

# The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the City of Shah Alam.

## VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2021



# **FROM SDG ROADMAP TO VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW**

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# I. Frontrunning the Sustainable Agenda

**Shah Alam is actively committed to sustainable and inclusive development. At the tenth World Urban Forum (WUF10), Shah Alam City Council launched its Voluntary Local Review and its SDG Report. The Voluntary Local Review aims to review and highlight Shah Alam's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.**



Lush garden with the Sultan Alam Shah Museum in the background. This state museum of Selangor is a symbol of the state's cultural development, which focuses on five main exhibits - history, art and culture, environment, sports, Islam and outdoor displays.

# Preface

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were set out in 2015 to achieve prosperity that is respectful of the planet and its inhabitants.

To be met by 2030 with the intention of leaving no-one behind, this ambitious plan calls for local action that embeds policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of national, subnational and local governments, as well as people action from various stakeholder groups including civil society, private sector, academia, women, youth and children, people with disabilities and many others.

Mayors, community leaders, and other relevant stakeholder groups play important roles in city planning and development that must lead to safe, resilient and high-quality living for the people, which at the same time protect the environment. This unique relationship between people and planet also deals with many cross-cutting issues and challenges such as protection against violence, social inequality, access to affordable housing, healthcare and education, climate change adaptation and mitigation and food security.

The SDGs also put emphasis on partnerships to accelerate its progress - urging leaders and citizens to reach the people furthest behind, support local action and innovation, strengthen data systems and institutions, rebalance the relationship between people and nature, and unlock more financing for sustainable development. While the scope is big and challenging, it provides opportunities for cities like Shah Alam to ascertain linkages between issues, and serve as a framework to link differing policy areas, discover, innovate and implement new mutually complementary policies and measures.

To help monitor and evaluate progress on SDGs implementation and also facilitate social inclusion, multi-level coordination, and prioritization in planning and budgeting, Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) are being used by local authorities and city administrators to report on their SDGs progress. Needless to say, the purpose of VLR goes beyond a reporting tool, but to also help reinforce vertical and horizontal integration, complement and contribute to the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) of SDGs implementation. VLR support national development vision, and are drivers for innovation for cities to advance local priorities forward.

In positioning VLR in the local context, the Shah Alam City Council (MBSA) and Urbanice Malaysia have been working together to provide the city with overall strategies and guiding frameworks for SDGs implementation. This VLR, for example, is a product of a process that celebrates and honour inputs from various stakeholders and citizens of Shah Alam. It was produced through consultations, data analysis, translating policies into coherent action, and continuous monitoring and evaluation process - bringing the SDGs closer to the people it serve.

# Chief Minister's remarks

Cities are facing major challenges – climate change, digitalisation, ageing communities, and currently pandemic outbreak greatly impact cities' field of operations. These challenges require cities to be able to adapt to constant change and pressure. Cities and city networks have an ever-growing role to play as global influencers and local advocates in achieving the SDGs. To succeed in accelerating sustainable development requires strong commitment and dedication from the city's decision-makers and its stakeholders.

The city of Shah Alam has been playing a key role in championing SDGs at the local level. This is a reflection of its commitment to 'making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Shah Alam's approach to sustainable development has three elements. Firstly, to balance economic development with environmental protection and social inclusion; secondly, to pursue long-term, integrated approach to policy planning and implementation; and thirdly, building collaborative multi-stakeholder partnerships to support policy formulation and implementation.

I am pleased to present Shah Alam's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report, which outlines the city's actions in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in helping create a more equal, more prosperous and more inclusive city. This report recognizes the achievements the city have made and the challenges it face, and sets out our strategies to move forward as Shah Alam continue to make progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs are very important for Selangor and Shah Alam as the goals and targets set are aligned with the state's and city's priorities in advancing economic growth that works for everyone, promoting gender equity and the empowerment of women and girls, taking action on climate change, and narrowing persistent socio-economic gaps that hold too many people back.

Shah Alam's VLR serve a dual purpose - VLR can help Shah Alam to assess its own achievement of the SDGs while also supporting the cause of multilevel governance, and enabling the city to integrate local-subnational-national development vision and agenda. It is also a key tool for accountability for the SDGs at both the national and subnational level. As the main mechanism for tracking progress on the SDGs at the local level and reporting on it at the global level, VLR provide an important opportunity for cities to be answerable to their citizens in relation to their implementation of the SDGs.

Sustainable development means providing for the needs of the present without compromising the interests of future generations. We must empower our youths to take necessary action to ensure our city's sustainability and resilience. Together, let's work towards the shared goals of the 2030 Agenda to leave a better, more equal, more sustainable Shah Alam for generations to come.

**Dato' Seri Amirudin Shari**  
Chief Minister of Selangor

# Mayor's remarks

Today, smart and sustainable city is a red-hot topic on the urban strategy agenda of government worldwide. This is especially in the advanced countries, where fast-paced urban growth has open the door to amounting numbers of complex infrastructural and social issues. Over two decades, Shah Alam grew and blossomed in the heart of Selangor - Shah Alam City is rank as the most urbanised city in Selangor.

Fortified with the requisite political will, backed by a dynamic team of city officials, and with the unwavering support of the people, Shah Alam are all set for an urban regeneration that will transform it into becoming a global city with world class facilities. One of the ultimate goals of Shah Alam is to become the most environmentally-friendly city in Malaysia. This is in line with global agendas and commitments such as the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Shah Alam holistic development approach includes attention given to the SDGs' targets - ensuring no poverty, no hunger, better health and welfare, quality education, better law and policies, clean and reliable water, good sanitation, clean energy, good resource management and others.

Therefore, based on the 11th Malaysia Plan and its SDGs alignment, many smart initiatives and projects have been established at the local level in order to contribute to the development of a sustainable Shah Alam. One example is the Shah Alam Low Carbon City 2030 Action Plan that was launched to bring together the city council, industry players, and civil society to improve urban life through a more sustainable and integrated solutions via better planning that goes through a participatory approach, aiming for better energy efficiency, smarter transport solutions, and intelligent use of information and communication technologies (ICT).

Shah Alam's development initiatives hare extensively explained in this report, which hopefully will be a source of inspiration and guide to various stakeholders, scholars, researchers, students as well as residents of Shah Alam. The Shah Alam City Council (MBSA - *Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam*, in Malay) had produced the Shah Alam SDG Roadmap 2020 to path its way towards implementing sustainable development initiatives, which lead to the production of this SDGs Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

This initiative is modelled after the Voluntary National Review, which has been commended as an innovative approach to stocktake progress in SDGs implementation at the city level. It is also an opportunity to showcase best practices, while ensuring transparency and accountability of local progress.

**Mohd Rashidi Ruslan**  
Acting Mayor of Shah Alam



## II. Introduction

**Shah Alam City Council's vision is to use the Voluntary Local Review to set a leading example in the integration of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in a systemic approach to sustainable and inclusive urban development.**

# Highlights of this report

This SDG Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is prepared to capture Shah Alam’s strategies, plans, allocations, and most importantly, local actions in bolstering local commitments and accelerate more actions in achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda progressively.

Its focus on the city’s political, societal and developmental process is to highlight and enhance the multi-stakeholder and multi-dimension initiatives, planned and implemented as levers for change, bringing impact on value to the city and the citizens of Shah Alam - in the path to realise the global agendas, leaving no one and no place behind.

## 5 underlying principles

**People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**

## 5 focus goals



## 10 strategic initiatives





### SDG targets

**1.1 1.4**  
**1.2 1.5**  
**1.3**

Shah Alam is Selangor’s fastest growing economic centre but despite the rapid urbanization process, urban poverty issues will remain if the rate of population growth and access to basic services do not match.

Shah Alam’s aspirations to eradicate extreme poverty by ensuring each settlement area is well linked to integrated communal facilities and institutions such as education, health and security and reduce its vulnerabilities and risks to natural hazards induced disasters.

Shah Alam’s effort to eradicate extreme poverty will depend on efforts in the Draft Local Plan 2035. Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is put central in connecting housing areas with facilities, services and institutions and is not just limited to fostering a thriving economic activity but also as part of making it resilient to disaster risks to minimize economic losses.



### SDG targets

**11.1 11.4 11.7**  
**11.2 11.5 11.b**  
**11.3 11.6**

Shah Alam is home to an expanding and diverse population with more than 10% resides there. Shah Alam also is one of Selangor’s fastest growing economy centre which host approximately 497,062 economically active (employment and labour force) people which reflects 74.2% of the population.

Improvements to our urban spaces, infrastructure and mobility networks can address many sustainable issues facing Shah Alam. Investing in making the city safer, more accessible and a more vibrant place to work and play will also help protect against traffic congestion, facilitate social interaction and create healthier environments for communities.

These improvements can provide significant benefits for Shah Alam’s residents’ quality of life, but also it enhances the attractiveness of Shah Alam for visitors and investors.



### SDG targets

**12.1 12.5 12.8**  
**12.3 12.6**  
**12.4 12.7**

Shah Alam aims to sustain its economic and human activities with minimal adverse impacts on the public health and environment.

The current action to promote environmental sustainability encompasses 7 actions to spearhead towards the target including Green Procurement of 5 key factors namely:

1. Energy
2. Transportation
3. Building
4. Waste management
5. Water

The growing awareness among the public about its consumption patterns and domestic wastes it generates are resulting in gradual decrease in waste generation and increasing the growth trend of recycling rate, putting less strain on landfills.



SDG targets

**13.3**  
**13.b**



SDG targets

**15.1** **15.4**  
**15.2** **15.5**  
**15.3** **15.9**

**2015**  
**-2020**

Shah Alam has been recognised as one of the most sustainable city in Malaysia since 2010 under the Malaysian Urban Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development (MURNInets) by the Town and Country Planning Department of Peninsular Malaysia,

Rapid urbanization and climate change will bring more challenges to Shah Alam to manage the city. However with proper planning and efforts has been done, Shah Alam posses a potential in ensuring the future development are low carbon sustainable development.

Shah Alam has a green dream, and a comprehensive Low Carbon City Action Plan that aims to cut carbon emissions 45% by 2030 compared to 2015 levels.

Shah Alam forest area comprises 8.15 % from the total land use in 2017. The area has been gazetted under Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) and has been the axis for environmental protection in the Shah Alam City Council Draft Local Plan 2035, which comprises 3 levels of prohibitions that aims to conserve forest reserve, national botanical garden, peatland and river.

A joint effort to propose Shah Alam Community Forest be gazetted as a "community managed " forest reserve to halt further development shows substantial ownership and participation in preserving their own existing flora and fauna which hosts some of the endangered species listed in the Red List Index.

With Integrated ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning, areas allowed for low impact eco-tourism activities, research and education will further ensure the continuity in the conservation of its biodiversity.

The globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fundamentally relevant to local and city-level actors, as cities can be massive agents of positive change, if they are well-planned, built and governed.

Shah Alam's first 5-years SDGs journey has the potential to turn Shah Alam and the state of Selangor into pioneers in the promotion of sustainable development, urban management, inclusivity and resilience through innovative solutions.

Various components of the city's key initiatives towards achieving its SDGs targets provide opportunities for replication and upscaling at different administrative levels.

However, urgent action is required this decade to deliver the Goals by 2030. Key challenges remain in the translation of evidence-based policies and strategies into sustainably financed and effectively implemented urban integrated projects, that make tangible multidimensional impact and can be properly measured.

# Malaysia's SDGs development

Sustainable and inclusive development has always been a key principle Malaysia's development planning. In the process to implement the 17 SDGs in a systematic and measurable manner, Malaysia has formulated a National SDGs Roadmap to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The Roadmap serves as the main reference to chart and track Malaysia's progress on SDGs and provides direction for achieving our national aspirations.

In 2019, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has published a second report - **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators, Malaysia, 2019**. This section highlights Malaysia's Sustainable Development Report 2020, an annual review of Malaysia's performance on the 17 SDGs.

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**128 available indicators (51.8%)**  
**out of 247 global indicators**

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Note: inputs from DOSM (28.1 %) and other Ministries/Agencies (71.9 %).

## Achievements



**5.6% (2019)**

**7.6% (2016r)**

**Incidence of absolute poverty improved.**

Note: r - Updated based on the Methodology of 2019 Poverty Line Income.

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**5.6% (2019)**

**7.1% (2015)**

**Prevalence of overweight among children under five years of age improved.**

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia.



**21.1% (2019)**  
**23.5% (2018)**

**Maternal mortality ratio improved.**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**89.7% (2019)**  
**87.7% (2018)**

**Participation rate in preschool increased.**

Note: Data refers to one year before the official primary entry age.

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia.



**15.4% (2019)**  
**14.8% (2018)**

**Proportion of seats held by women as Deputy Ministers increased.**

Source: Parliament of Malaysia.



**99.7%**  
**households**

**using safely managed sanitation services between 2016 and 2019.**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**99.9%**  
**population**

**with access to electricity between 2016 and 2019.**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**3.9 % (2019p)**  
**3.6% (2018e)**

**Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita improved.**

Note: e = estimates; p = preliminary.  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**RM9,709 (2019p)**  
**RM9,413 (2018e)**

**Manufacturing value added per capita improved.**

Note: e = estimates; p = preliminary.  
 Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia.



**35.9% (2019p)**  
**35.8% (2018e)**

Construction **71.9%**  
 Services **39.5%**  
 Manufacturing **37.0%**  
 Agriculture **19.2%**  
 Mining & quarrying **8.6%**

**Compensation of employees increased.**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.



**28 µg/m3 (2018)**  
**35 µg/m3 (2017)**

**Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities for PM10 improved.**

Note: Data refers to the 2018 Environmental Quality Report.  
 Source: Department of Environment Malaysia.



**33,757.0 tonnes (2019)**  
**31,397.8 tonnes (2018)**

**Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerator increased by 7.5%.**

Source: Department of Environment Malaysia.



**9 person (2019)**  
**19 person (2018)**

**Deaths attributed to disasters decreased by 52.6%.**

Source: National Disaster Management Agency Malaysia.



**16.4% (2020)**  
**10.4% (2018)**

**Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine area increased.**

Department of Fisheries Malaysia.



**10.0% (2018)**  
**9.9% (2017)**

**Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered increased.**

Note: Data refers to terrestrial protected areas.

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Malaysia.



**3,700 (2019)**  
**3,694 (2018)**

**Civil servant with disabilities in public service increased by 0.2%.**

Source: Public Service Department Malaysia.



<b>84.2% (2019)</b>	Urban <b>87.5%</b>
	Rural <b>72.4%</b>
<b>81.2% (2018)</b>	Urban <b>84.9%</b>
	Rural <b>69.4%</b>

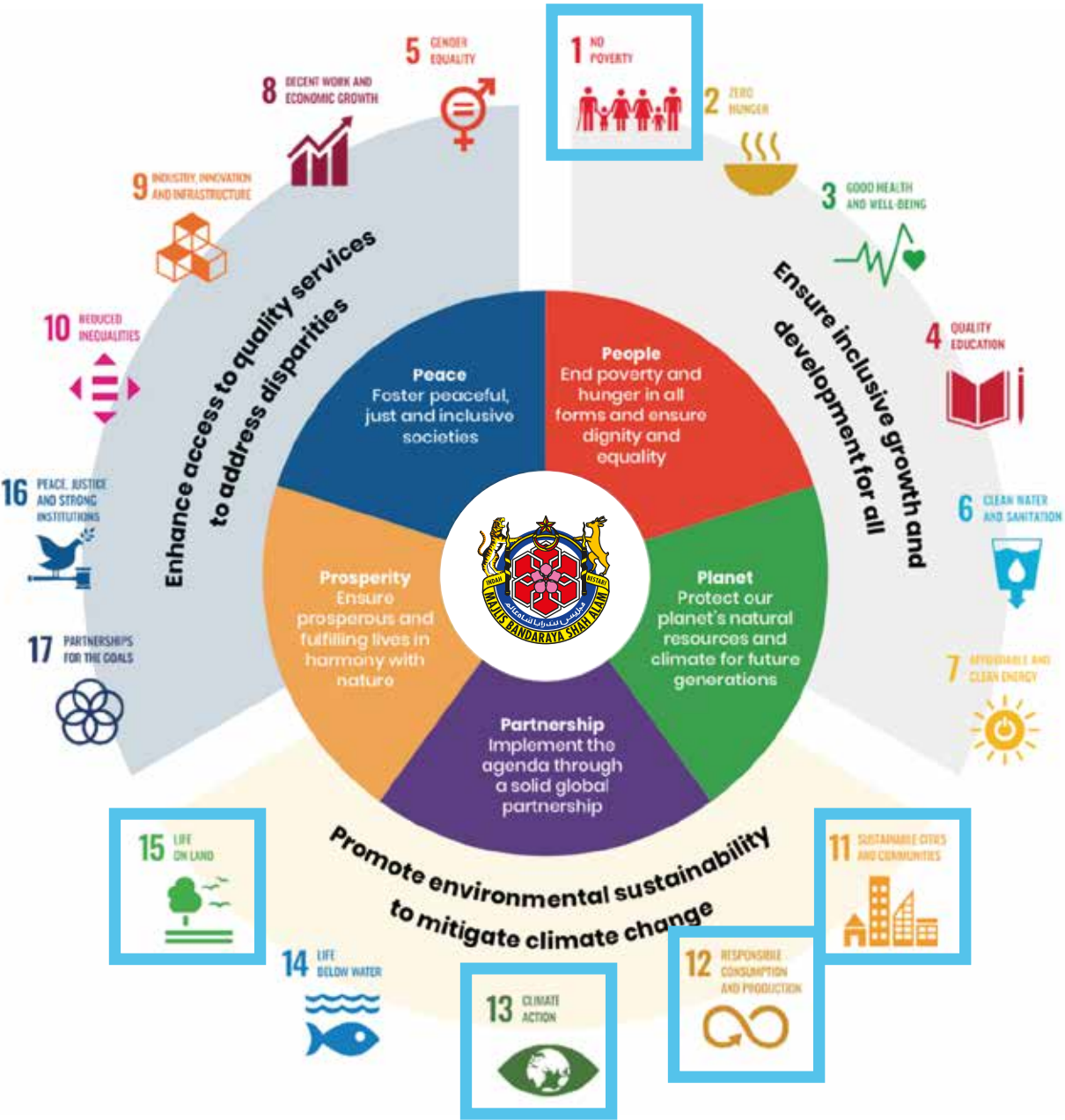
**Individual using the internet increased.**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.

# Shah Alam's SDGs framework

Shah Alam is the first city in Malaysia to participate in the Malaysia SDG Cities network. The combination of challenges, opportunities and strength to increase sustainability have provided a solid ground for the city's participation in the Malaysia SDG Cities network.

Shah Alam's SDGs framework is a unique framework that provides a clear and holistic overview to understand sustainable development dimensions of the city. The framework also identify critical gaps and required actions and programmes to accelerate the city's progress towards achieving its SDGs targets.



 Focus SDG

Source: *Shah Alam SDG Roadmap 2020, Urbanice Malaysia and MBSA, 2020.*



## Linkages between SDGs and their targets with Shah Alam's 10 strategic initiatives

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES		TYPES					
		POLICY	STRATEGY	ACTION	PROGRAMME	PROJECT	PARTNERSHIP
Statutory Local Development Plan	Strategic Initiative 1 <b>Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 2 <b>MBSA Strategic Plan 2016-2020</b>						
Strategic Plans and Local Initiative	Strategic Initiative 3 <b>Local Agenda 21 Shah Alam</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 5 <b>Shah Alam Low Carbon City Framework</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 9 <b>Shah Alam SDG Roadmap</b>						
Programmes and Projects	Strategic Initiative 4 <b>Malaysian Urban Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 6 <b>APEC Low Carbon Model Town Project</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 7 <b>ASEAN SDG Frontrunner Cities Programmes</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 8 <b>Shah Alam Safe City Programme</b>						
	Strategic Initiative 10 <b>ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy</b>						

# About the preparation of this report

Shah Alam's SDGs VLR was drawn upon the UN Secretary-General's Voluntary common reporting guidelines for voluntary national reviews, developed by UN-DESA. This report was designed to be consistent with and give effect to the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

The process made references to useful engagement with stakeholders and networks of local actors and other cross-cutting initiatives in the context of SDGs implementation. It also put focus on the incorporation of the SDGs in local and regional frameworks - reflecting relationships between local, regional and national sustainable development plans and sectoral strategies.

The general process are summarised as below:

## Assessment

### **CITY BASELINES**

1. City database
2. Stakeholder mapping
3. Identification of key challenges and opportunities

### **CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. Existing blueprints
2. Existing policies, strategies, programmes and initiatives
3. Status and phase of implementation

### **MAPPING AND ALIGNMENT**

1. Map and align city planning and development with SDGs and NUA
2. Identify efforts that are already in place with the 2030 Agenda

### **GAP ANALYSIS**

1. Identify gaps between strategies, plans and programmes
2. Identify and recommends stop gap measures

## Participation and analysis

### **KEY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

1. Understanding issues and prioritize areas of concerns
2. Collective review of current city's policies and strategies

### **SETTING PRIORITIES**

1. Collective view in priority SDGs for best approaches and implementation

### **REVISIT CITY VISION, SETTING GOALS AND KEY TARGETS**

1. Revisit current visions and align to SDGs targets
2. Set a shared vision approach
3. Set achievable goals and targets for the city

# Sustainability diagnostic process



## + SDGs Roadmap

### COMMITMENT FOR VLR

1. Identify local commitments to SDGs

### MAPPING LOCAL NEEDS TO GLOBAL GOALS

1. Share city programmes, initiatives and achievements with global cities and partners

### SETTING-UP FORMAL AND INFORMAL MECHANISM FOR CONTINUED INTEGRATION OF SDGs

1. Highlight specific local challenges and how local action overcomes them

## Acceleration

### SDGs LOCAL ACTION

1. Develop action plan according to city's vision, goals and priorities that match to the city's SDGs targets

### INTEGRATE AND SYNCHRONIZE

1. Vertical integration and synchronization between local with state and national development agendas

### ROADMAP AND MODEL

1. Develop timeline and implementation model for local action
2. Identify partners for implementation
3. Identify key outcomes for city programmes and projects

### MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION

1. Develop a reporting system for monitoring
2. Local accreditation for SDGs localisation

### **III. Shah Alam City Profile**

**Shah Alam was Malaysia's first planned city after the country's independence in 1957. The city remains one of the major centres within the wider suburbs of the Klang Valley that surround Kuala Lumpur.**

**It replaced Kuala Lumpur as the capital city of Selangor State in 1978, four years after Kuala Lumpur became a Federal Territory. In 1979, Shah Alam received municipality status and was granted city status in 2000.**



# City overview

## **BACKGROUND**

Shah Alam, located immediately to the west of Malaysia's capital city Kuala Lumpur, is the country's sixth most populous city. It replaced Kuala Lumpur as the capital city of Selangor State in 1978, four years after Kuala Lumpur became a Federal Territory. In 1979, Shah Alam received municipality status and was granted city status in 2000. The administration of Shah Alam is the mandate of the City Council, which falls under the Selangor State Government.

Shah Alam was Malaysia's first planned city after the country's independence in 1957. Generally Shah Alam can be divided into three parts, North, Central and South parts. There are 56 Sections in total – many of which are residential – and comprises 17 villages. North Shah Alam consists of 18 Sections including Sections U1 and U2 and Kampung Melayu Subang.

The Central Shah Alam is where all the state administrative buildings and agencies are situated. It consists of Section 1 until Section 24. While South Shah Alam consists of 12 Sections including Section 25, Section 30, Section 31 and Section 32. Commercial activities are primarily located in the central sections of the city. A significant part of the city's economy lies in the public and governmental sector, followed by the manufacturing, services and tourism sectors.

The city remains one of the major centres within the wider suburbs of the Klang Valley that surround Kuala Lumpur. Rapid population growth has been causing development pressures that have challenged the equal provision of urban services. While most of the city's territory lies within the Petaling District, it also comprises a small proportion of the adjacent Klang District.

Strategically located along the Shah Alam Expressway and other major highways, Shah Alam is well connected by road with other cities and townships in the region, as well as with Kuala Lumpur International Airport. A commuter train, the KTM Komuter line, connects Shah Alam with Kuala Lumpur to the east and Klang to the west.

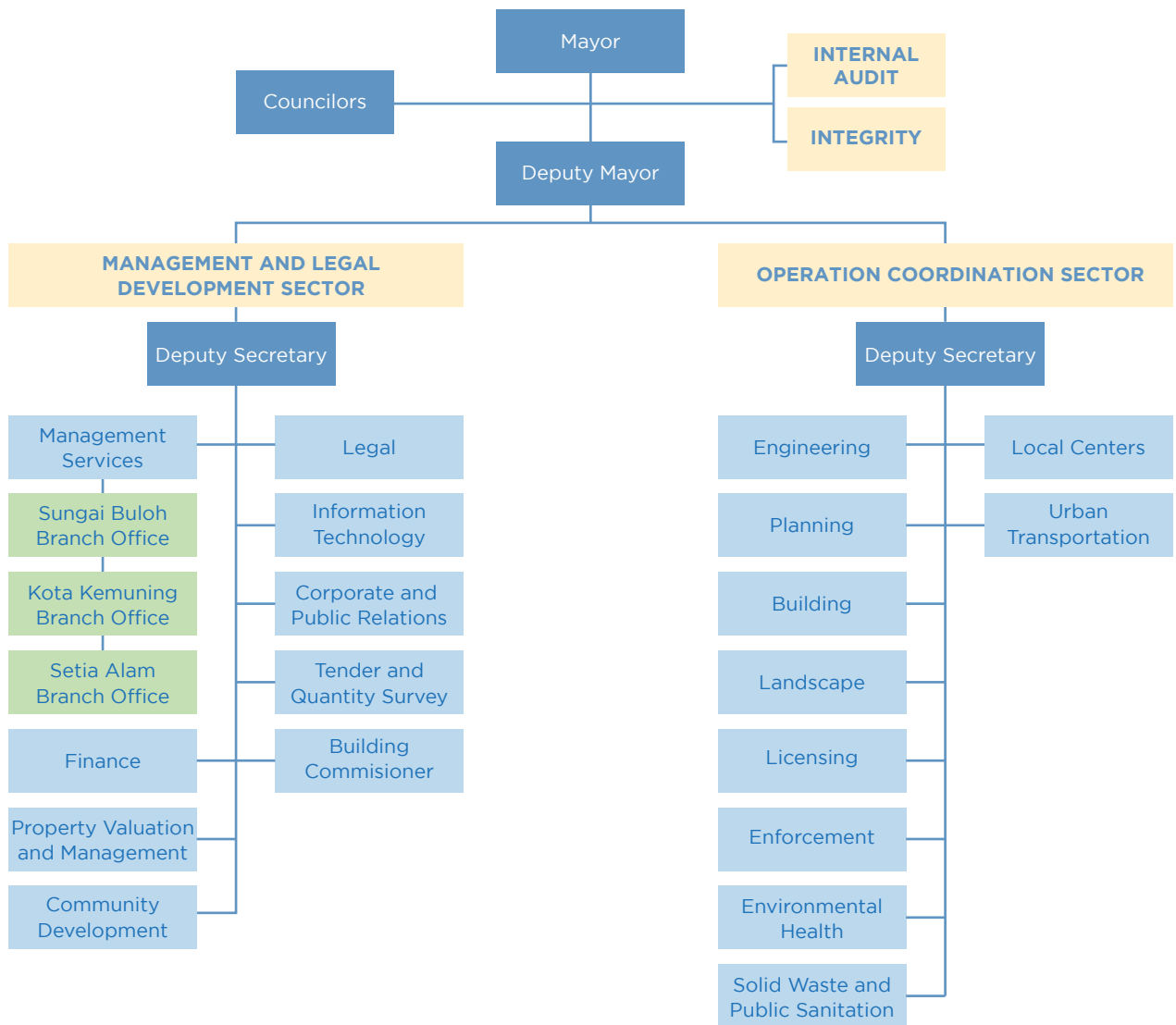
The River Klang meanders through Shah Alam and flows into the Malacca Strait at Port Klang. Recreation areas and parks such as the Shah Alam National Botanical Garden provide residents with green space. One of the most distinct features of the city, and consequently one of the main attractions, is the Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque, colloquially referred to as the 'Blue Mosque' due to its blue and silver dome. The Blue Mosque is Malaysia's largest and the seventh largest in Southeast Asia.

## CITY GOVERNANCE

Shah Alam is administrated by Shah Alam City Council (MBSA - *Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam*, in Malay), which is an agency under the Selangor state government. It was founded as Shah Alam Municipal Council (MPSA - *Majlis Perbandaran Shah Alam*, in Malay) at the same time Shah Alam was declared the capital city of Selangor.

MBSA is responsible for public health, sanitation, waste removal and management, town planning, environmental protection and building control, social and economic development and general maintenance functions of urban infrastructure. In 2013, Shah Alam was awarded the Malaysia’s Sustainable City Award.

MBSA has three branch offices - Sungai Buloh, Kota Kemuning and Setia Alam. It has 23 councillors, and 17 departments. Its governance structure is as the following organogram:



MBSA organization structure. Source: MBSA, 2021.

## DEVELOPMENT AND SDGs ROADMAP

MBSA produces the Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035, which comprehensively discusses the spatial, socio-economic, and environmental situation alongside the development aims for Shah Alam. It is further complemented by thematic strategies, such as the Smart Selangor Action Plan at state level, the Smart and Safe Programme, and the Low Carbon 2030 Action Plan at the city level.



## 5 development thrusts

- **PHYSICAL** 4 policies, 16 strategies
- **TRANSPORTATION** 7 policies, 29 strategies
- **ECONOMY** 7 policies, 29 strategies
- **SOCIAL** 12 policies, 44 strategies
- **ENVIRONMENT** 5 policies, 15 strategies

Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035.

Shah Alam is actively committed to sustainable and inclusive development. At the tenth World Urban Forum (WUF10), MBSA launched its Voluntary Local Review (VLR) commitment. The VLR aims to review and highlight Shah Alam's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement. In preparation for the VLR, an SDGs Report was drafted to serve as a roadmap for the City Council.



## 5 SDGs pathway

- **SDG 11** 9 targets addressed
- **SDG 7** 4 targets addressed
- **SDG 12** 3 targets addressed
- **SDG 13** 2 targets addressed
- **SDG 17** 3 targets addressed

Shah Alam SDGs Roadmap 2020.

The initiative was modeled after the Voluntary National Review, which takes stock of the nation's progress towards achieving the SDGs. MBSA's vision is to use the VLR to set a leading example in the integration of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in a systemic approach to sustainable and inclusive urban development.

## CITY FINANCES OVERVIEW

### Revenues

MBSA's revenue in 2020 was recorded to be RM 480,574,090 (approximately USD 118 million). Overall, the city is in good financial condition. The financial reserves of the MBSA until August 2020 are estimated at RM 395.7 million compared to RM 359.9 million in 2019. This shows an increase of RM 35.8 million, equivalent to 9.94%.

In 2021, the city tabled a deficit budget to run the year's operations and programs. The projected revenue for 2021 is RM 498,820,920 (approximately USD 122 million), while the city's budget for the same year is estimated at RM 526,887,600 (approximately USD 129 million); this leaves a deficit of nearly RM 28 million (approximately USD 7 million). Revenues for the past four years are shown below:

2021	<b>RM 498,820,920</b>
2020	<b>RM 480,574,090</b>
2019	<b>RM 458,530,000</b>
2018	<b>RM 484,000,000</b>

Approximately two thirds of the revenue for Shah Alam is generated through tax, while the other third comprises non-tax revenue. In the year of 2021, total revenue is predicted to grow by 3.8%. The proportion of tax revenue to non-tax revenue is expected to decrease slightly by 1.9%. Over the past three years, MBSA's assets have been growing steadily:

### 2018 **RM 177.8 million**

Land assets, building, machineries, vehicles, furniture, computers and others amounted to RM 7.8 million.

### 2019 **RM 192.8 million**

Land assets, building, machineries, vehicles, furniture, computers and others amounted to RM 9.5 million.

### 2020\* **RM 214.3 million**

Land assets, building, machineries, vehicles, furniture, computers and others amounted to RM 35 million.

*\*untill August 2020.*

## Expenditures

MBSA's revenue in 2020 was recorded to be RM 480,574,090 MBSA's total expenditure in 2020 was RM 480,574,090 (approximately USD 118 million). Over 70% was recorded as operating expenditures and just under 30% was recorded as development expenditure.

In 2021, the MBSA's expenditure will increase to RM 526,887,600 in an effort to stimulate Shah Alam's economy after the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Revenue type	2020		2021		Difference	
	RM	%	RM	%	RM	%
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>317,203,810</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>323,182,140</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>5,978,330</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Non-tax revenue</b>	<b>154,870,250</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>166,138,750</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>11,268,500</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Non-revenue receipt</b>	<b>8,500,030</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9,500,030</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>480,574,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>498,820,920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,246,830</b>	<b>3.8</b>

MBSA 2021 Revenue Projection. Source: *Shah Alam 2021 Budget Town Hall Session, 2020*.

Expenditure	2020		2021		Difference	
	RM	%	RM	%	RM	%
<b>Operational</b>	<b>340,176,760</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>396,146,530</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>55,969,770</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>Development</b>	<b>140,397,330</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>130,741,070</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(9,656,260)</b>	<b>(6.9)</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>480,574,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>526,887,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46,313,510</b>	<b>9.6</b>

MBSA 2020 and 2021 expenditure. Source: *Shah Alam 2021 Budget Town Hall Session, 2020*.



### SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE

Despite being the capital city of an economic powerhouse state, Shah Alam is also facing challenges caused by the global economy and political instability. Shah Alam and Selangor need to ensure a constant flow of investment into the city by providing a business-friendly environment.

Source: *Shah Alam SDG Roadmap 2020, Urbanice Malaysia and MBSA, 2020*.

## **BUDGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

MBSA takes a people centric approach to plan the development of the city of Shah Alam by implementing a participatory budgeting process that provides space for direct community involvement.

MBSA's 2021 Budget is planned to stimulate the economy to face all odds and maintain growth momentum. At the same time, efforts to ensure continuous and reliable municipal services are always prioritised.

In ensuring sustainable development continue to happen, MBSA has dedicated its budget to be at the heart of the sustainable development agenda. This approach is critically important for effective and accountable financing for sustainable development through the SDGs and beyond.

Some highlights from Shah Alam's 2021 Budget on sustainable development are as follows:

### **Community-based programmes**

MBSA has allocated a total of **RM 3.15 million** in designing various community-based programmes:

1. Caring Community Programme
2. Shah Alam Vehicle Free Day
3. Shah Alam Art City Programme
4. People with Disabilities Programme
5. Senior Citizens Programme
6. Green Initiatives for Nurseries
7. Youth Garage
8. Eco-School Programme

Allocation of **RM 2.4 million**, which RM 100,000 allocated to each zone of the Residents Representative Council.

### **Disaster risk reduction and management**

1. Operationalising and upgrading the smart command center
2. Upgrading drainage systems for flood mitigation projects in Section 25
3. Slope repair in Section U8

### **Smart mobility**

Allocation of **RM 18,274,320.00** for public facilities and services that include:

1. 43 units of Smart Selangor Bus (35 existing units and 8 new additions)
2. Provision of bus shelters, terminal upgrades, and parking for bicycles
3. Bicycle track development in Section 7

### **Public health**

Allocation of **RM 2.238 million** to intensify health promotion campaigns, improve cleanliness of food premises and food safety, as well as to implement various epidemic/pandemic prevention programmes.

### **Landscaping and green city development**

Allocation of **RM 16,158,910** to implement various programmes such as:

1. Completing the Shah Alam Landscape Master Plan 2020-2035
2. Upgrading of Shah Alam's Bougainvillea Park
3. Shah Alam Trees For Life tree planting programme
4. Community Garden and Community/People Orchard
5. Green Pioneer Programme
6. Low Carbon City tree research
7. Upgrading of recreational areas

### **Waste management**

Allocation of **RM 38,517,490** for domestic solid waste collection services from residential, commercial and institution areas. One project is to complete the Solid Waste Management Depot and Public Cleansing Department in Section 31.

MBSA will also focus on "Waste Diversion" towards waste reduction through education and awareness programmes.

### **Low carbon city**

**RM 1.763 million** has been allocated for campaigns and programmes towards reducing emissions from energy and water consumption of buildings and public areas, reducing emissions from the use of petrol and diesel vehicles, and reducing emissions from waste accumulated at landfills.

### **Smart and digital city**

Allocation of **RM 7.7 million** in support of the vision to make Selangor a Smart State by 2025. Projects include:

1. Expanding CCTV installation
2. Provision of hardware and software for command center
3. Tax and license data integration with GIS
4. MBSA GIS Portal Apps "i-MapSA"

### **Commitment**

MBSA is well aware that changes away from "business as usual" is generally more expensive than sticking with the status quo, and nearly always requires a substantial financial commitment to be maintained over a long timeframe.

Nevertheless, MBSA is committed to this budgeting to finance the implementation of the SDGs at local level. The primary focus of this budget offer is an effective and SDG-aligned budget policy-making via improved strategic and annual budgeting phases of the budget cycle.

In a sense, revenue collected from taxpayers represents a commitment on the part of citizens to sustainability too. In many ways commitment is a key element in sustainability.

## OTHER SECTORAL OVERVIEW

### Economy

Due to its status as the capital city of Selangor State, the largest contributions to Shah Alam's economy come from the public and governmental sector, followed by manufacturing, services and tourism.

Selangor State is not just Malaysia's most populous state but also its economic powerhouse. It is home to two of the country's largest international airports (Kuala Lumpur International Airport 1 and 2) and to Port Klang, the second largest international container port in the ASEAN. As of 2018, Selangor's GDP was the country's fifth highest at RM 322,6 billion, or RM 51,523 per capita.

Services contributed the largest share (63.5%) to the state's GDP, followed by manufacturing (28.9%) and construction (5.9%). Recent infrastructure investments focusing on enabling service-based industries, have resulted in an annual GDP growth rate of 5 to 7%.

At present, economic activities and jobs generated for residents of Shah Alam are located primarily in the neighbouring cities of Petaling Jaya and Malaysia's capital, Kuala Lumpur. Within Shah Alam, the majority of job opportunities are situated in the city centre, Section 14, where most administrative functions take place. This disjointed spatial arrangement, in which jobs are located at significant distances from residential areas, is causing noticeable strain on the local mobility network.

In an effort to promote the growth of economic activities in Shah Alam, the 2035 Local Plan seeks to attract more commercial and industrial developments. Investments are focused on the provision of adequate and reliable facilities and infrastructure to support the desired economic growth. Seven focus areas are proposed for development into vibrant economic hubs:

1. Elmina
2. Kwasa Damansara
3. Bukit Jelutong
4. Setia Alam
5. Alam Impian
6. Kemuning City
7. Sungai Buloh



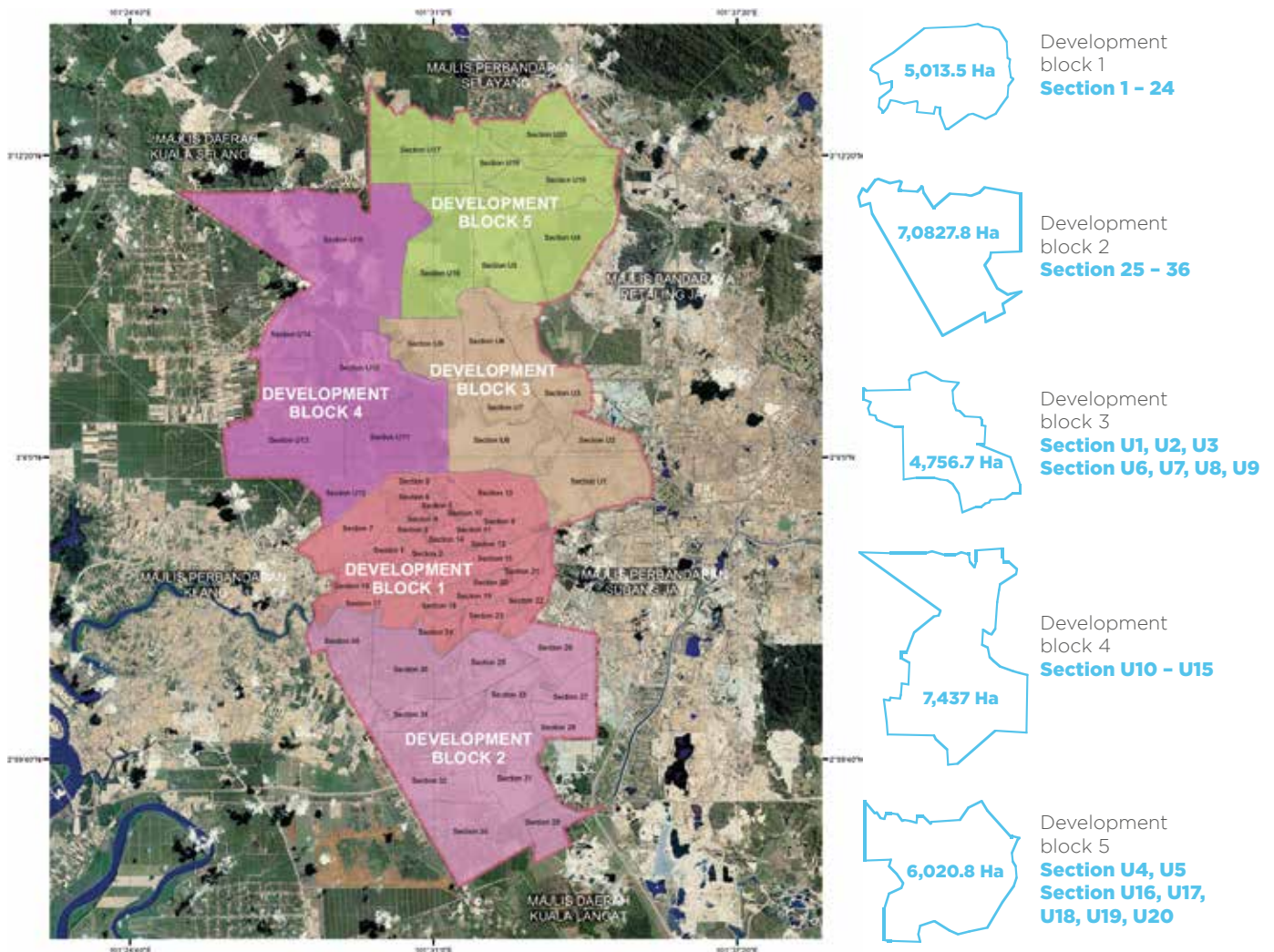
### SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE

The challenge that must be faced by Shah Alam is the imbalance between labour demand and available employment. Shah Alam's economy is predominantly service-oriented, including government services, education, business and retail. Residents of Shah Alam commute daily to nearby economic centres such as Petaling Jaya and Kuala Lumpur, causing major traffic issues on routes in and out of the city.

Source: *Shah Alam SDG Roadmap 2020, Urbanice Malaysia and MBSA, 2020.*

## Development and planning

To guide orderly development, Shah Alam's 56 Sections are spatially divided into five development blocks as shown below.



Within the five development blocks, a differentiation is being made between development and non-development areas. The largest proportion of developed land is currently assigned to transportation (20%), followed by residential (16.8%) and industrial (10.3%) uses.

By 2035, the proportion of residential land use is expected to become the largest (22.1%), and the percentage of land for commercial and business use will see the biggest change, nearly doubling from 2.5 to 4.4%.

The city also foresees a reduction in non-development areas from nearly 40% to less than 30%. While open area and recreational land will expand, less land is expected to be used for agriculture. This suggests a shift in the economic orientation of Shah Alam, away from primary industries towards secondary and tertiary sectors.

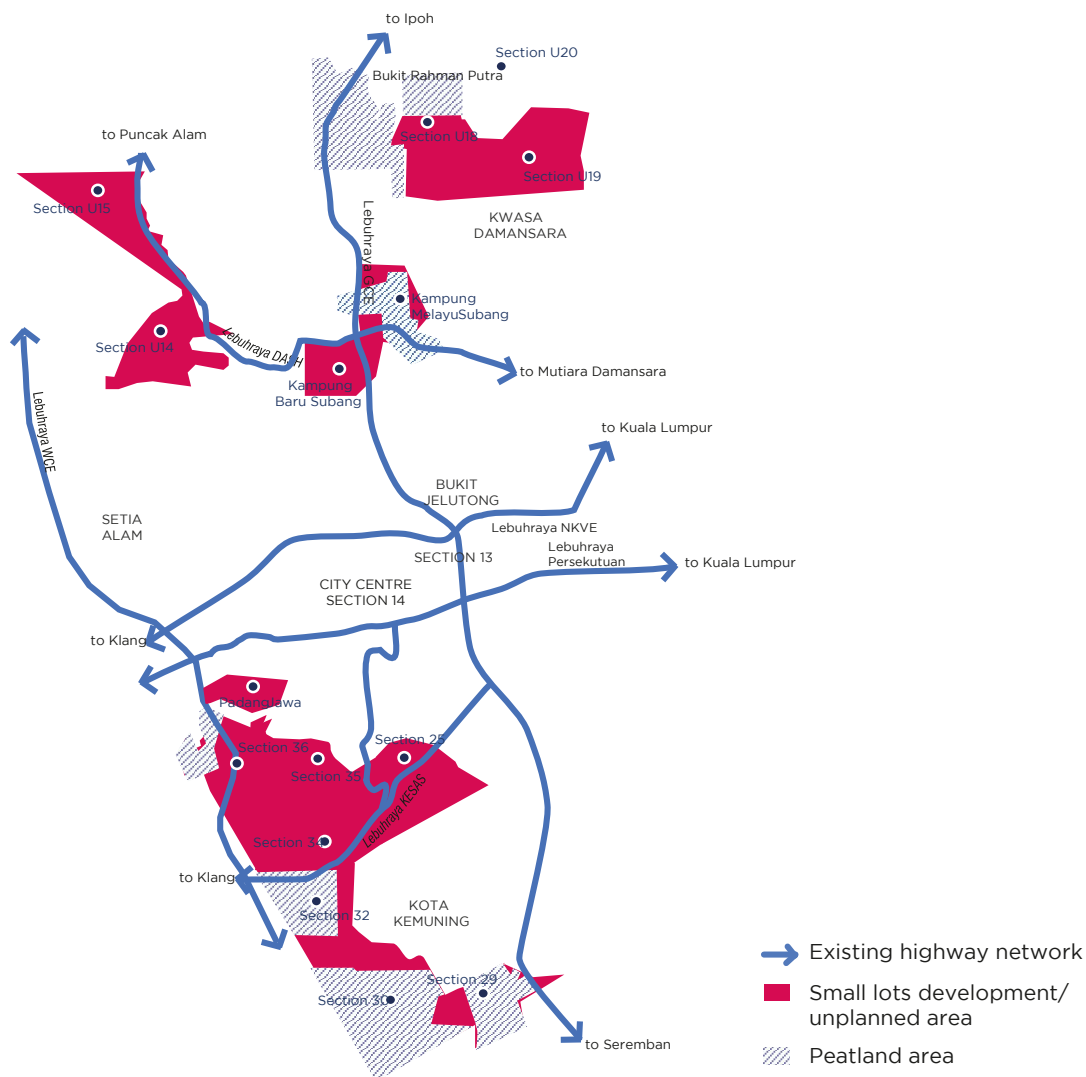
Source: *Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035, MBSA, 2020.*

### Socio-economic

Outside Shah Alam's city centre and townships lie large, unplanned areas and small lot developments. Housing quality and living conditions in these typically rural areas are noticeably worse than in their nearby urbanisations. A lack of basic urban service provisions and employment opportunities are coupled with heightened exposure to environmental risks such as flooding. The city seeks to address the vulnerability and marginalisation of the residents in unplanned and small lot development areas.



Small lot and unplanned areas in Kampung Jawa and Kampung Baru Subang, Shah Alam.



Source: *Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035, MBSA, 2020.*

To ensure that no one is left behind in the vision to create a sustainable and thriving Shah Alam, the following interventions were suggested in the city development planning:



**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT** such as road upgrades and the provision of facilities such as hospitals, schools, police stations.

**EFFICIENT DRAINAGE SYSTEMS NETWORK** to ensure residents in rural areas are not left behind.

**PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES** to increase income of rural population in the commercial and small/ medium scale industries.

**BALANCING DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS** to bridge the gap in living standards between urban and suburban residents.

### Public space

Public spaces in Shah Alam are a valued asset for recreational, social and small-scale economic activities. In some cases, however, they have also become an area of concern for the urban population due to fear of crime and a reduced sense of belonging.

Known for its beautiful parks and nature, the city has experienced incidents of vandalism and crime that have caused concern for public safety. Such incidents, regardless of their frequency, have been observed to be reducing residents' sense of safety, lessening the value of Shah Alam's public realm.

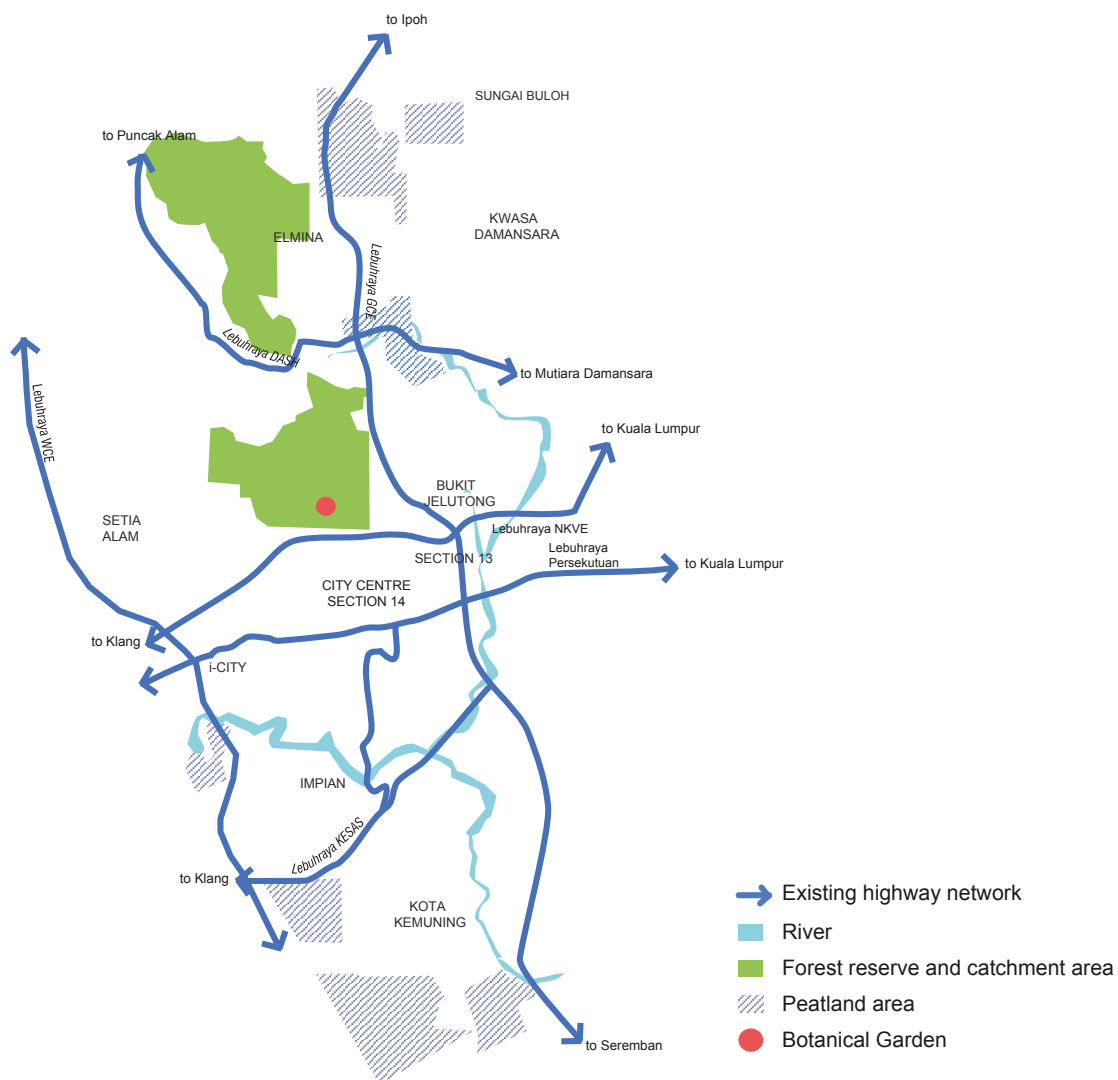
The city has taken reactionary as well as preventative measures such as fencing off parks in some cases. However, where possible, the city is also introducing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) measures.



## Environmental

Selangor is the largest producer of domestic waste in Malaysia, producing approximately 7,000 tonnes per day. Coupled with a low recycling rate of 20%, waste excess is putting strain on the state’s landfills. Rivers that meander through Selangor suffer from pollution. The Klang River that runs through Shah Alam and the most populous areas, hardly maintains a river water quality below Class III, meaning it would require extensive treatment to be used for human water supply.

In addition to pollution, water shortages and flooding present two of Shah Alam’s most pressing environmental concerns. Due to above average levels of water consumption, Shah Alam struggles to ensure sufficient supply. Simultaneously, rural areas that are home to vulnerable and marginalised groups are prone to flooding. An aging and poorly maintained drainage system and design flaws in irrigation systems are creating significant flood risk in several low-lying residential estates across Shah Alam such as Taman Rasa, Bandar Bukit Raja and Section 32.



Source: Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035, MBSA, 2020.

Environmentally-sensitive areas need to be preserved and protected to ensure that the ecosystem in Shah Alam remains balanced and sustainable. Activities in this area must be restricted to activities that do not have significant negative impacts. Areas classified as environmentally-sensitive are (1) forest reserves; (2) Subang catchment area; (3) State Botanical Garden; (4) peatlands; and (5) rivers.



Environmentally-sensitive areas refers to:

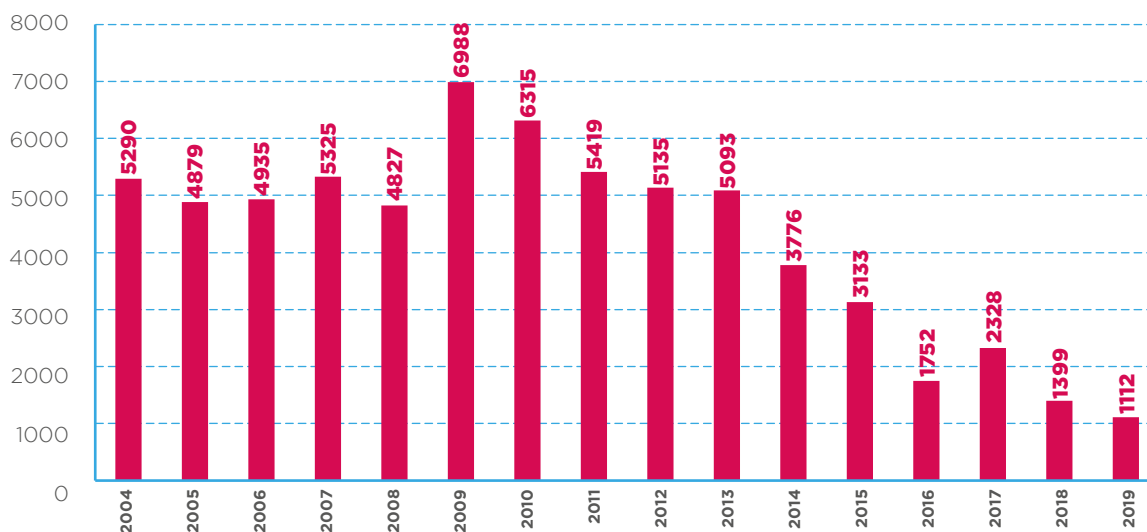
**"Special areas that are very sensitive to any form of ecosystem change due to natural processes in or around it that are determined based on disaster risk and hazards".**

### Safety and security

Safety and security is a key priority area for the work of Shah Alam City Council, acknowledging that the prevalence of crime in the urban environment can exacerbate gender inequalities as women can be discouraged to work or travel for fear of becoming victims of crime. MBSA, together with the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) and the Selangor State Government have been implementing a series of measures, many of which include the local communities, to reduce crime in the city.

Following the full implementation of the Safe City Programme beginning in 2010, statistics have shown steady decrease of crime incidents reported. In 2019, Shah Alam recorded only 1112 incidents of crime, the lowest number in over fifteen years.

Although crime statistics should not be understood as a true reflection of actual crime levels due to lack of and/ or inaccuracy of reporting, year-on-year comparisons can provide an indication of trends. Gathering detailed and accurate data is of the highest priority to the city's policymakers, who currently lack the appropriate evidence to fully assess their residents' needs and develop policies accordingly.



Shah Alam Crime Statistics. Source: MURNINet research on Shah Alam, 2004-2019.

### **Impact of COVID-19**

Malaysia has been affected by varying levels of COVID-19 infection and mortality rates in 2020. As a result, the national government has been implementing, lifting and reinstating Movement Control Orders to restrict inter-state travels. The pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities, exposing the disproportionate vulnerability of particular communities, including those of migrant workers, to negative health and economic implications of the crisis.

In Shah Alam, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected the city's economy, risking a permanent rise in unemployment levels and loss of incoming investment. The closure of private and public facilities and services has reinforced the importance of the public realm for recreation, social interactions and thereby, for physical and mental health.

The potential prolonged economic downturn, coupled with new patterns of use of the public realm, provide added importance to the acceleration of the city's SDGs target. While each target's progress are significantly impacted by the pandemic, it is important for MBSA and other stakeholders to continue achieving the set targets.

Protecting health and well-being, preventing ill-health and prolonging life through good public health practice; equitable access to healthcare services; and safe natural and built environment will be at the centre of building-back-better after the pandemic, supporting a strong and inclusive economy, as well as an improved living environment for all across the city.

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Selangor state government allocated a total of RM814.2 million to address the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic in the state. The aid package, which encompassed two stimulus phases, offered 42 initiatives to benefit 54% of the people in the state to reduce their economic burden due to the COVID-19 outbreak. This aid is also channelled to the city level accordingly.



### **SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE**

#### **Greatest issues or impacts of COVID-19 for Shah Alam**

1. Impact on local economies and community livelihood
2. Impact on city/organisation budget and finances
3. Impact of movement restrictions on local service delivery
4. Impact on human resources (e.g. COVID-19 cases in workforce)
5. Impact on city/organisation decision-making processes

Source: *City Diagnostic – COVID-19 Questionnaire for MBSA, UN-Habitat, 2021.*



Malawati Stadium in Shah Alam is being used as a COVID-19 Assessment Centre (CAC) for the Petaling district beginning February 2021.



Healthcare workers involved in the house-to-house COVID-19 screening in Section 6, Shah Alam. The screening exercise had involved the Petaling Land and District Office, the Petaling Health District Office and the police.

# City information snapshots



Shah Alam in the context of Malaysia, the state of Selangor, and the district of Petaling and Klang.

## GOVERNANCE

State  
District  
Establishment  
State capital status  
Municipality status  
City status  
City council

Sister cities

**Selangor**  
**Petaling and Klang**  
**1963**  
**7 December 1978**  
**1 January 1979**  
**10 October 2000**  
**Shah Alam City Council -**  
***Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam***  
**(MBSA)**  
**Surabaya, Indonesia**  
**Hanam, South Korea**

## SIZE

Total area **290.3 km<sup>2</sup> (29,030 Ha)**  
Green area **3,314 Ha**  
Neighborhood **56 Sections**  
Number of villages **17**  
Number of rivers **9**

## POPULATION (2018)

Total **669,894 person**  
Density **2,600/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Projected (2035) **939,912 person**  
Growth rate **2.5% (2018 v. 2035)**  
Household size **4.1 (average)**

## AGE STRUCTURE

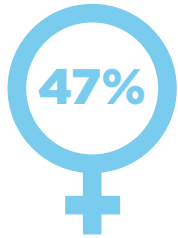
0 - 14 years old **32.9%**  
15 - 64 years old **64.4%**  
> 65 years old **2.7%**

## THEMATIC NAMES (PER SECTIONS)

Sec. 1 **Education (MARA University of Technology - UITM)**  
Sec. 2 **Flowers**  
Sec. 3 **Trees**  
Sec. 4 **Fruits**  
Sec. 5 **Administration**  
Sec. 6 **Birds**  
Sec. 7 **Gems and minerals**  
Sec. 8 **Landform**  
Sec. 9 **Sultanate of Selangor**  
Sec. 10 **Clothing**  
Sec. 11 **Culture and arts**  
Sec. 12 **Genealogy**  
Sec. 13 **Sports**  
Sec. 14 **City centre**  
Sec. 15 **Hand tools**  
Sec. 16 **Tin mining**  
Sec. 17 **Fish**  
Sec. 18 **Plants in coastal area**  
Sec. 19 **Jobs in coastal area**  
Sec. 20 **Animals**  
Sec. 21 **Cemetery**  
Sec. 23 **Enterprise**  
Sec. 24 **Vegetables**  
Sec. 25 **Good values**  
Sec. 26 **District and names of places in Selangor**  
Sec. 27 **Orchid (Kota Kemuning)**  
Sec. 28 **Orchid (Kota Kemuning)**  
Sec. 31 **Orchid (Kota Kemuning)**  
Sec. 32 **Rivers in Selangor**  
Sec. 33 **Musical instruments**  
Sec. 34 **Car components**  
Sec. 35 **Arts and culture (Alam Impian)**  
Sec. U1 **Career (Glenmarie)**  
Sec. U2 **Literature (TTDI Jaya)**  
Sec. U5 **Universe**  
Sec. U8 **House parts (Bukit Jelutong)**  
Sec. U10 **Islands in Selangor**  
Sec. U11 **Mountains in Selangor (Bukit Bandaraya)**

Source: MBSA, 2021.

## GENDER



Female



Male

## ETHNIC GROUPS

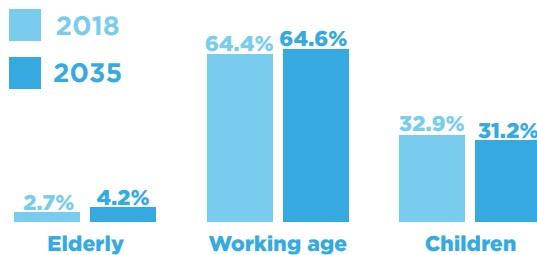
Malay  
**70.1%**

Chinese  
**17.4%**

Indian  
**11.4%**

Others  
**1.1%**

## AGE



## EDUCATION



**37** primary schools  
**23** secondary schools  
**1** technical school  
**1** vocational school

Number of schools

## ECONOMIC INDEX

Purchasing power per capita

**RM 26.1k - RM 44.1k**  
(USD 6.4k - USD 10.9k)

MBSA's revenue

**RM 480m** (USD 118m) **2020** **RM 498m** (USD 120m) **2021**

Contributing sectors

PUBLIC SECTOR SERVICES  
MANUFACTURING TOURISM

## EMPLOYMENT

Labour force participation **76%**

Unemployment **2.8%**

## MOBILITY

**1** airport **6** LRT3 stations  
**4** MRT stations **8** major road networks  
**4** LRT2 stations **SMART SELANGOR BUS SERVICES**

# Vision and mission towards the sustainable agenda

The Selangor state government has declared Selangor's Commitment to Sustainable Development. The commitment articulates the government's desire to achieve sustainability in ten key areas i.e. economic growth, social development, environmental conservation and natural resource utilisation, governance, human resource development, public participation and responsibility, industrial expansion, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure development and urban settlements.

Selangor's Commitment to Sustainable Development underpinned the project on Strategies for Sustainable Development and Agenda 21 Selangor, which was initiated in 1998. From these subnational strategies, the city of Shah Alam and MBSA has inculcated the values of sustainable development in every implementation of social, economy and physical development at the local level.

A balanced development of those three elements is vital in ensuring the development activities in the future will not leave the adverse implications for the future generations. Hence, MBSA has outlined some strategic planning in order to strengthen the implementation of its sustainability agenda :

1. Adopting the concept and principles of Agenda 21 at all levels of management and community
2. Executing a permanent structure and implementation mechanisms
3. Embracing the process of capacity building to change the thinking minds and build the capacity of councilors, staff and the community

The principle of sustainable growth and development has been emphasized in several of the city's key policies and planning framework. Shah Alam's focus on being a low carbon city and targets a 45% carbon reduction in 2030 based on the 2014 baseline has provided great impact to the 2030 Agenda. Several major planning efforts has already building sustainability in the city, creating an inclusive, healthy, and more equitable Shah Alam.

The move towards sustainability in Shah Alam requires top-level commitment and a high level of engagement from all stakeholders. Its success depends on the provision of clear policy and adequate resources, strengthening of the planning system and capacity to make multi-sectoral and integrated decisions.

This move, guided via the rigorous process in producing the Shah Alam SDG Roadmap is significant in serving as a living exemplar of the praxis of sustainability. Its wide ranging initiatives with regards to transportation, solid waste management, and energy efficient building and coupled with its Local Agenda 21 program, Shah Alam is well prepared in advancing towards achieving the SDG goals and targets.



- 11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020
- 12th Malaysia Plan 2021-2025
  - National Physical Plan
  - MURNInets
- Green Technology Policy



- Commitment to Sustainable Development
- State Structure Plan 2035
  - Smart Selangor
- Green Technology Action Plan



- Strategic Plan 2016-2020
  - Draft Local Plan 2035
  - SDG Roadmap 2020

Strategic drivers of sustainable development at the national, subnational and local level.



## SUSTAINABILITY DRIVER

### What guides the sustainable agenda?

Malaysia started its journey on sustainable development in 1970s when the New Economic Policy (NEP) was introduced to eradicate poverty and restructure societal imbalance. All the subsequent 5-year Malaysia development plans have underscored the elements of sustainable development encompassing sustainable economic growth, growth with equitable distribution to all sections of society, access to basic infrastructure and utilities, access to education and healthcare services and mainstreamed environmental conservation.

Source: Voluntary National Review for Malaysia, 2017.



## SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE

### What limits the sustainable agenda?

1. Economic impact assessment.
2. Horizontally integrated planning (i.e. different sectors and departments)
3. Vertically integrated planning (i.e. different levels of government)
4. Enforcement

Source: ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy, UN-Habitat, 2021.

## **IV. Shah Alam SDGs Progress and Roadmap**

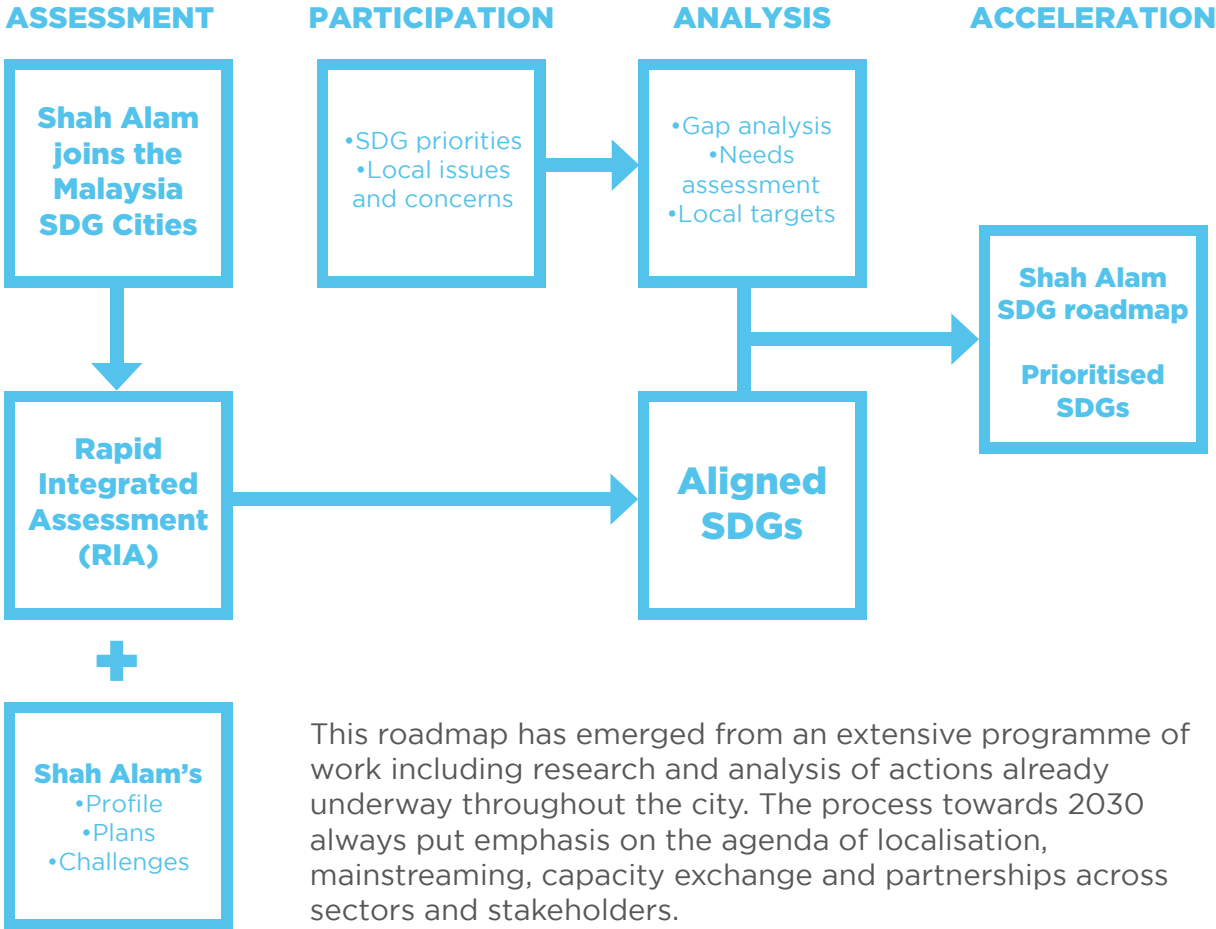
**As the nation aspire to become a sustainable urban nation by 2030, actions towards sustainability must be set in motion. This will help Shah Alam to be more sustainable in the face of local and global challenges which that future will undoubtedly bring. Progressive actions at the local level which are based on a visionary yet practical roadmap will accelerate the city's SDGs implementation in achieving its targets.**

# Roadmap towards 2030

In preparing a comprehensive roadmap towards 2030, MBSA, together with Urbanice Malaysia has drawn up a **3+1 step process** as a guiding framework to support the city’s delivery of the 2030 Agenda.



An initial SDGs assessment was conducted - mapping and aligning current development plans and programmes in Shah Alam. This first step is known as Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA). The second process was engagement sessions with MBSA’s personnel to further explore diagnosis of the city’s issue and challenges related to SDGs, which led to the final development of the SDGs roadmap.



This roadmap has emerged from an extensive programme of work including research and analysis of actions already underway throughout the city. The process towards 2030 always put emphasis on the agenda of localisation, mainstreaming, capacity exchange and partnerships across sectors and stakeholders.

# Vertical and horizontal integration

## WHY INTEGRATION?

The impacts of different policies, strategies and action plans towards achieving SDG targets should not be regarded in isolation but rather considered with respect to the synergies and trade-offs among all of the goals and targets.

Any policies, decisions and actions should be assessed with respect to its impact on all other goals and targets. This means thinking and acting holistically, taking into account all potential effects and impacts they bring to society. Integration must happen at both vertical and horizontal levels to:

1. Strengthen cohesive action and better coordination
2. Consolidate national and local government policies
3. Avoid administration silos and wasting of resources

In promoting interoperability in support of horizontal and vertical coordination across sectors and facilitate inclusion of stakeholders of the city, MBSA has operationalised an integrated outcome approach that includes the different sustainability dimensions expressed in the prioritised SDGs.

An integrated process to support horizontal integration that merges contributions from various stakeholders is conducted within an integrated approach that leverages sectoral expertise and capability to achieve the desired outcomes from the different sustainability dimensions of each prioritised SDGs.

## VERTICAL INTEGRATION

### NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies, blueprints, development plans and Voluntary National Review

### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

Policies, State Development Plans and State Sustainable Agenda

### LOCAL (CITY) LEVEL

Local plans, strategic plans, action plans, guidelines, rules & regulations

- Community programs and initiatives
- SDG Roadmap
- SDG Cities Report
- Voluntary Local Review

## HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION

**MAINSTREAM SDGs** for long-and middle-term, and subnational and local planning based on national planning blueprints.

**ESTABLISH LOCAL** steering committee and management committee consist of political leaders, high- and middle-rank MBSA officials.

**PROMOTE LOCAL OWNERSHIP** and community leadership in policy making process.

**BUILD PARTNERSHIPS** at the international, national and local level across sectors and stakeholder groups.

**STRENGTHEN** intermediary role and function of local government and partners.

# Enabling policies – national and subnational policies

## INTERFACE BETWEEN NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL LEVEL POLICIES

Local governments such as MBSA are entrusted with a large number of complex tasks, including covering important parts of public health, sanitation, waste removal and management, town planning, environmental protection and building control, social and economic development and general maintenance functions of urban infrastructure.

In ensuring local governments to not be overstretched with ambiguous implementation and enforcement demand, a framework in understanding the interface between national and subnational policies in enabling effective and efficient implementation at the local level must be made clear.



# Commitment and endorsement

## **COMMITMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

Malaysia's intention towards sustainability was first established during the Third Malaysia Plan (1976-1980). It focuses on natural heritage preservation with concerns on the impact of growth of population and industrialization. The Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990), had seen more priority and efforts towards environmental protection as part of its main agenda for the national development plan.

These include plans to minimize deforestation, to have a more controlled urbanisation process that should lead to sustainable development, preventive measures through conservation programs, and holistic incorporation of environmental planning in project development.

Driving these national 5-years plans is the Agenda 21 where Malaysia seek to implement strategies and programmes and allocate funds to realise the objectives and commitments of the National Development Policy. Agenda 21's actions at the national level were integrated into the national planning process when the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-1995) was reviewed in 1993.

The Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001-2005) charts the next steps for Malaysia to becoming a united and fully developed nation by the year 2020. Economic growth and social equity were the constant objectives of the Plan. Planning tools, regulatory framework and capacity building mechanisms were included in the Plan, which resulted in Malaysia being ranked at number 38 out of 146 countries (second place in Asia) in terms of environmental sustainability.

Malaysia participated in the 2014-2015 consultations that led to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, both through international negotiations and discussions at UN-hosted events and concurrent national-level consultations such as "The Malaysia We Want" online survey, focus group discussions with vulnerable groups, and three national workshops in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

This coincided with the final review of the MDGs and preparation for the next five-year national development plan, the Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020. Both these processes also involved extensive public consultations and engagements, which subsequently enriched the nation's development journey.

Since 2016, a governance structure for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs was established; studies were conducted on data readiness and a gap analysis was undertaken. In addition, number of workshops were held to promote and seek the participation of stakeholders in the formulation of this National SDG Roadmap.

Malaysia also presented a Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2017, and is committed to undertaking broader country reporting every four years.

## COMMITMENT AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) has been adopted in a holistic approach to facilitate economic development, while protecting and preserving the environment, towards a goal to achieve sustainable development in an equitable society. LA 21 has been adopted at the subnational level by many State government, one of it is the Selangor State government in 2006. Selangor's commitment to Sustainable Development underpinned its Strategies for Sustainable Development and Agenda 21 Selangor, which was initiated in 1998.

Two local councils - Petaling Jaya City Council (*Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya - MBPJ*) and MBSA piloted Selangor's Agenda 21 implementation, producing blueprints for sustainable development under a 3-years project development action plans, namely the Strategies for Sustainable Development in Selangor (1999), Agenda 21 Selangor (2001), and Guidelines for Implementing Agenda 21 Selangor (2002).

The State of Town and Country Planning Department (PLANMalaysia) Selangor and Urbanice Malaysia are working together in providing technical support to the state of Selangor in producing the first Selangor Voluntary Sub-national Review (VSR) report. This report shall comprise best practices, data (qualitative and quantitative) of policies, programmes and projects implemented by state technical departments and local governments, part of the state's commitment and practical action towards the localisation of SDGs in Selangor.

Selangor's commitment towards the sustainability agenda is further strengthened through its endorsement to various initiatives at the local level such as this SDGs VLR by Shah Alam.



Selangor Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) report kick-off meeting, 20 May 2021.  
Source: *Urbanice Malaysia*.

## **COMMITMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL**

Pushing forward LA 21's implementation at the local level, MBSA established three dedicated committees - Environmental, Social and Economy Committee to coordinate, integrate and accelerate implementation. Apart from LA 21, Shah Alam also embarked on various initiatives and programs - all to ensure sustainable development is delivered as committed.

MBSA's initiative to produce and present this VLR is an effort to accelerate its SDGs commitment for the city. This will give Shah Alam an opportunity to showcase its good practices while ensuring transparency, accountability and progress. MBSA is also steadfast in other environmental initiatives since 2017 through the low-carbon model town with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation together with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan.

MBSA's commitment in the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda was implemented through the low-carbon practical initiatives that involved owners of commercial lots in Shah Alam. Since it was launched in 2017, Shah Alam has targeted a 45% reduction of carbon footprint until 2030. To achieve this target, MBSA developed the Shah Alam Low Carbon City 2030 Action Plan, in line with the Low Carbon Cities 2030 Challenge.

MBSA establishes efficient transportation and mobility service, such as electric cars, e-parking, community buses, free bus service under the Smart Selangor initiative, preparation of cycling tracks, EV (electric vehicle) chargers, and free car days for all citizens of Shah Alam. MBSA also has upgraded plenty of disabled friendly walkways and covered pedestrian walkways.

MBSA's Low-Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF) focuses on urban environment, infrastructure, transportation and buildings that allow local councils to measure carbon emissions according to predetermined evaluations. This framework is a practical action to allow for MBSA to rope in more developers in the city to help in its efforts to turn Shah Alam into a low-carbon city by 2030.

Another example of MBSA's commitment towards its sustainability agenda is its endorsement of the community garden initiative with the Tasik Teratai Seksyen 8 (East)'s Resident Association. MBSA provided assistants and resources such as gardening equipment, seeds and fertilizer, and water system installation to support this community-driven program.

MBSA's vision is also to make this Shah Alam VLR as the first model in integrating the SDGs and the New Municipal Agenda in a systematic approach.

# Shah Alam SDGs progress

With the abundance of planning and programs underway, MBSA has called for the localisation of SDGs in Shah Alam. The localisation agenda requires political and non-political commitments with its nexus on community participation, especially from the residents at the local level. By working coherently in integrating information (achievements, gaps, challenges, opportunities and priorities) from the 2019 SDGs Indicators report published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), Shah Alam's SDG Roadmap 2020 and the city's Draft Local Plan 2035, Shah Alam SDGs progress has promising developments as we turn the page to a critical Decade of Action for the SDGs.

Recent trends have also given hope for an acceleration of progress on several goals in the coming decade – 9 years to be exact. Increases in labour productivity, access to quality education and resource flow for development all provides examples that the city has built a basis for acceleration in many targets. However, challenges brought in by the COVID-19 pandemic have adverse implications on the city's developmental progress and economic recovery.

The economic consequences as a result of the Movement Control Orders have strongly affect the state's and city's economies, since Selangor is the largest driver of the country's economy, and Shah Alam, being its capital city, is getting most pressures on local service deliveries, decision-making processes, budget and finances, and community livelihood.

Nevertheless, with holistic and strategic actions from all sectors across the city that involves multi-stakeholders' participation in accelerating and re-accelerating SDGs progress, there is much hope in anticipating that Shah Alam will be able to meet its SDGs targets and deliver each actions as planned in the plans and roadmaps mentioned above. It is also important to note that partnerships and stakeholder engagement are essential in ensuring this to happen.

The modality for Shah Alam SDGs progress is, while it is MBSA who takes the primary responsibility, however, for effective implementation and acceleration, the partnership role of all stakeholders is most critical and essential for success. In leveraging partnership as an effective platform in driving the city's SDGs progress, there is a need for capability building for most stakeholders at all levels for engagement.

At the micro level especially in reaching out to specific sectors, geographical areas and vulnerable community groups, strategic partnership is the way to go. Inclusivity in implementing the city's SDGs agenda is another important dimension that is critical in ensuring a whole-of-society approach and delivery - ensuring that no one is left behind.

# Inclusive SDG implementation process

People who are left behind are often economically, socially, spatially or politically excluded – due to gender, age, disability, locality, socio-economic status or a combination of these. They can be disconnected from societal institutions, can lack information to access those institutions, networks, and economic and social support systems to improve their situation, and are not consulted by those in power. They are often not counted in official data – they are invisible in the development of policies and programs.

People left behind are those most at risk, and are largely characterised by socio-economic or geographic vulnerabilities. Acknowledging the importance of including and considering the needs of all vulnerable and marginalised groups, MBSA is driving its SDG process towards more effective collaboration between government, civil society, the private sector and academia – riding high throughout negotiations and partnerships, for the resulting SDGs to be held up as an example of inclusive policy-making.

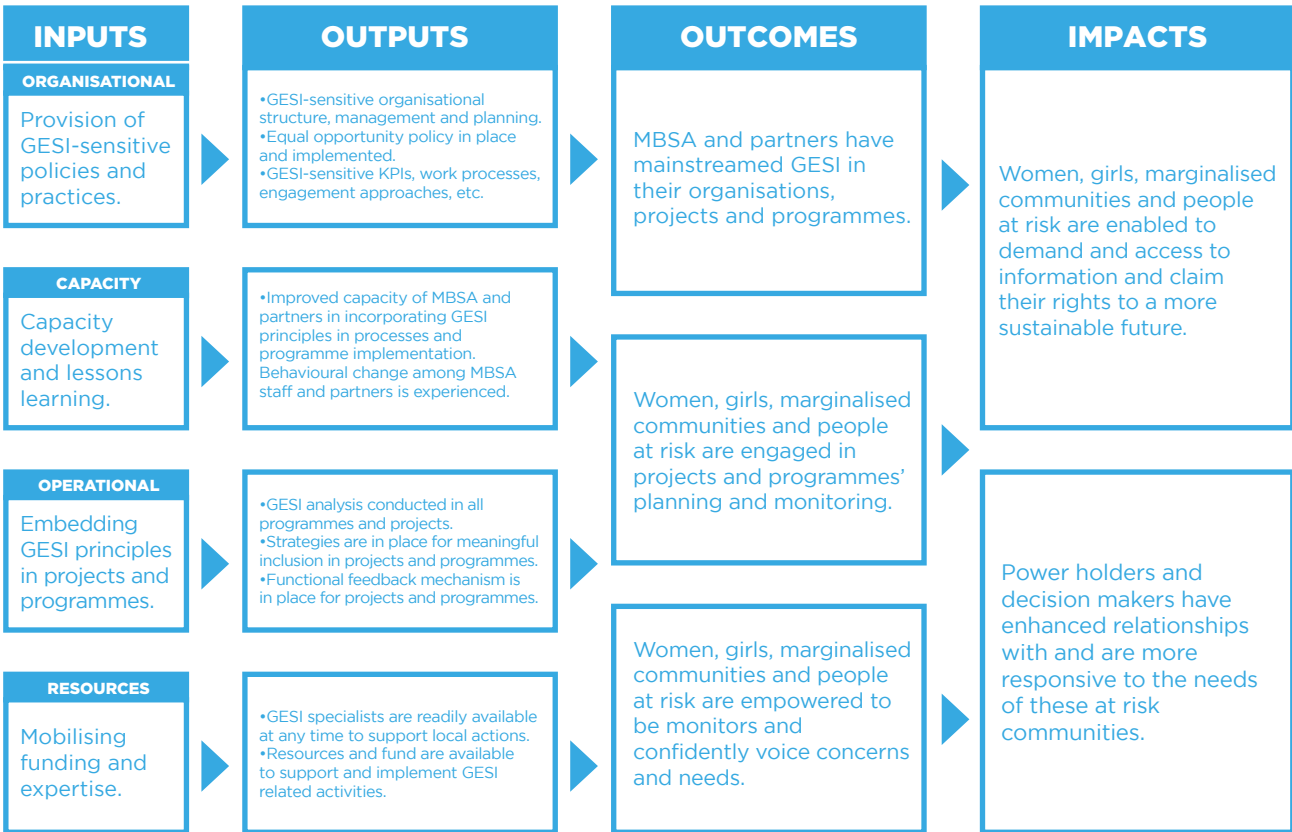
Realizing that many of these development issues are essentially distributional issues, MBSA, through its various strategic partnerships, puts focus on matters of equitably, including the most vulnerable people in the development process within the city and its locality. The partnerships and their various objectives and initiatives identified several target groups of marginalised communities that include the disabled, urban poor, indigenous peoples, and future generations (children and unborn generations).

The process of ensuring that no one is left behind was driven by MBSA's deep commitment to inclusive development with the aim to enhance opportunities for education and employment; access to publicly-provided civic facilities such as infrastructure for water, energy, transport, health and safety; and safety nets for those who cannot access these opportunities. Multi-stakeholder models were being pursued on this basis that has allowed shared learning between initiatives - delivering formal and informal education, public awareness and capacity building programs.

This process aims at empowering the poorest and most vulnerable through investing in human capital and enhancing the opportunities for participation, aimed to reduce community's and Shah Alam's exposure to the multi-dimension of economic, social, and ecological risks, and that they are not disproportionately exposed to the impacts of exogenous shocks and change.

Moving forward on this agenda of inclusion, with participation, transparency and multi-stakeholderism via various engagement and consultation process, there will be more particular emphasis on women's leadership, gender, disability, indigenous and local knowledge, and youth and children. MBSA also continuously engage all stakeholder groups in the multi-realm (political, economic, social, environmental, and cultural governance) of development processes, upholding the gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) principle.

## THEORY OF CHANGE: GESI PRINCIPLE IN MBSA'S SDG IMPLEMENTATION



**GOAL**

Women, girls, marginalised communities and people at risk are empowered with knowledge, understanding, and know-how - actively taking part in building institutions to achieve a city that is open, accountable and responsive to their concerns, needs and expectations on Shah Alam's process in becoming a sustainable and inclusive city.

### ALIGNED TO



**EMPOWERED WOMEN, GIRLS, MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLE AT RISK.**

**EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

## V. SDG Prioritised Goals Review

**Shah Alam has put its fullest attention to prioritisation of the SDGs and adaptation of target values and indicators to contextual circumstances. With less than a decade left to 2030, this is a critical implementation stage. The prioritised review will give a core message to reflect what policy changes are needed, and at what rate is necessary for Shah Alam to reach the targets in the year 2030.**

The integrated nature of the SDG targets means that progress towards one target is also linked through complex feedbacks to other targets, placing demands on data collection and integration, good baselining and clear action planning to support more coherent and effective prioritisation and decision making.

Throughout processes explained in previous chapters, Shah Alam's prioritised SDG targets are as follows:

### **SDG 1 No Poverty**

- 1.1** | Eradicating extreme poverty everywhere
- 1.2** | Reduce 50% of people living in poverty
- 1.3** | Social protection measures for all
- 1.4** | Equal rights to basic services
- 1.5** | Reduce vulnerability to disasters

### **SDG11 Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- 11.1** | Access to adequate housing and slum upgrade
- 11.2** | Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems
- 11.3** | Capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning
- 11.4** | World's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5** | Decrease direct economic losses relative to global goals
- 11.6** | Air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7** | Inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces
- 11.b** | Urban inclusion and disaster management

### **SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production**

- 12.1** | Implement 10-Year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 12.3** | Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels
- 12.4** | Achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle
- 12.5** | Substantially reduce waste generation through reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6** | Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices
- 12.7** | Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable
- 12.8** | Ensure people everywhere have relevant information and awareness for sustainable development

### **SDG 13 Climate Action**

- 13.1** | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards
- 13.2** | Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3** | Improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

### **SDG 15 Life on Land**

- 15.1** | Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2** | End deforestation and restore degraded forests
- 15.3** | End desertification and restore degraded land
- 15.4** | Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.5** | Protect biodiversity and natural habitats
- 15.9** | Integrated ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning



# SDG 1

## No Poverty

In 2020, Malaysia revised the national poverty line income (PLI) from RM980 to RM2,208, which means that over 400,000 households in the country with monthly incomes below this level were considered poor in 2019.

Based on this new PLI, the country's poverty rate in 2019 was at 5.6% (405,441 households), compared to 0.4% (24,700 households) in 2016. Since 1970 until 2019, Malaysia's incidence of absolute poverty has seen significant drop from 49.3% in 1970 to 5.6% in 2019.

Looking at the country's incidence of absolute poverty by states, Selangor is also seeing decrease of poverty incidences. In 2016, the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey revealed that the overall poverty rate for Selangor fell from 0.2% in 2014 to 0% in 2016. Based on a survey conducted in 2019, Selangor's average PLI is at RM 2,022 a month per household.

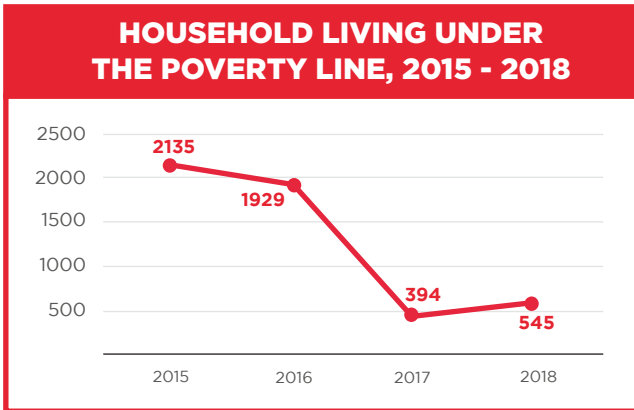
Poverty in Selangor is being effectively eradicated and the rural-urban income gap is being decisively overcome. The median income of rural households showed a dramatic improvement with an annual growth rate of 12.3%, while urban households grew at a rate of 6.9% per annum. For the state as a whole, the median income in Selangor grew by 7.5% per annum from RM6,214 in 2014 to RM7,225 in 2016.

Shah Alam is Selangor's fastest growing economic centre. In 2019, the city is host for approximately 74.2% labour forces from its total population (497,062 person of out of 669,895), and the number is growing ever since.

Nevertheless, Shah Alam is continuously monitoring its poverty incidence to ensure extreme poverty is eradicated, and that its citizens will always have equal rights to basic services that are safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable.

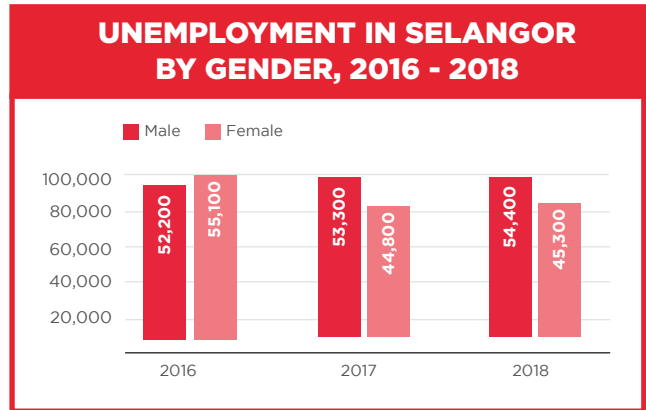
# Information snapshots

- 1.1 Eradicating extreme poverty everywhere
- 1.2 Reduce 50% of people living in poverty



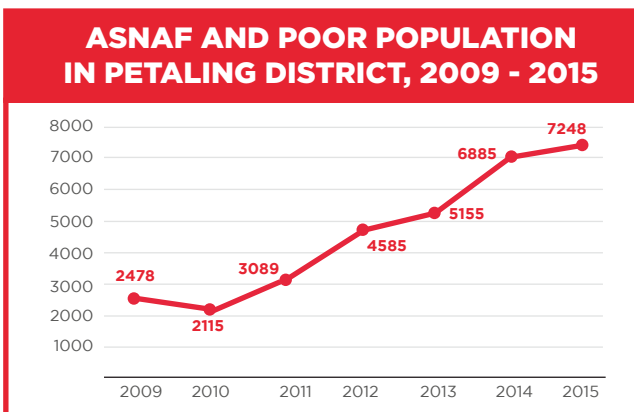
Source: MURNInets, 2018.

- 1.1 Eradicating extreme poverty everywhere
- 1.2 Reduce 50% of people living in poverty



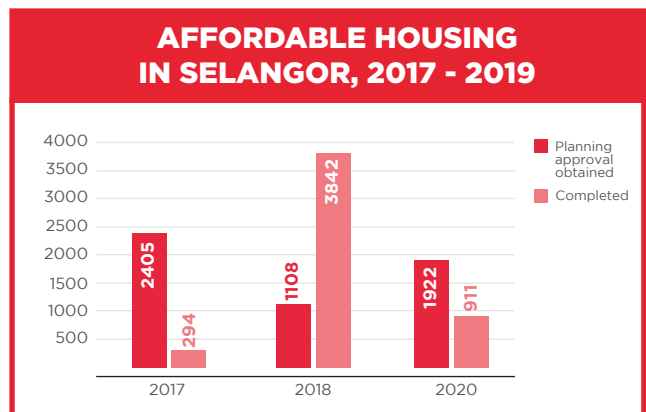
Source: DOSM, 2018.

- 1.3 Social protection measures for all



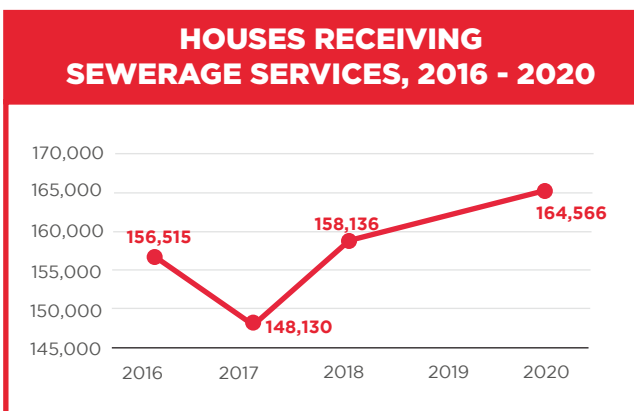
Source: DOSM, 2018.

- 1.3 Social protection measures for all
- 1.4 Equal rights to basic services



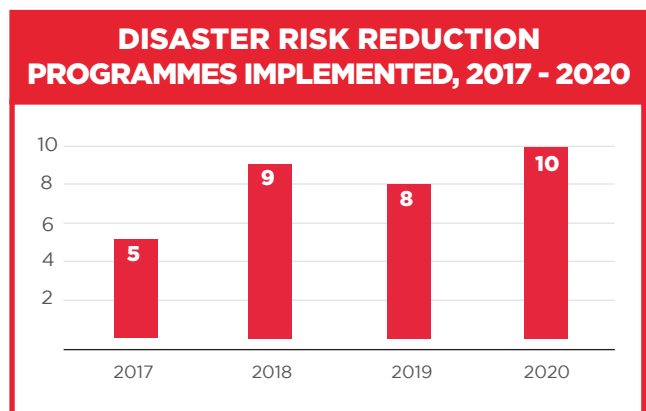
Source: MURNInets, 2020.

- 1.4 Equal rights to basic services



Source: MURNInets, 2020.

- 1.3 Social protection measures for all
- 1.5 Reduce vulnerability to environmental disasters



Source: Selangor Disaster Management Unit, 2020

# SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>1.1</b> By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p>	<p>The highest number of B40 households in urban areas for Selangor is Petaling district, about 5,649 people. Despite the rapid urbanization process, Shah Alam urban poverty issue continues to increase. Shah Alam which based on Petaling district data is at 1.1% for Incidence of absolute poverty (DOSM, 2020). This means over 6,000 people with monthly incomes below the above mentioned level are living in poverty in 2019. However Shah Alam demonstrated a decrease number of household living under the poverty line in 2015 to 2018.</p>
<p><b>1.2</b> By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p>	<p>As of 2018, there are 99,700 unemployed persons in Selangor of which 54,400 is male and 45,300 are female. There are no available sources to indicate the labour force for Shah Alam.</p>
<p><b>1.3</b> Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Number of Asnaf* and urban poor in Petaling district has been increasing from 2,478 people in 2009 to 7,248 people in 2015.</p> <p>There are many agencies championing for the Asnafs, however Lembaga Zakat Selangor (LZS) is a dedicated agency under Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS) in handling issues related to Asnaf and poor, through collaborative programmes with other agencies by providing shelter and training to develop skills.</p> <p>*Asnaf refers to Muslim beneficiaries eligible to receive Zakat (alms) collected.</p> <p>*Zakat is a form of almsgiving in Islam given to eligible beneficiaries</p> <p>*Mualaf - a person who is newly converted to the religion of Islam</p>

## Initiatives

### Programmes

1. The Door2Door Doctor (D2DD) provides service to transport patients to receive free medical treatment.
2. About RM287,00 worth of financial assistance were given to 7 Asnaf and Poor families in the form of low-cost apartment homes from Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS) together with Lembaga Zakat Selangor (LZS).

### Programmes

1. Program Selangor Kerjaya 2021 (Selangor Career Program) provides 10,000 job opportunities matching with the applicants technical force through profiling, upskilling and job placement within 3 years time. This programme has already offered 2,000 job opportunities to fresh graduates, vocational students and high school students.
2. Jelajah Selangor Bekerja 2020 offered 18,267 job opportunities to Selangor citizens.
3. Selangor Mega Job Fair 2020, a joint collaboration with Selangor State Government, Jawatankuasa Tetap Pembangunan Generasi Muda dan Sukan, and Pembangunan Modal Insan Negeri provides 5,000 job opportunities by 60 employers.

Since March 2020, RM232.2 million has been channeled via Lembaga Zakat Selangor (LZS) an agency under Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS) to individuals, families, students, frontliners and hospitals, including 57 thousand poor families and 7,000 Asnaf Muallafs.

### Programmes

1. Pusat Latihan Asnaf Selangor, a training center by Lembaga Zakat Selangor (LZS) for the purpose of improving the quality of life of the Asnaf by providing financial knowledge and training.
2. Baitul Salam by Lembaga Zakat Selangor is a temporary shelter for the asnaf muallaf (converted asnaf) for people who are in need of temporary financial support, and also provides vocational training to the Asnaf.
3. Bait al-Mawaddah by Lembaga Zakat Selangor is a elderly shelter that provides protection, supervision,

## Moving ahead

### Policies

1. Promoting the Development of Integrated New and Quality Housing.
2. Proposed provision of affordable housing in TOD areas, focal points, public facilities and public transport areas.

In order to reduce the number of people living in poverty, job opportunities must be given to the needs to support their daily expenses and families.

# SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>1.4</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<p>Outside Shah Alam’s city centre and townships lie large, unplanned areas and small lot developments with a lack of basic urban service provisions and employment opportunities coupled with heightened exposure to environmental risks such as flooding.</p>
<p><b>1.5</b> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	<p>Flood is one of the natural disasters in Shah Alam especially on a particular site such as at Section 13, Shah Alam. Other vulnerable flood locations are Section 9, Section 15 and Section 32. In 2015, about 315 households were exposed with the risk of flood threat in their housing areas.</p>

## Initiatives

rehabilitation and effective self-development for the elderly.

4. Bait al-Hasanah by Lembaga Zakat Selangor to help the children of Asnaf succeed in education by providing an atmosphere conducive for learning

5. Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional (PTPTN) joint collaboration with Lembaga Zakat Selangor (LZS) for Zakat distribution under Kasihku Zakat Selangor Programme to the Asnaf in Selangor. RM 95,500 were given in the form of Skim Simpanan Pendidikan Nasional (SSPN-i) account to 500 asnaf children (RM 50,000) with RM 100 each. and RM 46,500 to 155 students with an amount of RM 300 each.

## Moving ahead

MBSA has introduced the online service called the Electronic Public Services (ePS) to make it easier for customers and the public to do business more easily without queuing at the counter.

### Projects

1. Installed about 1,972 free wifi
2. 3,842 units of affordable housing
3. 164,566 of houses received sewerage services
4. Youth garage

### Programmes

1. Free community vans
2. Young waste buskers
3. Eco free market
4. MPP programmes
5. Shah Alam LA21 programmes

Upgrade infrastructures and road access to link areas to integrate with public facilities and services.

Proposed provision of affordable housing in Transit Oriented Development (TOD) areas, focal points, public facilities and transport areas.

## Initiatives

1. RM 6 million to curb flood problems in Shah Alam by the State Government and Shah Alam City Council which involves construction of channels and upgrading the drainage system in several drains to ensure unobstruct flow to nearby rivers during unusually heavy rains.

2. The State Government has allocated RM60 million on the entire project carried out involving 3 agencies, namely the Selangor State DID, the Selangor State Public Works Department and the Shah Alam City Council in 2014.

3. Smart Selangor Disaster Management Unit under the Smart Selangor initiative by the state government.

## Strategies

Controlled development for Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS):

1. Provision of 50m river reserve and 20m buffer zone for forest area.

2. Implement Flood Mitigation plans.

3. Report of Flood Mitigation Masterplan for Sungai Damansara Catchment.

# SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p data-bbox="357 860 651 969"><b>WHY IT MATTERS?</b></p> <p data-bbox="387 1061 663 1346"><b>MBSA is always committed to help create an enabling environment to generate productive employment and job opportunities for the poor and the marginalized.</b></p> <p data-bbox="387 1382 671 1666"><b>However, for those who has work, having a job does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 8% of employed workers and their families are still within the B40 strata.</b></p> <p data-bbox="387 1702 663 2009"><b>Active engagement in policymaking can make a difference in addressing poverty - ensuring citizens' rights are promoted to support transformational change in people's lives.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="820 819 1214 853">Custodians and partners</p> <p data-bbox="820 898 935 925"><b>National</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 931 1458 1182" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Department of Statistics Malaysia</li><li>2. Department of Social Welfare</li><li>3. Social Security Organisation</li><li>4. National Disaster Management Agency</li><li>5. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries</li><li>6. Economic Planning Unit</li><li>7. Ministry of Finance Malaysia</li><li>8. Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional</li></ol> <p data-bbox="820 1218 979 1245"><b>Subnational</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 1252 1538 1440" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Selangor State Department of Irrigation and Drainage</li><li>2. Selangor State Public Works Department</li><li>3. Smart Selangor Delivery Unit</li><li>4. Smart Selangor Disaster Management Unit</li><li>5. Lembaga Zakat Selangor</li><li>6. Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor</li></ol> <p data-bbox="820 1476 1007 1503"><b>Local (MBSA)</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 1509 1394 1664" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Department of Community Development</li><li>2. Department of Planning</li><li>3. Department of Urban Transportation</li><li>4. Department of Information Technology</li><li>5. Branch Offices</li></ol> <p data-bbox="820 1700 1442 1727"><b>Civil society/non-governmental organisations</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 1733 1230 1792" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Yayasan Sejahtera</li><li>2. Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance</li></ol> <p data-bbox="820 1827 1007 1854"><b>Private sector</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 1861 1206 1888" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. SSDU Innovations Sdn Bhd</li></ol> <p data-bbox="820 1924 954 1951"><b>Academia</b></p> <ol data-bbox="820 1957 1203 2013" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Universiti Selangor</li><li>2. Universiti Teknologi MARA</li></ol>

## Initiatives

4. Smart Selangor Command Centre that enables a more comprehensive, efficient and swift disaster monitoring in relevant areas. It includes weather, sea-level, air pollution index, flood, satellite and climate radar monitoring under the state government initiatives.

5. Number of disaster risk implementation and management initiatives have been increased from 8 initiatives in 2019 to 10 initiatives in 2020.

## Moving ahead

4. Master plan Study on Flood Mitigation for Sungai Buloh Basin.

5. Implementation of Flood Mitigation Project for Sungai Subang.



Top: MBSA's policy initiative in licensing easement for small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Bottom: Smart Selangor Command Centre.



## SDG 11

# Sustainable Cities and Communities

Shah Alam sustainability agenda journey started in the year 2000 with the Local Agenda 21. Since then, the city has consistently push forward its agenda towards sustainability and sustainable development through various initiatives, namely the Malaysian Urban Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development (MURNInets) pilot project in 2004; and the Shah Alam Safe City Programme since 2005.

These initiatives were followed with a full review of the Local Agenda 21 action plan in 2010; the Shah Alam Low Carbon City Framework in 2015; the APEC Low-Carbon Model Town Project in 2017; the ASEAN SDG Frontrunner Cities Programmes in 2018; prepared the SDG Roadmap in 2020; and the ongoing participation in the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy programme since 2020.

The city of Shah Alam has always prioritise its governance and development aims to provide equal infrastructure, facilities and basic services inclusively. On top of that, the city always strive in providing safe and resilient environment to its places and citizens through various disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) initiatives through good preparedness planning, resource management, trainings and capacity building programmes, as well as investing in reducing risk to the city.

Shah Alam has also been prioritising its green agenda via high impact investments, spearheading green technologies to cut carbon footprint of the city. MBSA's initiative also includes education and awareness programmes, all streamlined to reflect the city's vision towards the green city concept.

For its efforts in reducing carbon emissions, MBSA received a total of 16 diamond recognition and provisional certification awards at the Low Carbon City 2030 Challenge (LCC2030C) in 2021. The commitment and cooperation given by all non-governmental organisations, agencies and MBSA's strategic partners have made Shah Alam a local authority that is always at the forefront and emulated by other councils.

# Information snapshots

## 11.1 Access to adequate housing and slum upgrade

PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND TARGET SET BY STATE GOVERNMENT		
YEAR	PROVISION	TARGET
2016	24,701	17,139
2017	1,108	3,842
2018	N/A	N/A
2019	N/A	N/A
2020	1,922	911

Source: MURNInets, 2020.

## 11.2 Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems

EXISTING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS IN SHAH ALAM	
<b>Airport</b> 1. Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah Airport	<b>LRT3 Stations</b> 1. Glenmarie 2. Kerjaya 3. Stadium Shah Alam 4. Dato' Menteri 5. UiTM Shah Alam 6. Seksyen 7 Shah Alam
<b>MRT Stations</b> 1. Sungai Buloh 2. Kampung Selamat 3. Kwasa Damansara 4. Kwasa Sentral	<b>LRT2 Stations</b> 1. Glenmarie 2. Subang Jaya 3. Alam Megah 4. Subang Alam
<b>KTM Stations</b> 1. Sungai Buloh 2. Subang Jaya 3. Batu Tiga 4. Shah Alam 5. Padang Jawa	

Source: MURNInets, 2020.

## 11.6 Air quality and municipal and other waste management

## 11.7 Inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces

MBSA INITIATIVES FOR THE SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITY FRAMEWORK	
<b>Tree for Life Programme</b> 130,847 trees x 1,000kg CO2 = 130,847,000.00 kg CO2	<b>Urban Transport</b> 24km bicycle track x 6kg CO2 reduction = 145 kg CO2 perday x 365 days = 52,560kg CO2 per year
<b>Persekitaran Hijau Programme</b> 1 acre of 130,847 green spaces (with tree) = 2,600kg CO2 = 330,200.00kg CO2	

Source: LCCF Framework and Assessment System - Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, 2011.

## 11.3 Capacity for participatory

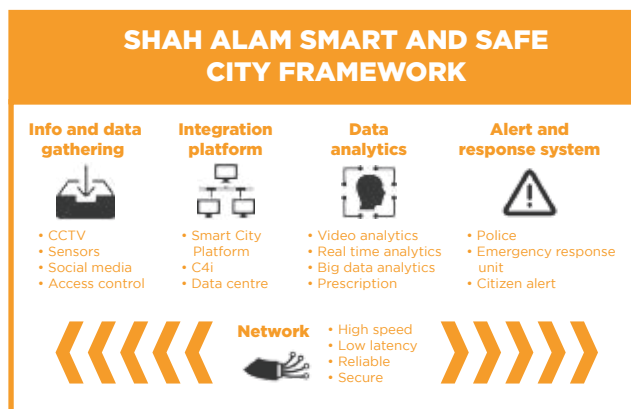
## 11.7 Inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces

SHAH ALAM GREEN BUDGET	
<b>SUBNATIONAL LEVEL</b> <b>Capacity Building</b> <b>RM 120,000</b> (USD 28,000) 2016	<b>LOCAL LEVEL</b> <b>MBSA</b> <b>RM 7,234,300</b> (USD 1,700,000 ) 2016
<b>LCCF Programme</b> <b>RM 120,000</b> (USD 28,000) 2017	<b>MBSA</b> <b>RM 9,480,785</b> (USD 2,200,000 ) 2017

Source: MBSA, 2020.

## 11.5 Decrease direct economic losses

## 11.b Urban inclusion and disaster management



Source: Selangor Disaster Management Unit, 2020

# SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>11.1</b> By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>	<p>Outside Shah Alam’s city centre and townships lie large, unplanned areas and small lot developments with a lack of basic urban service provisions and employment opportunities coupled with heightened exposure to environmental risks such as flooding.</p>
<p><b>11.2</b> By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p>	<p>For years, Shah Alam has faced challenges in public transportation. Inefficient route design due to limited data-driven planning, and poor traffic management systems. The limitations of public transportation coverage is one of the main issues which causes constraints in mobility within Shah Alam especially in residential areas such as Bukit Jelutong, Denai Alam, and Subang. Existing public transportation stations that are readily available are not good enough as they are fragmented and are not interconnected.</p>

## Initiatives

In 2020 Shah Alam recorded surplus in supply for affordable housing where a total of 1,922 affordable houses were built which exceeded the amount 911 units set by the State Government.

### State policy

1. Rumah Selangorku. A people-centric initiative by the Lembaga Perumahan dan Hartanah Selangor (LPHS) offering affordable quality homes within reach of citizens.

### Housing programmes

1. Home rental programme for the disabled has been introduced.

2. Low-cost housing development catered for the B40 household.

3. Offering council homes concept in Shah Alam.

4. Improve and redevelop the unplanned areas (kampung areas) in Shah Alam.

### Capacity building

1. Local Agenda 21 (Inisiatif Peduli Rakyat) which focuses on building community capacities in doing improvement to their home environment.

Smart Selangor Bus operates the public bus services for free within Shah Alam and RapidKL is the intercity bus connecting to other nearby cities.

### Infrastructure

1. Upgrading mobility supporting facilities such as bus stands and terminals.

2. Preparation of Shah Alam bicycle track. First phase of the track is 2km long and 10 feet wide with Premix Finishing at Section 4 with high quality amenities.

3. Electric vehicles charger installation (EV Charge) and has been installed at 10 locations in Shah Alam.

## Moving ahead

Efforts of providing adequate housing for all in Shah Alam is translated through the Selangor state commitment to achieve zero squatters policy set by the 11th Malaysia Plan in 2014.

Development of better quality and affordable housing through provision of actions in their local plans, which is to increase affordable housing within Transit Oriented Development areas and nearby employment centres.

### Targets

1. Split mode share of public transportation and private vehicles of 40 : 60 by 2035. Policies and Plans

2. Strategies for Public Transport proposals beyond 2035.

3. Implementing Transit Oriented Development (TOD).

# SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>11.3</b> By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p>	<p>Public participation has been important for urban sustainability and effective governance. Shah Alam has been a forefront in taking the public's suggestions and conducting public participatory planning, from their annual budgeting, sectoral studies, to their development planning.</p> <p>MBSA has established the Shah Alam Residents Representative Council (MPP) which operates in 24 zones. This council provides a bridge between MBSA and residents, as well as complaints, requests, problems and residents' wishes to MBSA. This structure is to ensure a responsive and representative bottom-up approach in Shah Alam.</p>
<p><b>11.4</b> Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>From the local perspective of Shah Alam, efforts towards safeguarding its cultural and natural heritage is apparent through policies outlined in its local planning document RTMBSA 2035, where it is stated that all kampongs (villages) that have heritage values are to be listed and preserved.</p> <p>In addition, MBSA together with Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri, Pejabat Tanah dan Daerah and Tourism Selangor is committed to prepare a comprehensive masterplan for developments of its kampongs as in one of their development themes in the local plan.</p> <p>Furthermore, villages with heritage values within Shah Alam will be studied in detail through a Special Area Plan that will ensure their preservation.</p>
<p><b>11.5</b> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>Flood is one of the natural disasters in Shah Alam especially on a particular site such as at Section 13, Shah Alam. Other vulnerable flood locations are Section 9, Section 15, Section 32.</p>

## Initiatives

1. Public outreach was done during any open day at various locations in the city, townhall, workshop, multiple social media and digital platforms.
2. The new MBSA Local Draft Plan 2035 public feedback session is done online, in a bid to minimise physical contact and interaction. The public can do this either by visiting [rtmba2035.mbsa.gov.my](http://rtmba2035.mbsa.gov.my) or MBSA's official page.
3. MBSA's annual budgeting was also done with public consultation and discussion before it was tabled to the council. The residents focused on short, mid- term and long-term plans. They placed emphasis on matters such as infrastructure – from road and street to lights, slope and drainage – to waste management, landscape and recreation, low-carbon city and community programmes, among others.

### Programmes and initiatives

Providing crop sites and floriculture sales:

1. Shah Alam Trees for Life which has been implemented since 2010.
2. Green Pilot Program which is held in MBSA'S nursery at Section 17, Taman Tasik Shah Alam and Taman Lembah Bukit SUK.

### Initiatives

1. RM 6 million to curb flood problems in Shah Alam by the State Government and Shah Alam City Council involves the work of construction of channels and upgrading the drainage system in several drains so that it can flow directly to the river during unusually heavy rains.
2. The State Government has allocated RM60 million on the entire project carried out involving 3 agencies, namely the Selangor State DID, the Selangor State Public Works Department and the Shah City Council in 2014.

## Moving ahead

### Strategies

1. Shah Alam Residents Representative Council (MPP).
2. Shah Alam Local Draft Plan 2030 public feedback.

### Community engagement

1. Public engagement in preparation of local plans and special area plans.

### Policies and plans

Conserving traditional villages as residential area:

1. Encouraging forestation in controlling and managing the forest reserves in Shah Alam.
2. Introduce hierarchical parks classification in Shah Alam to better manage these green areas.

### Strategies

1. Controlling development Sensitive Area (KSAS).
2. Provides 50 m reserve river and 20 m buffer zone for forested area.
3. Upgrade drainage systems.
4. Increase disaster risks reduction and management (DRRM) initiatives.

## SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>11.6</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p>	<p>There is only one station deployed to capture data on the Air Quality Index for air quality monitoring in Shah Alam. This prevents from obtaining more in-depth data for sub-district levels where most of the air pollution originates.</p>
<p><b>11.7</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>MBSA has planned for their open spaces to be categorized according to a standard hierarchy, which is in line with the Selangor state planning guideline in RTMBSA 2035 following 2 hectares : 1,000 person in their commitment to provide universal access to open spaces.</p>
<p><b>11.b</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to</p>	<p>Shah Alam's efforts for urban resilience can be seen through its commitment in reversing the adverse effects of climate change. However, resilience from the perspective of healthcare is often overlooked.</p> <p>The local government response towards a pandemic plays a vital role to ensure containment and minimize infection rate. Availability of data such as number of cases for COVID-19, aedes, malaria, etc. as well as the location of the persons infected is important to control the spreading.</p>

Initiatives	Moving ahead
<p>3. Smart Disaster Management under the Smart Selangor initiative by the state government.</p> <p>4. Smart Selangor Command Centre that enables a more comprehensive, efficient and swift disaster monitoring in relevant areas. It includes weather, sea-level, air pollution index, flood, satellite and climate radar monitoring under the state government initiatives.</p> <p>5. Number of disaster risk implementation and management initiatives have been increased from 8 initiatives in 2019 to 10 initiatives in 2020.</p>	<p>5. Implementing Flood Mitigation plan.</p> <p>6. Report of Flood Mitigation Masterplan for Sungai Damansara Catchment.</p> <p>7. Master plan Study on Flood Mitigation for Sungai Buloh Basin.</p> <p>8. Implementation of Flood Mitigation Project for Sungai Subang.</p>
<p><b>Programmes and initiatives</b></p> <p>1. Recycling programmes with schools, MPP and industrial players in Shah Alam. Through this programmes as much as 150 tons of recyclable materials were collected.</p>	<p><b>Policies and plans</b></p> <p>1. Integration and management of integrated electricity resources to monitor air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing water integrated treatment system.</li> <li>• Enhancing telecommunication system efficiency.</li> </ul> <p>2. Sewerage treatment plants that are suitable for the local context of the areas.</p>
<p><b>Programmes and initiatives</b></p> <p>1. Initiatives to greening the alley behind residential areas which are a collaboration between MBSA and local community.</p> <p><b>Projects</b></p> <p>1. Laman Seni Shah Alam was established to provide a platform for the public to express their talent and creativity through performances, exhibitions and mural art.</p>	<p><b>Policies and plans</b></p> <p>Introduce hierarchical parks classification in Shah Alam to better manage these green areas:</p> <p>1. Upgrading and uplifting the landscape image of Shah Alam.</p> <p>2. Building more green infrastructure especially in new urban areas.</p>
<p><b>State initiatives</b></p> <p>1. Selangor Disaster Management Unit is an unit that coordinating weather reports with departments / agencies on potential disaster risk as well as reduce the disaster impact.</p> <p>2. SMART Selangor Command Centre was established by the State Government which plays a big role in gathering and managing data of disasters in Selangor and trans-state boundaries. All data</p>	<p>Develop risk information system.</p>

# SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

	Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<b>11.b</b>	disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Availability of data such as number of cases for COVID-19, aedes, malaria, etc. as well as the location of the persons infected is important to control the spreading.

## WHY IT MATTERS?

**Actions towards achieving a sustainable and resilient city and communities need to be further accelerated by empowering local governments and community groups to deliver against this goal in an integrated fashion across all SDGs and global sustainability agendas.**

**Holistic and inclusive implementation of this goal, specifically its social dimensions, need to be further strengthened through more targeted commitments to empower local communities.**

### Custodians and partners

#### National

1. Ministry of Housing and Local Government
2. Department of Statistics Malaysia
3. Economic Planning Unit
4. Ministry of Finance Malaysia
5. National Disaster Management Agency

#### Subnational

1. PLANMalaysia@Selangor

#### Local (MBSA)

1. Department of Community Development
2. Department of Planning
3. Department of Urban Transportation
4. Department of Information Technology
5. Branch Offices

#### Civil society/non-governmental organisations

1. Malaysia Institute of Planners
2. Malaysia Institute of Architects
3. MERCY Malaysia
4. Rakan NADMA
5. Kebun Komuniti Shah Alam

#### Private sector

1. SSDU Innovations Sdn Bhd

#### Academia

1. Universiti Selangor
2. Universiti Teknologi MARA

## Initiatives

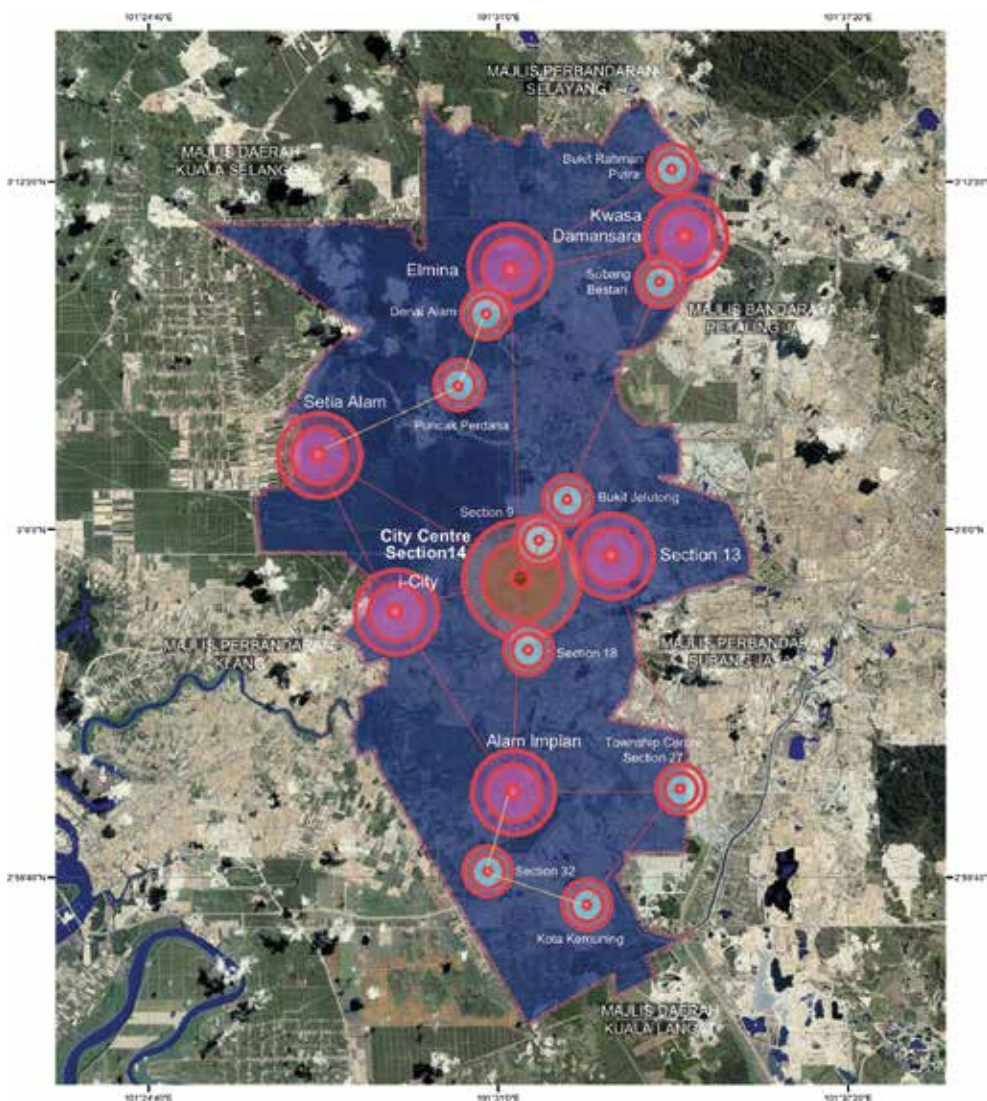
acquired will be taken into account for further action by the state government or National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA).

3. An early disaster warning system by 2022 with the completion of a joint study between the state government and two universities, including one from Japan.

### Enforcement

1. Pasukan Tindakan Segera (PANTAS) was established to handle emergencies and disasters in Shah Alam. Emergency and disaster-related events such as floods, landslides, collapse, storms, accidents and fire.

## Moving ahead



### City growth centres



**City centre**  
• Seksyen 14



**Main township**  
• Elmina  
• Alam Impian  
• Setia Alam  
• Seksyen 13  
• i-City  
• Kwasa Damansara



**Local township**  
• Kota Kemuning  
• Bukit Jelutong  
• Seksyen 27 Town Centre  
• Seksyen 9  
• Denai Alam  
• Subang Bestari  
• Bukit Rahman Putra  
• Seksyen 32  
• Seksyen 18  
• Puncak Perdana

Shah Alam's city growth centres as determined in the Shah Alam 2035 Draft Local Plan, MBSA, 2020.



## **SDG 12**

# Responsible Consumption and Production

The increasing population of Shah Alam, which is projected to have a 2.5% growth rate (2018 v. 2035), is putting extra demand on its natural resources, with production and consumption patterns are continuing to accelerate in an unsustainable way. There is a pressing need to enhance resource efficiency, recycling and sustainable production of resources to limit the impact on the city's environment and reduce waste.

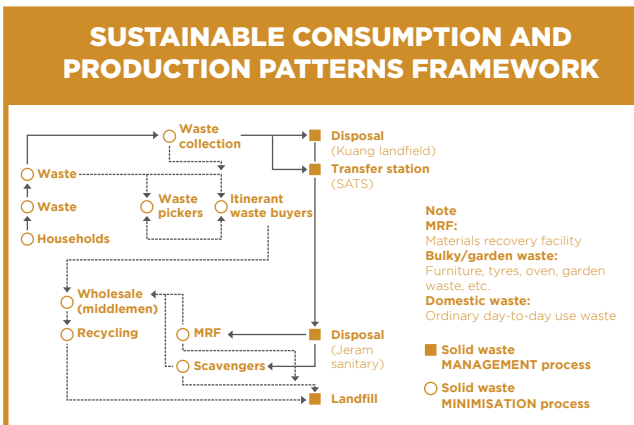
To change unsustainable consumption and production patterns in Shah Alam, planning and practical actions needs to be transdisciplinary, actively involving stakeholders through co-creation processes, and driven by good governance with strong political will. Learning from small-scale community initiatives also provides concrete action learning as a praxis in ensuring Shah Alam and its citizens adopt a more sustainable urban consumption patterns and lifestyles.

Promoting environmentally sustainable consumption behavior is not an easy task. In general, while momentum has picked up on some issues, and broader stakeholder interest and participation can be seen especially on community based programmes and those involving issues of climate change and carbon emissions, greater effort is needed in mainstreaming sustainable consumption behaviours, protecting nature, and reducing foodwaste at the domestic level.

Commitments from corporations and industry players are increasing. It is however important to have a solid framework and guideline that are derived from the sustainable consumption and production (SCP) policies, targets and indicators to ensure that these commitments are delivered beyond the practice of greenwashing.

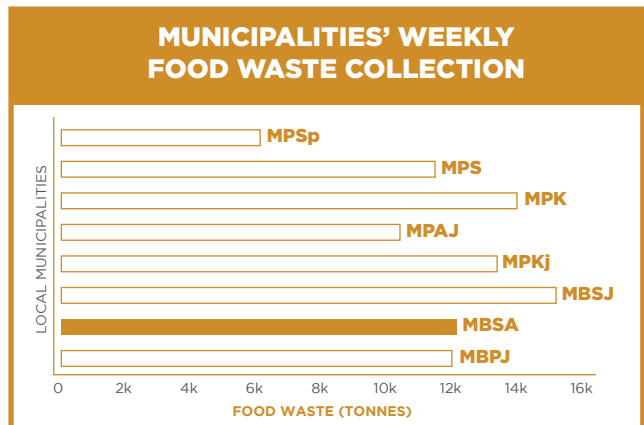
# Information snapshots

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year framework
- 12.6 Encourage companies



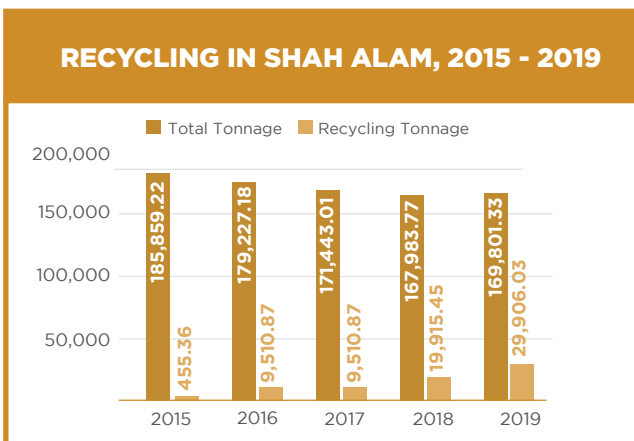
Source: MBSA, 2019.

- 12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels



Source: Ismail et al. 2020.

- 12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through reduction, recycling and reuse



Source: MURNInets, 2020.

- 12.6 Encourage companies
- 12.7 Promote sustainable procurement practices

- 12.8 Ensure people everywhere have relevant information and awareness

**AWARENESS PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABILITY**

1. MyHIJAU Mark
2. Green Procurement
3. Green Product Scoring System
4. Community Green Initiatives
5. Green initiatives for Kindergarten
6. Recycling campaigns by MBSA, F&N Beverages, Marketing Sdn Bhd, and Selangor Education Department

Source: MBSA, 2020.

**SELANGOR GREEN TECHNOLOGY ACTION PLAN, 2016-2018**

Key initiatives and targets from the action plan:

- PELAN TINDAKAN TEKNOLOGI HIJAU NEGARA SELANGOR 2016 - 2018**
- PERKALANGAN BANGUNAN PENGECAS KENDERAAN ELEKTRIK (ELECTRIC VEHICLE) DI SELANGOR:** Target 2000 units by 2018.
- PENGUNAAN BBS ELEKTRIK BADI PROGRAM BAS:** Target 47% by 2018.
- PEMASANGAN BUKUING SOLAR BADI PROJEK PERUMAHAN SELANGORKU:** Target 48% by 2018.
- 2.1 MWp 70% 30 - 50%** (Solar power targets)
- PROGRAM FENILISJIAN TAMAN INDUSTRI**

[www.selangor.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/1527](http://www.selangor.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/1527)

Source: Pelan Tindakan Teknologi Hijau Selangor.

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>12.1</b> Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.</p>	<p>Currently Shah Alam is using SP Shah Alam Transfer Station to collect domestic waste from the city to be disposed of at Bukit Tagar Sanitary Landfill, Jeram. The distance is about 60 km and takes around 45 minutes to 1 hour by road to Shah Alam. A recent study in 2018 demonstrated that waste generation per capita is 0.43 kg/per capita/day which translated to 372,737.76kg for the entire Shah Alam (Ali et. al, 2018).</p> <p>Shah Alam recycling target is 10 % increase of recyclable solid waste generated per year (MBSA, 2016 a.) and 20% recycling rate by 2030 (LCCF, 2016) . However, there are no published documents to date on the percentage of diversion of waste to the landfill.</p>
<p><b>12.3</b> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Current findings by Ismail et al.(2020) on Food Waste Generation of 12 local authorities in Selangor showed Shah Alam experienced a consistent high amount of food waste trend at 1595.60 tonnes before the Movement Control Order (MCO) on a weekly basis.</p> <p>The study denoted Shah Alam had a consistently gradual drop of food waste generation weekly since implementation of MCO. This study suggested that the effectiveness of its various initiatives towards the green city Concept have led to steady food waste reduction at a certain point (i.e. 30th of March).</p>

## Initiatives

### Policies

1. Development of Integrated Management and application of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) practices.
2. Research proposal on incinerator as alternative way to landfill waste disposal.
3. Development of Sanitary landfill to be used by several districts.
4. Proposal on fines to illegal dumping offenders.
5. Land reserve requirements for the proposed solid waste management site (10 acres) in the north and south.

### Action plan

1. Shah Alam Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020.
2. 100% reduction of illegal dumping sites under Shah Alam City Council Management.
3. 50% reduction of illegal dumping sites under other agencies (JPS, JKR, private land).

### Programme

1. Recycling used cooking oil programme:
  - Implemented since 2009 for collecting used cooking oil for restaurants, canteens, food factories, hotels and others. The bins capacity is 60 liters, 200 liters and 1,000 liters in the following locations:
    - (1) Section 6 Recycling Center
    - (2) Section 11 Recycling Center
    - (3) Section 17 Recycling Centre
    - (4) Section 25 Recycling Center
    - (5) Section U8 Recycling Center
2. LA21 Shah Alam.
3. Kitchen Waste Recycling Campaign.
4. implantation of composting machine from market waste.
5. achieve low carbon and green city education in the public sector, especially hawkers and traders.

## Moving ahead

Shah Alam City Council is developing Shah Alam Solid Waste Master Plan 2019 – 2023 which will govern solid waste management for Shah Alam within 5 years time.

### Statutory policies

1. Development of Integrated Solid Waste Management and application of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) practices:
  - Shah Alam on food waste composting machine through Mini Waste to Energy (WTE).
  - Continue waste composting method in Shah Alam by increasing the amount of Composting centres in Shah Alam area.

### Shah Alam Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020

1. Implementation of zero waste programme using composting machine for 60% of wet market and Council's stalls.

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>12.4</b> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>10.3% of developed land in Shah Alam is currently assigned for Industrial use. As of 2018, total industrial areas in Shah Alam is 7,942.07 hectares, comprising iron and steel industry, machinery and equipment (27.56%), chemical, rubber and plastics (15.99%), and timber and wood industry (11.44%).</p> <p>Current issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unauthorized industrial activities</li> <li>2. Empty/idle and lack of maintenance building lots</li> </ol>
<p><b>12.5</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>	<p>The city started its segregation of waste at home program on 1 October 2015. Waste generated was highest in 2015 at 185,859.22 tonne/year, which then gradually decreased to 169,801.33 tonne/year in 2019.</p> <p>Correspondingly, there is also a growth trend of recycling from 2015 to 2019 which started from 0.25% (455.36 tonne/year) to 17.61% (29,906.03 tonne/year) within 5 years. (MURNInets, 2015 – 2020).</p> <p>There is no supporting data on the percentage of waste diverted to the landfill.</p>
<p><b>12.6</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.</p>	<p>Adoption of Green Procurement for companies in Malaysia is relatively new. In 2019, there are 11 companies in Shah Alam registered for MyHijau. MyHijau Mark and Directory is a Government initiative to promote the sourcing and purchasing of green products and services in Malaysia.</p> <p>Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC) is entrusted to manage MyHIJAU Mark &amp; Directory and is responsible for the promotion, business advisory, verification, and monitoring of certified green products and services.</p>

Initiatives	Moving ahead
(Unknown)	
<p>List of programmes related to recycling initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shah Alam LA21 Action Plan.</li> <li>2. MBSA Guideline for 3 R policies Segregation at source.</li> <li>3. Recycling Campaign 2011.</li> <li>4. Kitchen Waste Recycling Campaign.</li> <li>5. Recycling Competition for kindergarten, school, local council and Wisma MBSA.</li> <li>6. City Centre Buildings Recycling Competition (Section 14).</li> <li>7. Recycling bag for housewives/single mother programme.</li> <li>8. Program Kitar Semula F&amp;N.</li> <li>9. Zero Waste Programme.</li> <li>10. Green Initiative for Taska.</li> <li>11. Shah Alam City council has listed out 8 recycling centres in Shah Alam at present, located at MBSA halls and stalls in Section 2, 6, 11, 17, 20, 25, 28 and U8.</li> <li>12. Segregation of waste at home programme since October 2015.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Statutory policy (MBSA Local Plan 2019)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Integrated Solid Waste Management and application of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal to build 6 Neighborhood Recycling centres.</li> <li>• 3R Policies through Segregation at Source Programme.</li> <li>• Continue waste composting method in Shah Alam by increasing the amount of Composting centres in Shah Alam area.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p>Companies in Shah Alam registered under MyHijau Programme 2019:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alpha Automation (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd. (372711D).</li> <li>2. Ammolite Furniture Sdn. Bhd. (1017636T).</li> <li>3. Grundfos Pumps Sdn. Bhd. (202527A).</li> <li>4. IETCO Sdn. Bhd. (868453H).</li> <li>5. Kaeser Kompressoren Sdn. Bhd. (343860P).</li> <li>6. Logicart Sdn. Bhd. (648054X).</li> <li>7. Panasonic Appliances Air-Conditioning Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (11969T).</li> <li>8. Ricoh (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (10078W).</li> <li>9. Sharp Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (356997H).</li> <li>10. Toshiba TEC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (66785D).</li> <li>11. Kawasaki Gas Turbine Asia Sdn. Bhd. (702680X).</li> </ol>	

# SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>12.7</b> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.</p>	<p>The state of Selangor underlined public procurement on sustainable practices in Pelan Tindakan Teknologi Hijau Selangor 2016 - 2018 @ Selangor Green Technology Action Plan 2016 - 2018 which is undertaken by MBSA.</p> <p>The current action plan encompasses seven actions to spearhead towards the target including Green Procurement of five key factors namely 1) energy 2) transportation, 3) building 4) Waste Management and 5) Water.</p>
<p><b>12.8</b> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.</p>	<p>Awareness and disseminating relevant information to the community of Shah Alam city have always been the key success in promoting sustainable behavior throughout the city. Shah Alam has been actively using different mediums of current awareness programs through social media. Beside MBSA, the awareness is also supported by the private sector.</p>
<div data-bbox="331 1568 730 2110" style="border: 2px solid #8B4513; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WHY IT MATTERS?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>In a city of increasing resource constraints and demands, Shah Alam must do more, better, with less waste. While making real change is an immense and multifaceted task, it can and must be done, together.</b></p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Custodians and partners</b></p> <p><b>Subnational and local</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Solid Waste and Public Sanitation</li> <li>2. Department of Environmental Health</li> <li>3. Department of Community Development</li> <li>4. Department of Planning</li> <li>5. Branch Offices</li> </ol> <p><b>Civil society/non-governmental organisations</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kebun Komuniti Shah Alam</li> <li>2. Yayasan Hijau</li> </ol> <p><b>Private sector</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KDEB Waste Management Sdn Bhd</li> <li>2. SGS Malaysia Sdn Bhd</li> </ol>

## Initiatives

### Selangor Green Technology Action Plan 2016-2018

1. MBSA will implement product purchasing, services and working in the public sector taking into consideration the conservation of environment and reducing negative impact from human activities.

2. 50% of green procurement and 5% yearly increase of green procurement.

### Statutory policy (MBSA Local Plan 2019)

1. Action plan:

- Shah Alam Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020.
- Improving community awareness programme by targeting 52 'Gotong-royong'/ year, holding 3R recycling competition 3 times a year and 12 talks a year on education, cleanliness, health and environment.

2. Medium of current awareness programmes:

- Facebook.
- Twitter.
- Youtube.

3. Informal channels:

- la21 shah alam blogspot.com.
- selangorhijau.wordpress.com/la21.
- Community Green Initiatives .
- Green initiatives for Kindergarten.
- Recycling campaign by the MBSA, F&N Beverages Marketing Sdn Bhd, and Selangor Education Department.

## Moving ahead

### National policies

1. MyHijau:

- MyHijau Eco Label scheme
- MyHijau Green Procurement (which lists the characteristics of green product, service and works for GGP)
- MyHijau Green Directory, which contains information on green service and product for stakeholders
- MyHijau SME which promotes green awareness and business matching within industries

2. Green Procurement JKR

- Green Product Scoring System (GPSS) is developed in accordance with the government initiatives to promote and encourage the use of green products in the construction industry and constructing more sustainable buildings.

Shah Alam Local Agenda 21 (LA21) action plan is one of the core programme under Shah Alam City Council on localizing sustainable targets into the communities.





## **SDG 13**

### Climate Action

There is no city that has not felt yet the effects of global warming. The consequences of such devastation are already visible - human health and wellbeing, food, water and energy security, as well as ecosystem health are affected directly and indirectly. Shah Alam, while not experiencing (yet) the severity of the impact of climate change, is taking many early steps in mitigating the effect of the changing climate. Structural and non-structural measures are planned, budgeted, and executed across the city in ensuring that its future development are low carbon and sustainable.

Local economic development, participatory urban intervention and environmental rehabilitation are some of the strategies adopted by Shah Alam, among others, aiming to reduce carbon emissions by 45% in 2030. In order to meet this target, Shah Alam participated in the Low Carbon City Framework (LCCF) programme to take urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts to the city.







































In the initial years of the LCCF programme, between 2015 and 2017, the success of carbon-reducing initiatives led to a 3.34 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>. Water conservation reduced consumption by 37,775 m<sup>3</sup> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 9.58 percent. Improved waste management prevented 817 tonnes of waste from going to landfill, resulting in a 25.89 percent CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. Lastly, mobility initiatives triggered a reduction of 12,173 vehicles, which equates to a 38.78 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>.

Apart from its low carbon city initiative, it is important to take note that the city is still facing pressing environmental concerns - water shortages and flooding. Due to residents' above average levels of water consumption, Shah Alam sometimes struggles to ensure sufficient water supply. Simultaneously, rural areas which are home to vulnerable and marginalised groups are still prone to flooding.

In tackling these issue, MBSA need to go far beyond ecosystems and also address cross-cutting issues like economics, health and education.

# Information snapshots

## 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning

ELEMENTS OF SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITIES ACTION PLAN 2030					
LOW CARBON CITIES FRAMEWORK	BUILDING	URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE		URBAN TRANSPORTATION	URBAN ENVIRONMENT
	      	      	      	      	      
	 <b>Data</b> <b>Monthly electricity bills</b> Target <b>5%-15% savings</b>	<b>Data</b> <b>Monthly water bills</b> Target <b>10%-15% reduction</b>	<b>Data</b> <b>Monthly waste disposal</b> Target <b>20% 3R by 2030</b>	<b>Data</b> <b>Traffic count survey</b> Target <b>40:60</b>	<b>Data</b> <b>Landscape inventory</b> Target <b>80,000 trees per year</b>
	<b>ENERGY</b>	<b>WATER</b>	<b>WASTE</b>	<b>MOBILITY</b>	<b>GREENERY</b>

Source: Shah Alam Low Carbon Cities Action Plan 2030.

## 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning

## 13.3 Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON 2030 ACTION PLAN TARGETS	
<b>Short-term targets (2015 - 2020)</b> CO <sub>2</sub> reduction: <b>303,188.13 ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2016)</b> Green procurement: <b>5% per year</b> Transportation: <b>69% fuel cost savings</b> Low carbon building: <b>30-50% energy saving</b> LED lighting: <b>70% usage</b>	<b>Long-term targets (2015 - 2030)</b> CO <sub>2</sub> reduction: <b>139,466.54 ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2030)</b> <b>To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60% in 2030. The yearly 4% reduction as implied of Malaysia target of 45% to be achieved by 2030</b>

SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON 2030 ESTIMATED ENERGY CONSUMPTION		
Activity/sector	Potential source	Estimated cost savings (RM)
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRT</li> <li>Electric vehicle</li> <li>Electric bus</li> </ul>	6,000/person/year
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LED street lighting</li> </ul>	35/lantern/year
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste sorting policies</li> <li>Recycling programmes</li> </ul>	360/house unit/year
Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooling system</li> <li>Rain water harvesting</li> <li>Low emission buildings</li> <li>LED/inverter lighting</li> </ul>	420,000/building/year 7,200/building/year 63,000/building/year 10,497/building/year

Source: Review on the LCT Planning of Shah Alam, Industrial Technology Research Institute, 2017.

## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>13.1</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>	<p>Reports of floods, landslide, and soil sedimentations are regular within Shah Alam and are still occurring especially during heavy rain. These issues are also highlighted in the Draft Local Plan of Shah Alam (DRT MBSA 2035) and measures to overcome the issues have also been outlined. Shah Alam flash flood-prone area, Section 13 Shah Alam (near Shah Alam Stadium) has encountered several episodes of flooding.</p>
<p><b>13.2</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p>	<p>Sustainability continues to be a challenge for Shah Alam due to rapid urbanization and climate change. However with proper planning and efforts that are continuously done, Shah Alam possesses the potential in ensuring that its future developments are low carbon and sustainable.</p> <p>Shah Alam aims to reduce carbon emissions by 45% in 2030 compared to its 2015 levels.</p>

Initiatives	Moving ahead
<p><b>Projects</b></p> <p>1. Immediate road and drainage maintenance at the public parking lot area near the Shah Alam Stadium in Section 13 to prevent flash floods carried out by The Selangor state authorities.</p> <p>2. Hydraulic and floodplain modelling studies, to look at the impact on increase of flood wall along Sg. Damansara.</p> <p>3. Flood Mitigation Expenditure In Malaysia in 2nd – 10th Malaysia Plan (Department of Irrigation and Drainage).</p>	<p><b>Selangor Disaster Management Unit</b></p> <p>1. Monitoring flood prone areas by MBSA.</p> <p>2. Manual Pengurusan dan Bantuan Bencana, Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (MBSA) was established as a post-flood assessment made in the year 2006.</p> <p><b>Strategies</b></p> <p>1. Provision of 50m river reserve and 20m buffer zone for forest area.</p> <p>2. Implementation of flood mitigation plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of Flood Mitigation Master plan for Sungai Damansara Catchment.</li> <li>• Master plan Study on Flood Mitigation for Sungai Buloh Basin.</li> <li>• Retention pond drainage system and rivers maintenance program periodically.</li> <li>• Flood Retention pond at KRT Shah Alam:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Flood Retention pond Section 7, 32, 13, 25.</li> <li>(2) Flood Retention pond Section U3, U10, U12.</li> <li>(3) Implementation of flood mitigation for Sungai Subang.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Projects</b></p> <p>1. Pilot Project: Section 14 Town Centre (159.89 hectares/ 395 acres). 23 buildings participated in the project to track total carbon emissions from 2015 to 2017. The results showed 21.15% of carbon emission reduction.</p> <p>2. Shah Alam LCCF Expansion project included expansion to UiTM Campus, Section 1 Shah Alam, comprised of 162.27 hectare/400.99 acres of which 30 buildings participated. Whereas in the State Administration Area, Section 5 Shah Alam comprised of 29,030 hectare/112.89 acres of which 6 buildings participated.</p> <p>3. Free bus – Smart Selangor bus with 9 routes 38 buses in 2020.</p>	<p>The adoption of the Malaysia Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF) and the formulation of Shah Alam Low Carbon Cities Action Plan 2030 with the target to cut carbon emissions 45% by 2030 compared to 2015 levels.</p>

# SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>13.3</b> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p>MBSA has been actively engaging its local communities by organizing programs for capacity building and raising awareness. These programs have been well accepted by the local community and well participated.</p>
<div data-bbox="331 1003 730 2072" style="background-color: #2e7d32; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">WHY IT MATTERS?</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">Achieving the SDG 13 means overcoming a number of other planetary problems as well. As an example, if Shah Alam do not preserve its resources and reduce climate impacts to the city and its citizens, agricultural production will suffer inestimable losses and Shah Alam will be far from reaching its SDG 1 - No Poverty target.</p> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">The economic impact that this can generate would also prevent Shah Alam from achieving SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth. Not to mention the risks that climatic effects would have on people's health, going against SDG 3 - Health and Well-Being.</p> </div>	<p>Custodians and partners</p> <p><b>National</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources</li> <li>2. Ministry of Housing and Local Government</li> <li>3. Department of Statistics Malaysia</li> <li>4. Economic Planning Unit</li> <li>5. National Disaster Management Agency</li> </ol> <p><b>Subnational</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PLANMalaysia@Selangor</li> </ol> <p><b>Local (MBSA)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Community Development</li> <li>2. Department of Planning</li> <li>3. Department of Urban Transportation</li> <li>4. Department of Environmental Health</li> <li>5. Branch Offices</li> </ol> <p><b>Civil society/non-governmental organisations</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malaysia Institute of Planners</li> <li>2. Malaysia Institute of Architects</li> <li>3. WWF Malaysia</li> <li>4. Rakan NADMA</li> <li>5. Kebun Komuniti Shah Alam</li> </ol> <p><b>Private sector</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SSDU Innovations Sdn Bhd</li> </ol> <p><b>Academia</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Universiti Selangor</li> <li>2. Universiti Teknologi MARA</li> </ol>

## Initiatives

## Moving ahead

### Programmes

1. Community engagement from Shah Alam City Council collaborated with other agencies for low carbon initiatives.
2. Public participation in Green Transport Infrastructure for selection of bike route alignment with stakeholders such as UiTM, UniSel and residents.
3. Mini Zon Bersih (Mini Clean Zone).
4. Shah Alam Car Free Day.

Awareness-raising towards climate change mitigation.



MBSA's community-based initiatives that include both physical and non-physical interventions.



## SDG 15

### Life on Land

The objectives of Goal 15 are to focus on increasing conservation efforts and implementing sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, including strengthening its governance; optimising financial resources to conserve and sustainably use the biodiversity and ecosystems; restoring degraded lands; halt biodiversity loss; and secure alternative livelihoods for indigenous land communities (ILCs).

With current challenges, particularly in the sustainability arena sparked by the changing climate has demanded greater role of the city in reducing the burden of environmental impacts is necessary if development is to become sustainable.

The willingness and ability of MBSA and relevant stakeholders to adopt greater environmental awareness and responsibility is crucial in striving towards a higher degree of sustainability for the city in achieving the targets set in Goal 15 as environmental sustainability is an important agenda in the development of community and the city.

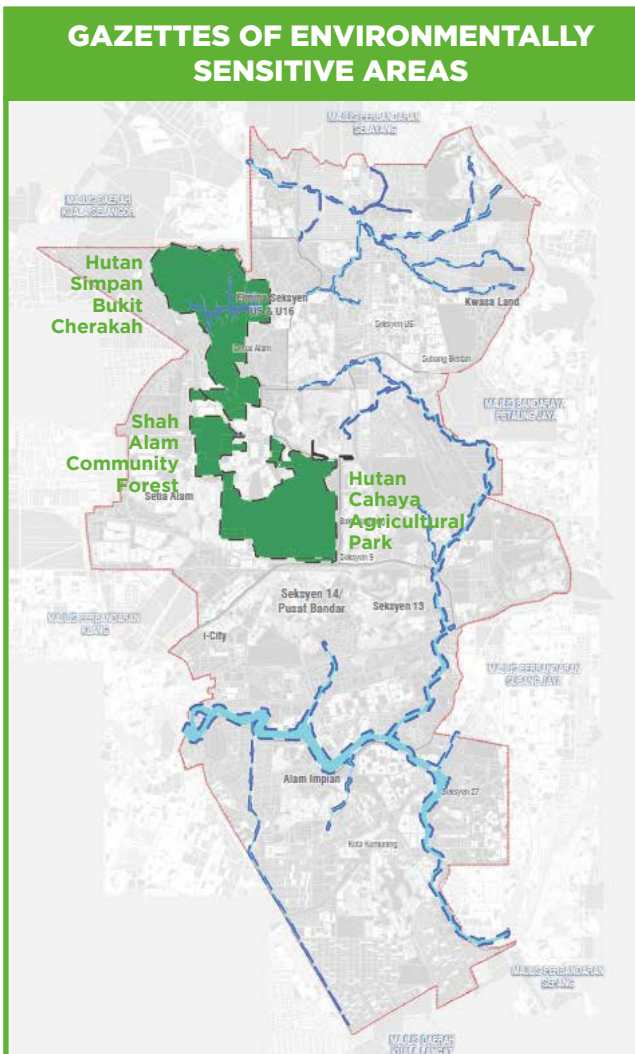
Realizing the repetitive occurrence of environmental pollution and disaster risk that are triggered by natural hazards and climate change, several initiatives and interventions were implemented as suggestion to prevent and mitigate environmental pollution in Shah Alam.

This section provide information highlights on critical sustainability drivers and strategies planned and implemented by MBSA and stakeholders involved in key environmentally sensitive activities as well as other initiatives that forefront conservation efforts and biodiversity and ecosystem protection – which more importantly need to be mainstreamed and integrated environmental in the implementation of development decisions of the city.

It is also worth noting that effective policy coherence and action will depend on how SDG15 will continue to be implemented beyond 2021.

# Information snapshots

- 15.1 Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 End deforestation and restore degraded forests
- 15.4 Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Protect biodiversity and natural habitats



Source: Shah Alam 2035 Draft Local Plan, 2020.

## 15.3 Restore degraded land and soil

FLOODING INCIDENTS IN SHAH ALAM, 2000 - 2017	
9 February 2000	Sungai Damansara
2003	Seksyen 9 & 13
26 October 2005	Sungai Damansara
26 February 2006	Seksyen 13
9 September 2006	Sungai Damansara
11 November 2006	Sungai Damansara
April 2010	Sungai Damansara
7 November 2017	Seksyen 32

Source: Selangor Disaster Management Unit, 2019.

LEVELS OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS	
<b>LEVEL 1</b>	Prohibition of development, agriculture or logging with exception of low impact eco-tourism activities, research and education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hutan Simpan Bukit Cheraiah</li> <li>• Taman Botani Negara Shah Alam</li> <li>• Kawasan Tadahan Subang</li> </ul>
<b>LEVEL 2</b>	Prohibition of development and agriculture. Sustainable logging and low impact eco-tourism activities is allowed depending on local obstacles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlands</li> <li>• Sungai Klang</li> <li>• Sungai Damansara</li> <li>• Peatlands</li> <li>• Water intake catchment areas and recharge zones</li> </ul>
<b>LEVEL 3</b>	Control development where the intensity of development is controlled depending on local obstacles.

Source: Shah Alam 2035 Draft Local Plan, 2020.

AREAS FOR NON-DEVELOPMENT (CURRENT AND COMMITTED 2035)		
<b>CURRENT</b>		Shah Alam forest area: <b>8.15%</b>
Open area and recreation	<b>6.25%</b>	
Agriculture	<b>2.50%</b>	
Forest	<b>8.15%</b>	
Water body	<b>2.78%</b>	
Empty land	<b>19.29%</b>	Shah Alam forest land ownership: <b>52.6ha</b> (state land)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38.97%</b>	
<b>COMMITTED 2035</b>		<b>109.27ha</b> (PKNS*)
Open area and recreation	<b>7.33%</b>	
Agriculture	<b>1.42%</b>	
Forest	<b>8.15%</b>	
Water body	<b>2.81%</b>	
Empty land	<b>8.07%</b>	*Selangor State Development Corporation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.28%</b>	

Environmentally-sensitive areas need to be preserved and protected to ensure that the ecosystem in Shah Alam remains balanced and sustainable. Activities in this area must be restricted to activities that do not have significant negative impacts. Areas classified as environmentally-sensitive are:

- Forest reserves
- Subang catchment area
- State Botanical Garden
- Peatlands
- Rivers

Source: Shah Alam 2035 Draft Local Plan, 2020.

# SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable forests, combat desertification, and halt

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>15.1</b> By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	<p>In May 2020 it was reported that one of the main forests of Shah Alam, Bukit Cerakah forest reserve as the land has been degazetted for forest clearing on property development.</p> <p>This action also affects the habitat of existing wildlife as it is the only green bridge that connects wildlife from Shah Alam Botanical Park and Bukit Cerakah reserve forest which is now actively being deforested for development and causing pollution to the nearby natural lake.</p>
<p><b>15.2</b> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p>	

# use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage biodiversity loss.

Initiatives	Moving ahead
<p><b>Projects</b></p> <p>1. Green Afforestation International Network Sdn Bhd. Discussion has been carried out with Perbadanan Kemajuan Pertanian Selangor (PKPS) in forging collaboration in Revotropix Paulownia projects for sustainable logging</p> <p>2. Inventori Pokok Dusun@My Sekolah</p> <p><b>Programme</b></p> <p>1. Tree replanting program ‘Shah Alam Trees For Life’ of 3 years with 59,017 of trees were planted with the help from 6,008 volunteers.</p>	<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <p>Short Term Agriculture For Control Over Forest Reserves</p> <p>1. The area around the U15 Permanent Forest Reserve within a radius of 300 meters is allowed to be used as agricultural areas to ensure that the environmentally sensitive areas are not disturbed and polluted. Agriculture that can be carried out are short-term crops such as cash crops, fruits, and vegetables.</p> <p>2. Provision of 50m river reserve and 20m buffer zone for forest area.</p> <p>3. Implement measures to control and preserve the natural area in accordance with the Enactment (Application) National Forestry Act 1985 and guidelines in the National Botanical Garden Master Plan.</p> <p>4. Development of Bukit Cerakah reserved forest and Tasik Subang Dam Reservoir Area Management Plan.</p>
<p>A joint effort to propose Shah Alam Community Forest be gazetted as a community managed forest reserve by The Shah Alam Community Forest (SACF) Society with the Environmental Heritage Protectors Association (PEKA).</p> <p><b>Projects</b></p> <p>1. Shah Alam Community Forest, Section U10 is a natural lowland dipterocarp forest that approximately 161.9 hectare in size and is surrounded by Setia Alam, Alam Budiman and Nusa Rhu housing developments.</p>	<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <p>1. Short Term Agriculture For Control Over Forest Reserves.</p> <p>2. . Proposal for Education Exploration tourism at Elmina Rain Forest.</p> <p>3. Controlled developments in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS)</p> <p>4. Establishment of Open space areas according to hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of control and conservation of natural area according to enactment (Application) National Forestry Act 19855 and National Botanical garden master plan guideline.</li> <li>• Upgrade Shah Alam Botanical Garden as agro-tourism and agro-forestry, equipped with various attraction such as nature trail, canopy walk, mini zoo and farm stay.</li> </ul>

## SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable forests, combat desertification, and halt

Prioritised SDG targets	Issues and challenges
<p><b>15.3</b> By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p>	<p>There have been 9 flooding incidents in several locations within Shah Alam since 2009 to 2017 whereby in 2006 was one of the most extreme flash flood cases in Section 13 which inundated approximately 3,000 houses and forced about 11,000 people to vacate the area that happened over a 2 hour downpour.</p> <p>The cause of floods are mainly from rapid development, land clearing and unplanned development, clogged drainage system, soil erosion and sedimentation which has been contributing to river shallowing.</p>
<p><b>15.4</b> By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Bukit Cerakah Reserved forest is gazette under Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) level 1, in the 2035 local plan which outlined the prohibition of development, agriculture or logging with exception of low impact eco-tourism activities, research and education.</p> <p>However in May 2020, it is known that Bukit Cerakah forest reserve was de-gazetted for forest clearing on property development, that will cause impacts on wildlife, like the endangered tapir which still roam the forests here, as well as increase in human-wildlife conflict should the forest be fragmented by the roads and development.</p>
<p><b>15.5</b> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	<p>New roads, LRT and MRT route proposals are expected to further fragment the forest reserve separating the south forest comprising the Taman Botani Negara Shah Alam from the north portion.</p> <p>This fragmentation will impact the only wildlife corridor facilitating wildlife movement between north and south which is also home to the Malayan Tapir, which is listed as an “Endangered Species” (EN) by the IUCN Red List. The Malayan Tapir population is now increasingly threatened due to habitat loss, forest fragmentation and falling victims to traps and road accidents.</p> <p>A total of 92 Malayan Tapirs were reported killed due to road accidents in Johor, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Selangor and Terengganu over a five year period between 2015 and 2020.</p>

# use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage biodiversity loss.

Initiatives	Moving ahead
<p><b>Initiatives</b> 1. Selangor Disaster Management Unit.</p> <p><b>Projects</b> 1. Hydraulic and floodplain modelling studies, to look at the impact on increase of flood wall along Sungai Damansara to flood behaviour.</p> <p>2. Monitoring flood prone areas by MBSA.</p> <p>3. Immediate road and drainage maintenance at the public parking lot area near the Shah Alam Stadium in Section 13 to prevent flash floods carried out by the Selangor state authorities.</p>	<p><b>Strategies</b> 1. Provision of 50m river reserve and 20m buffer zone for forest area.</p> <p>2. Implementation of Flood Mitigation plan:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of Flood Mitigation Masterplan for Sungai Damansara Catchment.</li> <li>• Master plan Study on Flood Mitigation for Sunagi Buloh Basin.</li> </ul> </p> <p>3. Retention pond drainage system and rivers maintenance program periodically.</p> <p>4. A potential flood reservoir at KRT Shah Alam landscaped as a place of recreation and leisure such as:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood reservoirs Sections 7, 32, 13, 25.</li> <li>• Flood reservoir sections Section U3, U10, U121.</li> </ul> </p>
<p>A joint effort to propose Shah Alam Community Forest be gazetted as a community managed forest reserve by The Shah Alam Community Forest (SACF) Society with the Environmental Heritage Protectors Association (PEKA).</p>	<p>Controlled development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) Short Term Agriculture for Control Over Forest Reserves.</p>
<p>1. Rescued a Tapir trapped in a hole at Bukit Raja, Bukit Cerakah, Shah Alam, Selangor.</p> <p>2. Providing licence by Jabatan PERHILITAN Selangor to pet owners to keep protected animals under the act as pets.</p> <p>3. Captured a baby saltwater crocodile at Shah Alam Lake in Section 14 in 2019 by Selangor Department of Wildlife and National Parks and Fire and Rescue Department.</p>	<p>Remaining forests must not be fragmented further and be reviewed.</p> <p>Beside provision of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) for protection of wildlife, strict enforcement and constant monitoring by agencies responsible for protection of endangered wildlife are actively carried out by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Perhilitan).</p>

# SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable forests, combat desertification, and halt

## Prioritised SDG targets

### 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

## WHY IT MATTERS?

**Intensification in agricultural production, sustainable water supply, waste management and sanitation, and fuel and building materials associated with increasing urban populations can have dramatic impacts on surrounding natural environments of Shah Alam.**

**While the economies of scale of a highly urbanised population may be useful and cost-saving for the provision of many goods and services, the resulting impacts on biodiversity can be highly detrimental for the city and its people as biodiversity underpins the provision of food and water, mitigates and provides resilience to climate change; supports human health, and secure livelihoods.**

## Issues and challenges

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS) has been the axis for environmental protection in the 2035 local plan. KSAS comprises of 3 levels:

Level 1 : Prohibition of development, agriculture or logging with exception of low impact eco-tourism activities, research and education.

Level 2 : Prohibition of development and agriculture. Sustainable logging and low impact eco-tourism activities are allowed depending on local obstacles.

Level 3 : Control development where the intensity of development is controlled depending on local obstacles.

## Custodians and partners

### Subnational and local

1. Selangor State Secretary
2. Selangor Forestry Department
3. Jabatan Perhilitan
4. Pejabat Tanah Petaling
5. Department of Planning
6. Department of Community Development
7. Department of Landscape
8. Branch Offices

### Civil society/non-governmental organisations

1. Pertubuhan Pelindung Khazanah Alam (PEKA)
2. Bukit Cerakah Forest Reserve Society
3. WWF Malaysia
5. Kebun Komuniti Shah Alam
6. EkoKnights

### Private sector

1. SSDU Innovations Sdn Bhd

### Academia

1. Universiti Selangor
2. Universiti Teknologi MARA

# use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage biodiversity loss.

## Initiatives

Few hill areas in Shah Alam are managed by the community nearby namely Setia Alam Community Trail and Shah Alam Community Forest for eco recreation such as hiking, cycling and nature preservation. Inclusive actions to protect hill areas in Shah Alam.

## Moving ahead

### Policies

1. Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar 2010 (Akta 716).
2. Dasar Biodiversiti Negara.
3. 3 levels of prohibition for Environmentally Sensitive Areas (KSAS).
4. Implement measures to control and preserve the natural area in accordance with the Enactment (Application) National Forestry Act 1985 and guidelines in the National Botanical Garden Master Plan.



Advocacy and campaigns on the protection of Shah Alam Community Forest as a community forest reserve.

# VI. Moving Forward

**Moving forward in the improvement of SDGs in Shah Alam, monitoring and evaluation must cuts across all goals and targets of the SDGs - assessing the processes of translating policies to the local level. This must also includes institutionalised and iterative process on the evaluation of effectiveness of SDGs delivery at the city level. A challenging but doable task awaits Shah Alam for it to achieve its targets.**



# Shah Alam city's governance towards SDGs

While a continuous assessment through monitoring of the indicators is crucial, evaluation of the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of policies and programmes is required to both interpret the indicators as well as assess both the process and true impact.

Moving forward in the improvement of SDGs in Shah Alam, monitoring and evaluation must cut across all goals and targets of the SDGs - assessing the processes of translating policies to the local level. This also includes institutionalised and iterative process on the evaluation of effectiveness of SDGs delivery at the city level.

The overall slowdown in SDGs progress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, coherent and comprehensive actions can place Shah Alam on a robust trajectory towards achieving its SDGs goals. Sustainability itself, much like universal human rights, is more a value than an accomplishment - a direction rather than a concrete target. Smart prioritizing and strategic synergies would allow the city to focus on achievable goals to give a legitimate sense of victory.

It is also important to be reminded that the SDGs have a holistic approach to development. Offering such integrated approaches is precisely what strong broad-based partners and stakeholders can contribute with. One discipline cannot solve the great societal challenges of today. Transdisciplinarity and cooperation across sectors, institutions and other actors are crucial when carving out answers and solutions.

Good governance is a foundation to achieving the SDGs. Different aspects of governance, namely participation, policy coherence, reflexivity, adaptation and democratic institutions on SDG achievement at the local level are determinants for Shah Alam to achieve its sustainability vision. On top of these, current mechanism in inclusive engagement that seems to be regulatory rather than to facilitate and tap on the potential of broader stakeholders and partners need to be improved.

In the specific context of sustainability governance, the importance of participation in policy-making and implementation, essentially relies on a diversity of participating actors. This is particularly with regard to complex and interrelated sustainability goals, where policy coherence can contribute to the reduction of trade-offs between different sectoral policies and thereby lead to more effective implementation.

The emergence of Voluntary Local Reviews such as this report highlights the willingness among local governments to engage in the global agenda and can be used as a vehicle to strengthen the localisation of the SDGs, where new ways of working are being practised in considering systematically the transboundary impacts of domestic policies and actions towards 2030.

# Shah Alam's SDGs implementation challenges

## **ACCOUNTABILITY**

The importance of this SDG review is to hold ourselves accountable on how to tackle systemic challenges in the city. Considerations of proposals to add, replace, or revise strategies will follow suit while ensuring disaggregated data are being collected.

## **DATA GAPS IN THE 5 PRIORITIZED GOALS**

From the 5 SDGs with a total of 29 targets to achieve, there is a significant gap of data to measure the distance to each target. As an example at the global level, there are a large number of custodians and agencies just for SDG 1 indicators alone, such as the ILO (International Labour Organization), UNICEF, UN-Women, UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction), FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization), and more. For Shah Alam to be able to collect timely, disaggregated data there is a need to identify designated custodian agencies for each indicator at the local level.

## **DISAGGREGATED DATA IS ESSENTIAL TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

With the minimum set of data available for the 5 focused SDGs, the overarching principle of SDGs – “leave no one behind” – is only possible with the availability of disaggregated data.



**“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”**

General Assembly resolution 68/261.

As women tend to earn less with lesser opportunities, the elderly and children are more vulnerable to shocks and certain regions or marginalized groups are at a disadvantage, aggregated data would miss all of these other dimensions to ensure the actions are correctly targeted.

While some aspects seem to be progressing, so does the widening of inequalities. For example, how do we measure whether a green space is accessible, when it may be physically accessible by all modes of transportation or by foot, but certain demographics are working 2-3 jobs a day rendering them inaccessible to those green spaces.

How do we know that the population of women and children in Shah Alam are more affected by poverty than the overall affected population. Having the right custodian agencies for each dimension of indicators is essential to leave no one behind.

The lack of information and disaggregated data for targets that require special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

### **BACKCASTING FROM 2030**

With less than a decade left to 2030, Shah Alam would need to illustrate what backcasting looks like from the business-as-usual to the SDG trajectory. Since SDG is goal-oriented, time-bound and quantified, backcasting will give a core message to reflect what policy changes are needed, and at what rate is necessary for Shah Alam to reach the targets in the year 2030. It is not possible to manage what is not measured.

### **TIMELY DATA FOR ACTUAL REFLECTION**

Time lags in official statistics would give an inaccurate reading and reflect previous governing situations that may no longer be relevant. The pandemic has shown that dissemination of real-time data is critical in understanding, managing and mitigating the human, social and economic impacts. The need for timely data is crucial in measuring the targets with the right set of indicators.



#### **NOTE**

It is important to take into account that the 5 prioritize goals presented here were based on pre COVID-19 circumstances and the pandemic shock will cause a shift in the trajectory of no COVID-19 projections. As the pandemic has negatively affected the city's economy, quick measures were taken to curb the infection rates.

SDG 1 or poverty rates could increase as not all measures are applicable by different income groups dominating the informal sector and labour sector while other working sectors are able to move to work from home via online platforms. The same pattern is reflected in education with certain disadvantaged groups being left behind.

SDG 11 has been on a steady track with its target, but the pandemic has exposed the different impact and vulnerabilities in different geographic locations and housing typologies. As the situation is unprecedented, no cities were yet built with pandemic outbreak into account, and this include Shah Alam as well.

In response, discussions on new forms of planning layout, building and housing typologies are gaining popularity on how cities will operate from now on.



For SDG 12, the rate of consumption and wastes produced would still be at the same rate of population, as it was before the pandemic. The only difference is a shift to shopping and dining via online platforms and delivery services, that correlate with an increase in production of packaging as well as recycling.

The impact of COVID-19 on SDG 13 is still unclear and its trajectory is uncertain on how it is affecting the progress for climate action. While carbon emissions may have temporarily reduced due to restricted mobility to curb the outbreak, it is safe to say that no one wanted carbon emissions to be reduced this way but put focus on sustainable changes instead.

It is projected that Shah Alam's population will grow at a rate of 4.9% annually, so with the demand for energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels will definitely impact our environment.

Over the past year, we have had opportunities to see that carbon emissions and footprint can indeed be reduced, with the availability of new baselines of what can be achieved digitally, such as remote-work, e-commerce platforms, online reporting and monitoring systems, and online education. The ability to cooperate and collaborate proves that climate action can indeed be accelerated .

There is a growing appreciation towards the natural environment since the many repeated lockdowns are affecting mental health of the people. With more preference for greeneries, more housing developments are taking up the natural habitat in order to be as close to nature, at the cost of biodiversity loss.

Sightings of Tapirs in the middle of heavy traffic indicates how their habitat is slowly fragmented. In the midst of the pandemic chaos, stay at home orders, loss of jobs, lesser public surveillance - this may spur possible illegal deforestation or other related activities that shall affect biodiversity, out of desperation. It is important not to lose sight of SDG 15 as we are coping with the emergency.

# Leaving No One Behind

The effectiveness and influence of the SDGs are dependent on their feasibility to be translated into and implemented at the local context. One of the key principles of the SDGs to address this shortcoming is the principle of “Leave No One Behind”.

This entails that the achievement of the SDGs is not only at the aggregate level, but also to be attained at the disaggregated level. In meeting this ambitious principle and goal, the SDGs are required to be applicable not only to the national context, but also to the local level.

The 2030 Agenda seeks to benefit everyone and every place, and commits to leave no one behind by reaching out to all people in need and deprivation, wherever they are, in a manner which targets their specific needs, challenges and vulnerabilities. This aim has generated demand for local and disaggregated data in analysing outcomes and track progress.

The main contribution of the report is to understand issues from an actor’s perspective, and in particular, non-state (or non-government) actors as forces for SDGs implementation.

Specifically, due to the need to translate the SDGs from the global level to the local and community levels, while at the same time addressing the crosscutting nature of the SDGs, its implementation is required to be addressed at various levels, scales and by various actors and stakeholders.

In the context of Shah Alam, with MBSA playing the coordinating role for national implementation, development planning and resource mobilisation has strongly been aligned to the SDGs. However, the challenge remains in translating it from the national to the sub-national and progressively to the local level.

Generally, the structure in government set-up is still predominantly based on specialisation and task disaggregation in the delivery of development agendas and programmes. This structured approach to development delivery in Shah Alam has often resulted in either diluted or leakages in their delivery and implementation.

While there is no one force or mechanism that has either even been observed or proposed to enhance development delivery to ensure no one is left behind, it is identified that a whole-of-society approach with cross sector interactions and inputs is the driving force in improving vertical linkages in the process of implementing the SDGs.

Partnership at the global, national and city levels are key in delivering the SDGs. Local stakeholders are a major force, and they play crucial roles in both identifying challenges and needs in their own context as well as the solutions to those challenges. MBSA and the Selangor State Government continue to play a crucial role in coordinating development delivery.



The notion of **leaving no one behind adopted by the city**, as well as within the United Nations' system, points to a multidimensional approach that goes beyond the income lens – other factors such as discrimination due to identity, geographical factors, effectiveness of governance and vulnerability to shocks and stresses are important lenses to this aspiration.

This approach opens up to the notion of leaving no one behind to various issue areas beyond poverty to include issues such as vulnerability to the impacts of wellbeing and good health, climate change, and sustainable urban development.

The global pledge and commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to transform our world by 2030 and to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth, social inclusion, environmental protection, fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies through a new global partnership require a holistic lens in its action planning in making sure they reach the furthest behind first. This is the answer to leaving no one behind.



This page: With participation, transparency and multi-stakeholderism – effective collaboration between government, civil society and the private sector, Shah Alam aspire to become global influencer and local advocate in achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Opposite: Although none of the 17 SDGs focuses exclusively on arts and culture, Shah Alam recognised artistic and cultural aspects to play a pivotal role for the overall 2030 Agenda to be successful.

# SHAH ALAM



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REDEFINE #LORONGBELAKANG

**MBSA**

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This report is prepared by  
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# SHAH ALAM SDGS VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW