

MEDIA COVERAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF MALAYSIAN ENVIRONMENTAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (ENGOS) IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MAINSTREAM NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract:

Climate change is an increasingly significant problem in Malaysia and has attracted the attention of Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (ENGOS) to advocate climate justice. The activities performed by the ENGOS to tackle climate change issues indicate that their roles are becoming more critical than ever. However, limited academic documents record their activities in the context of climate change issues in Malaysia based on newspaper reports. Therefore, this paper aims to analyse the media coverage of the activities of ENGOS in addressing climate change issues in Malaysia. The study utilised the content-analysis method to analyse relevant articles that portray ENGO initiatives concerning climate actions published in two mainstream national newspapers. The findings from the analysis provide an overview of the roles played by ENGOS in addressing climate change issues and offer insights into the role of newspapers in public awareness about ENGOS' activism in Malaysia.

Keywords:

Climate Change, Environmental Issues, NGO, Malaysia

Introduction

The non-governmental organisation (NGO), as defined by Vakil (1997:2060), refers to a “self-governing, private, not-for-profit organisation that is geared to improving the quality of life

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for disadvantaged people.” In the broad sense of the term, NGOs are independent and non-profit entities that were established to provide voluntary social services to those in need. The government may provide funding for NGOs, but they mainly raise funds from donors to perform their activities. Most of the time, the term NGOs is used interchangeably with several terms, such as non-profit, voluntary, and civil society organisations (Haven, McGregor, & Lynch, 2010).

In Malaysia, most NGOs are registered as a society by the Registrar of Societies as stipulated in Section 7, Societies Act 1966. However, they also can be registered as non-profit companies and trusts (Weiss, 2003; Laila Suriya Ahmad Apandi, 2005). As of 2018, there were more than 7000 NGOs with active status under the Registrar of Societies in 2018 (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2018). Nevertheless, there is no single definition of NGOs that has been officially adopted in Malaysia at present. The lack of an official definition of NGOs set by the public authority in Malaysia has resulted in various definitions used to refer to NGOs (Apandi, Sharifuddin, & Ali, 2016). Generally, they are regarded as a component of civil society involving diverse issues such as social, economic, development, and environment (Rasiah, Tumin, Hameed, & Ndoma, 2016).

On the issues of the environment, government actions in responding to the concerns are essential to resolve the problems. However, the failure of the government to deal with environmental issues has triggered dissatisfaction among critical masses. Subsequently, the rise of environmentalists was seen as a social movement for environmental protection (Morrison et al., 1972). Subsequently, the institutionalisation of the environmental movement contributes to the development of environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOS) that have been recognised as one of the key actors in environmental governance.

Rode la, Udovč, and Boström (2017) defined ENGOS as non-governmental organisations that focus on environmental issues in which they perform non-profit and voluntary activities in environmental protection. In the Malaysian context, Ramakrishna (2004) has described ENGOS as groups of individuals or entities separated from the government and concerned with safeguarding the environment. While they stand as a non-state actor, a clear mandate to include them in the governance process will support the government in tackling environmental issues effectively (Badrudin, 2015).

Although studies on ENGOS have received enormous interest from scholars worldwide in various fields, very little is known about the ENGOS’ activities in addressing climate change in Malaysia. Studies on the Malaysian ENGOS are limited in the literature, particularly in terms of their activities related to climate change. As a repercussion, their activities in dealing with climate change are ambiguous. Therefore, this article aims to discover the activities performed by the ENGOS to tackle climate change in Malaysia through the content analysis of the national mainstream newspapers.

Literature Review

In this section, the author will examine the involvement of ENGOS in addressing climate change in Malaysia, including the activities they perform in response to this issue.

ENGOS and Climate Change in Malaysia

Environmentalism in Malaysia began during the British colonial administration period. The environmental movement shares the common goals of raising public awareness about environmental issues, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development (Zainal, 2018). ENGOS even existed before the Environmental Quality Act 1974 was enacted as a legal framework to safeguard the environment at the national level. Several ENGOS were established earlier than the Department of the Environment (DOE) was introduced in 1975. Among the environmental group pioneers were the Malayan Nature Society (MNS), the Penang Consumer Association (CAP), the Malaysian Environmental Protection Society (EPSM), the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM) (Ramakrishna, 2004). ENGOS have played many critical roles in environmental governance within the Malaysian context (Ramakrishna, 2004). They partner with the government, provide services for environmental education, encourage public engagement, engage people in environmental justice, campaign for environmental policy, evaluate environmental performance, and promote the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

At present, environmentalists' concerns are not only on the issues of environmental destruction and pollution. Climate change is another environmental issue that is increasingly worrying and threatening humanity. Climate change affects the whole world, and Malaysia is inescapable from the impacts. UNFCCC has defined climate change as "*a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods*" (United Nations, 1992). Similarly, the Malaysian government defined climate change as "*Any change in climate over time that directly and indirectly affects humans and their activities as well as natural systems and processes*" (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 2010:p.21).

The impacts of climate change are increasingly felt in Malaysia. Al-Amin et al. (2012) have pointed out that climate change has several potential impacts on Malaysia, such as food insecurity, the vulnerability of biodiversity, sea-level rise, and natural disasters. Malaysia realises that without proper plans, the potential impacts of climate change could be intense. Concerns over the potential impacts of climate change have given rise to the issue as one of the national priorities. Under the climate change agenda, the national government has developed guidelines incorporating climate concerns in various areas and sectors such as energy, agriculture, forest, and land.

Malaysia has introduced various initiatives to tackle climate change issues. However, the goal is hardly achievable without the participation of many actors in the implementation process. Therefore, the government has expressed its commitment to the principle of effective participation in tackling climate change in the National Policy on Climate Change 2009. Based on this principle, the Malaysian government encourages the participation of stakeholders, including the ENGOS, to raise public awareness of climate change issues and assist in policy implementation. Their opinions and views also have been taken into account before the formulation of the climate change policy. It can be observed from the consultation of various stakeholders during the development of the National Policy on Climate Change 2009 (Tiong, Pereira, & Pin, 2009).

Activities of ENGOs in Addressing Climate Change Issues

ENGOs can assist the government in addressing climate change by taking part in activities at multi-level governance. They undertake various activities ranging from awareness campaigns to policy influence. Typically, ENGOs are involved in advocacy work, such as campaigns for policy change, justice, and awareness (Kuhn & Zhang, 2014; Miller, 1994; Quinn-Thibodeau & Wu, 2016). At the same time, they also engaged in other climate governance activities, depending on the type of NGOs (Giorgetti, 1998).

ENGOs are one of the non-state actors that have been shown to be valuable in climate change governance. Nasiritousi, Hjerpe, & Linnér (2016:113) have proposed nine key activities of non-state actors in climate governance, which are to “*influence the agenda, propose solutions, provide information and expertise, influence decisions and policymakers, awareness-raising, implement action, evaluate consequences of policies and measures, represent public opinion, and represent marginalised voices.*” Their study indicated that various categories of non-state actors involved in distinctive activities vary in their organisational types and resources. They revealed that ENGOs’ activities are primarily concentrated on raising awareness. Nevertheless, their activities are also associated with policy influence, climate action, ideas, and expertise.

The climate change issue calls for the problem to remain a policy agenda that is not compromised by economic, political, and social developments (Pralle, 2009). Pressure groups can help influence policymakers to view public issues and see possible solutions (Kingdon, 1995). For example, Friends of the Earth in the United Kingdom successfully advanced the climate change issue into the national agenda through their ‘The Big Ask’ campaign by proposing solutions (Carter & Childs, 2017). Additionally, ENGOs mobilise the experts to influence policy decisions (Rodela, Udovč, & Boström, 2017), which makes them possess the political influence for public policy change (Dolšák, 2013).

Moreover, ENGOs also provide information and expertise at multi-level governance. They could provide verbal and written information at international environmental negotiations for climate change, the Kyoto Protocol (Corell & Betsill, 2001). In another case, they provide information to individuals and groups they represent in the United Nations climate diplomacy (Kuyper & Bäckstrand, 2016). Meanwhile, the Australian federal government assigned the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to share information about climate policy with other NGOs. Usually, ENGOs provide stakeholders with open-access information on climate change via workshops, seminars, and conferences.

Performing climate actions is another activity engaged by ENGOs. They deliver services to facilitate the lack of government capacity to implement climate mitigation and adaptation programmes at the local level. A broad range of climate actions can be implemented at the local level, such as reducing energy and water consumption, generating renewable energy, and using mass transportation (UN-Habitat, 2015). Planting trees also offers carbon sinks to mitigate climate change (Bäckstrand & Lövbrand, 2006). The implementation of those actions requires the involvement of stakeholders, such as ENGOs. This can be seen in China, whereby the Chinese central government relies on some ENGOs for policy implementation in remote areas (Dahan Dalmedico & Buffet, 2009). Similarly, ENGOs play a complementary role in building the adaptive capacity of people, as in Ghana (Musah-Surugu, Bawole, & Ahenkan, 2019).

ENGO has been recognised as one of the main actors in increasing public awareness of climate change issues. This can be seen in the case of Bangladesh, where NGOs' efforts in partnership with Bangladeshi government agencies were found to be beneficial in raising awareness of climate change and finding ways to adapt to its effects on the population of the region (Roy, Tandukar, & Bhattacharai, 2022). In Thailand, the Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC) works to strengthen public voices through awareness campaigns at the local level. On the other hand, campaigns to raise awareness were mainly organised at the national level, as in the case of Australia. For example, WWF Australia initiated 'Earth Hour', while the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) promoted the campaign for 'Save the RET' (Renewable Energy Target) to mobilise public awareness (McDonald, 2016). Apart from such campaigns, climate activism by global NGOs used social media to increase public awareness mostly of climate actions and impacts (Vu et al., 2021).

Another activity that ENGOs are involved in is the evaluation of policy impact. Policy evaluation refers to a scientific assessment of a particular policy based on specific criteria, aiming for policy recommendations (Crabbe & Leroy, 2008). However, Huitema et al. (2011) stressed that policy evaluation should not be limited to only scientific assessment scientists perform. It should include the non-scientific assessments performed mainly by consultants, lobby groups and politicians. Huitema et al. (2011) added that ENGO was one of the groups that produced evaluations of climate policy in Europe. Nevertheless, they produced relatively low evaluations compared to universities and consulting firms, possibly due to a lack of resources or will to undertake the evaluation activities.

Besides the activities mentioned earlier, ENGOs represent public opinion and marginalised groups. The ENGOs mobilised public opinion through media and represented public opinion in the climate change policy-making process (Gough & Shackley, 2001). They articulate the messages and public opinion on climate change to society and policymakers via media images (Gough & Shackley, 2001). ENGOs, especially the local-based ones, also represent stakeholders' views, including the local communities and marginalised groups, in the national and international policy arena (Mcgregor, Yerbury, & Shahid, 2018). Similarly, the Indian Network on Climate Change and Ethics (INECC) has represented the local communities for climate justice (Fisher, 2015). In Indonesia, NGOs were mandated to participate in the REDD+ policy-making process and have brought the voices of local communities and indigenous people into the governance process (Astuti & Mcgregor, 2015).

All of the activities discussed above suggest that they are prevalent activities undertaken by ENGOs to address climate change issues at various levels of governance. Therefore, following the work of Nasiritousi, Hjerpe, & Linnér (2016), this study proposes six ENGO activities to tackle climate change issues: influence policy, provide information and expertise, perform climate actions, raise awareness, evaluate policy impacts, and represent public opinion and marginalised groups. The ENGO activities adapted from Nasiritousi, Hjerpe and Linnér (2016) will serve as an analytical framework to analyse and describe the ENGO activities in dealing with climate change in Malaysia.

Methodology

This study examined news coverage of ENGO activities in Malaysia through content analysis. It analysed the news articles about climate change activities involving ENGOs covered by two mainstream newspapers, *Berita Harian* and *The Star*. These newspapers were selected due to

their wide national circulation in Malaysia. News articles published in these two newspapers were collected through its online archives using the keywords of well-known ENGOs, NGOs, global warming, and climate change in English and Bahasa Malaysia. The study was limited to the news articles published from 2015 until the present to explore the current activities performed by ENGOs to address climate change. The unit of analysis is one news article. All the news articles published in the two newspapers were collected based on the sampling criteria (n=57) and were analysed using descriptive analysis.

Results

Based on the findings, 57 news articles on ENGOs' activities in addressing climate change were reported in Berita Harian and The Star from 2015 until 2020. As shown in Table 1, the news articles published in The Star (n = 30, 56.63%) were slightly higher than Berita Harian (n = 27, 47.37%).

Table 1: Proportion of News Articles

Newspaper	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Berita Harian	27	47.37
The Star	30	56.63
Total	57	100

Source: Author (2024)

Figure 1 illustrates the activities performed by ENGOs in addressing climate change, as reported by Berita Harian since 2015. From the 27 news articles, the top three ENGOs' activities in Berita Harian were related to raising awareness (23.7%), influencing policy, and providing information and expertise, with a percentage of 18.4, respectively.

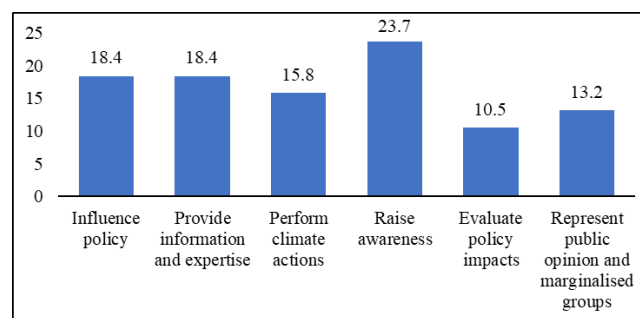


Figure 1: Activities of ENGOs as Reported by Berita Harian (2015-2020)

Source: Author (2024)

Similarly, the top three ENGOs' activities, as reported in 30 news articles by The Star, were activities to raise awareness (36.1%), influence policy (33.33%), and perform climate actions (11.11%), as demonstrated in Figure 2.

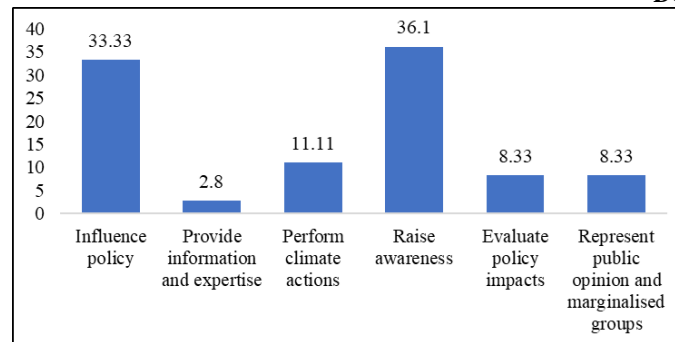


Figure 2: Activities of NGOs as Reported by The Star (2015-2020)

Source: Author (2024)

The analysis of the empirical data has revealed that the NGOs in Malaysia are involved in all climate governance activities, with a distinctive focus on the activities. As shown in Figure 3, the activities of NGOs were concentrated on raising awareness (29.73%), followed by policy-influencing activities (25.68%). On the other hand, the least performed activity was the evaluation of policy impacts (9.46%).

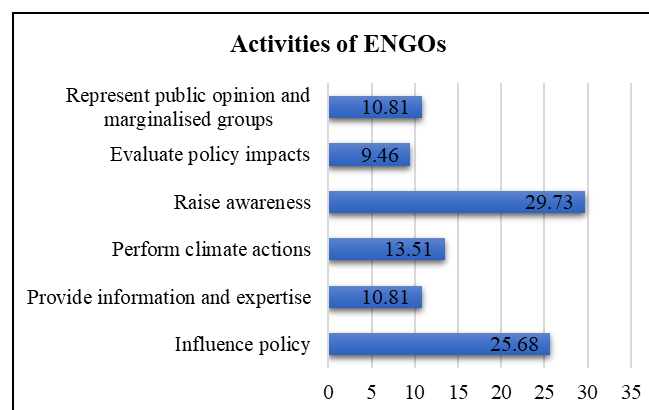


Figure 3: Activities of NGOs as Reported by The Star (2015-2020)

Source: Author (2024)

NGOs conducted campaigns to increase public awareness, such as the 'Earth Hour' initiated by WWF Malaysia and the 'Save the Rainforest Race' activity implemented by Pertubuhan Pelindung Khazanah Alam Malaysia (PEKA) as their annual programmes. Also, a 'Night Hour 2017' night walk in Penang was organised by WWF Malaysia in conjunction with the 'Earth Hour' event. Besides traditional campaigns, online campaigns were also organised by NGOs, such as the online campaign by Greenpeace Malaysia to stop forest fires. A more aggressive campaign launched by several NGOs and activists, Klima Action Malaysia (KAMY), Greenpeace Malaysia and Amnesty International Malaysia, was the joining of the Global Climate Strike in September 2019. Before the strike in Kuala Lumpur, they held workshops to educate and raise awareness of climate change. NGOs also carry out environmental projects to raise public awareness of climate change. For instance, the Lions Club of Penang hosted a coral restoration project to create awareness of coral conservation as global warming has resulted in coral bleaching.

Additionally, some NGOs use media platforms to convey messages on climate change issues. As an example, several NGOs such as Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), Power Shift Malaysia, EcoKnights and PEKA described the measures that can be taken to reduce carbon

emissions in the newspaper to increase public awareness of climate change mitigation actions. Other than that, ENGOs have also tried to raise public awareness through seminars, workshops, and conferences. It can be seen when the Wildlife Conservation Society Malaysia collaborates with Sarawak Biodiversity Centre and Swinburne Sarawak to hold a talk on climate change in 2016.

PEKA was active and vocal in protecting forests as they function as carbon sinks. Besides, PEKA was also involved in a peaceful march to the Parliament to submit a memorandum on rainforest protection. The march was not only aimed at raising awareness but also launched to influence policy. Furthermore, the President of PEKA has made critical statements in the media on deforestation and logging activities to gain the government's attention. In the other event, she proposed implementing carbon and logging taxes to the government to curb the issues. Besides, the Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia (EPSM) and PEKA presidents urged the government to prove their commitment to climate change through financial allocation for the initiatives to reduce carbon emissions in the national budget before the government ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016.

Apart from that, PEKA and tourist operators protested against the aggressive logging in the Ulu Tembeling forests to seek policy actions from the state government. As a result, the state government of Pahang suspended the logging activities temporarily in Ulu Tembeling. In another case, there was a victory of environmental groups, including WWF in the Green SURF (Sabah Unite to Re-Power the Future) coalition, in halting the coal power plant project successfully in 2009. In 2016, PEKA, along with the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) and Treat Every Environment Special (Trees), challenged the Selangor Forestry Department's decision in the court for judicial review. They attempted to stop the decision of the state government to close Taman Rimba Ampang for a highway construction project.

ENGOs, such as the Global Environment Centre (GEC) and PEKA, are also active in climate action, such as planting trees. Likewise, Goal Green International Foundation, Malaysia Association For Green Technology and Carbon Credit (MAGTCC) and Green Earth Society planted trees in Pengerang to reduce global warming. The programme was seen as having two-pronged objectives: to perform climate actions and increase public awareness. The same approach can also be seen in the 'Save Our Rainforest Race' programme by PEKA and the planting coral buds project by the Lions Club Penang. Some ENGOs join forces with other corporate companies to implement climate action activities, possibly due to a lack of funds to perform the activities independently. As an example, Tenaga Nasional Berhad worked together with PEKA to plant trees in several spots on the peninsula. However, some projects received government funds, such as the hybrid solar system project led by RanthillPower, jointly organised by TONIBUNG, the NGO that works on sustainable development in Sabah.

Numerous ENGOs were active in voicing out the concerns of the public to the state and federal governments, especially the marginalised groups. They have a critical stance over government decisions that could risk marginalised groups, mostly comprised of the poor, less educated, and excluded from the governance process. The voices of the local communities and indigenous people were represented by ENGOs, such as Global Environment Centre, PEKA, Trees, Shah Alam Community Forest Society, Persatuan Aktivis Sahabat Alam Malaysia, Friends of the Earth Malaysia, Pertubuhan Save Merapoh Cave and MNS in the case of deforestation for

development activities that will affect the living hood and ecosystem of several areas in Selangor, Kelantan, Perak and Pahang.

Another activity performed by ENGOs is the provision of information and expertise. WWF Malaysia provides information on public opinion to the politicians based on the survey they conducted before the 14th General Election. They informed that most Malaysians tend to vote for political parties with environmental aspirations in their manifestos. Experts from WWF also provide and share information on climate change with academicians and public officials through a public seminar arranged by the University of Malaysia. Another example was the ‘Workshop on Forest Law and Its Enforcement’ chaired by the PEKA President in 2019, which was attended by the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Natural Resources, representatives from the Office of the Attorney General, ENGOs, and academicians. ENGOs not only provide information to the government, but they also provide environmental knowledge to local communities. An example of the activity was the collaboration of GEC with Gamuda Parks and BOH Plantation for a community service programme to educate the indigenous people in Kuala Langat on the importance of the Kuala Langat Forest Reserve.

In terms of evaluating policy impact, the Reef Check Malaysia surveyed coral reefs around Malaysia every year to produce data that can be used for policy improvement. On the other hand, the WWF produced the ‘Saving Forests at Risk’ report and projected that 22 million hectares of forests in Borneo are at risk of being vanished by 2030. Several ENGOs, including PEKA, Persatuan Pelindung Alam Malaysia dan Sahabat Alam Malaysia, joined the experts and academicians on the ‘Misi Selamatkan Kawasan Tadahan Air Negara’ at Ulu Tembeling for field research on rivers in Pahang. Besides, ENGOs make environmental assessments based on their observations, such as those on infrastructure development and logging activities that will negatively impact forests.

Furthermore, Figure 4 illustrates the trend of ENGO activities related to climate change based on news articles by Berita Harian and The Star from 2015 until 2020. The chart shows a fluctuating trend in the frequency of activities, with an increase from 2017 until 2019. However, it has dropped until the mid-year 2020. The lack of activities reported in 2020 might be due to the movement control order (MCO) announced by the Malaysian government from March until August as a proactive measure to stop the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

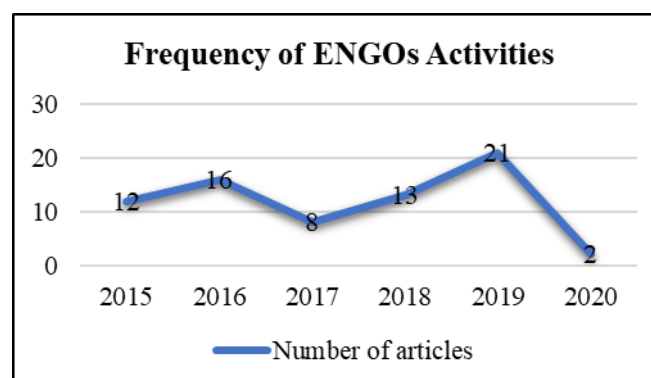


Figure 4: ENGOs Activities (2015 – 2020)

Source: Author (2024)

Discussion and Conclusion

In this article, the focus was given to the newspaper coverage of ENGOs' activities in Malaysia's climate change context. The empirical results of descriptive content analysis presented in this article were based on news reporting in two mainstream newspapers, Berita Harian and The Star, between 2015 and mid-2020. The analysis reveals the activities performed by ENGOs in addressing climate change.

First of all, it has been observed that based on the news reports, the ENGOs in Malaysia are involved in all climate governance activities. However, most activities performed by ENGOs in the context of climate change involve raising awareness. This emphasis on raising awareness aligns with the current global trend, where ENGOs leverage media to educate the public and encourage their involvement in climate action initiatives. ENGOs most frequently perform awareness activities, which is consistent with the findings by Nasiritousi et al. (2016). The activities to raise awareness are closely followed by activities to influence policy. This highlights the critical role of ENGOs in influencing climate policies and working with policymakers to promote necessary legislative changes. Engaging in such activities is vital for incorporating environmental concerns into national and local governance frameworks, thus guaranteeing that climate considerations are incorporated into broader policy decisions. These two activities were mentioned by many scholars as main activities by ENGOs, particularly in climate governance at the national and international levels such as Bernauer, Gampfer, Meng, and Su (2016), Betsill and Corell (2001), Dolšák (2013), Giorgetti (1998), Iwuchukwu, Nwankwo and Ogbonna (2014), and Rodela, Udovč and Boström (2017). The findings of this content analysis imply that the Malaysian ENGOs performed their prevalent activities of environmental groups through their advocacy works.

Secondly, it can be seen that there are similarities and differences in terms of newspapers reporting on ENGO activities in climate change. There is a minor variation in the amount of news reported by both newspapers on ENGO activities within the period 2015-2020. However, The Star has mainly focused on reporting ENGO activities that raise awareness and influence policy. Only one news article related to ENGO activities on information provision and expertise was found. Meanwhile, Berita Harian reported almost a balanced amount of news on ENGO activities without substantial inconsistency among the activities. Despite that, it implies that both newspapers have an indirect role in raising public awareness and advocates for climate change by reporting more news on ENGOs' campaigns and advocacy. It has also been noted that ENGOs use newspapers as a medium to promote their campaigns and gain attention from the government on climate change issues.

Finally, the analysis of the trend in the number of news articles on ENGOs reported between 2015 and mid-2020 shows that the ENGOs performed the most activities and most frequently reported in 2019 compared to the other years. Such a trend is possibly due to the installation of the new government after the 14th General Election in 2018, replacing the Barisan Nasional regime. After the new regime took over the government, several prominent and vocal ENGOs urged the government to fulfil their manifesto on environmental issues, including climate change. Their activities to pressure the new regime were considered advocacy, and the events received coverage in both newspapers.

The analysis of the ENGOs' activities to address climate change as a whole shows that the major activity of ENGOs is raising awareness among the public, followed closely by the

activities to influence policies related to climate change. On the other hand, ENGO activities related to evaluating current policies and measures are limited, as they were barely reported in the newspapers. Therefore, since there are prospects for growth, it seems that increasing the capacity of ENGOs to perform more policy evaluation activities should be a concern for both ENGOs and the government. In other words, the policy evaluation activity will benefit the policymakers due to the impartiality of ENGO as the third sector. Henceforth, since the findings from the policy evaluation will serve as input and feedback in improving the current policies, the government needs to assist them in capacity-building to conduct research.

It is clear that both newspapers have a crucial role in creating awareness and promoting action on climate change through their coverage of ENGO activities. However, their distinct editorial strategies in publishing this coverage can shape the public's perception and involvement with climate change issues. This analysis highlights the significance of the media in delivering thorough coverage of ENGO efforts to promote environmental advocacy and engage the public.

In summary, the analysis provides an insight into the activities performed by the Malaysian ENGOs to address climate change issues from 2015 until the present. It contributes to a perspective on how ENGOs' activities related to climate change are portrayed in two mainstream national newspapers in Malaysia. It analysed ENGO activities and their media representation in newspapers. Apparently, they are involved in activities to raise awareness and influence policy. However, the effectiveness of ENGOs in raising public awareness of climate change issues and influencing climate-related policies in Malaysia remains unclear. Therefore, future studies should investigate the effectiveness of these activities to gain a greater understanding of the roles of ENGOs in addressing climate change issues. Also, it would be useful to study the factors that influence their activities in the context of Malaysian climate change.

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