science of Climate Change" shows a small increase in temperature (~ 0.3 oC) and rainfall (~ 3%) for the Southeast Asia Region in the last decade or so, however, there is general agreement amongst scientists that the changing behavioural patterns of the el-Nino ENSO , Monsoons and to a certain extent the Indian Dipole Oscillation circulation systems are triggering weather extremes and variability to influence changing behavioural patterns of hydro-meteorological and geomorphological events within the major river basins (for example, floods, droughts, haze pollution, slope failures and the emergence of certain diseases) in the country. In addition to these events, Malaysia would also be exposed to increasing threats (directly or indirectly) from low pressure atmospheric cells that develops in the South Indian Ocean (cyclones) and the Pacific – South China Sea Regions (typhoons). These events are triggered by the warming ocean surface waters due to the global warming – climate change effect. To this date the impact of these changes can still be absorbed by the strong foundations of Malaysia's environmental management programmes and backed by stringent economic policies including effective poverty eradication and food production programs. However, it must be understood here that the environmental policies addresses only the environmental change threat and not specifically the climate change threat where in the long term the impact scenario would generally diverge, and the resilience of Malaysia to the climate change threat would generally decrease and her vulnerability increases. This scenario can change if the gradual increase in global warming is left unchecked and unabated because increasing global temperatures could lead to thresholds been breached where habitats and ecosystems could not recover to existing equilibrium and stable conditions. Ecosystems disequilibrium would influence human livelihood activities that are very much dependent on their stability. These changes would have a tremendous impact on low income economic systems especially, as they are very dependent on ecosystem resources and conditions such as those associated with coastal fishing, rural agriculture, urban commerce and many forms of rural cottage industries. These low income populations hovers just above the poverty threshold line and any change in their income generation activity would make them fall below the poverty line, and for Malaysia and many countries of the developing world this could compromise the achievement of the Millennium ... Development G

کلمات کلیدی:

climate change stresses, vulnerable systems, low income populations, policy implications, Malaysia, Southeast Asia Region

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/82944>

