

Kuala Lumpur Voluntary Local Review 2022

Implementing the 2030 Agenda
in the City of **Kuala Lumpur**



URBANICE
MALAYSIA





KUALA LUMPUR VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2022

*Copyright © Urbanice Malaysia (2022).
All rights reserved. First published in August 2022.*

This Voluntary Local Review is part of the Malaysia SDG Cities Roadmap process. This report is prepared by Urbanice Malaysia in collaboration with and for Kuala Lumpur City Hall, with the involvement of various technical departments, civil society organizations, private sector and the academia. The involvement of the stakeholders includes various consultation sessions, validations and verification of data, and of inputs and information.

Disclaimer

The publication of results is based on inputs and data obtained via numerous engagement and consultation sessions, as well as the provision of information by the City Hall and its related publications. Urbanice Malaysia maintains a position of neutrality at all times and any conclusions reached in this publication are those of the authors and not attributed to directions, functions or to Urbanice Malaysia itself.

Proposed citation

Urbanice Malaysia and Kuala Lumpur Voluntary Local Review 2022 - Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Kuala Lumpur

TABLE OF CONTENT

Chapter 1.0 Introduction

1.1	Kuala Lumpur City for All	3
1.2	Sustainability Challenges	6
1.3	Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Journey	9

Chapter 2.0 2030 Agenda

2.1	Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Commitment	13
2.2	Leaving No One Behind	13
2.3	SDG Project Highlights for Kuala Lumpur	15
2.4	Kuala Lumpur International Awards and Recognition in Sustainability Efforts	18
2.5	How We Shaped the Voluntary Local Review and Prioritizing the SDGs	19
2.6	Enabling Environment	20

Chapter 3.0 SDG Roadmap

3.1	The Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap 2030	27
3.2	Shaping the Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap	28
3.3	Research, analysis and engagement activities undertaken in developing the Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap	30
3.4	Kuala Lumpur's Progress on Goals and Targets	31

Chapter 4.0 SDG Progress

4.1	Kuala Lumpur SDG Progress	37
-----	---------------------------	-----------

Chapter 5.0 Way Forward

5.1	Way forward for Kuala Lumpur and the SDG	99
-----	--	-----------

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure	Title	Page
1.1	Kuala Lumpur Population	3
1.2	Kuala Lumpur's demographics	4
1.3	Percentage of GDP Contribution by Economic Sectors (2010-2019)	4
2.1	Alignment of SDGs to Kuala Lumpur main policies and strategies	20
2.2	Alignment of City Hall's Department Functions with SDG	22
2.3	Kuala Lumpur Adoption and Commitment to the SDGs	23
2.4	Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap Framework	24
2.5	The 5 Key Functions of the SDG Centre	25
2.6	Report Card to Date	26
3.1	Summary of Kuala Lumpur Priority Actions	31
3.2	Snapshot of KLCH's Rapid Integrated Assessment Results	32
4.1	Hardcore poor household in Kuala Lumpur in 2019 and 2021	43
4.2	Homelessness within hotspot areas in Kuala Lumpur	44
4.3	Poverty in Kuala Lumpur	45
4.4	Unemployment Rate in Kuala Lumpur 2015-2020	45
4.5	Funding spent on disaster mitigation (in RM)	49
4.6	Confirmed COVID-19 cases in Malaysia as of June 15, 2022	55
4.7	KLCH's efforts to control and reduce communicable diseases in the city	55
4.8	Communicable Disease in Kuala Lumpur, 2020	55
4.9	Prevalence of Non-Communicable Disease in Kuala Lumpur	57
4.10	Health Risk Factors to NCDs in Kuala Lumpur, 2019 (prevalence %)	57
4.11	Number of drug addicts detected in Kuala Lumpur	58
4.12	Number of road accidents and growth rate in Wilayah Persekutuan*	61
4.13	Number of injuries due to road accidents in Wilayah Persekutuan*	61
4.14	Number of death due to road accidents in Wilayah Persekutuan*	61
4.15	Vaccination and Immunization Coverage (%)	62
4.16	Mapping of Kuala Lumpur COVID-19 Crisis Response	65

Figure	Title	Page
4.17	Value and Growth Rate of Kuala Lumpur GDP 2016 - 2019	67
4.18	List of activities that contributes to economic revenue of the area (MNC, GLC & Big Industry players in Kuala Lumpur)	68
4.19	Statistics of employment in Kuala Lumpur	71
4.20	Labor force participation rate and unemployment rate W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020	72
4.21	Number of labour force and working population W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020	72
4.22	13 Sectors and 85 Elements of Tourism in Kuala Lumpur	74
4.23	Destination of Domestic Tourism in Kuala Lumpur	74
4.24	Kuala Lumpur Tourism in Number	74
4.25	Country of Origin of Hotel Guests	75
4.26	High Class Lodging Group	75
4.27	Affordable Housing Project Trends in Kuala Lumpur from 2012 to 2020	86
4.28	Housing Development Trend (Unit)	86
4.29	Kuala Lumpur Separation at Source Programme (solid waste collected) 2015-2020	91
4.30	Kuala Lumpur Solid Waste Generation 2015-2020	91
4.31	Current Public and Private Open Spaces in Kuala Lumpur, 2019	92
4.32	Total Annual Rainfall 2019 where Kuala Lumpur recorded 3900mm	95
4.33	Overview of Kuala Lumpur's 2017 GHG Emissions Inventory and emissions by sector and Sub-Sector as Estimated in the BASIC GPC Inventory for 2017	97
4.34	Carbon Emissions Trajectory under Business-as-Usual (BaU) Scenario (tCO ₂ e/year)	97

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

B40	Bottom 40%
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
Cendana	Cultural Economy Development Agency
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DBKL	Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur
DNDi	Drugs For Neglected Disease Initiatives
DOSM	Department Of Statistic
EIM	Entrepreneurship Institute Malaysia
EPF	Employees Provident Funds
EPPs	Entry Point Projects
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
ERL	Express Rail Link
ESL	Employment, Skills And Learning
ETP	Economic Transformation Programme
FIND	Foundation For Innovative New Diagnostics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender Equality And Social Inclusive
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
KLCAP2050	Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050
KLCC	Kuala Lumpur City Centre
KLCH	Kuala Lumpur City Hall
KLIA	Kuala Lumpur International Airport
KPKT	Kementerian Perumahan Dan Kerajaan Tempatan
KPWKM	Ministry Of Women, Family And Community Development
LA21	Local Agenda 21
Lestari	Institute For Environment And Development
LRT	Light Rail Transit System
MAIWP	Majlis Agama Islam Wilayah Persekutuan
MATRADE	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation
MBSA	Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam
MCO	Movement Control Order
MIP	Malaysian Institute Of Planners
MOF	Ministry Of Finance
MOH	Ministry Of Health Of Malaysia
MUF	Malaysia Urban Forum
NCDs	Non-Communicable Disease
NHMS	Institut Kesihatan Umum
NUA	New Urban Agenda
OSD	Onsite Detention
PA	Perumahan Awam
PERHILITAN	Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar Dan Taman Negara
PERMAI	Economic Protection Assistance Packages Malaysia
PLAN Malaysia	Federal Department Of Town And Country Planning Peninsular
PPR	Projek Perumahan Rakyat
PRS	Private Retirement Schemes
PSKL2040	Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040
RTK	Rapid Test Kits
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEASN	South East Asia Sustainability Network
SES	Self-Employment Social Security Scheme
SMART	Storm Water Management And Road Tunnel
SOSCO	National Social Security Scheme
SPIKPA	Skim Perlindungan Insurans Kesihatan Pekerja Asing
TAR	TuanKu Abdul Rahman
TNB	Tenaga Nasional Berhad
UKM	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
UM	Universiti Malaya
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
UTM	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
VLR	Voluntary Local Reviews
WUF	World Urban Forum



MAYOR'S REMARKS



YBhg. Datuk Seri Haji Mahadi Bin Che Ngah
Mayor of Kuala Lumpur (2020-2023)
Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur Voluntary Local Review presents the progress of Kuala Lumpur City Hall's efforts to localise and implement the Sustainable Development Goals in Kuala Lumpur. The implementation of SDGs is a great opportunity to foster city-regional diplomacy and cooperation.

In Kuala Lumpur, our localisation of SDGs efforts begins with the Kuala Lumpur SDG City Roadmap 2030. This roadmap was prepared together with multiple stakeholders, key ecosystem such as business communities, school children, youth and marginalised groups, and the related government agencies. The engagement helps Kuala Lumpur City Hall to identify priority actions and programmes for localisation and implementation of SDGs in Kuala Lumpur.

The localisation of SDGs in Kuala Lumpur is reflected in the incorporation of the 17 SDGs within our Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, Kuala Lumpur Local Plan 2040, Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030, and the Climate Action Plan 2050.

Kuala Lumpur City Hall's efforts to localize and implement the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda are being consolidated at the Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre. The Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre is an effective platform to share and disseminate information with other stakeholders. This will encourage further collaboration and cooperation with a long-lasting impact.

In conclusion, Kuala Lumpur City Hall has been very committed in localising and implementing SDGs. And will continue to push the sustainable agenda for the benefit of all KL-ites. This is to ensure that our efforts to make Kuala Lumpur a sustainable, liveable, resilient, inclusive and a happy city for all will come true.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PUBLISHER:

Kuala Lumpur City Hall (KLCH), Department of City Planning
URBANICE MALAYSIA

AUTHORS:

TPr Ts Norliza Hashim, URBANICE MALAYSIA
Dr. Azmizam Abdul Rashid, URBANICE MALAYSIA
Mohd Syafiq Subri, URBANICE MALAYSIA
Dr. Haffiyah Mahmud, URBANICE MALAYSIA
Aliaa Nabila Mohd Nor, URBANICE MALAYSIA
Harries Mohamad, URBANICE MALAYSIA

CONTRIBUTORS:

Kuala Lumpur City Hall (KLCH)
Datuk Zulkurnain bin Hassan
Haji Rosli bin Nordin Nor Hashida binti Harun
Nurul Hidayah binti Zawawi
Siti Rushiah binti Rani
Siti Hajar Madina binti Mohd Zin
Norwahidah binti Abdul Wahid

Representatives from KLCH internal departments; Jabatan Kawalan Bangunan, Jabatan Perancangan Ekonomi dan Pembangunan, Jabatan Pengurusan Sumber Manusia, Jabatan Penilaian dan Pengurusan Harta, Jabatan Pengurusan Maklumat, Jabatan Kewangan, Jabatan Pentadbiran, Jabatan Kesihatan dan Alam Sekitar, Jabatan Kebudayaan, Kesenian, Pelancongan dan Sukan, Jabatan Penguatkuasaan, Jabatan Pembangunan Komuniti dan Kesejahteraan Bandar, Jabatan Pelaksanaan Projek dan Penyelenggaraan Bangunan, Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam dan Saliran, Jabatan Pembangunan Landskap dan Rekreasi, Jabatan Ukur Bahan dan Jabatan Pengangkutan Bandar.

Representatives from Government Agencies & Concessionaires, Residential Associations & Academia & Non-Governmental Organisations

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER

INTROD



ER 1

UCTION

1.1 Kuala Lumpur City for All

Kuala Lumpur is strategically located within proximity of the country's main economic region and as the capital city of Malaysia. With a total population of 1.7 Million, the city has played its role as an economic hub providing employment opportunities and focusing on a wide range of activities including finance, education, culture, health and various services to approximately 7.8 million people in the National Conurbation.

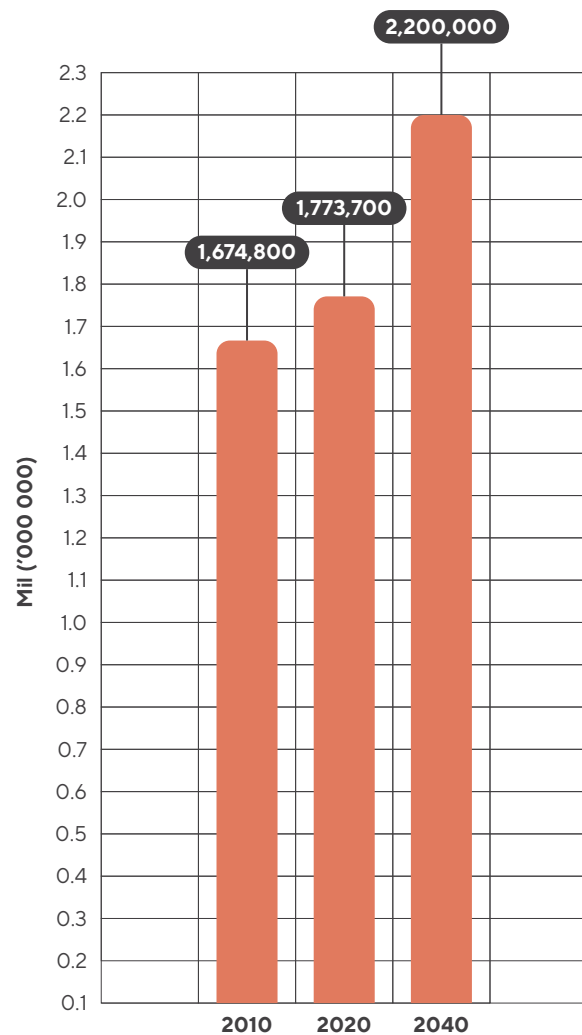
Kuala Lumpur continues to thrive as a rapidly developing city. Built-up areas have expanded in tandem with the rapid development especially after the year 2000. Between 2000 and 2018, the total built-up area increased by 1,532 hectares, which is five fold compared with 355 hectares from 1984 to 2000. The dwindling availability of land for development, aging infrastructure, and income inequalities pose significant challenges to future development plans. Nevertheless, within the shared challenges, there exist remarkable opportunities to capitalize on Kuala Lumpur's strengths and navigate forward.

Kuala Lumpur is one of the most important urban economic centres in the country, and is the second highest GDP contributor (2019: 6.0%) and has the highest per capita GDP (2019: RM129,472). However, Kuala Lumpur as well as other cities in the world are now greatly affected by the Covid-19 epidemic since the beginning of 2020 resulting in an economic recession.

The services sector remains a significant driver of the GDP, although its growth has experienced a slight decline from 91% in 2010 to 87.9% in 2019. Within the services sector, wholesale business, retail, and finance emerge as dominant forces. The second leading economic sector in Kuala Lumpur is construction which has seen an increase in contributions to GDP by 4.7% in 2010 to 7.9% in 2019.

“Kuala Lumpur is one of the most important urban economic centres in the country”

Figure 1.1 Kuala Lumpur Population



Source: Kuala Lumpur Socio-Economic Report, Department of National Statistics, 2019

Kuala Lumpur growing population will have increasing long-term physical and social needs.

Figure 1.2 Kuala Lumpur's demographics

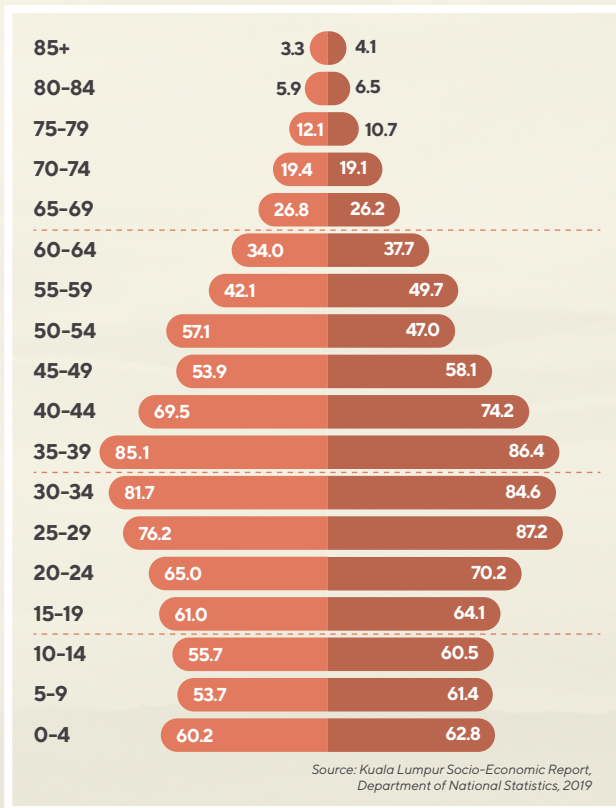
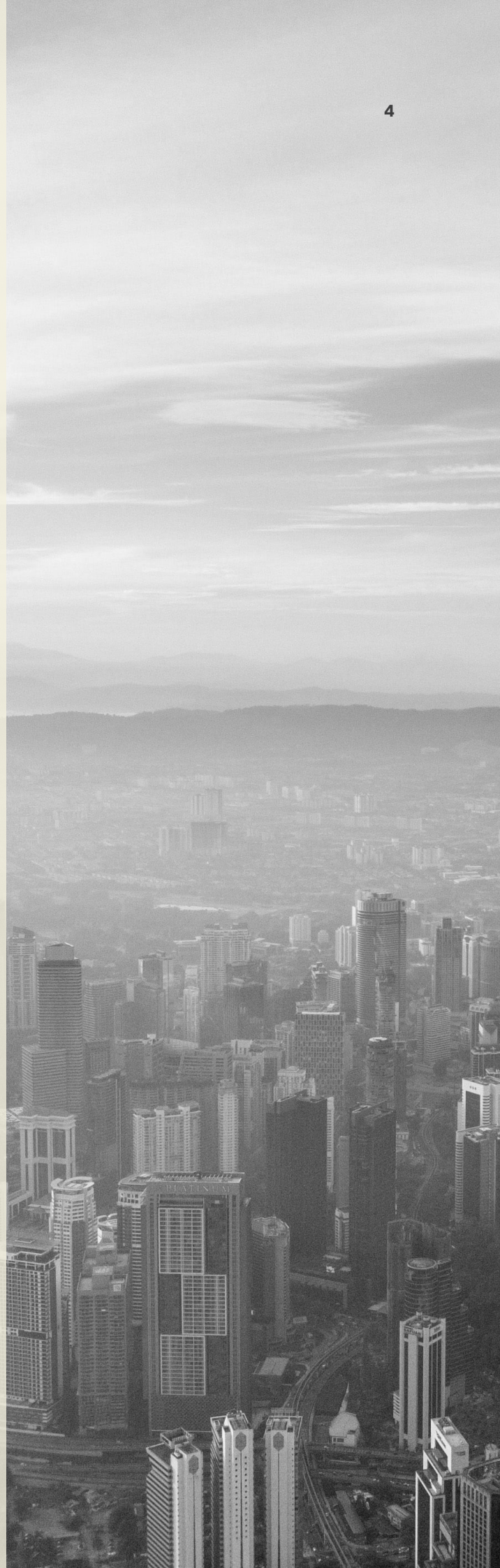
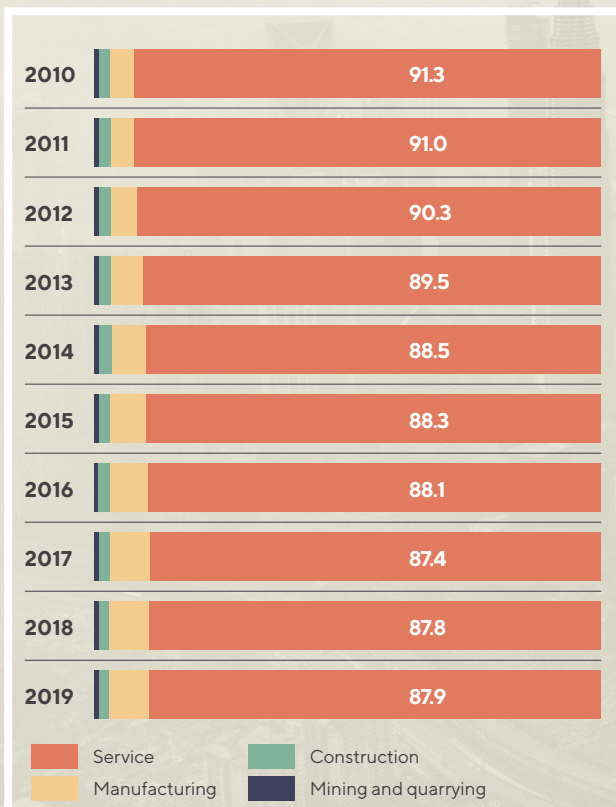


Figure 1.3 Percentage of GDP Contribution by Economic Sectors (2010-2019)





1.2 Sustainability Challenges

Kuala Lumpur is in the midst of a profound transformation that will impact its future sustainability. The city faces a series of interconnected sustainability challenges that must be addressed, serving as the building blocks for this roadmap. These challenges primarily revolve around urbanization and the continued growth of Kuala Lumpur.

The prioritization of city sustainability challenges was informed by inputs from local citizens and government officials from DBKL. Through online and offline discussions, a survey was conducted, which proved instrumental in identifying crucial challenges. These findings were then compared to the results obtained from workshops and other interactions with stakeholders.

These challenges were also categorized into 3 aspects which are:

1. Policies and Management
2. Social
3. Infrastructure & Utilities



Policies and Management Challenges

Bureaucracy in governance

The lack of coordination and clarity in jurisdiction and roles hampers the effectiveness and timeliness of implementation. This issue arises from the requirement for policies and projects to undergo multiple layers of governance before being executed. Insufficient dialogue and ineffective data sharing among the various agencies, service providers, and local authority bodies compound this problem.

Lack of integration in public transportation

A majority of stakeholders have emphasized concerns regarding public transport. The current public transportation systems do not adequately cover all areas and necessitate multiple mode transfers. Moreover, many people find it challenging to utilize public transport due to insufficient signage and discomfort. The absence of alternative transportation options directly contributes to traffic congestion, particularly within

Waste management

Food waste accounts for 45 percent (45%) of the total waste generated in Kuala Lumpur. To ensure sustainable waste management practices within the city, there is a need to enhance awareness among residents, businesses, and industries. The issue of expensive waste management also discourages proper waste disposal among citizens. Kuala Lumpur allocates an annual budget ranging from 20% to 30% for waste collection, amounting to RM220 million per year. Unfortunately, the dumping of waste in open fields and rivers remains prevalent even today. A study on waste disposal behavior in Kuala Lumpur revealed that 31.9% of waste was disposed of through open burning, while 6.5% was dumped into the river system.

Water pollution

The presence of illegal factories in Kuala Lumpur contributes to river pollution, further exacerbating water supply disruptions, blockage of drainage channels, and increasing the risk of epidemic outbreaks. It is imperative to enforce stringent monitoring of activities near river banks to guarantee a continuous water supply.

Flood risk

The presence of design flaws in irrigation systems, coupled with litter clogging, is resulting in frequent and significant flash floods in various locations throughout Kuala Lumpur. This issue often becomes a prominent topic of discussion during public engagements.

Social Challenges

Declining human capital

The rising prevalence of drug issues among teenagers in schools is a cause for concern. It is crucial to enhance awareness and strengthen counseling services within educational institutions to ensure high-quality early childhood development.

Urban poor in Kuala Lumpur

The socio-economic conditions of nearly half of the low-income families residing in the public flats of Kuala Lumpur worsened during the last quarter of 2020. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and movement restrictions led to an increase in unemployment rates, aggravating their situation.

Economy and employment

The city is confronted with a significant employment challenge characterized by a disparity and mismatch between labor demand and available job opportunities. The unemployment rate in Kuala Lumpur stands at 0.2%, surpassing the average rate in the neighboring State of Selangor (0.1%). As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the economy and livelihoods, the number of unemployed individuals is on the rise.

Access to public parks in Kuala Lumpur

Limited access to parks and open spaces in Kuala Lumpur poses a challenge for residents to engage in recreational activities and experience the benefits of nature amidst rapid urbanization and population growth. Kuala Lumpur is projected to require a minimum of 4,500 hectares of open land to achieve the target of 20m² per capita by 2040. As of 2020, only 771.64 hectares have been designated as open land.

Infrastructure Challenges

No grants to encourage usage of renewable energy

The utilization of renewable energy, such as solar panels, presents an opportunity to reduce electricity bills and even earn payments for surplus energy. However, the substantial upfront installation costs act as a deterrent to its widespread adoption, both in government buildings and for private use.

Disaster risk awareness

The city population has inadequate awareness of the prevailing risks, rendering them unprepared for potential impacts. Consequently, there is a pressing need for additional initiatives focused on raising awareness and conducting collaborative emergency drills throughout the city.

Open data not up to date

The availability of reliable and timely data is crucial to ensure effective planning. When strategies are implemented to address a challenge, the collected data plays a pivotal role in assessing the performance of the solution.

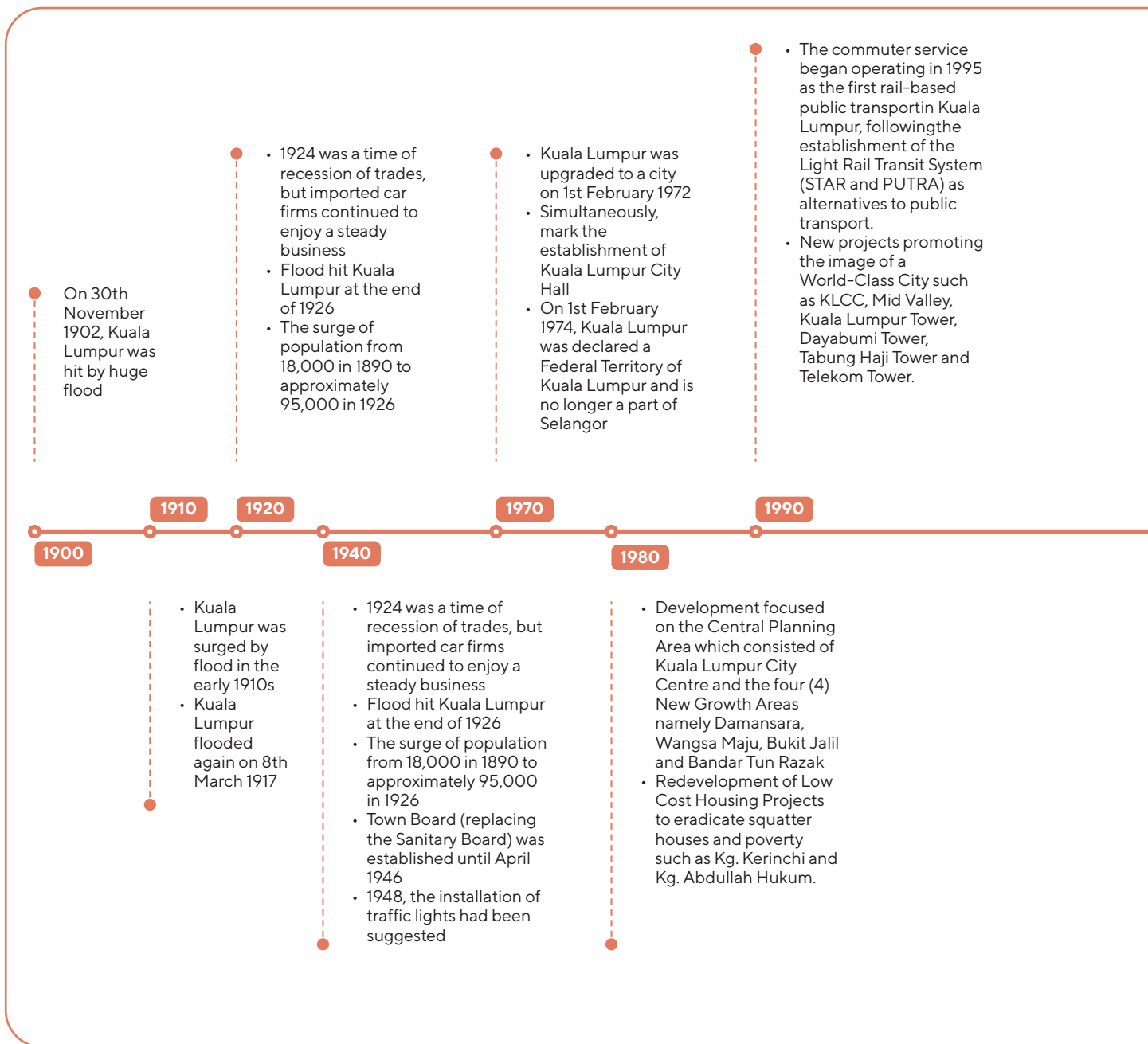
Inequalities between different income groups

The high cost of living in Kuala Lumpur renders it unaffordable for the low and middle-income groups to reside in the city, compelling them to choose suburban areas as their only viable option.

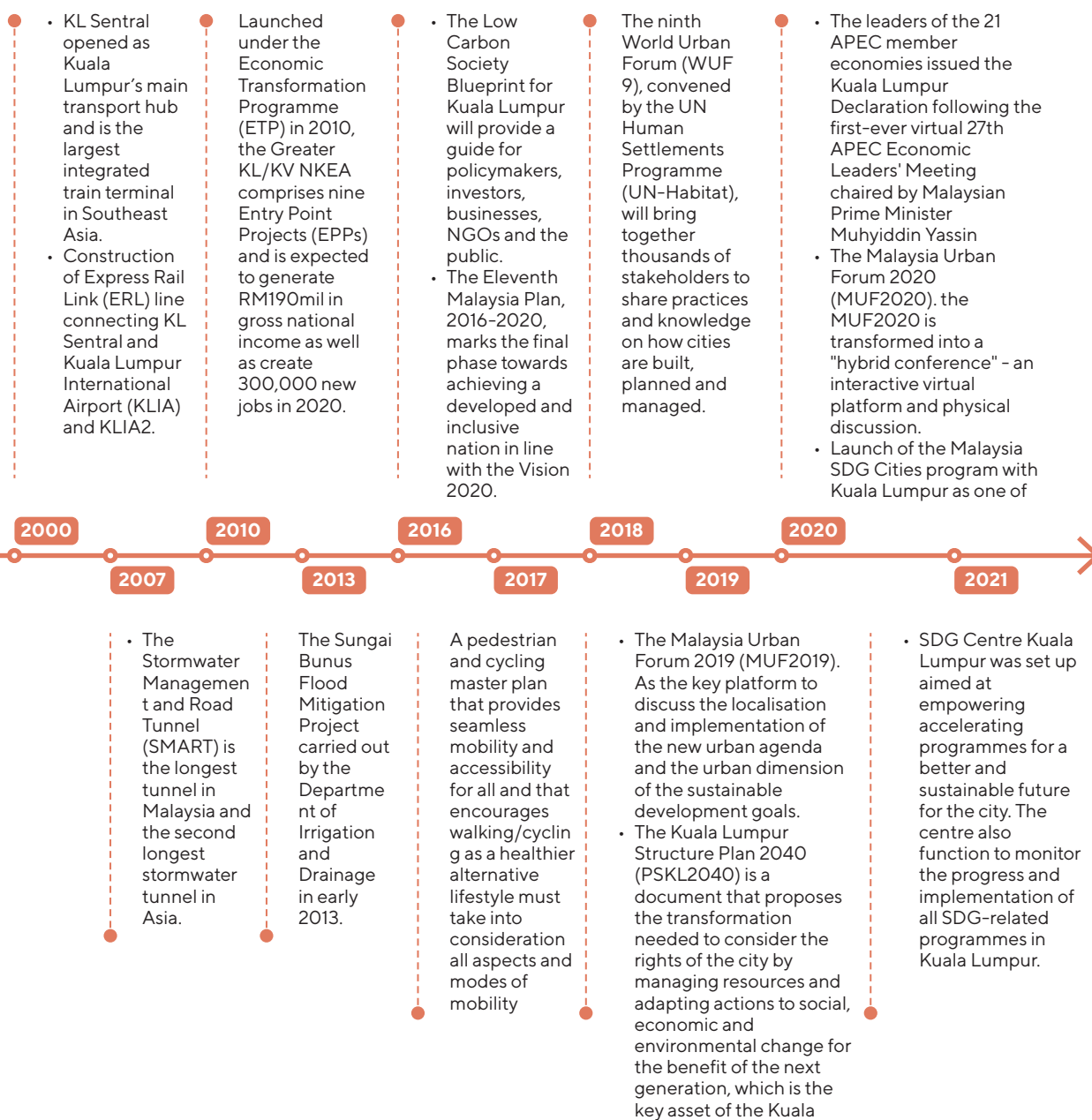
Lack of support for women safety on domestic violence and mental health

The rise in domestic violence against women is a significant concern highlighted by stakeholders in Kuala Lumpur. Furthermore, many women are unaware of the available support services to address this issue, as well as resources to help them cope with mental health challenges.

1.3 Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Journey



“It is more than 100 years Kuala Lumpur is adapting to the sustainability journey”



KUALA LUMPUR AND THE 2030 AGENDA

CHAPTER 2030 AC



ER 2

GENDA

2.1 Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Commitment

Kuala Lumpur City Hall has implemented several long-term policies which the city has formulated in supporting its aspiration to become a World Class City by 2020 and City for All by 2040, through sustainable and inclusive development strategies.

As organizations strive to stay competitive in the global arena and meet the increasing expectations of their citizens, they consistently integrate aspects of poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, economic competitiveness, and physical infrastructure strategies into their policies. This is due to the intricate nature of these challenges and the need to address them effectively.

The Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2020 laid the foundation for the city to improve the quality of living, working and business environment to make Kuala Lumpur a World-Class City that benefits its people, entrepreneurs, businessman and visitors.

The Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, currently in its gazettelement, was drafted bearing in mind current changes in global and local context as well as the need to address current issues in the city for a sustainable urban future. This chapter provides an overview of development policies, governance shift and major milestones in Kuala Lumpur, and how each of them drive the sustainability.

2.2 Leaving No One Behind

In 2018, Kuala Lumpur hosted the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum described by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/210 as the “first session” to focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA). The hosting of the Forum has reinforced its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Agenda has influenced the development policies in Kuala Lumpur City Hall and instituted the 2030 Implementation Agenda programme by strengthening the Sustainability Unit under the Department of City Planning, Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

With the support from URBANICE Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur is one of the first five cities in Malaysia to take action on the SDGs at the local level in 2020. For the first time, Kuala Lumpur City Hall has prepared its first SDG Roadmap to bring the 2030 Agenda to reality, mapping its institutionalization process, as well as its main policies to promote sustainable development on several fronts. The document also considers the socioeconomic impacts caused by Covid-19, highlighting the main measures taken by the City Hall in the fight towards ending the pandemic.

In September 2021, Kuala Lumpur launched the first SDG Centre in Asia-Pacific to play an important role as an interactive center and to bring together all initiatives and commitments for the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These efforts are rooted in strong multi-stakeholder partnerships, including internal coordination between City Hall departments.



2.3 SDG Project Highlights for Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur has identified six SDG projects that are aimed at demonstrating pilot solutions and building capacity in the city. These projects are notable for their focus on empowering local communities and taking a bottom-up approach to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Kuala Lumpur City Center Blue Bicycle Line Project

The Kuala Lumpur Bicycle Lane Project was launched in 2018 as part of the World Urban Forum 9 (WUF9) Legacy Projects, which aim to implement sustainable and innovative solutions to urban challenges. The project aims to transform Kuala Lumpur into a cycling-friendly city by providing safe and dedicated cycling infrastructure, reducing carbon emissions, traffic congestion, and air pollution. The project's success has led to plans to expand the bicycle lane network in the city from 11.86 km to 300 km by 2040, including bike parking facilities, bike-sharing schemes, and cyclist-friendly traffic signals.

The expansion of the bicycle lane network will involve the construction of new lanes in different parts of the city, as well as the improvement and upgrading of existing lanes. The new lanes will be designed to cater to the specific needs and preferences of different types of cyclists, including commuters, recreational cyclists, and families with young children.



Taman Tasik Titiwangsa Rejuvenation Project

Taman Tasik Titiwangsa Rejuvenation Project is an initiative undertaken by Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) to enhance and revitalize Taman Tasik Titiwangsa, a popular public park located in the heart of Kuala Lumpur. The project aims to improve the park's facilities and amenities, enhance its natural beauty and biodiversity, and provide a more enjoyable experience for visitors.

The rejuvenation project includes various improvements, such as upgrading the park's infrastructure, renovating its recreational facilities, and enhancing its landscaping and greenery. Some of the upgrades include the construction of a new children's playground, the installation of new lighting and security features, the expansion of the jogging and cycling track, and the creation of a new picnic area.





Sungai Bunus Linear Park Project



The Sungai Bunus Linear Park Project is a river revitalization project initiated by Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) to restore the Sungai Bunus river in the heart of the city. The project aims to transform the river from a polluted waterway into a clean and beautiful natural space that can be enjoyed by the public.

One of the key aspects of the Sungai Bunus Linear Park Project is community involvement. The project is designed to engage and involve the nearby communities in the restoration process. The community has been actively involved in the project planning and execution, and they continue to participate in the maintenance and upkeep of the park.

The Sungai Bunus Linear Park Project has brought significant benefits to the community, including improved environmental and health conditions, increased recreational opportunities, and enhanced social cohesion. The project has also created new economic opportunities, such as the development of eco-tourism and green businesses, for the local community.



1 Community 1 Recycle Programme



The “1 Community 1 Recycle Programme” : is a recycling buyback initiative by DBKL with the aim to rapidly accelerate the progression of solid waste separation at source at B40 community level, targeted to people living in “Program Perumahan Rakyat” (PPR) in Kuala Lumpur. The 1C1R program has successfully implemented the “No Segregation, No Collection” policy, whereby the program strictly collects clean and segregated recyclable wastes.

The programme financially incentivises, by encouraging them to separate their house wastes into 4 types of recyclable wastes (Plastics, Metal, used cooking oil, paper), and then sell the recyclable wastes at 1C1R kiosk, monthly collection rounds, and monthly drive-thru recycling. In return, the point can be used to exchange for basic necessities like eggs, rice, flour and cooking oil and even to pay for their rent. These incentives have encouraged more residents to participate in the program and reduce their waste footprint.



Urban Farming Community

The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has been leading an urban farming community initiative in Kuala Lumpur through its Local Agenda 21 unit to promote sustainable agriculture and provide a source of fresh produce for urban residents. The initiative aims to encourage the community to grow their own food in urban areas, promote healthy eating habits and reduce carbon footprint. The urban farming community in Kuala Lumpur is made up of a network of individuals, communities, and organizations who are involved in various aspects of urban farming. This includes growing fruits and vegetables in community gardens, rooftop gardens, and vertical farms, as well as rearing chickens, fish and other small livestock in urban areas.

Kuala Lumpur is home to more than 14 urban farms that are managed by resident associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some of the community gardens and urban farms that are part of this initiative include PPR Intan Baiduri Community Garden, Perumahan Awam Sri Perlis 2 Community Garden, Sunway SPK Damansara Community Garden, TTDI Edible Community Garden, KRT Taman Setapak Indah Community Garden, and Kebun Kebun Bangsar.

DBKL's urban farming community initiative provides support and resources to help individuals and communities set up and maintain their urban farms. This includes providing training and workshops on urban farming techniques, connecting farmers with suppliers of seeds, tools and other resources, and organizing events and competitions to promote the benefits of urban farming.



Urban Housing Project @ Jalan TAR

Urban Housing @ Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman project is a repurposed commercial building as affordable transit housing for new graduates and young professionals. The building was formerly known as Plaza Rakyat and was originally built as a commercial development in the 1990s. However, the project was abandoned and the building was left unfinished for many years, which led to it becoming an eyesore in the city center. The project involved completing the construction of the building and converting it into a residential complex with two 28-story apartment blocks. The completed apartments were then made available for rent to eligible applicants that offer a total of 500 units. The units are designed to be spacious and comfortable, with modern amenities and facilities. The apartments come in a range of sizes, from two-bedroom units to four-bedroom units, to cater to the needs of different types of households.

The project also has a range of facilities and amenities that are designed to enhance the quality of life of its residents. These include a community hall, a playground, a surau (prayer room), and a 24-hour security service. There is also a retail space nearby the apartment block, which provides convenience for residents who need to buy groceries or other essentials. The Urban Housing @ Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman project is an important initiative in Kuala Lumpur's efforts to provide affordable housing for its residents, particularly those who live in the city center. The project demonstrates the government's commitment to addressing the issue of affordable housing and improving the living conditions of its citizens.



2.4 Kuala Lumpur International Awards and Recognition in Sustainability Efforts

Kuala Lumpur has received various international awards and recognition for its efforts towards sustainability. These awards and recognition come from both global and national levels, indicating the city's commitment towards achieving sustainable development goals. These awards and recognition serve as a testament to Kuala Lumpur's commitment towards sustainability and its efforts towards creating a livable and sustainable city for its residents.

GLOBAL RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS



UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honour Award

WUF9 Legacy Projects

This recognition also honors the legacy programs and projects of the 9th World Urban Forum held in Kuala Lumpur in 2018. These have received numerous other recognitions and established a benchmark and reference at both regional and international levels.



Building a Climate Movement Awards by C40

Tokyo / Kuala Lumpur

Global North and South collaboration to decarbonise the building sector. By setting a high standard and leading the way on climate action, mayors are uniquely positioned to build unity, alliances and public support for the solutions needed to avert climate breakdown.



9th Citynet Congress SDG Award 2022

SDG Centre Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur City Hall received the award as a result of being nominated by the Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre. Out of 11 final nominations from cities within the Asia Pacific region, Kuala Lumpur topped the list.

NATIONAL AWARDS



Special Award Livability Index Malaysia (iDAM)

Bandar Global Berdaya Huni Tahap Tinggi 2021

DBKL has received the award, which is based on the evaluation of the Livability Index Malaysia (iDAM). This index measures the level of livability and well-being of the people in the local authority (PBT) area.

2.5 How We Shaped the Voluntary Local Review and Prioritizing the SDGs

The Process

The pursuit of global development goals prompts cities to consider their long-term development outcomes, enabling continuous evaluation of progress towards achieving these goals within the organization. It also connects cities to a universal framework, fostering the potential for forging new alliances and partnerships. Within municipalities, a VLR production process facilitates collaboration and coordination across global goals, and has the benefit of engaging cross-functional departments and deepening understanding of goals that are multi-disciplinary and complex in nature. With regard to data, it also allows for deeper data reviews, to better understand what data are available and where there are reporting gaps – as well as how to work with the existing data and adapt these (i.e. localising the SDGs) for VLR reporting purposes.

People Centred

Collaboration and citizen engagement were key priorities and laid the groundwork for Kuala Lumpur's VLR. Over the year, six different groups including the community members, business representatives, city hall's internal departments and technical agencies were brought together to participate on the development of the VLR. The city also hosted public workshops and solicited input through several online community-wide workshop.

There are more than 25 workshops held since 2021 in virtual and physical settings with the format of each aimed at understanding the current situation of the city responding to the SDGs, prioritizing issues and challenges and identifying short and medium term strategies centered around the 2030 Agenda.

Kuala Lumpur aims to foster active citizen participation, empower self-organizing groups, and support new forms of collective action to address issues of public concern. Continuous participation from diverse stakeholders is essential to the development of every phase of the city's sustainability strategy.

The VLR development process consisted of engaging multiple stakeholders and key ecosystems to help shape priority projects and progress reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Kuala Lumpur.

Over 350+

Key stakeholders and internal experts

25+

Different virtual and physical engagement sessions that averagely spans around 3 days that includes expert interviews and working groups

6

Different groups including public, residents, academician and industry players

18%

Stakeholders from external agencies

28%

Stakeholders from residents representative

25%

Stakeholders from industry players

Over 500+

Inputs on projects and programmes implemented in Kuala Lumpur

2.6 Enabling Environment

Alignment of Main Policies and Strategies for Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur has a long tradition in promoting sustainable development and is currently supported by various plans that include development policies and special action plans that look into special sectors or certain challenges that the city possessed.

The interlinkages of SDGs and Kuala Lumpur City Hall statutory policies and plans is shown below. The SDGs are thoroughly applied in the planning documents of Kuala Lumpur through its action and strategies. SDGs that are particularly highlighted include SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action)

In future, the integration of the SDGs into the city’s operational strategy, financial and operational planning and practical activities should be further promoted.

Figure 2.1 Alignment of SDGs to Kuala Lumpur’s main policies and strategies

Sustainable Development Goals		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Statutory Policies																			
1	Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Development Plans																			
1	Kuala Lumpur Tourism Master Plan 2025		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
2	Pelan Jejak Warisan Kuala Lumpur											✓							
3	Kuala Lumpur Pedestrian and Cycling Master Plan 2028		✓							✓		✓						✓	✓
4	Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
5	Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan																		
Operational Plans																			
1	DBKL Strategic Plan 2030	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓

Alignment of City Hall's Department functions with SDG

The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (Malay: Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur, abbreviated DBKL) is the city council which administers the city of Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. This council was established after the city was officially granted city status on 1 February 1972. Their jurisdiction covers an area of 243 square kilometres which homes an approximately 1.77 million residents.

The council is lead by the Mayor and advised by a fifteen member of the city advisory board appointed by the Minister of Territories. The current mayor of Kuala Lumpur is Mahadi Che Ngah, who has been in office since 1 October 2020.

The city council plays an imperative role to facilitate the economic activities and development of Kuala Lumpur especially in delivering public goods and services. 12 main services provided by DBKL are:



Cleaning and Waste Disposal



Public Health & Pollution Control



Urban Beautification Management



Develop & Maintain Road & Transportation



Develop and Maintain Drainage & River System



Plan and Control City Development



Develop & Manage Public Housing



Manage & Control Squatter Settlement



Manage Hawker & Small Enterprise Activities



Develop and Maintain Road & Transportation

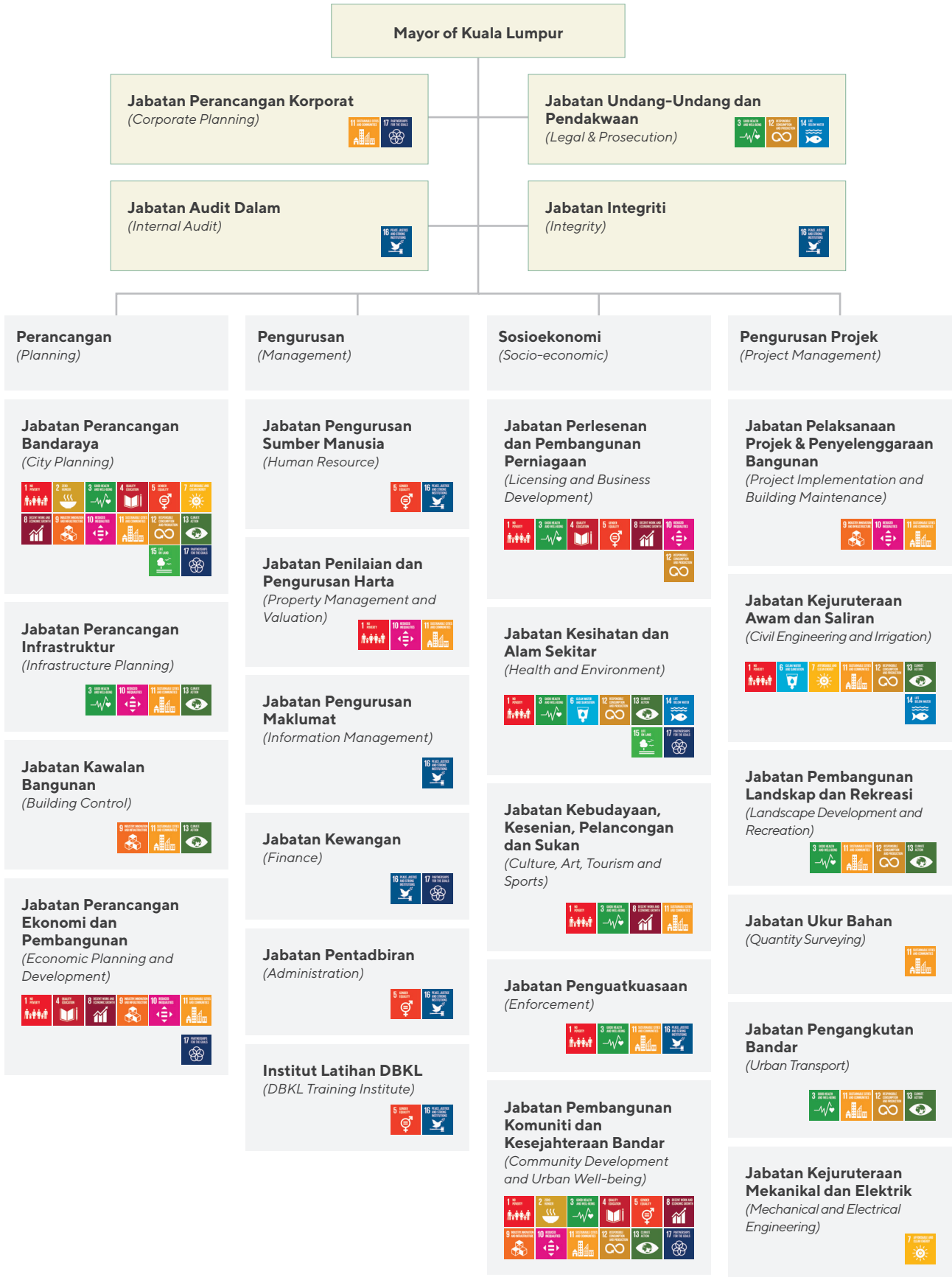


Plan & Organize Sports, Cultural and Tourism Activities



Provision & Management of Public Facilities


Figure 2.2 Alignment of City Hall’s Department functions with SDG



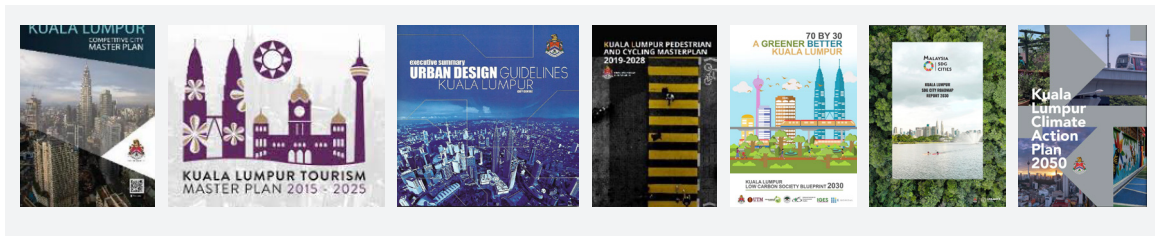
Vision

KUALA LUMPUR CITY FOR ALL

Statutory Planning and Development Framework

<p>Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040</p>	 <p>Kuala Lumpur City Hall Strategic Plan</p>
--	--

Sustainable Development Goals Framework and other Sectoral Action Plans



Special SDG Prioritize Today




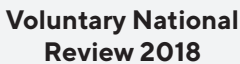
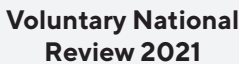

Key Initiatives

<p>Local Agenda 21</p> 	<p>SDG Centre Kuala Lumpur</p> 
---	---

Key Focus

- KLCH internal department role to SDG
- SDG Tagging
- Engaging in National and Global Conversation

National

			
---	---	--	---

Global

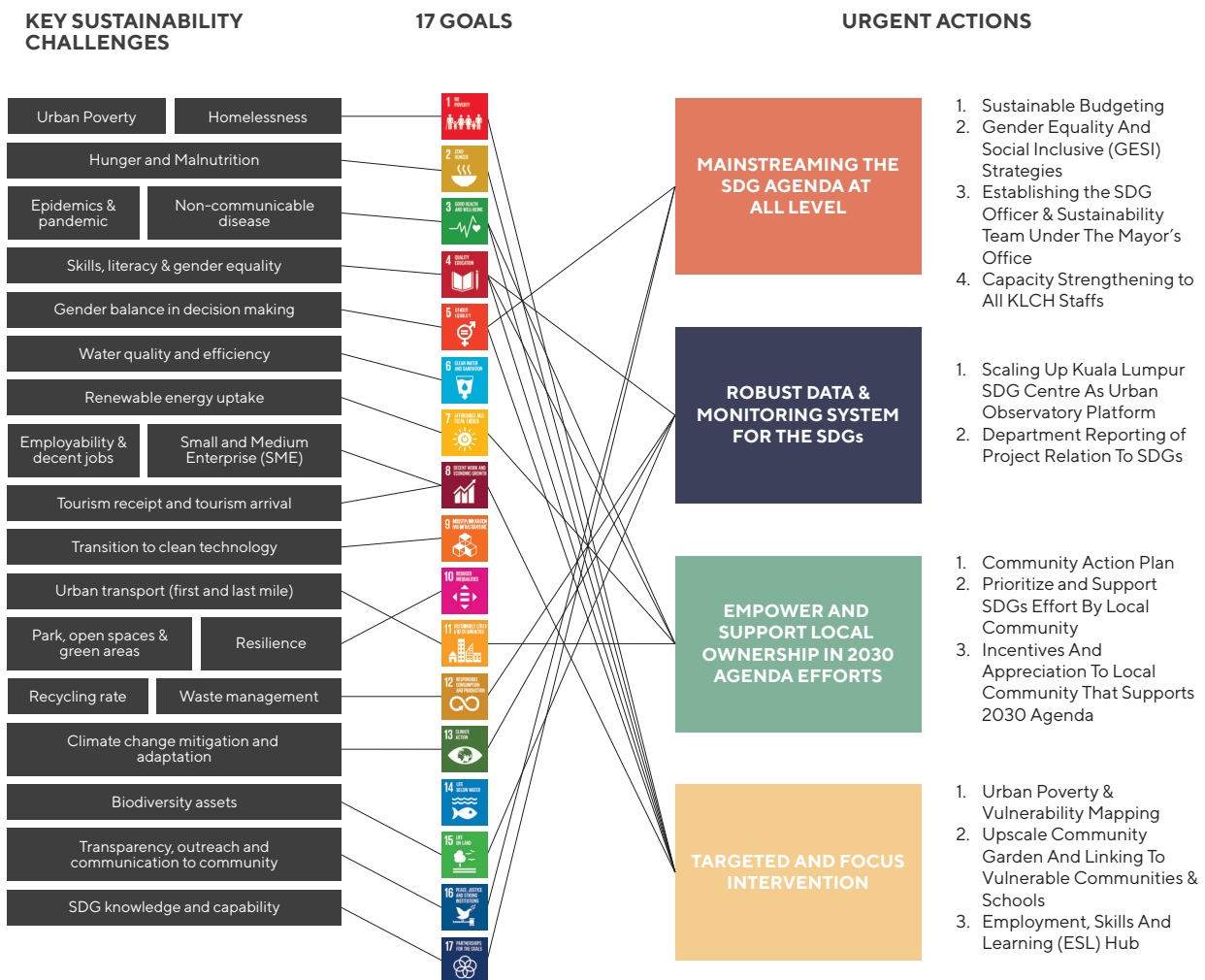
				
---	---	---	---	---

The SDG Roadmap for Kuala Lumpur

The framework is set to encourage a bottom up approach in developing local action plans that will accelerate the SDGs achievement for Malaysia where the 17 SDGs and its 169 targets of the 2030 Sustainable Agenda must be achieved. Localizing the global goals at cities and urban areas is important for an urban nation like Malaysia and the Malaysia SDG Cities will ensure that vertical integration between national and state policies at all levels are aligned to the SDGs by realizing the aspirations and ensuring its effective implementation locally.

In this report, URBANICE Malaysia analyses Kuala Lumpur’s contribution to the SDGs and highlights where we believe attention and investment are most needed. We assess progress and gaps for each goal and the collective agenda. We also look at specific targets in detail and provide key recommendations to the Kuala Lumpur City Hall and other related institutions. This report is a tool to guide and strengthen policy and advocacy work in the run up to the HLPF and beyond. It should be a basis for continued collaboration and analysis.

Figure 2.4 Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap framework



SDG Centre @ Kuala Lumpur

The SDG Centre was launched on 28 September 2021 by the Minister of Federal Territory and witnessed by the Honourable Mayor of Kuala Lumpur. It is the first SDG Center established in Malaysia and Asia Pacific, and have received the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) recognition. The Centre’s mandate is to espouse sustainable urban development through engagement, showcasing, learning and sharing of Kuala Lumpur’s SDG implementation.

The SDG Center also serves to provide public exposure and enhance the capacity of city dwellers and stakeholders on its importance in linking issues related to climate change, urban resilience, security aspects, sustainable urban development and prosperous communities. With the provision of this platform, DBKL can provide opportunities to all citizens and stakeholders through joint involvement and provide information directly on the implementation initiatives of the SDGs by 2030. It is expected to strengthen the city of Kuala Lumpur as the capital of Malaysia while forging partnerships and collaborations at the local and international levels.

Figure 2.5 The 5 Key Functions of the SDG Centre

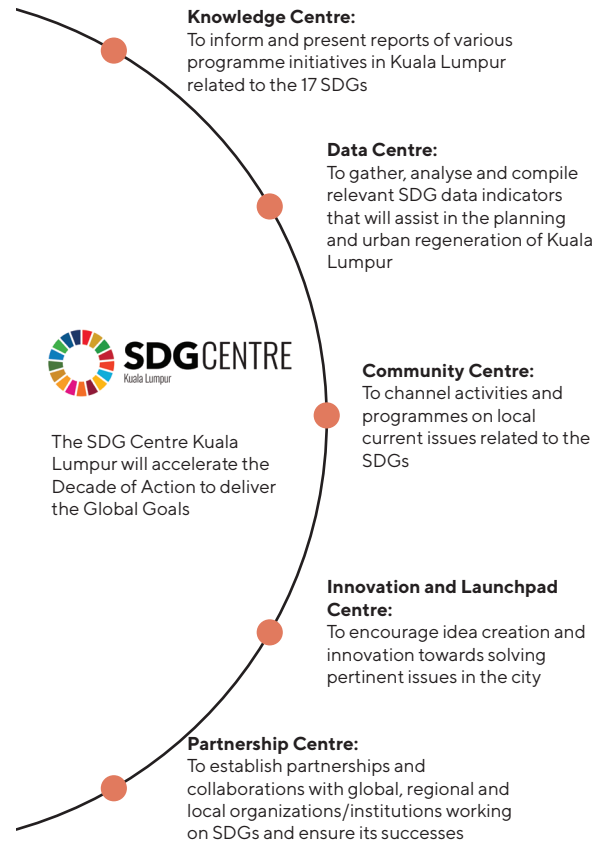
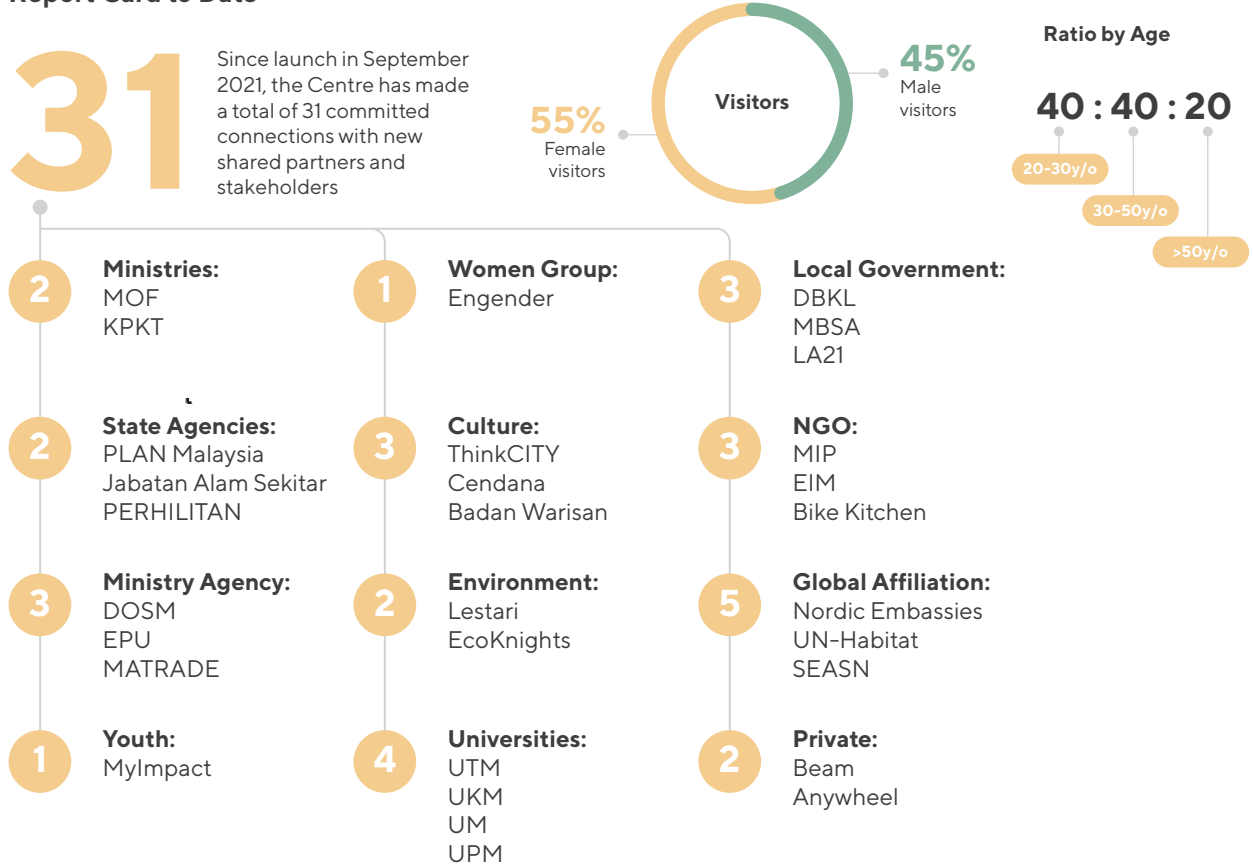


Figure 2.6 Report Card to Date

Report Card to Date



Overview and Impacts

SDG Centre KL showcases Kuala Lumpur's commitment to the SDG and its localization and exhibits partnerships, programs and projects to achieve the UN Global Agenda. Kuala Lumpur City Hall's efforts to localize and implement the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda are being consolidated at the Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre. The Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre is an effective platform to share and disseminate information with other stakeholders. This will encourage further collaboration and cooperation with a long-lasting impact.

1. Engagement with various stakeholders from government agencies to educators to find a solution on how to address the awareness gap of SDG's that exist.
2. Community involvement existed throughout the process of setting up the Centre as the city hall were already engaging with grassroots organizations on what was needed in the city to spread more awareness and sharing information.
3. Partnerships between multiple departments and ministries were setup for ease of implementation.
4. Layers of programs were conducted with the public to activate the Centre through online discussions, community shadowing and documentation of existing programs.
5. Many of the communities involved were monitored closely beforehand and made to be stakeholders for future collaborations.
6. The monitoring took place through visits to the communities on the ground as well as attending workshops with future stakeholders and partners

An overview of the outcomes and impacts:

1. There have been layers of the population been affected by the Centre, of which mostly have been academic types from as young as 10 years old up to senior citizens (retirees).
2. The setup of monthly SDG Deep Dive sessions at the Centre to address SDG targets in detail has brought together participatory exercises and inclusiveness.
3. A concerned person may walk into the Centre and question what has the SDG done for their community, and our task is to create a safe place for their voices to be heard as well as setup the platform for it to be addressed constructively.
4. Success has been found through built partnerships and ongoing programs that are not one off, rather built upon and adopted by the community as their solution.
5. There have been groups that have not been able to get their voices heard, such as AIDS victims who have been discriminated against, who have taken advantage of the SDG Centre to help create a discussion between their community and policy makers with practitioners to come up with solution.
6. Marginalised groups will find a voice through SDG targets, and together with the SDG Centre can partner and connect with relevant stakeholders that face similar roadblocks and challenges to mutually benefit each other.

Official visit from the Executive Director of United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)



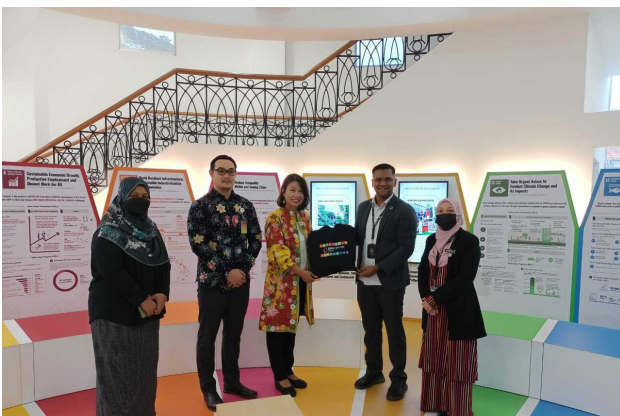
Official visit from the European Commission



Plogging event with Nordic Embassies in Kuala Lumpur



Official visit from the United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)



SDG Deep Dive sessions



KL AND 17 SDGS ROADMAP

CHAPTER KL AND



SDG 3 17 SDGs

3.1 The Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap 2030





In Kuala Lumpur, the compatibility of the UN Sustainability Development Goals 2030 with the city’s operations and strategic guidelines was first reviewed extensively in 2020 as Kuala Lumpur were among the first cohort cities under the Malaysia SDG Cities Network to develop their own SDG Roadmap 2030.

The Roadmap provides an overview of the city’s sustainable performance under the purview of City Hall, taking into account DBKL’s current and planned policies, projects, and programmes; departmental and stakeholders’ roles and responsibilities, challenges, and current externalities impacting the city as well as initiatives in localizing the SDGs and its target.

The Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap 2030 outlines urgent actions to be taken as well as policies to be reviewed and established by the City Hall to address key sustainability challenges which in turn will achieve Kuala Lumpur’s objective of creating a City for All through equitable growth.

Four urgent actions have been identified. Independently, the implementation of these four actions has direct and indirect linkages and impact on numerous SDGs achievements. Together, they address cross-cutting sustainability issues faced by the city, complementing and leveraging on existing efforts conducted by the City Hall and its various stakeholders.

Figure 3.1 Summary of Kuala Lumpur Priority Actions

URGENT ACTIONS	KEY SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES IN KUALA LUMPUR	ALIGNEMENT TO 17 GOALS												
<p>MAINSTREAMING THE SDG AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Budgeting Gender Equality And Social Inclusive (GESI) Strategies Establishing the SDG Officer & Sustainability Team Under The Mayor’s Office Capacity Strengthening To All KLCH Staffs 	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Gender Equality</td></tr> <tr><td>Gender balance in decision making</td></tr> <tr><td>SDG Knowledge & capability</td></tr> <tr><td>Transparency, outreach and communication to community</td></tr> <tr><td>Skills, literacy & gender equality</td></tr> </table>	Gender Equality	Gender balance in decision making	SDG Knowledge & capability	Transparency, outreach and communication to community	Skills, literacy & gender equality								
Gender Equality														
Gender balance in decision making														
SDG Knowledge & capability														
Transparency, outreach and communication to community														
Skills, literacy & gender equality														
<p>ROBUST DATA & MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE SDGs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling Up Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre As Urban Observatory Platform Department Reporting of Project Relation To SDGs 	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Skills, literacy & gender equality</td><td>Biodiversity assets</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Climate change mitigation and adaptation</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Transparency, outreach and communication to community</td></tr> </table>	Skills, literacy & gender equality	Biodiversity assets	Climate change mitigation and adaptation		Transparency, outreach and communication to community								
Skills, literacy & gender equality	Biodiversity assets													
Climate change mitigation and adaptation														
Transparency, outreach and communication to community														
<p>EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Action Plan Prioritize and Support SDGs Effort By Local Community Incentives And Appreciation To Local Community That Supports 2030 Agenda 	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Recycling rate</td><td>Parks, open spaces & green areas</td></tr> <tr><td>Resilience</td><td>Epidemics & pandemic</td></tr> <tr><td>Waste management</td><td>Renewable energy uptake</td></tr> <tr><td>Urban Transport (first and last mile)</td><td>Non-communicable disease</td></tr> <tr><td>Skills, literacy & gender equality</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Recycling rate	Parks, open spaces & green areas	Resilience	Epidemics & pandemic	Waste management	Renewable energy uptake	Urban Transport (first and last mile)	Non-communicable disease	Skills, literacy & gender equality				
Recycling rate	Parks, open spaces & green areas													
Resilience	Epidemics & pandemic													
Waste management	Renewable energy uptake													
Urban Transport (first and last mile)	Non-communicable disease													
Skills, literacy & gender equality														
<p>TARGETED AND FOCUS INTERVENTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Poverty & Vulnerability Mapping Upscale Community Garden And Linking To Vulnerable Communities & Schools Employment, Skills And Learning (ESL) Hub 	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Urban Poverty</td><td>Homelessness</td></tr> <tr><td>Epidemics & pandemic</td><td>Hunger and Malnutrition</td></tr> <tr><td>Employability & decent jobs</td><td>Small & Medium Enterprise (SME)</td></tr> <tr><td>Gender balance in decision making</td><td>Community Resilience</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism receipt and tourist arrival</td><td>Gender equality</td></tr> <tr><td>Skills, literacy & gender equality</td><td>Non-communicable disease</td></tr> </table>	Urban Poverty	Homelessness	Epidemics & pandemic	Hunger and Malnutrition	Employability & decent jobs	Small & Medium Enterprise (SME)	Gender balance in decision making	Community Resilience	Tourism receipt and tourist arrival	Gender equality	Skills, literacy & gender equality	Non-communicable disease	
Urban Poverty	Homelessness													
Epidemics & pandemic	Hunger and Malnutrition													
Employability & decent jobs	Small & Medium Enterprise (SME)													
Gender balance in decision making	Community Resilience													
Tourism receipt and tourist arrival	Gender equality													
Skills, literacy & gender equality	Non-communicable disease													

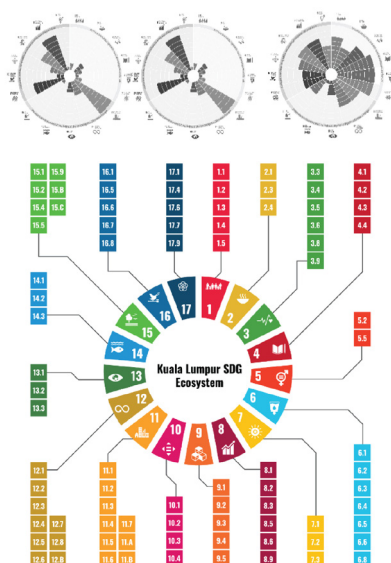
3.2 Shaping the Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap

Kuala Lumpur City Hall took a design-led approach in developing the Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap. This entails engaging multiple stakeholders in alternate phases of the development as well as exploring a broad number of topics and issues within the Kuala Lumpur context. These inputs are then analyzed and synthesized into actionable outcomes.

The emphasis of including a broad cross-section community and experts within the process is to generate evidence-based outputs and to identify the aspirations, opportunities, and issues in accelerating Kuala Lumpur’s efforts in creating a City for All at the same time achieving the Agenda 2030.

Moreover, at the onset of the Kuala Lumpur’s journey, the City Hall’s existing Sustainability Taskforce or “Unit Mampan” was utilized to oversee the entire development process. The appointment of the Taskforce was not only to coordinate, but also to strengthen, share information and promote the cooperation between departments as well as cross-cutting efforts conducted within the City Hall and externally.

Figure 3.2 Snapshot of KLCH’s Rapid Integrated Assessment Results



1 Understanding

Synthesizing Current Policies, Programmes, and Initiatives to SDGs

Analyze current development planning documents which consist of statutory policies, strategic plans, and action plans using the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) tool.

Understanding early challenges for Kuala Lumpur

Gather and analyze issues and challenges within the Kuala Lumpur context on the aspect of social, infrastructure, environmental, and economy.

Identifying Perception Level of SDGs in Kuala Lumpur

Evaluate city stakeholders’ perception and understanding of the SDGs and their targets based on detailed stakeholder engagements.

2 Measuring & Prioritizing

Measuring SDGs and its Targets’ progress

Gather available periodical data based on the local SDG Indicators to measure Kuala Lumpur’s progress and performance. The analysis also includes the alignment of SDGs throughout the whole City Hall’s operational ecosystem including enabling policies, current commitments, and multi-level stakeholders.

Prioritizing Sustainability Challenges For Kuala Lumpur

Identify challenges hindering the progress in achieving the relevant SDGs targets. Challenges are further consolidated and funneled using a priority matrix to identify recurring themes and their impact on the city’s sustainable development.

3 Recommendations and Urgent Actions

Recommendations to each SDG

Actions recommended in the roadmap are intended to be read as complementary actions on top of existing initiatives taken up by DBKL. The recommendation is in spirit of collaboration between the DBKL, KWP, civil society, and other stakeholders.

Identifying Urgent Actions

All these issues need to be addressed as soon as possible to ensure the success of the agenda by 2030. The urgent actions will cover all the targets, as well as resourcing, timelines, and departmental responsibilities, and ensure coherence between local and federal activities.

KUALA LUMPUR CITY PARTICIPATED IN THE MALAYSIA SDG CITIES

3 comprehensive engagements were conducted on 5th, 6th and 12th April 2021 with Kuala Lumpur Stakeholders on SDKL SDG City Roadmap

First virtual engagement was conducted with Internal Department of DBKL



Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)



KLCH Internal Virtual Session



KLCH Internal Virtual Session



Synthesizing Current Policies, Programs and Initiatives to SDGs



KLCH SDG Stakeholders Engagement

KUALA LUMPUR SDG CITY ROADMAP



- The strategy that is outlined was based on building on existing structures and efforts
- The strategies articulate the city's long term challenges, vision, and priorities as well as specific initiatives for implementation that will have a positive impact



Visioning Workshop



Expert Interviews

3.3 Research, analysis and engagement activities undertaken in developing the Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap

12months

Hybrid engagement

Combination of physical, online and hybrid engagement was conducted in gathering participants inputs and reflections due to COVID-19 restrictions

6

Main Focus Group

6 different groups were included in various phases of the development of the roadmap including public, residents, community groups, unions, academician and industry players

350

Key stakeholders and internal departments

Over 350 key stakeholders and internal department and officers engaged to understand Kuala Lumpur sustainability initiatives, challenges faced and help share priority action for the KL SDG City Roadmap

Input Breakdown

18%

Stakeholders from external agencies

28%

Stakeholders from residents representative

25%

Stakeholders from industry players

25+

Focus Group Discussion

Throughout the development process, the working team together with URBANICE Malaysia have facilitated more than 25 workshops with a diverse cross section stakeholders in Kuala Lumpur to capture their lived experiences, needs and aspirations for Kuala Lumpur

6

Kuala Lumpur City Hall Planning and Strategic Documents

6 major planning and strategic documents have been assessed to identify and map Kuala Lumpur's alignment and performance against the 17 SDGs and its relevant targets

500

Projects

Over 500+ inputs of project and programmes implemented and planned in Kuala Lumpur collected to be analyzed

3.4 Kuala Lumpur's Progress on Goals and Targets

During the development of the roadmap, an analysis and comparison of Kuala Lumpur were conducted, evaluating its current state and advancements in relation to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 targets. Kuala Lumpur is persistently making headway towards attaining sustainable and inclusive development, aligning with City Hall's vision of becoming a City for All by 2040.

As a local government, Kuala Lumpur City Hall has made the most progress toward building sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), ensuring that everyone has access to all basic services and facilities in the city, continuously improving and expanding the mobility of its residents as well as ensuring proper safeguards are in place to support positive economic and social growth, environmental and cultural heritage protection.

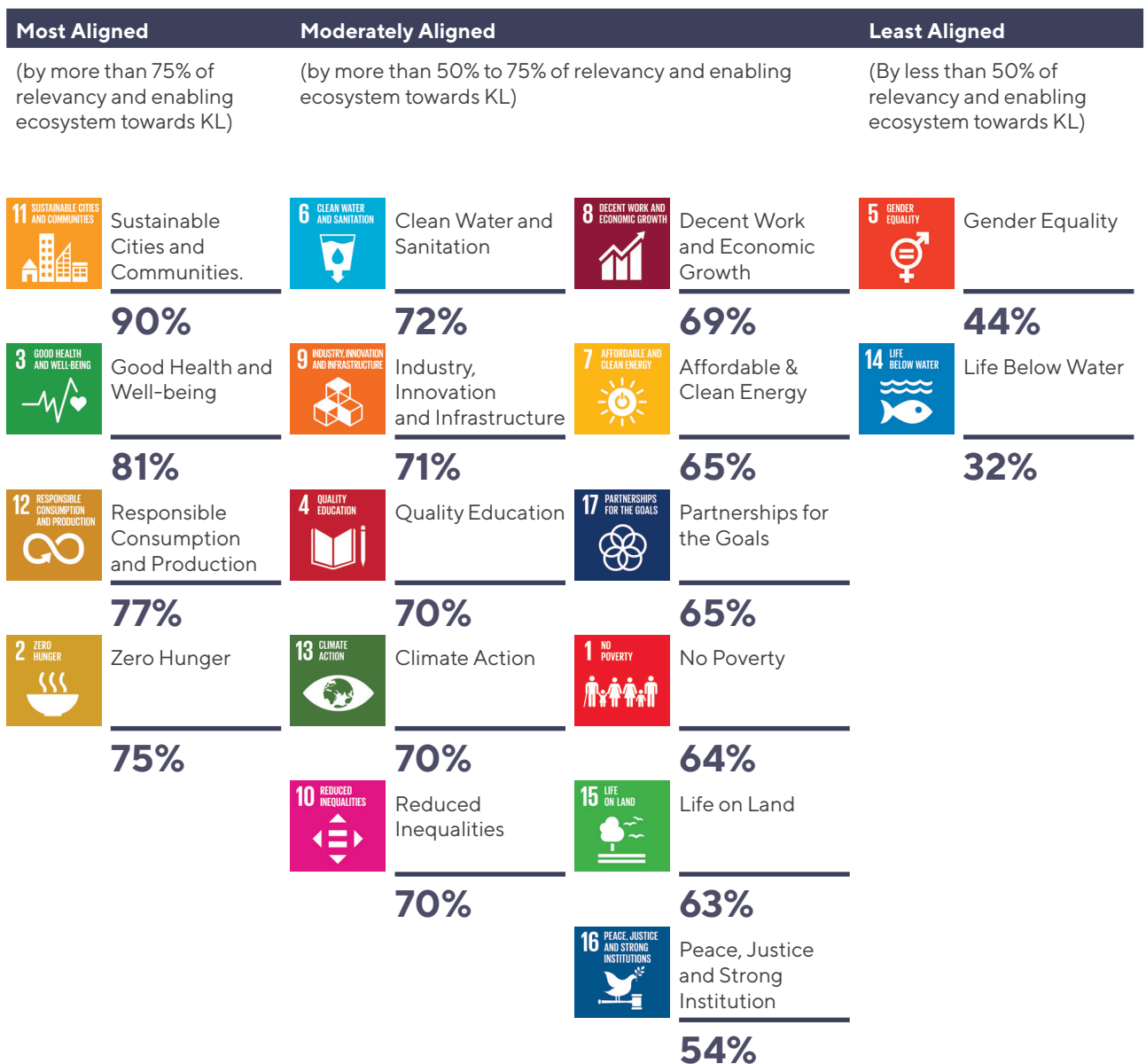
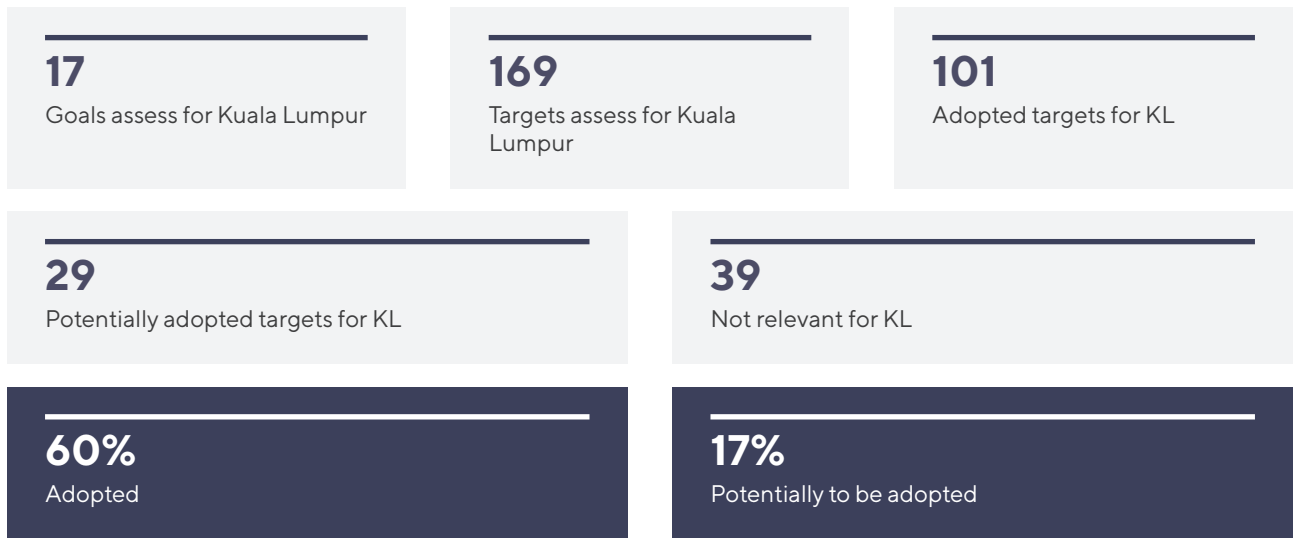
Moreover, City Hall has gone beyond the confinement of SDG 11 as Kuala Lumpur further translates its aspiration into practical and innovative actions, showing much more interdependencies among other SDGs. The COVID-19 crisis, climate change, and sustainable recovery further reinforce the need for advancing progress on multiple issues simultaneously thus further expanding the City Hall's involvement beyond its traditional institutional jurisdiction.

Kuala Lumpur's favorable assessment of Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Responsible Consumption and Production (12), and Climate Action (13) were strongly influenced by City Hall's long-term strategic direction providing the city and its stakeholders a solid foundation and ecosystem. Significant progress was also made towards reducing poverty and social exclusion (SDG 1), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), and reduced inequalities (SDG 10). Kuala Lumpur City Hall has renewed its commitment to eradicating poverty by setting new targets and commitments and enhancing programmes. This is mainly due


















to the aggressive push by both the federal and local governments in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic which had reversed years of efforts in the shrinking inequality, pushing more people into poverty.

Despite Kuala Lumpur scoring the highest in the 2020 Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) in comparison to other states in the country with a score of 0.853 (85.3%), the achievement of SDG5: Gender Equality as a whole remains weak in comparison to the other SDGs. Though encouraging steps have been taken to promote women's participation in the workforce, education, science and technology, and leadership roles, women still face persistent challenges including the difficulties of juggling family responsibilities with paid work, traditional attitudes towards women, limited access to finances as well as inadequate parental leave policies and inadequate skills for the modern labor market.

Likewise, the assessment of SDG 14 also falls short, as the city was not able to comply with a majority of the targets and indicators as they were related to the fishing industry which is not relevant in Kuala Lumpur's context. When applicable, human activities in Kuala Lumpur remain a threat to the whole water ecosystem and biodiversity. The city contributes to a portion of the ocean pollution ecosystem through plastic leakages in drains and rivers, chemical and nutrient discharges which will eventually flow into the ocean.



Kuala Lumpur’s Overall SDG Report Card

																	
Target	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
1	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✗
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✗	✗
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗	—	✗	✗
5	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓		✗	✓	✓	✗
6			✓	✓	—	✓		✓		✗	✓	✓		✗	—	✓	—
7			✗	✓				—		✗	✓	✓		✗	—	✓	—
8			✓					—				✓			—	✓	—
9			✓					✓							✓	✗	✓
10								✓								✓	✗
11																	✗
12																	✗
13																	✓
14																	✓
15																	✓
16																	✓
17																	✓
18																	—
19																	✓
a	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	—	—	✗	—	—	
b	✓	✗	✗	✗	—	✓	✗	—	✗	✗	✓	—	—	✗	—	—	
c		✗	✗	✓	—				✓	✗	—	—		✗	—		
d			✓														

 Adopted by Kuala Lumpur
  Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur
  Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context



SDG PROGRESS

CHAPTER PROGR



ER 4 SDG

RESS

4.1 Kuala Lumpur SDG Progress

Implementing The Sustainable Development Goals and achieving the 2030 Agenda in Kuala Lumpur require an integrated and systematic approach.

Kuala Lumpur faces various challenges when implementing the SDGs at local level. These challenges include contextualizing their approaches for the city and being locally relevant while maintaining integrated and systemic thinking to keep a holistic perspective of the system as a whole.

Prioritizing SDGs and its targets for the first VLR is critical for KLCH, as the needs are many and urgent; yet with limited data resources and the shortfall for Kuala Lumpur to implement. The prioritization process for Kuala Lumpur is a complex exercise that combines assessing the importance of a target between;

1. Development plans and policies;
2. Project implementation;
3. The city hall roles and mandates; and
4. General public perception on its readiness through robust participatory process.

Using the tools from Malaysia SDG Cities framework, Kuala Lumpur is able to produce a priority index for each SDGs and its targets. Localizing the SDGs involves implementing the SDGs in the logic of vertical, horizontal, and territorial integration and the city of Kuala Lumpur is building on its existing structures and actions already underway to fit the sustainable framework in ensuring optimal localization of the SDGs. Hence, eight (8) SDGs has been identified to be prioritized by the City for its first VLR which are:

- **SDG 1:** No Poverty
- **SDG 2:** Zero Hunger
- **SDG 3:** Good Health and Well-being
- **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth
- **SDG 9:** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities
- **SDG 13:** Climate Action
- **SDG 17:** Partnership for the Goals

Kuala Lumpur’s Prioritized SDGs





No Poverty

Urban poverty is a rising trend in Kuala Lumpur. This multidimension situation is further exacerbated by the recent urban crisis faced by the city such as the COVID-19 pandemic, flash floods and rising cost of living. The eradication poverty has been a top priority by authorities in Kuala Lumpur in order to reduce inequalities and protect the marginalized and vulnerable in the city. Several eradication strategies have been adopted, including the provision of affordable housing and housing payment schemes, human development enhancement such as upskilling, reskilling and mentoring, income and employment generation as well as building community resiliency as a whole.

Indicator 1.1

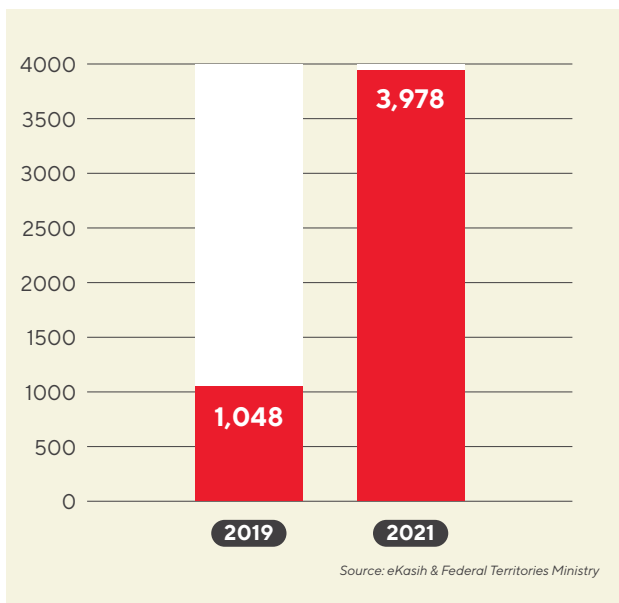
Kuala Lumpur Zero Extreme Poverty

In Malaysia, extreme poverty or hardcore poverty is defined as a condition where a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Extreme poverty also means that the income level from employment is so low that the basic human need cannot be met.

In Kuala Lumpur, a person or a community is considered extremely poor when the household monthly income is less than the Poverty Line Income (PLI) of RM 1,110 (USD 252.24) and income per capita of RM 339 (USD 77.05).

In 2021, there were a total of 3,978 households that fell under the extreme poor category in Kuala Lumpur. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has pushed more households into poverty and extreme poverty as income has shrunken due to pay cuts and job losses resulting in the number of hardcore poor in Kuala Lumpur shooting up by nearly 270% over two years.

Figure 4.1 Hardcore poor household in Kuala Lumpur in 2019 and 2021



Tackling extreme poverty has become one of Kuala Lumpur City Hall’s biggest goals to ensure Kuala Lumpur becomes City for All by 2040. The city council had doubled its efforts to assist those who are extremely vulnerable. A major enabler to KLCH’s efforts is the significant amount of budget allocated yearly for poverty eradication as well as the network of stakeholders established to take up this task.

Various poverty eradication strategies have been adopted and implemented, including income generation, expansion of education and training facilities and programmes, employment generation, health screening, and services as well as improvements in living condition.



Events

In conjunction with the Federal Territories Day on 1st February 2022, the Ministry of Federal Territories has declared Kuala Lumpur to achieve zero hardcore poverty by the end of 2022.

Under the Kuala Lumpur Extreme Poverty Program, the Ministry will focus on 3,000 families living in the People’s Housing Project (PPR) and Public Housing (PA). The program is a collaborative effort between the Ministry, Kuala Lumpur City Council, Majlis Agama Islam Wilayah Persekutuan (MAIWP) Kuala Lumpur, Yayasan Hasanah, and community groups to address the urban poor issue in the city due to the rising cost of living.

Among the aids being channeled through this program are new home and home improvement assistance, entrepreneurship assistance and upskilling, mental and resiliency capacity building programs, and home rental assistance.





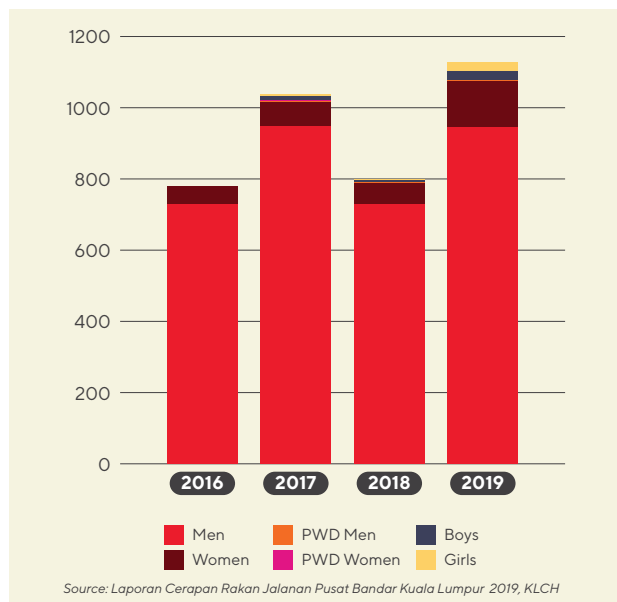
Homelessness have also become a more visible part in Kuala Lumpur’s urban ecosystem in recent years due to higher human insecurity. Based on a study conducted by KLCH, the number of homeless people within hotspots in Kuala Lumpur stood at 1,128 as of May 2019. These numbers fluctuates over the years due to several factors , among others are debt, chronic illness and old age without family or situational homeless due to unemployment, poor and low income and lack of housing.

The City Hall together with various government agencies and partners and stakeholders have come up with various strategies to tackle the complex situation of homelessness in the city, apart from just providing shelter.

In 2020, KLCH has offered 200 jobs to the homeless in the city within the city council’s maintenance and landscaping services. The homeless are given a month-long training before taking up their post.

The Anjung Kelana Homeless Transformation Centre (PTGAK) introduced by the City Hall together with the Ministry of Federal Territories are among the more structure solutions in addressing the increase number of homeless people in the city. The transformation centre focuses on self-development and urban agriculture training , in hopes to integrate the homeless into society thus gearing them towards a professional life and live independently. To ensure the success of the programme, selected participants

Figure 4.2 Homelessness within hotspot areas in Kuala Lumpur



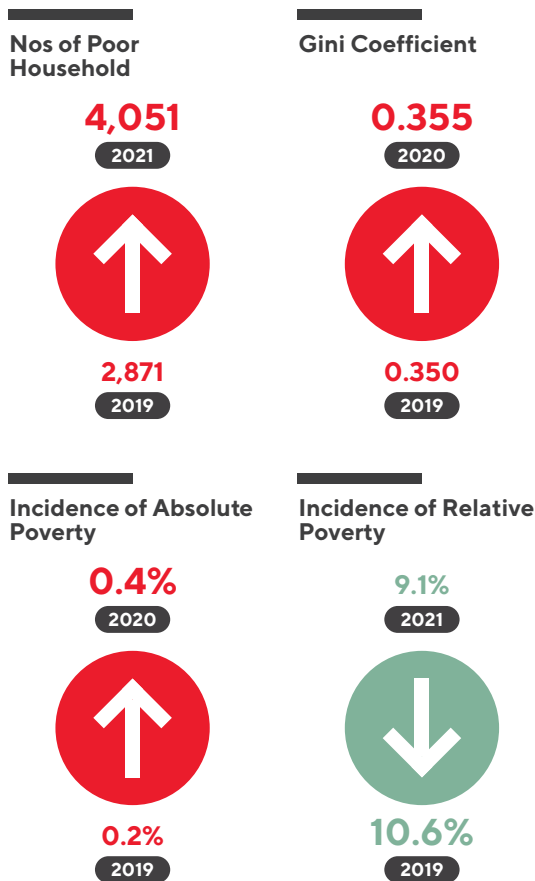
will undergo technical skill education and training such as entrepreneurship and urban farming, character building guidance and employment opportunities and medical services.

The City Hall is also working collaboratively with various non-profit organization and private parties to facilitate the management of aid distribution including food , clothes and medical supplies to the homeless in the city. This not only aids in the management of public peace within the city but also contributes to the safety and stability of marginalized communities.

Indicator 1.2

Reduce Poverty for All in Kuala Lumpur

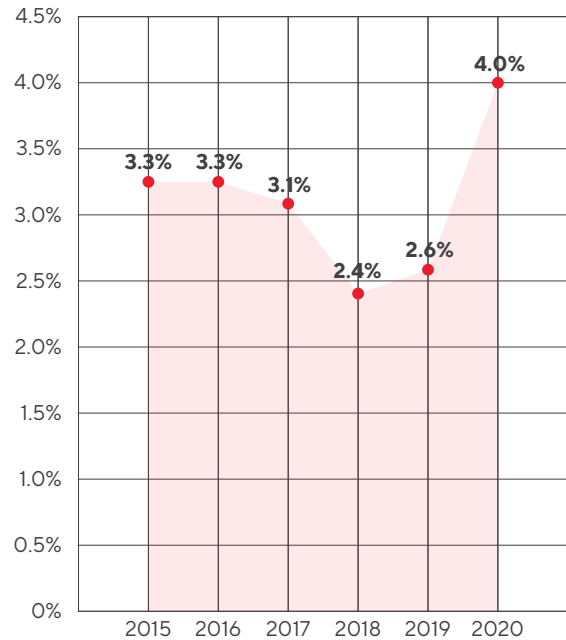
Figure 4.3 Poverty in Kuala Lumpur



Source: Department of Statistics

Malaysia is beginning to bounce back from the impact of the coronavirus impact, with its GDP expanded to 5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the same period in the previous year. However, this recovery is not being experienced equally, where the pandemic had reverse efforts in the shrinking inequality, pushing more people into poverty. Kuala Lumpur is no exception to this impact, in 2021, the city recorded a total of 4,041 poor families, a drastic 41% from its 2019 numbers of 2,871 households.

Figure 4.4 Unemployment Rate in Kuala Lumpur, 2015-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, PSKL 2040

In 2020, the unemployment rate in Kuala Lumpur increased to 4.0% from previous years' figures (2019: 2.6%). This rise was primarily due to the closure and downsizing of key sectors in the city's economy, such as tourism, retail, services, and construction, which predominantly employ low-income and unskilled workers. These measures were implemented to mitigate the spread of the pandemic.

Noting that social assistance alone is insufficient to reduce the impact of COVID-19 and poverty in Kuala Lumpur, the City Hall had adopted various approach and efforts which included fiscal and monetary policies, poverty eradication studies, provision of housing and healthcare services to its communities. This is in line with the Malaysian Government's direction, where large social spending programmes and fiscal aids were introduced to mitigate and recover from the economic shock while keeping families afloat.



Poverty Eradication Initiatives and Programmes in Kuala Lumpur

Baiti Jannati @Wilayah Persekutuan

The Baiti Jannati@Wilayah Persekutuan is a collaborative social program by KLCH, KWP, Yayasan Wilayah Persekutuan, Majlis Agama Islam Wilayah Persekutuan (MAIWP), Bank Islam Malaysia and Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB). The aims of the program is to improve the quality of life of low income groups, single mother, the disabled, and the poor (including asnaf) through the provision of comfortable housing.

Upskilling and Entrepreneurship Programs

KLCH conducts various upskilling and entrepreneurship programmes in collaboration with other external agencies. These programmes target single mothers, women from marginalized communities, youth, and community groups at large to improve their livelihoods. Among the upskilling courses conducted are sewing, entrepreneurial skills, digital skills, and gardening skills.

Urban Housing@ Jalan TAR

KLCH has established 2 blocks of urban housing along the Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (TAR) as a pilot project aimed to help the lower-income B40 group who are either single or just started working in Kuala Lumpur for the first time. The housing will be rented out to those working within the 25 km radius of the housing blocks. Renters are charged RM 100 per month as the rental rate.

Economic Protection Assistance Packages Malaysia (PERMAI)

PERMAI is one of the economic assistance packages introduced by the Malaysian Government during the Movement Control Order (MCO) worth RM 15 billion (USD 3.4 billion) to soften the health, social and economic impact of COVID-19. Among the specific initiatives for the poor and vulnerable under this package are food basket programs, increment of monthly welfare allowance, matching grants for community-led social initiatives, financial assistance of 30 % of a total 3 months salary for those who were laid off, microcredit schemes and so on.

5My Programm @ Wilayah Persekutuan

5MY Programme @ Wilayah Persekutuan is social aid program focusing on the urban poor communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Federal Territory. The program consists of assistance in job opportunities under MYJob@Wilayah, education (MYSchoolBus@Wilayah), basic needs (MYGrocer@Wilayah), Food (MyFood@Wilayah and MyBeras@Wilayah), and medication (MYMedic@Wilayah).



Indicator 1.3

Implementation of Social Protection and Measures for All

In Malaysia, all citizens are entitled to equal rights regarding social protection systems and programmes. Social protection is implemented through various public sector initiatives, including social safety nets that cater to essential requirements such as education, healthcare, affordable housing, and sanitation facilities. Additionally, social welfare programmes are in place to provide targeted assistance to specific groups, and labor market programmes are designed to promote employment opportunities for vulnerable populations. These provisions are enforced under the National Social Policy, which falls under the purview of the Ministry

Table 4.1 Number of beneficiaries according to type of social assistance in Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020

Type of Social Assistance	2019	2020
Social Aid for Children	455	492
Social Aid for Elderly	2,809	2,839
Social Aid for Foster Children	39	40
Allowance for Disabled Workers	3,633	3,721
General Social Aid	1,880	2,018
Launching Grant	48	18
Artificial or Supporting Tools	59	32
Assistance for Caring the Disabled or Chronic Patients	491	472
Apprenticeship Allowance	13	5
Assistance for the Disabled Who Are Unable to Work	2,283	2,517

Source: Community Welfare Department, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

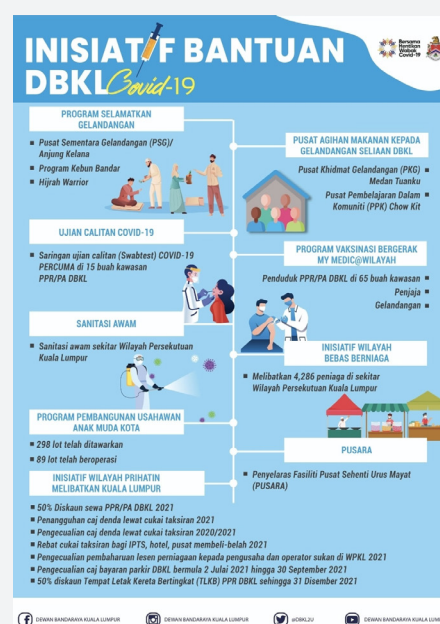
of Women, Family, and Community Development (KPWKM). Those who are employed are protected under social insurance policies as well as active labor market policies which comes in the form of among other, National Social Security Scheme (SOCSSO), Employees Provident Funds (EPF), Self Employment Social Security Scheme (SES) and Private Retirement Schemes (PRS).

Given that the nation is highly dependent on migrant labor in its development efforts, the federal government mandates that all documented migrant workers are covered under mandatory healthcare insurance (SPIKPA). In addition, in 2020, the SOSCO, which was previously exclusive to citizens only, was extended to migrant workers and subsequently to domestic workers in 2021 to enhance their social welfare rights. Although such protection has progressed for documented migrants, financial constraints and the absence of legal framework, policies, and programmes for non-documented migrants remain a barrier for non-citizens to access to social protection schemes and healthcare services.



Kuala Lumpur City Hall Against COVID-19 Assistance Initiatives

In response to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 toward the vulnerable groups in Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur City Hall together with the Ministry of Federal Territories had introduced various assistance to those affected. Among the targeted groups under this initiatives were single mothers, youth, the bottom 40 groups, the homeless, and hawkers and small traders operating in the city



Affordable housing schemes in Kuala Lumpur are provided by both the Federal Government as well as the City Hall. In 2021, the City Hall had spent a total of RM 187.68 million (USD \$ 42.654 million) for the Public and People Housing scheme, with a total of 22,733 units of Public Housing and 39,027 units of People Housing Project (PPR) available to be either owned or rented out.

Public Housing Provisions for Bottom 40 Households



39,027 units

Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR)

22,733 units

Perumahan Awam (PA)

Source: Kuala Lumpur City Hall



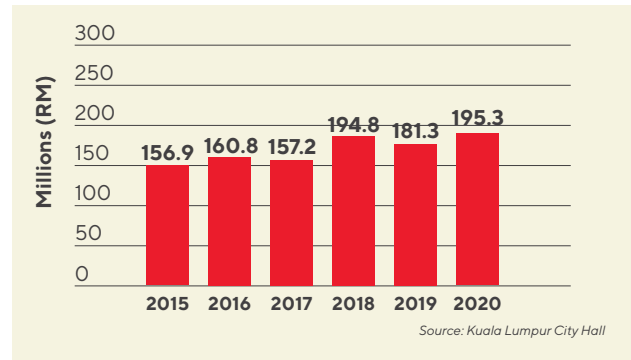
Indicator 1.5**Building Resilience of the Poor and Vulnerable to Environmental, Economic and Social Disasters**

Aside from the global pandemic, which had brought both health and economic disruption, Kuala Lumpur has been experiencing frequent extreme weather events and rapid urbanization over the past few years causing more flash floods, landslides, haze, and water pollution. These calamities have interfered with and even have reversed hard-won poverty reduction and development initiatives done by the City Hall.

In comparison to the wealthier groups, low-income households in Kuala Lumpur are impacted far greater by such disasters. This is mainly because poor urban household derives most of all their income from the informal economy which still lacks institutionalization and social and financial protection. In addition, community preparedness in coping and recovering from environmental and social disasters is still lacking in Malaysia as a whole.

Moreover, housing as a principal economic asset for the poor and vulnerable enhances or breaks resiliency. Not only does it provides shelter and personal security, but it's also often their entire livelihoods. Damages or loss of housing and essential domestic possession due to these disasters, causes enormous strain on household economics, given the high monetary cost to replace these assets, low or irregular income, and also the absence of insurance or safety nets.

Taking all these aspects into consideration, KLCH has allocated a significant amount in its yearly budget to mitigate and respond to disaster events. Due to the increase in the frequency of natural disasters happening in the city, the budget had increased from 2017 to 2020 with budget allocation amounting from RM 157.2 million in 2017 to RM 195.3 million in 2020.

Figure 4.5 Funding spent on disaster mitigation (in RM)

In 2022, the Mayor of Kuala Lumpur had introduced the KL Flash Flood Mitigation Action Plan 2022, which focuses on 14 interim measures including enhancing daily cleaning and removal of obstruction from the river and drains, de-silting flood retention ponds, ensuring proper maintenance of Onsite Detention (OSD) tanks as well as mobilizing traffic wardens to guide motorists and disperse traffic at roads inundated with flood waters



Source: BERNAMA

There are various non-governmental organizations, associations, volunteer groups, and foundations of different expertise that work either collaborative with the City Hall or independently in assisting affected communities in Kuala Lumpur during disasters events. Activities conducted include collecting donations in kind or in cash to be distributed to victims and the vulnerable, rescuing, food bank, clean up, and medical assistance.



Zero Hunger

Food insecurity exist whenever people are unable to access sufficient and quality food at all times for an active and healthy lifestyle. Though the adequacy of domestic food production and capabilities to mobilize food on time from international markets may be sufficient in Kuala Lumpur, this does not necessarily translate and guarantee sustained food security at the household level. Continuous efforts have been conducted by various government agencies and partners in Kuala Lumpur to ensure that all have access to safe and nutritious food. Among others are the promotion of community and private urban farming, establishment of community food bank and food aid distribution as well as ensuring effective transport and logistical support.

Indicator 2.1**Ending Hunger for All and Achieve Food Security**

Kuala Lumpur remains vulnerable to food insecurity as the city is reliant on food imports to maintain its food supply. It is estimated that the average household monthly expenditure on food in Kuala Lumpur is approximately RM 800 or 11.6% of total household expenditure.

In Kuala Lumpur as well as nationally, food insecurity is significantly correlated with the income levels of the household, where during a food crisis, the brunt is significantly felt by the most vulnerable members of society, including the low-income (B40s) residents, migrants, homeless and the disabled. Disruption in the global food supply chain and the continuous rise in food price inflation have further exacerbated the impact on these communities and forced them further into poverty.

The federal government together with Kuala Lumpur City Hall and non-profit organizations have conducted various programmes and social aid to soften the impact of food insecurity among the most vulnerable as well as ensure that nutritious and safe food is accessible all year round.

Kuala Lumpur Local Agenda 21 (LA21) Urban Garden Project

KLCH has implemented community and urban farming programs since 2014 as part of their greening initiatives in the city as well as to improve food security for the communities involved.

The project implemented under the leadership of city resident groups and the City Planning Department aims to transform empty spaces and underutilized land near residential areas into community-based agriculture thus generating more green lungs in the city.

The City Hall has also collaborated with the private sector and non-governmental organizations to capacity-build participants in upscaling its farm and as well as varying its cultivation. To date, some community gardens have gone beyond personal consumption and sold produce for profit.

**37**

Existing community gardens

10

Propose new community garden

1

Food Aid Programme and Food Bank in Kuala Lumpur

*Source: KLCH, 2022***Food Aid Programme and Food Bank in Kuala Lumpur**

As a response to the adverse impact of COVID-19 on the lower-income group in Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, the Federal Territory Ministry has introduced the MY5 Programem. The main aim of the social aid programme is to eradicate poverty and thus reduce the income disparities among dwellers in the Federal Territory. KLCH is among the lead agencies and implementors for the MY5 Programme.

Among the support provided are MYGrocer@Wilayah, MYBeras@Wilayah, and MYFood@Wilayah whereby the urban poor and B40 groups residing in public housing areas are able to attain their food supply through either discounted food supply (MyGrocer) or Food Baskets (MyFood & MyBeras).

The pandemic also led to an increase in the number of food banks initiated by government entities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. These food banks were established to support not only the underprivileged but also the general population in terms of food recovery efforts.

Donations and contributions are gathered at makeshift warehouses scattered within the city and then packed into aid packages to be distributed to the surrounding communities.

These food banks had also become change-makers in terms of the reduction of food wastage

as nutritional supply are sourced from multiple suppliers, including bakeries, groceries, and fresh market, to mitigate the risk of supply distribution due to overdependence on food donation.



Indicator 2.3**Double Agriculture Productivity and Income of Small-Scale Food Producers**

In 2021, KLCH together with the Ministry of Federal Territories introduced the Hijrah Warrior project, an urban farming project for the homeless located at Anjung Kelana Transformation Centre, Taman Desa. The project is part of City Hall's initiative to sustainably address the homelessness issue in the city by transforming the homeless through urban gardening and bringing them out of homelessness.

Since its inception, the programme has evolved itself from providing skills and employment opportunities

through gardening and agriculture to the homeless to providing them exposure to physical and online business management skills and entrepreneurship opportunities through the Hijrah Warrior Mart. Though the Hijrah Warrior Mart is still in its initial stage, KLCH plans to expand the concept and establish the mart in all public housing areas under the City Hall's purview.

**Hijrah Warrior Impact****180**

homeless people have participated in Kebun Bandar Hijrah Warrior, Anjung Kelana

- 6 months transformation programme (3 months activation & 3 months hands-on practice)
- Urban farming and sustainable agriculture skills and practices
- Free accommodation during transformation programme
- Other soft skill trainings
- Daily Allowance for the last 3 months (RM3 /day)
- Employment at partner farms and organization after completing programmes

Table 4.2 Hijrah Warrior Impact Harvest, 2021

Crop	2021 Yield (in kgs)				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Spinach				40	5
Brinjal				10	2
Roselle				10	17.3
Cucumber				-	866
Corn Cob				-	361
Ladyfingers				-	1
Banana				-	
Roselle Juice Bottles				-	100

4

homeless people have been employed at Hijrah Warrior Mart

- RM1,200 minimum monthly salary
- Free accommodation

Way Forward for Hijrah Warrior

- Expansion of Hijrah Warrior Mart to all KLCH's People's Housing Project Rakyat (PPR) and Public Housing (PA) areas.
- Online platform for Hijrah Warrior Mart



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



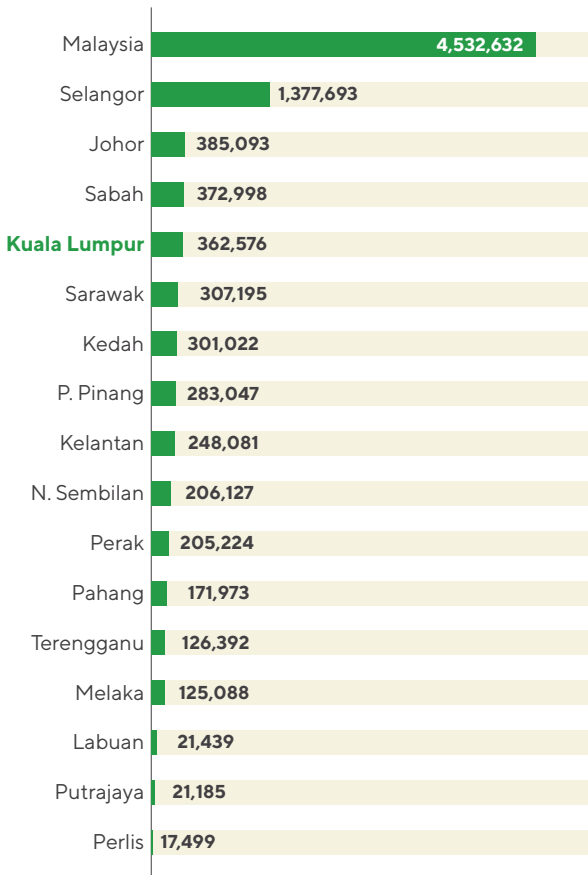
Good Health and Wellbeing

Kuala Lumpur healthcare services continue to grow strength to strength as the government invests and supports its advancement for the overall public health as well as a global medical tourism destination. Healthcare in Kuala Lumpur offers an advanced, efficient, and easily accessible healthcare system for both its public and private medical facilities. The facilities have gradually increased to meet the rising patients' demand for better healthcare and population growth. The extension of power and responsibility of local government in public health provides opportunities for Kuala Lumpur City Hall to shift the focus from treating sickness to actively promoting health and wellbeing.

Indicator 3.3

Ending Epidemics and Combating Communicable Diseases in Kuala Lumpur

Figure 4.6 Confirmed COVID-19 cases in Malaysia as of June 15, 2022



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur recorded a total of 362,576 COVID-19 cases up to 15 June 2022 since December 2021, ranking the city, the fourth highest in Malaysia in the coronavirus infection. The number of average daily COVID-19 cases within the same period is ±287 cases daily.

To reduce the transmission of the virus the Federal Government of Malaysia had implemented a nationwide phased and periodic movement control order (MCO). The order was enforced under the prevention and Control of Infection Diseases Act

1988 and the Police Act 1967. Both State and Local Governments including Kuala Lumpur City Hall are mandated to adhere to the Order based on Article 81, and at the same time, are empowered under the Local Government Act 1976 to regulate and support crisis response and recovery implementation on matters related to public health, diseases transmission, and business and local economy.

Figure 4.7 KLCH’s efforts to control and reduce communicable diseases in the city



Figure 4.8 Communicable Disease in Kuala Lumpur, 2020

10,525	424	410
Dengue	Food Poisoning	Syphilis
173	121	219
Gonorrhoea	Aids	Hepatitis B
106	419	19
Severe Dengue	HIV	Dysentery
5	3	4
Malaria	Hepatitis A	Typhoid
1		
Cholera		

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2021



Hepatitis C: The Undiagnosed Disease

In Kuala Lumpur, official records for Hepatitis C cases account for a total of 84 cases with an Incident Rate of 6.34. However, few studies were done by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH), and WHO has shown that one-third of the Hepatitis C infected individuals in many countries, including Malaysia as well as Kuala Lumpur are still unaware of their condition.

Lack of awareness of the disease and under screening to identify patients with undiagnosed Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is one of the most prominent barriers to achieving HCV elimination in the city. Before 2019, testing was done via serology which takes a long time to be diagnosed (approximately 4 weeks), resulting in patients dropping out or getting lost in between the waiting period. Another challenge in diagnosing HCV is that many of those who are infected are asymptomatic until decades later develop symptoms of secondary or severe liver damage.

In 2019, the MOH together with the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND) and the Drugs for Neglected Disease Initiatives (DNDi), have brought in Rapid Test Kits (RTK) for Hepatitis C in Malaysia. The innovative RTK allows medical officers to conduct a larger screening pool within a shorter period (within 5 minutes). Moreover, the MOH has trained outreach workers from Community-Based Organizations (CBO) on how to conduct these RTKs in their communities and the wider population.

These collaborative approaches have allowed medical staff and CBO to reach the marginalized people not only with Hepatitis C at the same time, HIV and syphilis. Those who are positive are encouraged to come to public clinics for treatment.



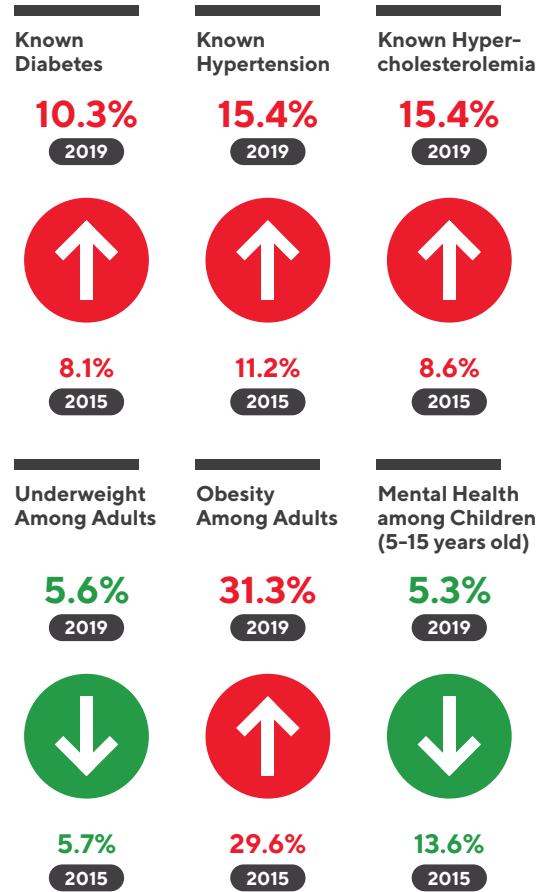
Indicator 3.3

Reduce Pre-mature Mortality from Non-Communicable Disease Through Prevention and Treatment

In Malaysia, NCDs account for 71% of premature mortality and over 70% of the diseased burden in 2014. The prevalence of NCDs in Kuala Lumpur is higher in comparison with other states in Malaysia as the city urbanizes, and the socio-economic determinants in health also changes. Shifts in socio-economic and demographic patterns such as improved economic affordability, ease of travel, transition to an unhealthy lifestyle, and higher food consumption have led to a higher risk of behavioral change and increased health risk factors of NCDs.

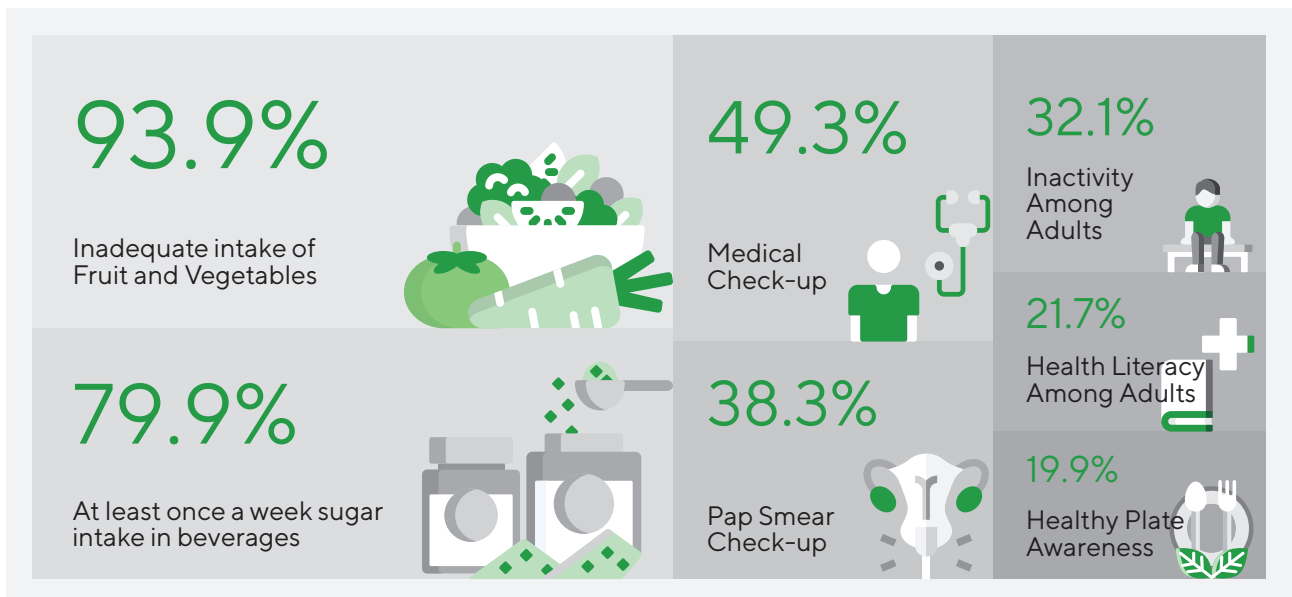
Findings from the NHMS 2019 shows that in Kuala Lumpur prevalence in diabetes, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia and obesity among adults had increase from the previous study conducted in 2015. Results from the survey has a positive correlation to health risk factors such as low awareness of healthy plate concept among residents, the physical inactivity and inadequate intake of vegetable and fruit among residents in Kuala Lumpur.

Figure 4.9 Prevalence of Non-Communicable Disease in Kuala Lumpur



Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey 2019, Ministry of Health

Figure 4.10 Health Risk Factors to NCDs in Kuala Lumpur, 2019 (prevalence %)



Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey 2019, Ministry of Health



Preventive Measures for Non-Communicable Diseases in Kuala Lumpur

Skim Peduli kesihatan B40 (PeKa B40)

PeKa B40, introduced by the Ministry of Health offers all Malaysian citizens in the bottom 40 households various healthcare services focusing on Non-Communicable Diseases. Among the benefits of the programme is free health screening at all public and private clinics which includes the screening of mental health, physical examination, breast examination, and blood and urine test as well as health aid up to RM 20,000. In addition, recipients are also eligible for transport incentives and cancer treatment upon completing the programme’s health screening.

KL Car Free Morning

KL Car Free Morning is a green initiative to promote a healthy lifestyle among both locals and tourists in Kuala Lumpur through recreational sports, arts, and cultural activities. The event was initially held every first and third Sunday of each month from 7 am to 9 am. Due to good responses from participants, the City Hall extended the KL Car Free Morning every Sunday of each month. The road closures start from Dataran DBKL and lead through a 7-kilometre stretch into major streets of Kuala Lumpur’s Golden Triangle.

Public Health Awareness

KLCH collaborates with various agencies, organizations and non-profit organizations to conduct public health awareness campaigns in the city.

Provision of Ample of Green Spaces in the City

The City Hall is responsible for the maintenance and expansion of public parks and forests. Through the City Hall’s Kuala Lumpur Landscape Masterplan, KLCH intends to incorporate an active mobility priority route, integrate canopy cover monitoring as well as identify areas to create new urban parks and forests. Not only do these initiatives help to reduce the UHI effect, and benefit both heat and flood risk mitigation, but it also promotes a healthier lifestyle through the promotion of physical activity and mobility as well as mental health benefits.

Indicator 3.5

Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Including Drug Abuse and Harmful Use of Alcohol



19.3%

Current Drinkers’ Prevalence in Kuala Lumpur - Aged 18 Years and Older, 2019

Prevalence of Harmful Alcohol Consumption in Kuala Lumpur

41.7%

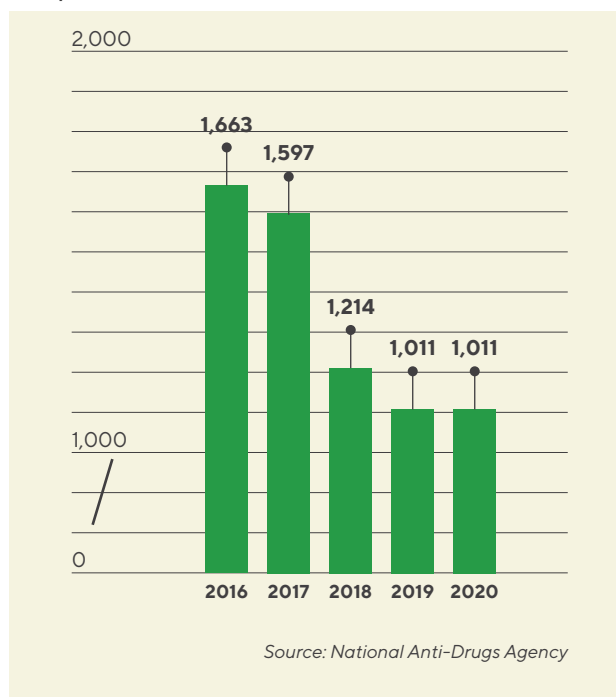
Binge Drinkers

5.2%

Heavy Episodic Drinkers

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey, 2019

Figure 4.11 Number of drug addicts detected in Kuala Lumpur





National Action Plan: Prevention and Harmful Use of Alcohol 2013- 2020

The Malaysian Government has introduced a National Action Plan: Prevention and Harm Reduction of Alcoholism (PeTA), 2013-2020 which aims to raise public awareness about the harm of alcohol, be responsible for one’s health and prevent and reduce the harmful use of alcohol.

- The action plan empowers all stakeholders including local governments such as Kuala Lumpur City Hall to implement initiatives according to the following public health principles:
- Strengthen health campaigns “ healthy without alcohol”
- Reduce the risk of harmful use of alcohol
- Reduce the impact of harmful use of alcohol
- Limit the availability of alcoholic beverages
- Sustainable preventive and treatment on harmful use of alcohol programmes.

ALCOHOL CONTROL MEASURES

Liquor Licensing Requirement

- Freezing of liquor licensing to groceries, convenience shops, Chinese medicine halls, and sundry shops business owners
- Alcohol premise to be 100 meters away from housing areas and must not face any house of worship, schools, and hospitals.
- Restriction of direct advertisements on alcoholic drinks and liquor
- Wholesale and retail sales are restricted up until 9.00 pm

Liquor Sales Restrictions

Selling of alcohol is restricted to the following groups:

- 21 years old and below
- Muslims

Public Awareness

- Patrol in public places due to drunkenness
- Intervention and screening at public and private clinics
- Health programmes on the harmful effects of alcohol abuse

SUBSTANCE ABUSE MEASURES

Collaborative Patrolling and Enforcement

- Close collaboration with the Police Force and National Anti-Drugs Agency (AADK), Ministry of Internal Affairs (KDN), and Housing Ministry in various preventive substance abuse measures such as the Federal Territory Integrated Operations Against Illegal Activities or Operasi Bersepadu Banteras Aktiviti Haram (Ops BAH) and Safe City Programme, Bandar Selamat.

Public Awareness and Outreach Programmes

- KLCH together with its partners continuously conducts public awareness and outreach programmes to targeted communities and location in hopes to give more exposure on the dangers of drug abuse as well as giving out information of preventive measures



Indicator 3.6

Halve the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

The Federal Territories states comprising Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya have significantly reduced injuries and deaths due to road traffic accidents between 2019 and 2020. Though the significant drop in road traffic accidents between 2019 and 2020 was part of the positive impact of the Movement Control Order (MCO) during the height of the pandemic, road safety initiatives have been ramped up over the years by the City Hall in partnership with the Federal Government, Ministry of Transport and the Malaysian police force.

In efforts to strengthen the implementation of traffic control within the city, KLCH has tasked several departments to oversee and implement the improvement and enforcement of traffic management and control. Among the departments involved in enhancing road safety in Kuala Lumpur are, Urban Transportation Department Infrastructure Development Department, Enforcement Department, and City Planning Department.

Improving Road Safety & Traffic Management

In Kuala Lumpur includes measures that bring drivers to a safe speed, avoid injuries and deaths, and the promotion of alternative transportation. It has also reduced the air and noise pollution in the city.

- 1

Kuala Lumpur Command & Control Centre (KLCCC) which serves as a traffic management hub to process and update traffic data in Kuala Lumpur and disseminate the information to all city residents through various communication medium


- 2

Establishing and enforcing speed limits appropriate to the function of road in the city


- 3

Implementation of 5 traffic calming schemes yearly


- 4

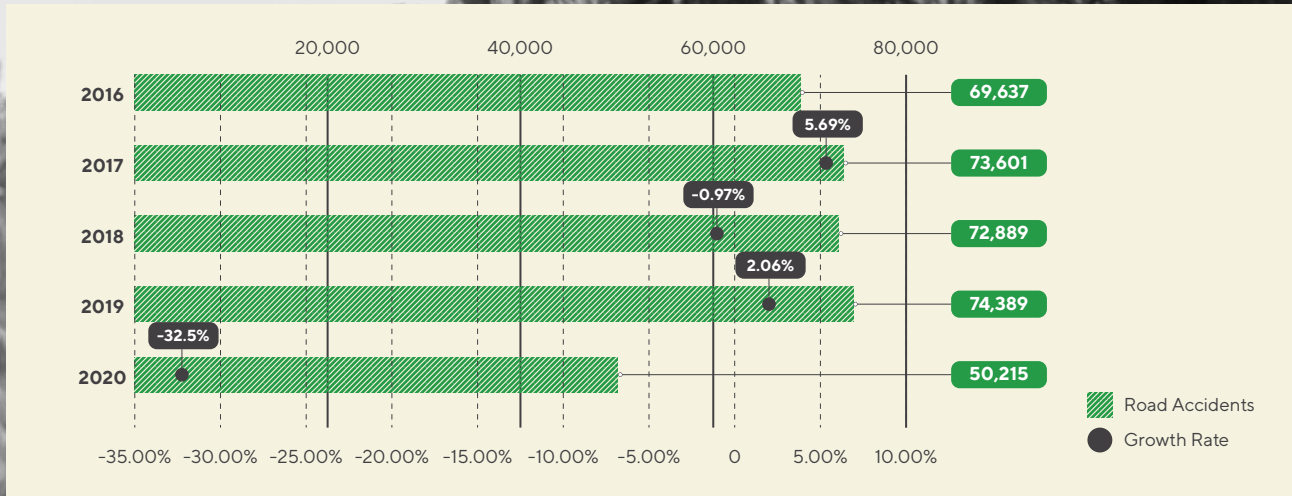
Enhance first and last mile facilities at CBDs transit stations


- 5

Install and continuously improve street furniture and lighting around the city

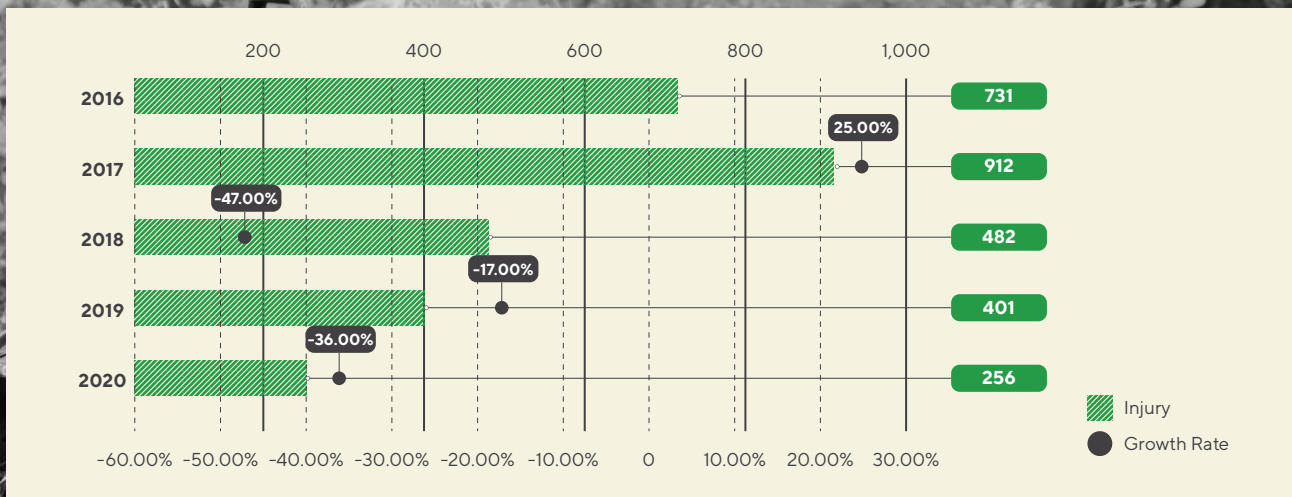


Figure 4.12 Number of road accidents and growth rate in Wilayah Persekutuan*



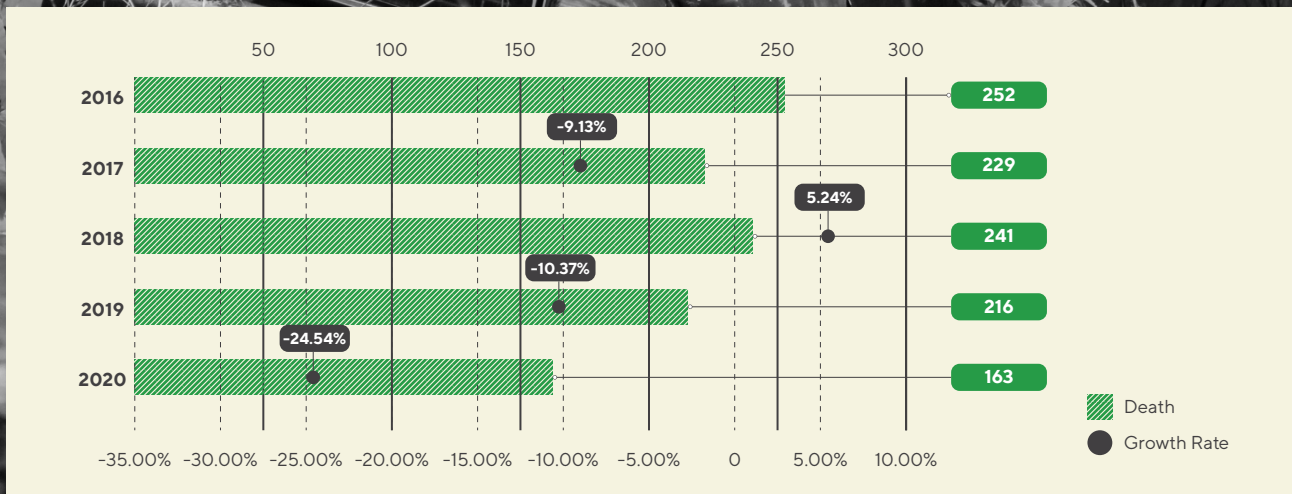
Source: Royal Malaysia Police
 Note: Includes W.P Kuala Lumpur, W.P Putrajaya and W.P Labuan

Figure 4.13 Number of injuries due to road accidents in Wilayah Persekutuan*



Source: Royal Malaysia Police
 Note: Includes W.P Kuala Lumpur, W.P Putrajaya and W.P Labuan

Figure 4.14 Number of death due to road accidents in Wilayah Persekutuan*



Source: Royal Malaysia Police
 Note: Includes W.P Kuala Lumpur, W.P Putrajaya and W.P Labuan

Indicator 3.8

Universal Health Coverage in Kuala Lumpur

All Malaysian enjoy universal health coverage through the public healthcare sector which is highly subsidized by the Malaysian government. The Ministry of Health (MOH) offers a comprehensive range of services, including health promotion, disease prevention, and curative and rehabilitative care delivered through public clinics and hospitals. The ability of the public healthcare sector to provide health protection as part of a comprehensive social protection system has produced significant improvements in the health outcomes, such as higher life expectancies, and low child and maternal mortality rates.

The city’s healthcare system offers some of the best healthcare in the country. Residents in Kuala Lumpur have good physical access to healthcare facilities, with an estimation of 92% of the population living within 3 km of health facilities. In addition, under the public healthcare system, residents enjoy active vaccination programmes which have significantly reduced the prevalence of preventable diseases. People can choose between public and private services where both services are equipped with high-quality equipment, facilities, and diagnostic and medical staff capabilities. However, the healthcare system is not without its challenges. Many public hospitals are in a severe shortage of staff leading to longer waiting periods for patients seeking treatment. Whilst private healthcare provides an alternative to those who can’t manage the long waiting period, opting for private healthcare is not as affordable for those who are poor or not financially stable.

The healthcare system in the city is also supported by various government and non-governmental agencies to reduce overcrowding in public hospitals. These health-related services are either given

based on government hospital rates or even free depending on the services provided. Among the services delivered are healthcare awareness, free screening for marginalized groups, and many more.

Non profit Organizations supporting Healthcare System in Kuala Lumpur



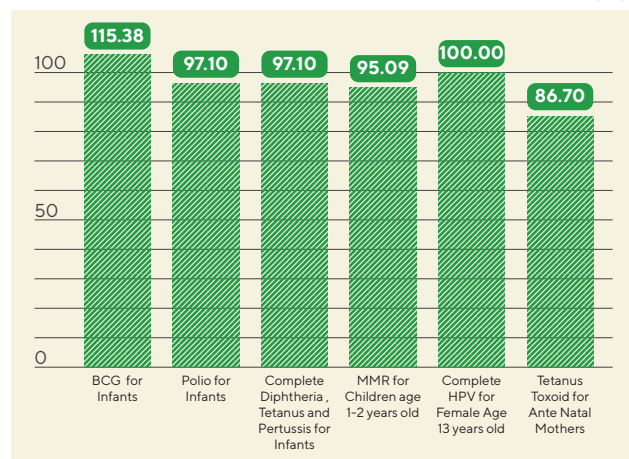
Total Healthcare Facilities in Kuala Lumpur, 2020

1,902++

4 Public Hospitals	33 Private Hospitals
18 Health Clinics	1,188 Private Medical Clinics
122 Public Dental Facilities	31 Private Ambulatory Care Centre
6 Maternal and Child Health Clinics	2 Private Blood Bank
21 Community Clinics	

Source: Ministry of Health
Note: Non-exhaustive list

Figure 4.15 Vaccination and Immunization Coverage (%)



Source: Ministry of Health

Health Expenditure 2019

1.3% (RM93)

Average Monthly Health Expenditure of Total Household Expenditure

Indicator 3.a

Strengthening Tobacco Control in Kuala Lumpur

It is estimated that some 20,000 Malaysians die annually due to smoking and 22% of cancer deaths are caused by tobacco intake. In line with the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), the Federal Government had introduced the Control of Tobacco Products Regulation (PPKHT) 2004 and then strengthen its prevention and implementation of tobacco control through the development of the National Strategic Plan on Tobacco Control (NSPTC) 2015-2020. The NSPTC has a medium-term target to reduce the smoking prevalence to below 15% by 2025, and below 5 % by 2045.

As the capital city of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur also aspires to become a Cigarette Smoke-Free City by 2040. The City Hall has conducted various programmes ranging from public awareness campaigns, quit smoking clinics, fines, and smoke-free areas to ensure that this aspiration is being met. KLCH has also worked collaboratively with various agencies and partners such as majlis Kawalan Tembakau Malaysia, Prasarana, MySihat, schools, traders, and so forth to empower communities to adopt a healthier lifestyle.



Kuala Lumpur Cigarette Smoke-Free Initiative

The Kuala Lumpur City Hall aspires for the city to be free from cigarette smoke by 2040. The Kuala Lumpur Cigarette Smoke-Free Programme (Kuala Lumpur Bebas Asap Rokok, KLBAR), spearheaded by local communities with the facilitation from the Local Agenda 21 Unit and in collaboration with the Health Department of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya aims to promote the city towards a Smoke-Free environment while encouraging inhabitants in Kuala Lumpur to quit smoking and practice a healthy lifestyle.

Since the inception of the programme in 2014, the City Hall has expanded its non-smoking zones from restaurants, eateries, parks, public walkways, covered overhead bridges and pedestrian walkways to markets and public swimming pools. While enforcement against those caught smoking in these areas is ongoing, the KLBAR initiatives aim to bring attention to the prevalence and effects of smoking in society through public awareness, digital and physical campaigns, community engagement, and capacity building.

To further enhance the city's smoke-free aspiration, the City Hall plans to include "No Smoking" regulations as part of the licensing conditions for business owners such as wholesale markets.

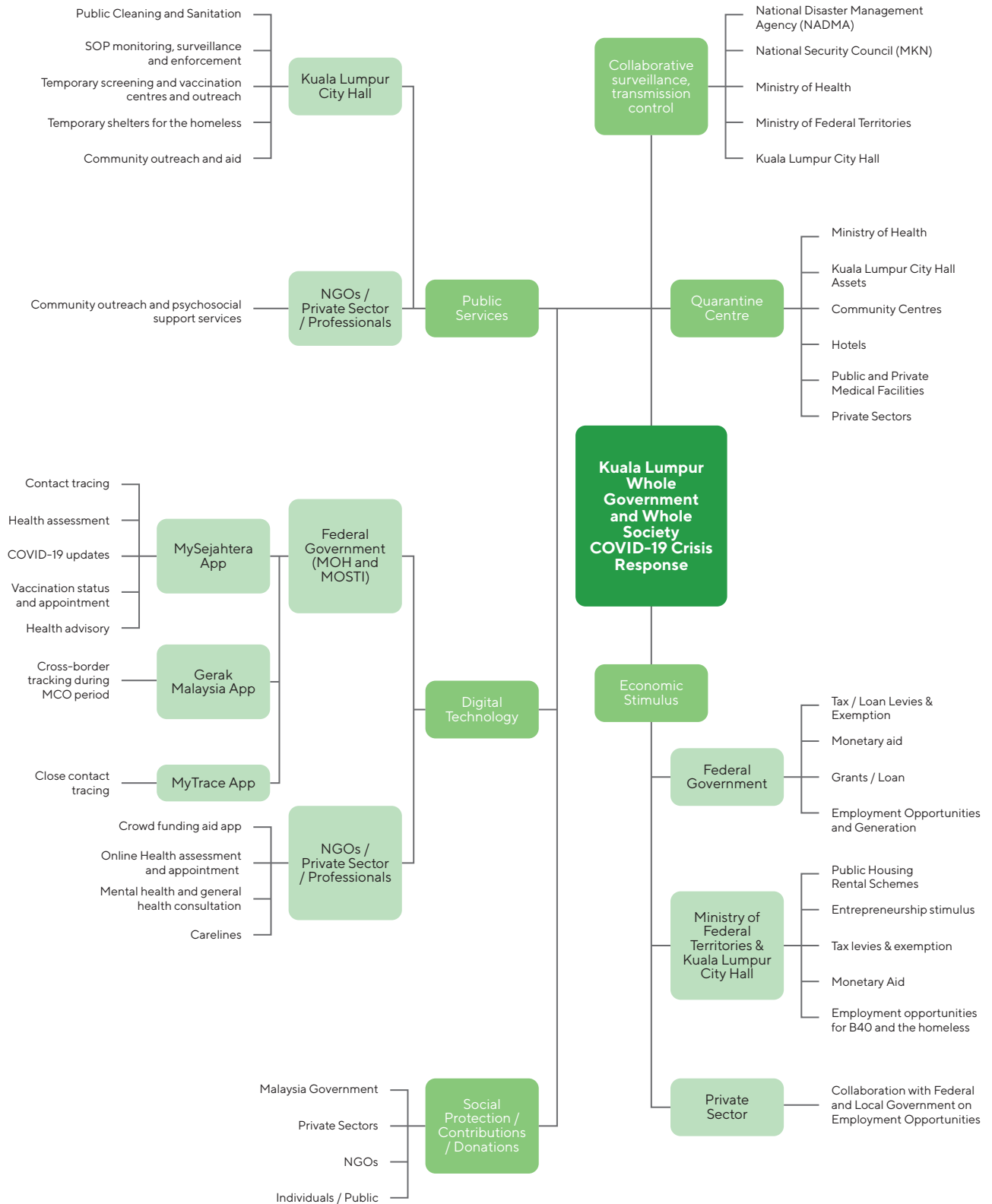
Indicator 3.d**Strengthen Capacity for Early Warning, Risk Reduction and Management of National and Global Health Risk**

The coronavirus pandemic had taken the world by surprise, exposing existing gaps to nations and cities healthcare and social protection system. Kuala Lumpur is no exception, as the initial preparedness towards the pandemic by both federal and local government was generally insufficient. However, the government had quickly pivoted and making swift and massive actions to respond to the crisis as the pandemic continued.

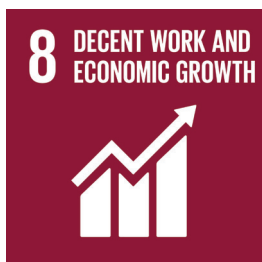
In Kuala Lumpur, a concerted and joint effort between the federal, local government and non-profit organization was taken including testing, contact tracing, public health screening, vaccination and quarantine. Each stakeholder had introduced individual stimuluses and social protection schemes to help communities in the city to weather the impact of COVID-19.



Figure 4.16 Mapping of Kuala Lumpur COVID-19 Crisis Response



Note: Mapping non- exhaustive



Decent Work and Economic Growth

Kuala Lumpur is committed to promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all, while reducing inequalities. The city aims to attract investments and develop economic hubs to create job opportunities and ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared more equitably. Additionally, Kuala Lumpur strives to address challenges related to the employability of youth and the participation of external labor force to ensure that everyone has access to equal employment opportunities. Achieving SDG 8 in Kuala Lumpur is essential to create a sustainable and inclusive urban environment and foster long-term economic development.

Indicator 8.1**Economic Growth**

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Kuala Lumpur's economy was growing steadily. In 2019, the city's GDP grew by 5.1%, contributing RM141.8 billion (USD 33.7 billion) to Malaysia's GDP. Kuala Lumpur's economy was largely driven by the services sector, which accounted for more than 90% of the city's GDP. The city was also a hub for financial and business services, as well as tourism.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Kuala Lumpur's economy was hit hard, along with the rest of the world. The city's GDP contracted by 4.7% in 2020, due to the restrictions on economic activities and travel. The pandemic severely affected the city's tourism industry, as well as other sectors such as

retail and food services.

As for the post-COVID period, the latest data available for Kuala Lumpur's GDP growth is for the third quarter of 2021. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur's GDP grew by 12.4% in Q3 2021, compared to the same period in 2020. However, the GDP level is still lower than pre-pandemic levels. The services sector remained the main contributor to the city's GDP, followed by the manufacturing and construction sectors.

In terms of contribution to Malaysia's GDP, Kuala Lumpur remains one of the major contributors. In 2020, the city's contribution to Malaysia's GDP was 15.5%, down from 16.3% in 2019. However, the latest data shows that the city's contribution to Malaysia's GDP has started to recover, with a contribution of 15.8% in Q3 2021.

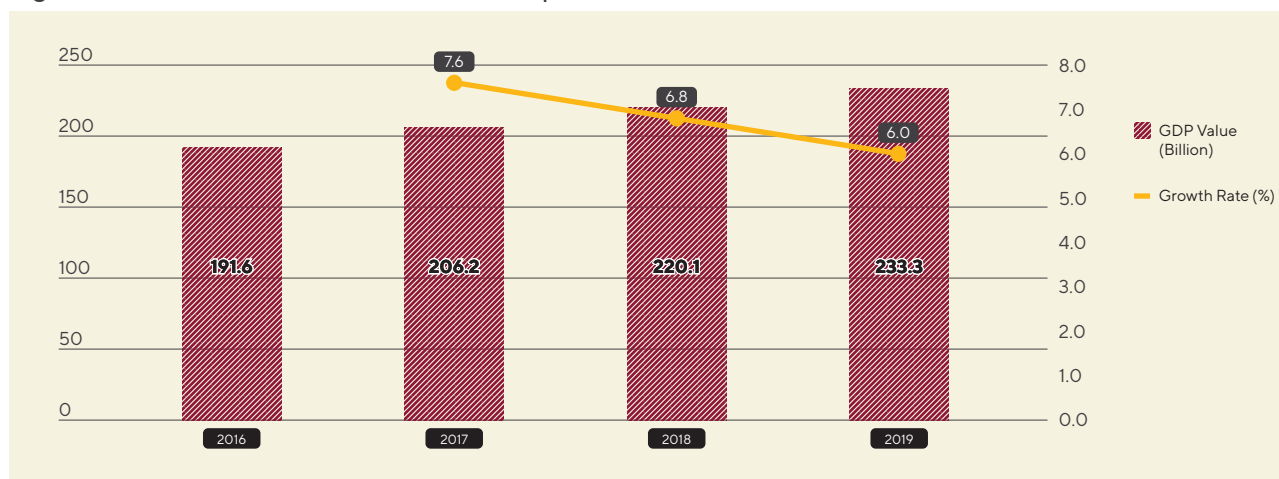
Table 4.3 GDP by kind of economic activity – RM Million

Economic Activity	2018	2019 ^a	2020 ^p
Agriculture	a	a	a
Mining & Quarrying	146	153	140
Manufacturing	5,868	6,119	5,731
Construction	17,446	18,470	13,541
Services	193,472	205,421	193,165

Notes:

^a Anggaran=Estimates^p Permulaan=Preliminary

a - nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta=value added less than RM5 million

Figure 4.17 Value and Growth Rate of Kuala Lumpur GDP 2016 - 2019

Indicator 8.2

Investment in the City

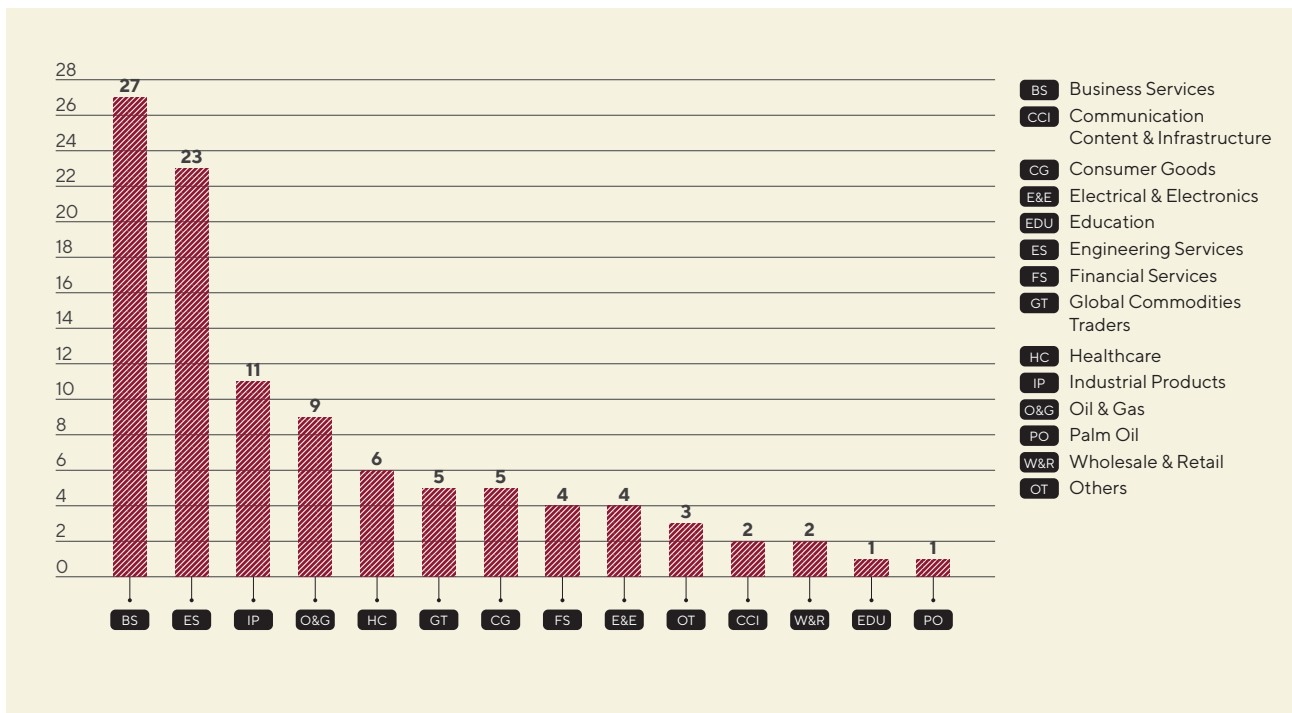
Kuala Lumpur leads the other developing ASEAN capitals in many key areas such as competitiveness, investor protection, talent and quality of living. As the city remains a cost-competitive choice, good operating margins and attractive incentives, doing business in Greater KL is both affordable and profitable.

InvestKL is a government investment promotion agency that focuses on attracting multinational corporations to invest in Kuala Lumpur. Since its establishment in 2011, InvestKL has been successful in attracting numerous high-profile multinational corporations to set up their operations in Kuala Lumpur.

According to InvestKL’s annual report, from 2011 to 2020, InvestKL has successfully facilitated the entry of 100 multinational corporations into Kuala Lumpur, resulting in a total of RM11.7 billion in approved investments. These investments have created over 13,000 high-value jobs in various sectors such as technology, finance, and engineering.

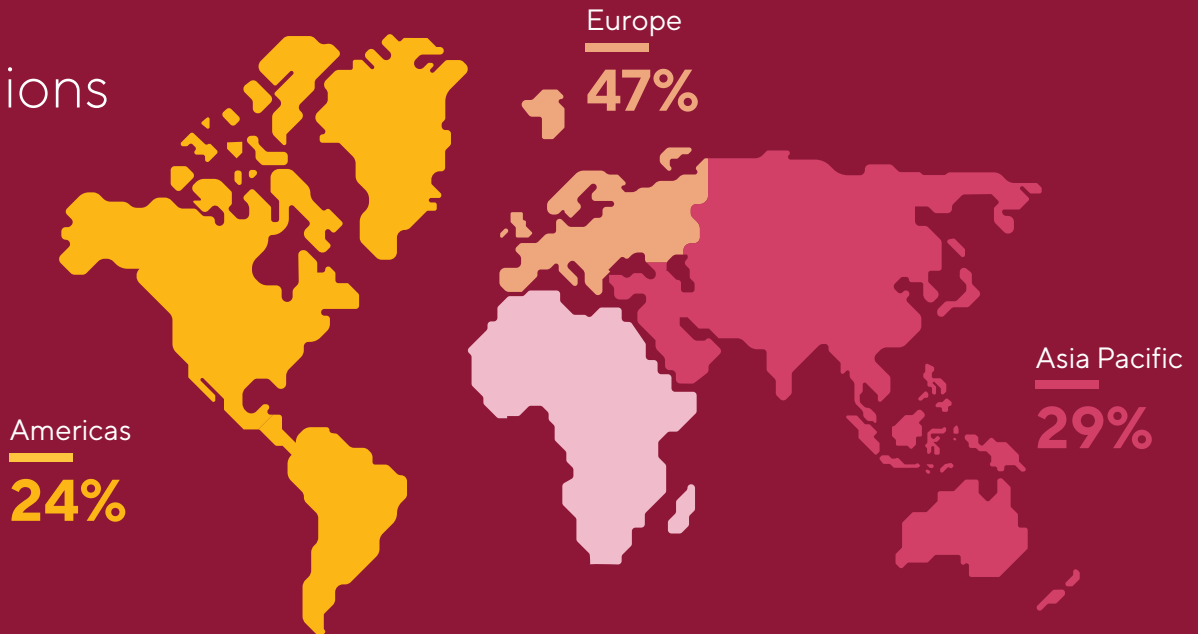
Furthermore, InvestKL has also played a key role in promoting Kuala Lumpur as an attractive investment destination. The agency has participated in numerous international events and conferences, promoting the city’s business-friendly environment, robust infrastructure, and highly skilled workforce.

Figure 4.18 List of activities that contributes to economic revenue of the area (MNC, GLC & Big Industry players in Kuala Lumpur)



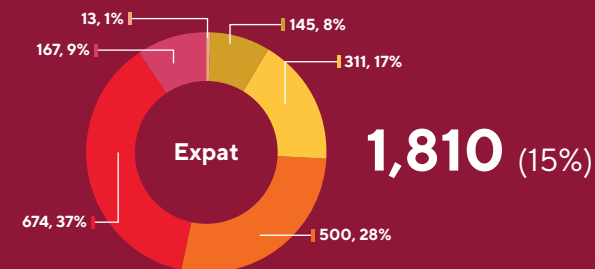
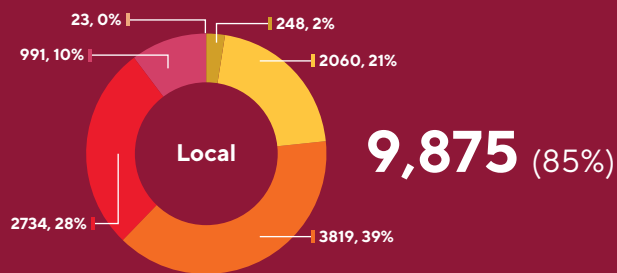
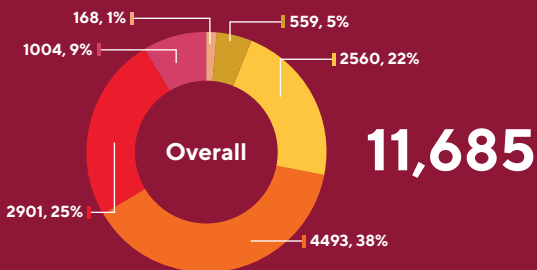
Source: InvestKL

By Regions



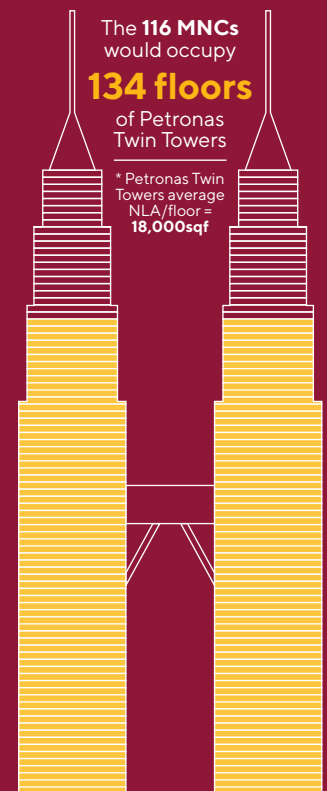
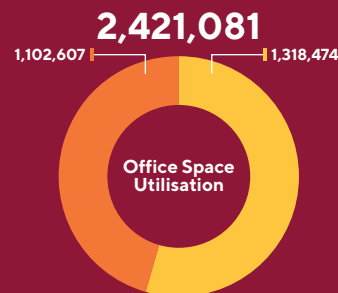
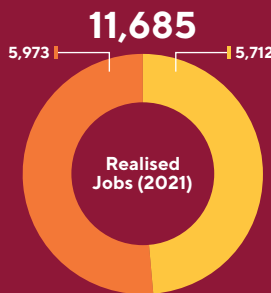
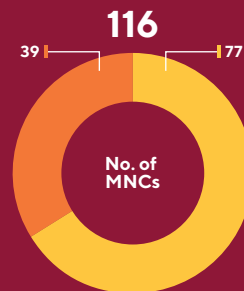
Regional Jobs Realised

Salary Analysis (31 December 2021)



Spillover to Local Economy

Space Utilisation Analysis



■ Kuala Lumpur ■ Selangor

Indicator 8.3**Development Policies to Diversify Economy and Create More Jobs**

One such initiative is the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, which outlines strategies for the city's sustainable development and economic growth. It aims to promote a balanced and diversified economy that supports various sectors such as tourism, finance, logistics, and creative industries.

The KL Structure Plan 2040 aims to diversify the economic sectors in Kuala Lumpur by promoting the development of new and emerging industries. One of the main strategies is to attract and support high value-added industries such as ICT, creative industries, biotechnology, and green industries. This is done by providing infrastructure, incentives, and support services for these industries.

The plan also emphasizes the development of the service sector, which includes finance, healthcare, education, tourism, and professional services. The service sector has been identified as a key growth area due to its potential for job creation and high value-added activities.

In addition, the plan also aims to promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship, which can help to diversify the economy and create jobs. This is done by providing support services, training, and access to finance for SMEs and entrepreneurs.

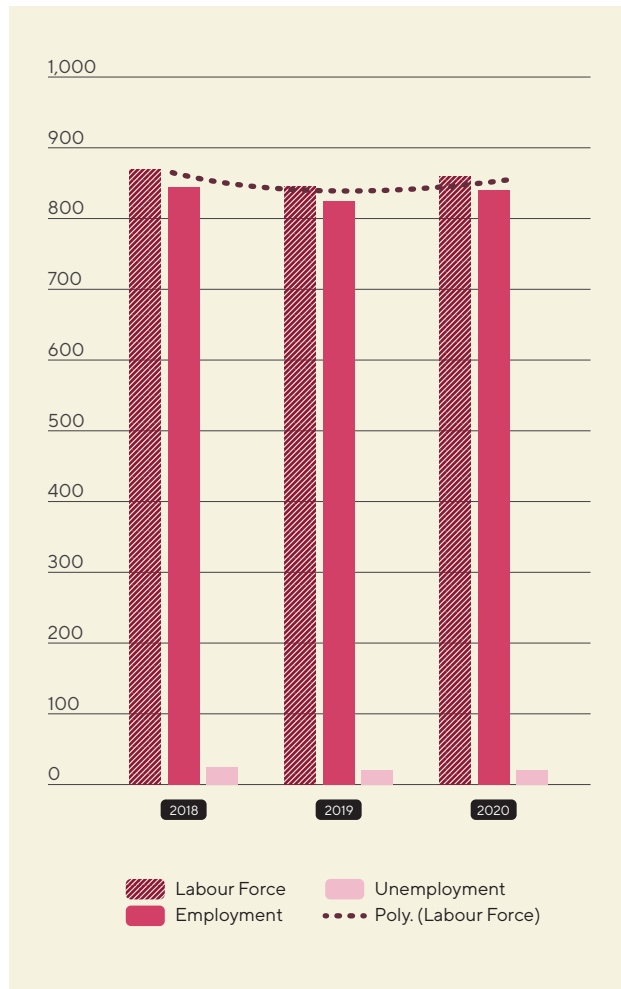
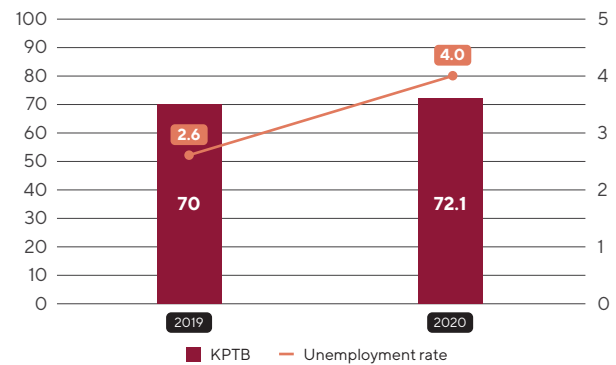
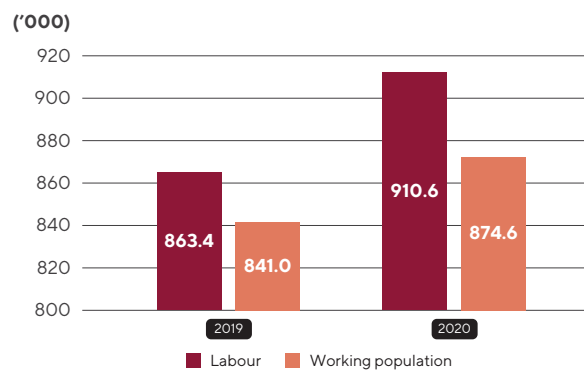
Indicator 8.5**Labour Force and Employment**

The labor force in Kuala Lumpur has seen fluctuations over the years due to various factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in economic policies, and demographic shifts. However, the employment rate has remained relatively high, indicating a strong demand for labor in the city.

In 2018, the number of people recorded in the workforce inched up to 1.31 million, with an unemployment rate of 2.3%. The employment rate remained strong at 97.7%, and the labor force participation rate stood at 68.9%. The subsequent year, 2019, witnessed a rise in the labor force to 1.33 million individuals. During this period, the unemployment rate dropped to 2.2%, while the employment rate reached 97.8%. Furthermore, the labor force participation rate saw an increase, reaching 69.5%.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused the labor force to decrease to 1.25 million people in 2020, with an unemployment rate of 3.4%, a lower employment rate of 96.6%, and a decreased labor force participation rate of 65.8%.

In 2021, the labor force increased to 1.32 million people, with an unemployment rate of 2.5%, an employment rate of 97.5%, and a labor force participation rate of 68.1%. The latest data available as of 2022 shows a further increase in the labor force in Kuala Lumpur to 1.36 million people, with an unemployment rate of 2.1%, a high employment rate of 97.9%, and a labor force participation rate of 69.4%.

Figure 4.19 Statistics of employment in Kuala Lumpur**Figure 4.20** Labor force participation rate and unemployment rate W.P Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020**Figure 4.21** Number of labour force and working population W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020**Table 4.4** Working population by occupation category W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2019 and 2020

Occupation Category	Number ('000)	
	2019	2020
Manager	74.7	87.8
Professional	165.8	159.9
Technicians & Professionals	112.8	109.1
Clerical support worker	88.9	97.7
Service & sales staff	200.8	209.7
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry & breeder	1.8	1
Skilled workers & related carpentry workers	69.3	65
Machine and plant operators	58.4	66.9
Basic workers	68.5	77.6
Total	841	874.6

Indicator 8.6**Employment Opportunities
Focusing on Youth in Kuala Lumpur**

Kuala Lumpur has various initiatives to increase employment opportunities for youth in the city. One such initiative is the government's Youth Employment Transformation Programme (YETP), which was launched in 2019 to provide training and job placement opportunities for youth aged between 15 and 30. The program aims to help the youth acquire the skills and experience necessary to enter the workforce and become financially independent.

In addition, the government has also implemented various schemes to encourage entrepreneurship and self-employment among the youth. One example is the Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment Program, which provides training and financing for young entrepreneurs to start their own businesses.

Moreover, Kuala Lumpur also has various job fairs and career events specifically targeted towards youth, providing them with the opportunity to network with potential employers and explore different career paths.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on youth employment in Kuala Lumpur, with many losing their jobs or experiencing reduced working hours. The government has responded with various economic stimulus packages to support businesses and job creation, including initiatives focused on creating employment opportunities for youth.





Initiatives and Programs

MyJob@Wilayah

MYJob@Wilayah programme offers a variety of job opportunities to residents of low-income housing around Kuala Lumpur who lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This initiative is being carried out in collaboration with KLCH, other government agencies, and private companies.

Program Pembangunan Usahawan Anak Muda Kota

To assist young entrepreneurs in the Federal Territory, the Ministry of Industry has launched a new entrepreneurship development programme. This programme is being carried out in collaboration with KLCH, Putrajaya Corporation (PPj), Fellowship Area Foundation (YWP), and other government organisations involved in developmental entrepreneurship.

Indicator 8.9

Sustainable Tourism

According to the latest available data from 2019, Kuala Lumpur welcomed a total of 13.8 million tourists, which is an increase of 4.9% compared to the previous year. The average length of stay was 5.3 nights per visitor, and the average expenditure per visitor was MYR 3,863 (approximately USD 934).

In terms of accommodation, there were a total of 1,115 hotels and hotel apartments in Kuala Lumpur with a total of 80,645 rooms, according to the Malaysian Association of Hotels.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the tourism industry in Kuala Lumpur, as it has globally. The number of visitors and tourism-related revenue has decreased significantly in 2020 and 2021 due to the various restrictions and travel bans imposed to prevent the spread of the virus.

Kuala Lumpur has been taking various measures to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. Some of the efforts include:

- **Promoting eco-tourism:** Kuala Lumpur has been promoting eco-tourism to attract tourists who are interested in nature and environmental conservation. This includes promoting sustainable and responsible tourism practices, as well as supporting the development of eco-tourism activities and attractions.
- **Supporting local products:** Kuala Lumpur has been encouraging tourists to support local products and services by promoting local handicrafts, cuisine, and cultural activities. This not only creates jobs for the locals but also helps to preserve local culture and heritage.
- **Developing community-based tourism:** Kuala Lumpur has been developing community-based tourism initiatives that enable tourists to engage with local communities and learn about their culture and way of life. This provides an opportunity for the local community to benefit from tourism activities.
- **Investing in tourism infrastructure:** Kuala Lumpur has been investing in tourism infrastructure, such as improving the public transportation system, developing new tourist attractions, and upgrading existing infrastructure, to attract more tourists and provide a better experience for them.
- **Promoting responsible tourism:** Kuala Lumpur has been promoting responsible tourism practices, such as reducing waste and carbon emissions, supporting conservation efforts, and respecting local customs and traditions. This helps to minimize the negative impact of tourism on the environment and local communities.

Figure 4.22 13 Sectors and 85 Elements of Tourism in Kuala Lumpur

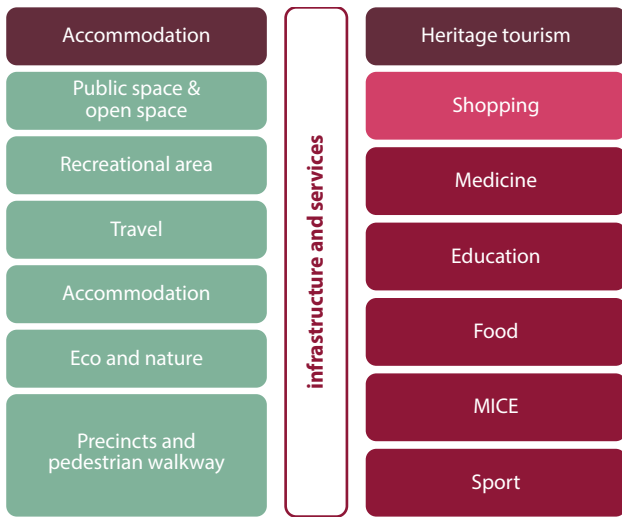


Figure 4.23 Destination of Domestic Tourism to Kuala Lumpur

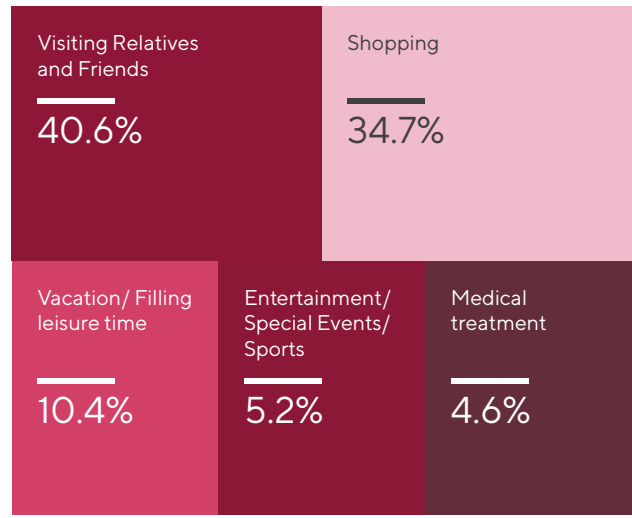
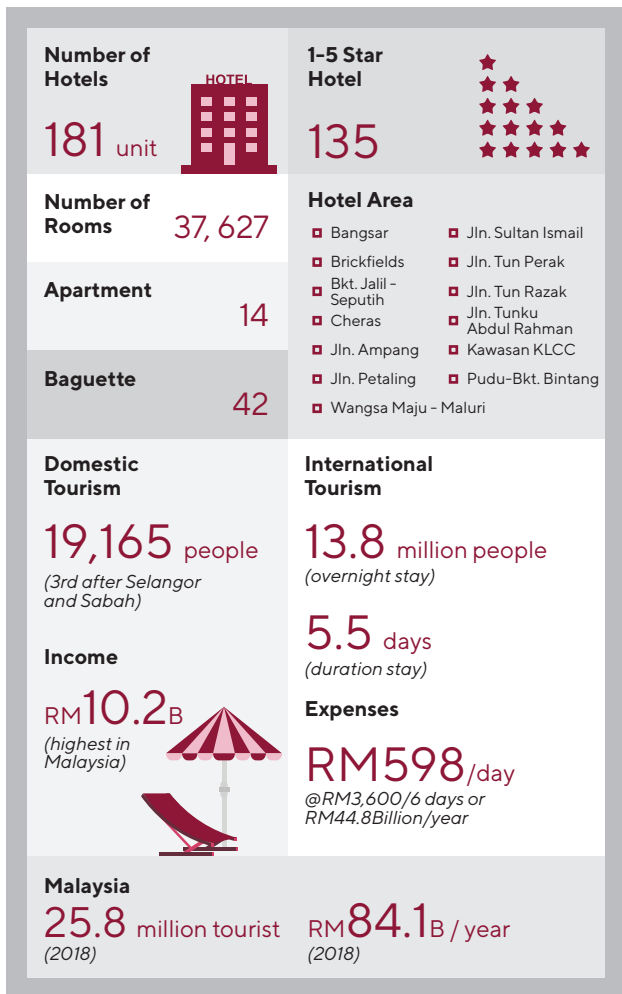


Figure 4.24 Kuala Lumpur Tourism in Number



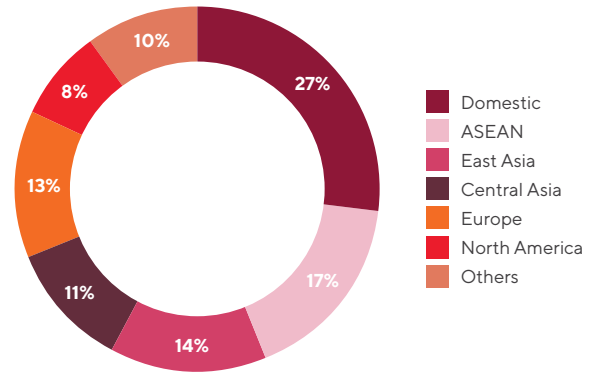
Source: Hotel Licensing Division, KPK and Tourism Malaysia and Statistics Department



Table 4.5 Accommodation Premises 2019 (NAPIC Records)

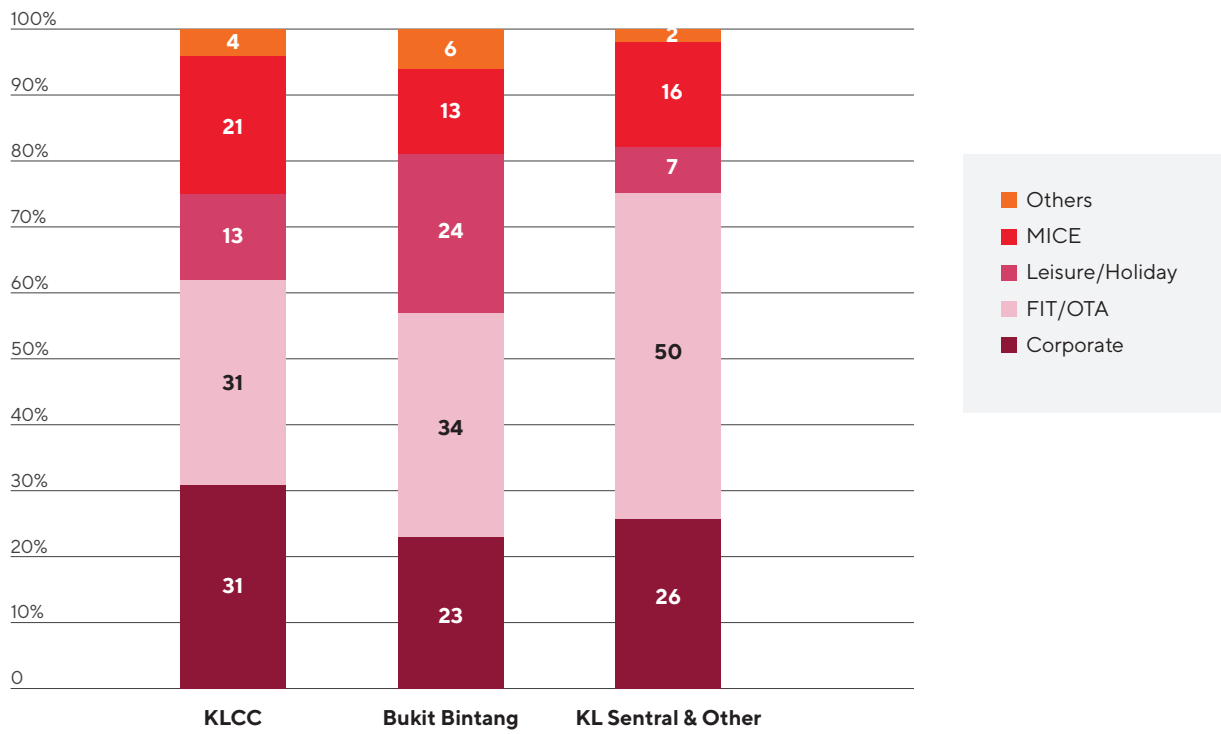
Rating	Hotel	Room
5 Star	30	9,388
4 Star	33	8,277
3 Star	19	1,638
2 Star	17	1,247
1 Star	2	72
3 orchids	5	202
2 orchids	8	285
1 orchids	81	7,760
Not listed	31	12,972
Total	226	41,841

Figure 4.25 Country of Origin of Hotel Guests



Source: Howarth HTL Research

Figure 4.26 High Class Lodging Group



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. In the context of Kuala Lumpur, the city has made significant progress towards achieving SDG 9 by implementing various initiatives aimed at improving infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization, and encouraging innovation.

One of the key initiatives implemented in Kuala Lumpur towards achieving SDG 9 is the development of sustainable transportation infrastructure. This includes the expansion of public transportation systems such as the MRT and LRT, as well as the development of cycling infrastructure and pedestrian-friendly areas. These efforts have not only improved the efficiency and safety of transportation in the city, but have also reduced traffic congestion and air pollution.

Kuala Lumpur has also made significant strides in promoting sustainable industrialization, particularly through the development of the Kuala Lumpur International Financial District (KLIFD). KLIFD is a strategic development zone that aims to attract high-value industries and investments, while promoting sustainable development practices.

The city has also implemented various initiatives to foster innovation, such as the establishment of the Kuala Lumpur Smart City Framework and the development of the KL Future City Initiative. These initiatives aim to promote the adoption of smart technologies and solutions to improve urban governance, enhance quality of life, and promote sustainable development.

Indicator 9.1**Sustainable Infrastructure**

Kuala Lumpur is developing sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructure through various initiatives and policies aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable practices, enhancing resilience, and promoting inclusivity. Some of the key initiatives implemented in the city to promote sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructure are:

1 Sustainable urban planning: Kuala Lumpur has developed a comprehensive sustainable urban planning framework that guides the city's development towards sustainability. The framework integrates sustainable practices in areas such as land use, transport, and energy to promote environmental sustainability.



2 Climate-resilient infrastructure: Kuala Lumpur is developing climate-resilient infrastructure to enhance its resilience to climate change. The city has implemented flood mitigation measures, developed green infrastructure, and adopted energy-efficient and low-carbon technologies in its infrastructure development.



3 Inclusive infrastructure: The city is promoting inclusive infrastructure development by ensuring that infrastructure projects are accessible to all, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and marginalized communities. This includes the development of accessible public transport and infrastructure facilities, such as sidewalks and public spaces.



4 Smart city initiatives: Kuala Lumpur is implementing smart city initiatives that leverage technology to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of its infrastructure. The initiatives include the adoption of smart grid technology, intelligent transport systems, and smart waste management systems.



5 Green building standards: The city has developed green building standards that promote sustainable and energy-efficient building practices. The standards ensure that new buildings and infrastructure projects meet environmental sustainability criteria.



Some of the sustainable infrastructure initiatives in Kuala Lumpur include:

Mass rapid transit (MRT): Kuala Lumpur has developed a modern and efficient MRT system that promotes sustainable transport. The MRT system is powered by renewable energy and has reduced traffic congestion and carbon emissions. The total length of railways in Kuala Lumpur is approximately 160 kilometers. This includes the MRT, LRT, and KTM Komuter lines. However, it's important to note that the city's railway infrastructure is continuously expanding and evolving with new projects and extensions underway.

Kuala Lumpur has a well-developed road and highway network, which includes several major highways and expressways that serve as important transportation corridors. The city is connected to other parts of Malaysia through a network of highways, such as the North-South Expressway, the East Coast Expressway, and the KESAS Highway. Additionally, there are several highways and expressways that connect different parts of Kuala Lumpur, including the DUKE Highway, the MEX Highway, and the SPRINT Highway.

The total length of roads and expressways in Kuala Lumpur is 2,088 kilometers. However, the construction of new highways in the city has been a controversial issue. Some argue that new highways are needed to ease traffic congestion, while others argue that such projects are costly, environmentally damaging, and ultimately ineffective in addressing traffic problems in the long run.

Instead of building new highways, there are alternative solutions that can be pursued, such as investing in public transportation, promoting non-motorized modes of transport like walking and cycling, and implementing traffic management strategies such as congestion pricing and carpooling. By prioritizing these sustainable transportation options, Kuala Lumpur can create a more livable and resilient city that benefits both its residents and the environment.



Railway System

The railway infrastructure in Kuala Lumpur has undergone significant development and expansion since the 1990s, with several new lines and extensions added to the network.

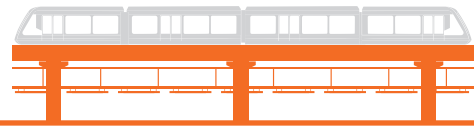
In the 1990s, Kuala Lumpur had a limited railway network consisting of a single railway line operated by the national railway company, KTM, and a few light rail lines in the city center. The railway network was primarily focused on providing commuter services to the suburbs and nearby towns.

In 1995, the first light rail line, known as the STAR line, began operation. This was followed by the KL Monorail in 2003, which provided an elevated rail service along a 8.6-kilometer route through the city center. The expansion of the railway network accelerated in the 2010s with the opening of the first phase of the KTM Komuter Electric Train Service (ETS) in 2010, connecting Kuala Lumpur with suburbs and towns in the Klang Valley. In 2012, the first phase of the Kelana Jaya LRT Line Extension opened, adding 17.4 kilometers to the LRT network.

In 2017, the first phase of the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Sungai Buloh-Kajang Line began operation, adding 51 kilometers of railway to the network. The second phase of the MRT line, which extends the line further south to Putrajaya and Cyberjaya, is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2023. Other projects that are currently underway include the MRT Circle Line, which will provide a circular rail route around Kuala Lumpur city center, and the East Coast Rail Link, which will connect Kuala Lumpur with the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia.

Integrated Rail Terminal:

- KL Sentral
- Bandar Malaysia (proposed high-speed rail)
- Putrajaya (proposed high-speed rail)



82

Total number of existing rail transit stations in Kuala Lumpur, 2018

Table 4.6 Number of passengers on different mode of transportation from 2018 to 2020

Bil	Mode of Transportation	2018	2019	2020
1	LRT	148,177,042	159,805,196	80,022,747
2	KTM	41,469,000	38,052,000	14,484,000
3	Monorail	12,594,377	12,535,738	7,143,534
4	MRT	51,314,240	63,952,805	33,168,335
5	ERL	8,735,530	8,944,424	2,575,085
Total		262,290,189	283,290,163	137,393,701

Source: Malaysian Transport Statistics, Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Indicator 9.2

Sustainable Industry

Kuala Lumpur is developing sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructure through various initiatives and policies aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable practices, enhancing resilience, and promoting inclusivity. Some of the key initiatives implemented in the city to promote sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructure are:

1

Green Industry Certification Programme: The programme is aimed at encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable practices and reduce their environmental impact. It offers incentives to businesses that meet the certification criteria, such as tax exemptions and grants.



2

Green Technology Financing Scheme: This scheme provides financing to businesses for the adoption of green technologies and practices, such as renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. The aim is to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in the industry.



3

Low Carbon City Framework: Kuala Lumpur has developed a Low Carbon City Framework to guide the city towards a low-carbon future. The framework provides guidelines for reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable development in the industry and other sectors, exemptions and grants.



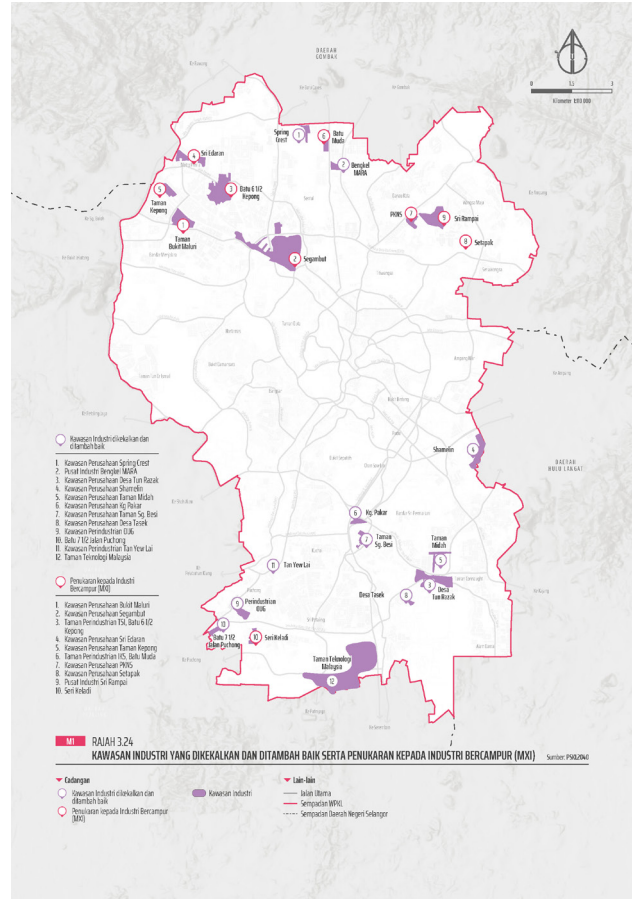
4 Kuala Lumpur International Financial District (KLIFD): KLIFD is a strategic development zone aimed at attracting high-value industries and investments, while promoting sustainable development practices. It is designed to be a green and smart city with advanced infrastructure and sustainable urban planning.



5 Eco-industrial parks: Kuala Lumpur has established eco-industrial parks to promote sustainable industrial practices. These parks are designed to be environmentally friendly and promote resource efficiency and waste reduction.



There are 23 industrial areas in Kuala Lumpur that have been identified for upgrading and improvement, which are shown in the list below:



Source: PSKL 2040

These initiatives and policies are aimed at promoting sustainable industrialization in Kuala Lumpur, while ensuring economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Table 4.7 Employment in Manufacturing sector Kuala Lumpur from 2018 to 2020

Bil	Employment in Manufacturing Sector	2018	2019	2020
1	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	23	121	665
2	Mining & Quarrying	337	75	411
3	Manufacturing	847	188	14,782
4	Construction	1,184	251	183

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Indicator 9.3**Small-scale Industrial to Financial Services**

Kuala Lumpur has implemented several initiatives to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services. One such initiative is the SME Bank, which provides financing solutions and advisory services to SMEs. Additionally, the government has established several funding schemes and grants to support SMEs, including the SME Digitalisation Grant and the Industry 4WRD Readiness Assessment Grant. These programs aim to help SMEs improve their productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability through digitalisation and technology adoption. Moreover, Kuala Lumpur has several commercial banks that offer financial services to SMEs, such as business loans and credit facilities.

**SME Digitalisation Grant**

The SME Digitalisation Grant and Industry 4WRD Readiness Assessment Grant are initiatives by the Malaysian government to support the digitalisation and modernisation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia, including those in Kuala Lumpur.

The SME Digitalisation Grant provides financial assistance to SMEs for the adoption of digitalisation in their business operations, including the purchase of hardware, software, and services related to digitalisation. The grant covers up to 50% of the total cost of the digitalisation project, with a maximum amount of RM5,000 per company. This grant is intended to help SMEs enhance their productivity and competitiveness by leveraging digital technologies.

The Industry 4WRD Readiness Assessment Grant, on the other hand, provides funding for SMEs to conduct readiness assessments to determine their level of readiness for Industry 4.0. The grant covers up to 70% of the total cost of the assessment, with a maximum amount of RM15,000 per company. The grant aims to help SMEs identify areas for improvement and develop strategies for digital transformation and adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies.

These grants are part of the Malaysian government's efforts to support the development of a digital economy and promote the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies in the country. By providing financial assistance and support for SMEs to adopt digitalisation and modernisation, the government hopes to improve the productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness of SMEs, ultimately contributing to the economic growth and development of Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia as a whole.

Indicator 9.4

Upgrade Infrastructure for Sustainability

Kuala Lumpur is upgrading all industries and infrastructures for sustainability through various initiatives and programs, some of which include:

Green Building Programme: Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has implemented a Green Building Program to encourage the development of sustainable buildings that promote energy efficiency, water conservation, and reduction of carbon emissions. according to the Green Building Index (GBI) website, as of February 2023, there are 436 GBI certified buildings in Kuala Lumpur, including commercial, residential, and industrial buildings. Additionally, there are 37 ongoing GBI projects in the city.



Indicator 9.7

Diversification of Industry for Kuala Lumpur

Industrial diversification refers to the process of expanding and creating new industries to promote economic growth and reduce dependence on a single industry or sector. Kuala Lumpur has been working towards industrial diversification through various initiatives and policies.

One of the key strategies is to promote the growth of high-value industries such as the technology sector, creative industries, and green industries. The government has been actively attracting foreign investment and providing support to local businesses in these industries through various grants and incentives.

In addition, Kuala Lumpur has been promoting the development of industrial parks and clusters to support the growth of specific industries. MRANTI Park in Bukit Jalil is a good example of industrial diversification in Kuala Lumpur. It is a high-tech park that focuses on research and development, innovation, and advanced manufacturing. The park is designed to attract high-tech industries such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, and information technology.

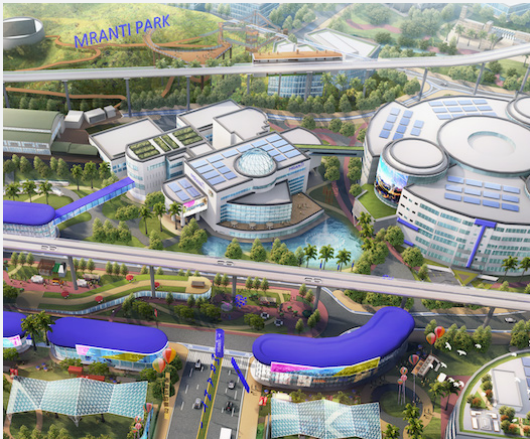
Additionally, the Malaysian government's Industry 4.0 initiative aims to transform Malaysia's manufacturing industry by promoting the use of advanced technologies, such as robotics and artificial intelligence, to improve efficiency and productivity. This shift towards high-tech industries is expected to create new opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses in Kuala Lumpur.



MRANTI Park

The development of MRANTI Park is in line with Malaysia’s aspiration to become a high-income, knowledge-based economy. The park provides a conducive environment for high-tech companies to conduct research and development activities, collaborate with universities and research institutions, and commercialize their innovations. This is expected to drive the growth of the high-tech industry in Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia.

Moreover, MRANTI Park has adopted sustainable practices such as green building design, energy-efficient systems, and waste management to minimize its environmental impact. It is also connected to public transportation such as the LRT and MRT, making it accessible to workers and visitors.



Indicator 9.8

Affordable Access to Internet

Kuala Lumpur has made efforts to increase access to the internet and promote digital inclusion. According to a report by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) in 2021, the overall broadband penetration rate in Kuala Lumpur was 62.8% for Fixed-Broadband with a total of 450,000 subscribers and 245.8% for Mobile-Broadband, with a total of 4.505 million broadband subscribers both higher than the national average at 41.4% and 128.2% respectively.

The government has also implemented various initiatives to improve internet access, including the National Fiberisation and Connectivity Plan (NFCP), which aims to improve broadband infrastructure in underserved areas. Additionally, the government has launched programmes to provide free internet access in certain public spaces, such as libraries and community centers.

In terms of affordability, Kuala Lumpur has made progress in reducing the cost of internet services. The same MCMC report showed that the average broadband price in Kuala Lumpur decreased by 6.7% compared to the previous year, and the average mobile broadband price decreased by 12.8%.

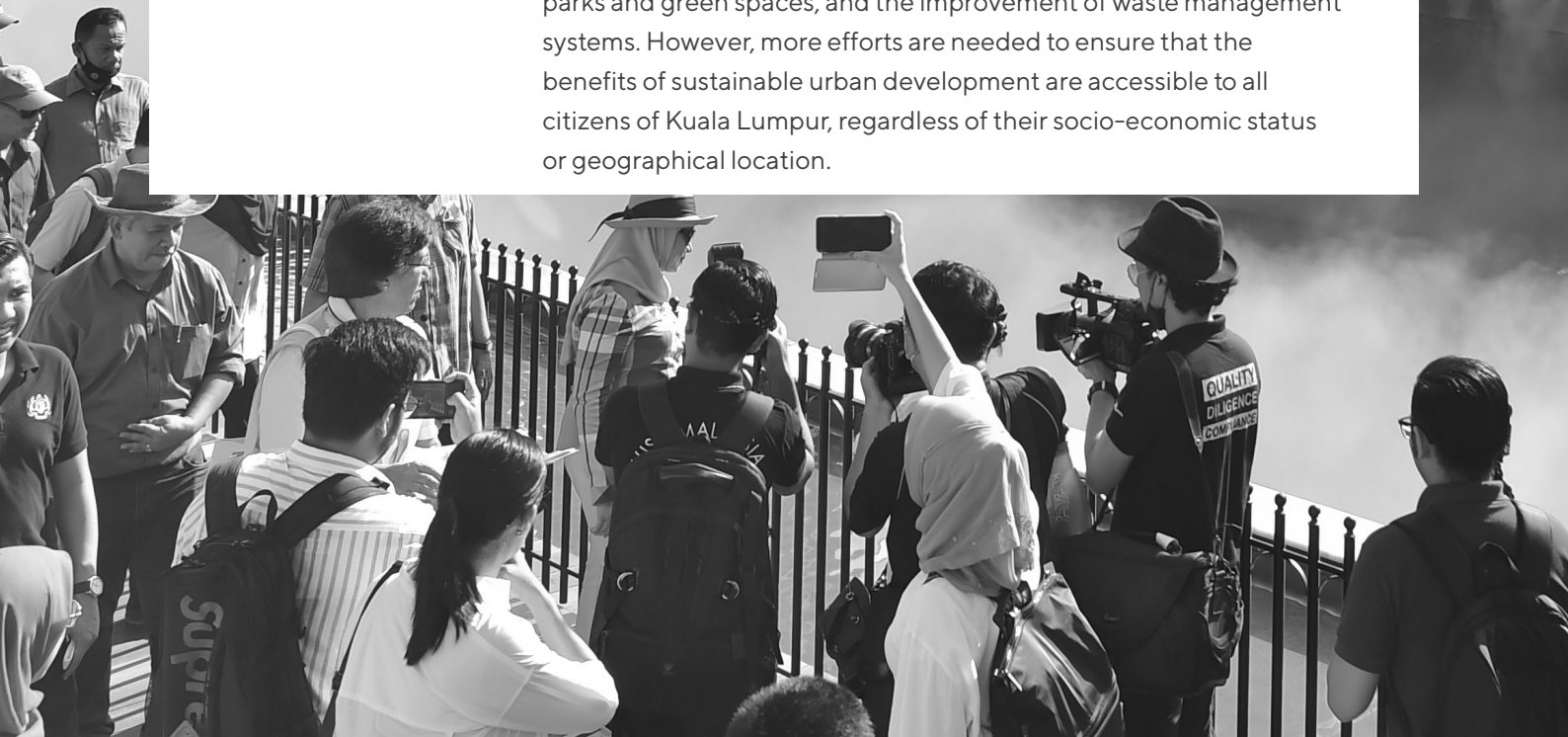
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**Making Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable**

SDG 11 aims to make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In the context of Kuala Lumpur, the city faces numerous challenges related to sustainable urban development, including rapid urbanization, traffic congestion, affordable housing, and access to green spaces. To address these challenges, Kuala Lumpur has implemented various initiatives to promote sustainable urban development, such as the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 and the Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint.

The Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 sets out a comprehensive vision and strategy for the city's future development. The plan includes policies and programmes to promote sustainable development, such as the development of affordable housing, the creation of new green spaces, and the improvement of public transportation.

The Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint, which was launched in 2012, aims to reduce the city's carbon footprint by promoting low-carbon and green initiatives. The blueprint includes programmes to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable transportation, among others.

Additionally, the Kuala Lumpur City Hall has implemented various initiatives to improve the quality of life for citizens, such as the development of pedestrian-friendly streets, the creation of public parks and green spaces, and the improvement of waste management systems. However, more efforts are needed to ensure that the benefits of sustainable urban development are accessible to all citizens of Kuala Lumpur, regardless of their socio-economic status or geographical location.

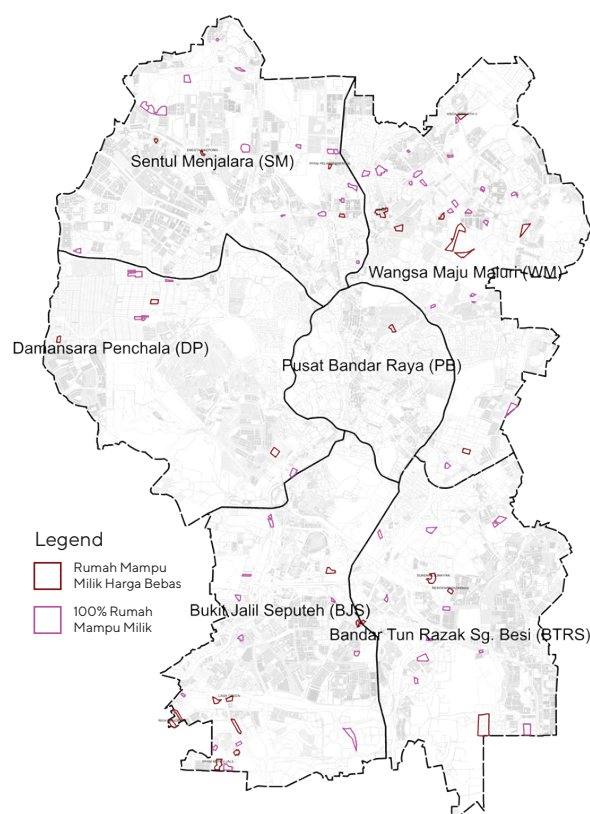


Indicator 11.1**Safe and Affordable Housing****Providing Safe and Affordable Housing**

As of 2020, there were a total of 500,803 housing units in Kuala Lumpur, which includes both village houses and quarters. These units are capable of accommodating 573,529 households in Kuala Lumpur. Presently, there are more housing units available than required. However, it is important to note that the provision of housing should cater to the diverse needs of various groups, such as senior citizens, young families, youths, foreigners, and other vulnerable household groups, including the B40. Hence, the provision of housing needs to take into account the needs of all these different groups.

The most recent data available from the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 indicated that the estimated number of affordable housing units in Kuala Lumpur was around 40,000, and the annual demand was approximately 48%. However, the study revealed that the supply of affordable housing in the city was inadequate to meet the demand, as only 28% of the total demand was met. This highlights the scarcity of affordable housing in Kuala Lumpur, particularly for low and middle-income groups. This situation was further highlighted in a study conducted by the Khazanah Research Institute in 2018, which estimated that an additional 178,000 affordable housing units were needed in Kuala Lumpur by 2020 to meet the demand.

As for the People's Housing Programme (Program Perumahan Rakyat or PPR), which is a government initiative to provide low-cost housing to low-income families, there are currently 49 PPR projects in Kuala Lumpur. As of 2020, the total number of PPR units in the city was approximately 53,000. However, the demand for PPR housing still exceeds the supply, with long waiting lists reported in some areas. The government has been working to increase the supply of PPR housing and has set a target to build an additional 18,000 units in Kuala Lumpur by 2025.



Source: PSKL 2040

Table 4.8 Total Population, Household Size, and Housing Unit, Kuala Lumpur, 2000–2020

Aspect	Year 2000	Year 2010	Year 2020
Population	1,423,900	1,674,800	1,982,112
Household	348,800	452,600	573,529
Household Size	4.1	3.7	3.5
Housing Unit	328,205	471,297	500,803

*Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, Department of Statistics Malaysia

*My Local States W.P. Kuala Lumpur 2020, Department of Statistics Malaysia

*Population Series Data 2000–2018, Department of Statistics Malaysia

*Property Stock Report 2019, NAPIC

Figure 4.27 Affordable Housing Project Trend in Kuala Lumpur from 2012 to 2020

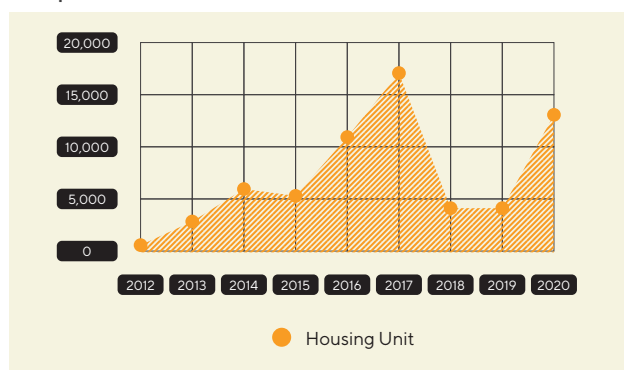


Figure 4.28 Housing Development Trend (Unit)

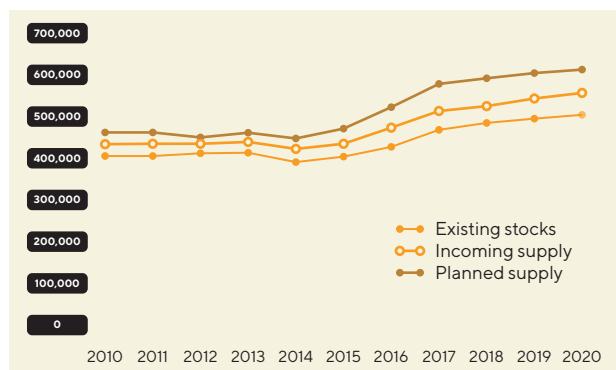


Table 4.9 Total Affordable Housing in Kuala Lumpur, 2013-2020

Affordable Housing Components	Total Unit	Total Units in a 400 Meter Radius				Total %
		S.D	D.P	B.D	Total	
100% Affordable Housing (2013-2020)	47,058	3,500	515	6,390	10,405	22.11
Affordable Housing & Independent Price House (2013-2020)	23,034	490	1,238	994	2,722	11.82
People's Housing Program (PPR)	26,603	9,793	-	-	9,793	36.81
Public Housing (PA)	10,746	3,892	-	-	3,892	36.22

Note:
 1. S.D - Ready to Build
 2. D.P - Under construction
 3. B.D - Has Not Been Build

*RMM & RMMB data refers to the 2020 Committed Data from the GIS Unit
 *Total Unit Data refers to Building Info/Occupant Statistics/Office of the Public Housing Association (PA) & People's Housing Program (PPR) in 2018 by the Department of Community Development and Urban Wellbeing



Affordable Housing Programme

Commitments of some of the government agencies and organizations that provide affordable housing in Kuala Lumpur:

PRIMA (Program Perumahan Rakyat 1Malaysia)

PRIMA aims to build affordable homes for middle-income Malaysians in urban and suburban areas throughout Malaysia. In Kuala Lumpur, PRIMA has committed to building and delivering 100,000 affordable homes by 2020.

SPNB (Syarikat Perumahan Negara Berhad)

SPNB is a government agency that is involved in developing affordable housing for Malaysians. In Kuala Lumpur, SPNB has committed to building and delivering 10,000 affordable homes by 2025.

Residensi Wilayah

Residensi Wilayah is a government initiative that aims to provide affordable housing for low-income households in Kuala Lumpur. The initiative has committed to building and delivering 80,000 affordable homes in Kuala Lumpur by 2030.

DBKL (Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur)

DBKL has committed to building and delivering 5,000 council homes for low-income households in Kuala Lumpur by 2025.



Urban Housing @ Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman

Urban Housing' is a new residence concept introduced by Kuala Lumpur City Hall for helping new young people self-employed in the city of Kuala Lumpur.

This residential approach is conceptualized space sharing (shared space) where in each unit the shared space contains 3 to 6 beds subject to size of the unit. The project was completed in 2019 which consist of 2 blocks of 9 storeys building. The Urban Housing consist of 311 unit of beds with facilities such as pantry, surau, toilets, interaction room, 24 hours self-service laundry and bicycle parking area.



Affordable and Sustainable Transport System

Kuala Lumpur has made significant efforts to improve its transportation system, with a focus on providing affordable and sustainable options for its residents. The city has implemented a range of transportation services, including buses, trains, and taxis, as well as cycling and walking infrastructure. The affordability of public transportation in Kuala Lumpur has been significantly improved with the introduction of the MY50 pass. This pass offers unlimited rides on RapidKL buses and trains for a month at a price of RM50, making public transportation more accessible and affordable for the general public.

One of the key transportation services in Kuala Lumpur is the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system, which currently consists of three lines covering a total of 51 kilometers. The MRT provides fast and efficient transportation across the city, connecting major business districts and suburban areas. The city also has a network of light rail transit (LRT) lines, which serve different areas of the city and complement the MRT system.

Another important transportation service in Kuala Lumpur is the RapidKL bus network, which provides affordable and accessible public transportation to residents. The city has also introduced bike-sharing schemes and developed cycling infrastructure to encourage sustainable and active modes of transportation.

Despite these efforts, there are still several challenges facing Kuala Lumpur's transportation system. One of the main challenges is traffic congestion, which can impact the efficiency and reliability of public transportation services. The city's transport hubs, such as bus terminals and train stations, are often congested and lack proper design and planning. This leads to issues such as traffic congestion, pedestrian safety concerns, and poor accessibility for disabled individuals. Additionally, the rapid urbanization of Kuala Lumpur has led to the growth of urban sprawl, which has further compounded the challenges of developing and managing transportation hubs. The expansion of the city has resulted in the need for more transportation services, which has put pressure on the already strained public transportation system.

To address these challenges, the city has implemented several measures. These include the construction of pedestrian bridges, walkways, and cycling lanes, as well as the introduction of affordable bike-sharing programmes. Efforts are also being made to integrate different modes of transportation, such as buses, trains, and ride-hailing services, to provide a seamless and efficient commuting experience for citizens.



Cycling Infrastructure

In Kuala Lumpur, the city government has been working to expand the city's cycling infrastructure by developing dedicated cycling lanes and promoting cycling as a viable mode of transportation. As part of this effort, the city has developed a comprehensive cycling network plan, which includes the development of more than 500 kilometers of cycling lanes and the creation of several new cycling hubs throughout the city.



Indicator 11.3

Comprehensive and Inclusive Planning Process

Kuala Lumpur has a comprehensive planning system that aims to guide the city's future development while promoting sustainability, livability, and economic growth. The planning policies in Kuala Lumpur are guided by the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, which provides a framework for land use planning, transportation, housing, and environmental management, among others.

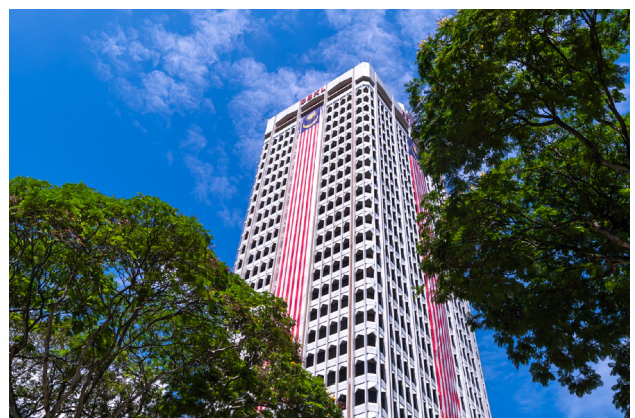
The planning process in Kuala Lumpur involves various stakeholders, including government agencies, private developers, non-governmental organizations, and the public. The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) plays a central role in the planning

process, as it is responsible for developing and implementing planning policies in the city. However, other agencies, such as the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, also have a role in the planning process.

Private developers are also involved in the planning process, as they are required to submit development proposals to the relevant authorities for approval. These proposals are evaluated against the planning policies and guidelines, and developers may be required to make changes to their proposals to ensure compliance.

Non-governmental organizations and the public are also involved in the planning process through public consultation and participation. DBKL is required to conduct public hearings and consultations during the development of planning policies and proposals, to ensure that the views and concerns of the public are taken into account.

Overall, the planning policies in Kuala Lumpur are developed through a collaborative process that involves multiple stakeholders and aims to balance economic development with social and environmental considerations. While there have been some criticisms of the planning process, particularly around issues of transparency and public participation, efforts are being made to improve stakeholder engagement and ensure that planning policies reflect the needs and aspirations of all citizens of Kuala Lumpur.



Indicator 11.4

World and Natural Heritage

Kuala Lumpur is home to several world heritage sites and cultural landmarks, which are significant not only for the city but also for the wider region and the world. Efforts to protect these sites and landmarks are crucial to preserving the city’s cultural heritage and identity.

One of the most significant heritage sites in Kuala Lumpur is the historic district of Merdeka Square, which is home to several landmarks such as the Sultan Abdul Samad Building, the National Museum, and the SDG Centre KL. The area has been designated as a National Heritage Site and is protected under the National Heritage Act 2005.

In addition to these sites, Kuala Lumpur is also home to several other cultural landmarks, such as the Petronas Twin Towers and the Masjid Negara (National Mosque). Efforts to protect these sites include the establishment of conservation zones, the development of heritage management plans, and the implementation of heritage awareness campaigns.

The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) plays a key role in protecting heritage sites and landmarks in the city. DBKL is responsible for implementing the National Heritage Act 2005 and has established a Heritage Unit to oversee heritage conservation and management. DBKL has implemented several initiatives to promote the city’s heritage sites and cultural landmarks, including the Heritage Walk programme. The programme is aimed at promoting heritage tourism in the city by showcasing the rich cultural history and diversity of Kuala Lumpur.

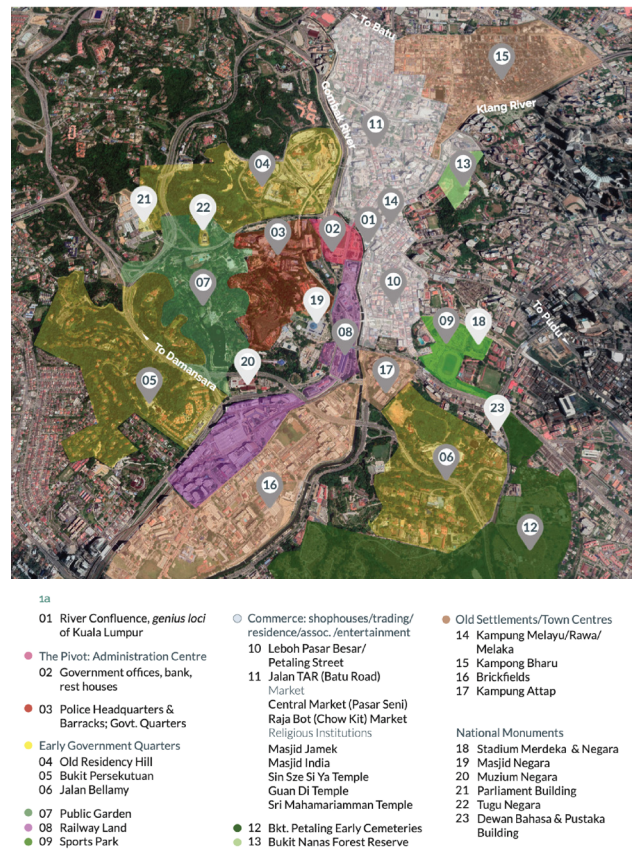
The Heritage Walk program includes guided walking tours of the city’s historic districts, such as Merdeka Square and Chinatown, and allows visitors to learn

about the city’s cultural heritage and architecture. The programme also includes the restoration and preservation of heritage buildings and landmarks, such as the Sultan Abdul Samad Building and the Central Market.

DBKL has also established the Kuala Lumpur Heritage Trail, which is a self-guided tour of the city’s heritage sites and cultural landmarks. The trail covers 11 locations and provides visitors with information on the history and significance of each site.

Through these initiatives, DBKL is not only promoting heritage tourism in the city but also creating awareness and appreciation for the city’s cultural heritage among its residents. This can lead to a greater sense of community pride and ownership of the city’s heritage, which can in turn encourage greater efforts to preserve and protect these sites for future generations.

Figure 4.30 Kuala Lumpur City Centre’s Early Character & Historical/National Landmarks



Indicator 11.6**Reduce the Environmental Impact of Cities****Air Quality**

The air quality in Kuala Lumpur is monitored by the Department of Environment Malaysia (DOE), which provides hourly updates on air pollutant index (API) readings for several locations in the city. The API readings range from 0 to 500, with a higher value indicating poorer air quality. The DOE also provides air quality index (AQI) readings, which are based on international standards and provide a more comprehensive assessment of air quality. The AQI readings take into account several pollutants, including particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and ozone (O₃). Citizens can access this information through various channels, including the DOE website and mobile applications.

The API and AQI index readings for Kuala Lumpur in 2021 varied throughout the year, with some periods of good air quality and some periods of unhealthy

air quality. According to the data provided by the Department of Environment Malaysia, the highest API reading in Kuala Lumpur in 2021 was 187, which was recorded in March. The AQI readings for Kuala Lumpur also fluctuated throughout the year, with the highest reading being 175 in March, indicating unhealthy air quality. It is important to note that the API and AQI readings can vary depending on the location and time of day, and citizens should continue to monitor the air quality index for their area to protect their health.

In 2020, the API and AQI index readings for Kuala Lumpur were generally better than in 2021. The highest API reading in 2020 was 88, which was recorded in September, while the highest AQI reading was 105, which was recorded in October. These readings are lower than the corresponding readings for 2021, indicating that the air quality in Kuala Lumpur was better overall in 2020 to coronavirus lockdown.



Waste Management

Waste management poses a significant challenge for Kuala Lumpur, which generates large amounts of waste every day. The waste generated in Kuala Lumpur includes municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, and industrial waste. The waste management system in Kuala Lumpur is managed by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL).

DBKL implements various initiatives to manage waste, such as promoting recycling, implementing the 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) principle, and developing a waste-to-energy plant. However, there are still challenges in the waste management system, such as illegal dumping and uncontrolled littering, which negatively affect the environment and public health.

DBKL and SWCorp annually releases reports on waste management which provide information on the amount of waste produced, collected, and disposed of in Kuala Lumpur. The latest data available is for 2020, and it shows that the city

generated a total of 677,405 tonnes of waste that year, with an average daily generation rate of 1,903 tonnes. Out of the total waste generated, 0.036% was recycled under the Separation at Source (SAS) program, while 99.97% was disposed of in landfills. The graph depicts a declining trend in the city’s solid waste generation, with an -8.01% compound annual growth rate. However, the recycling rate was only 0.036% of the total solid waste generated in 2020, lower than the recycling rate in 2012, which was 10.4% of the total solid waste generated that year.

Figure 4.29 Kuala Lumpur Separation at Source Program (solid waste collected) 2015-2020

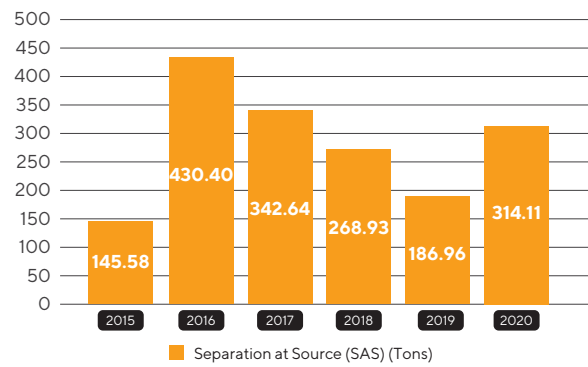
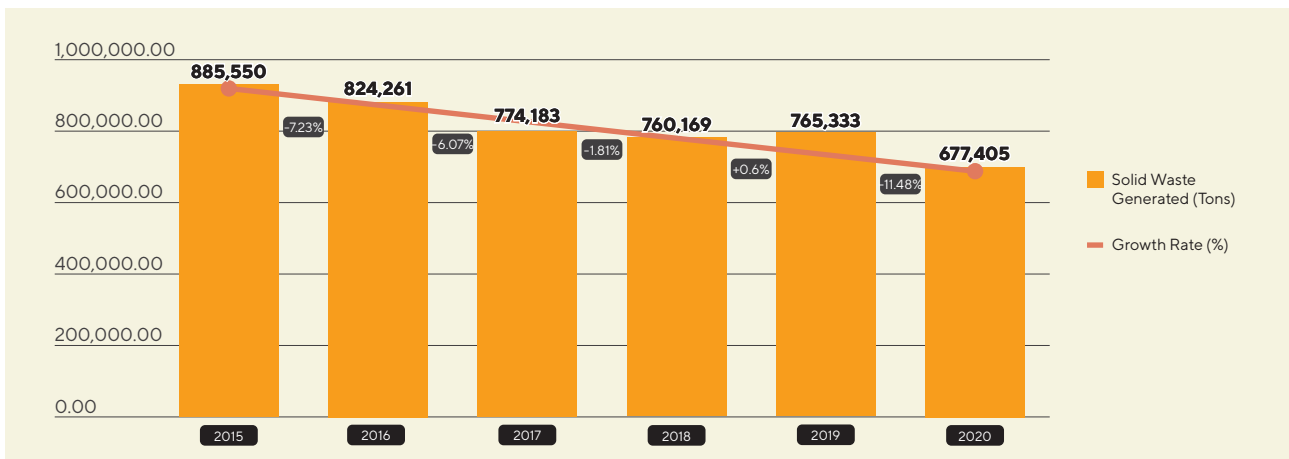


Figure 4.30 Kuala Lumpur Solid Waste Generation 2015-2020



Indicator 11.7

Green and Open Space

Green and open spaces are important features of a livable city, providing numerous benefits such as improved air quality, mitigation of urban heat island effects, enhanced biodiversity, and opportunities for recreation and relaxation. In Kuala Lumpur, the availability of green and open spaces is a significant concern due to rapid urbanization and population growth.

Open space provision in Kuala Lumpur has increased from 667 hectares in 1980 to 2,091.93 hectares in 2021. However, there is a decrease in the ratio of open space per person due to rapid population growth. In 2021, the ratio of open space was 10.51m² per person compared to 11.15m² in 2000, which is below the recommended 20% of green space coverage for a city in The Fourth National Physical Plan (NPP4). The study also found that there is a significant disparity in the distribution of green spaces in the city, with some areas having more access to green and open spaces than others.

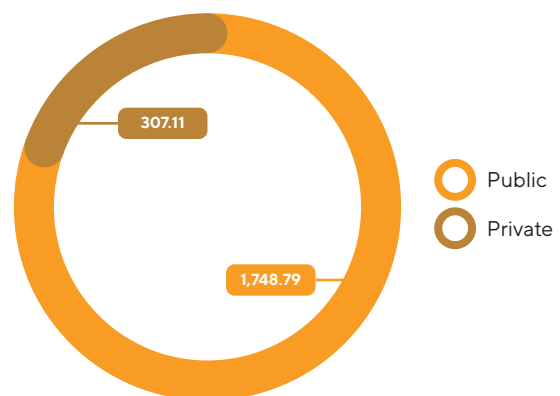
The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has stated that it aims to increase the green space coverage in the city to 20% by 2040. To achieve this goal, the city has implemented various initiatives, including the creation of new parks and gardens, the improvement of existing green spaces, and the incorporation of greenery into urban development projects. The city is also committed to provide 200km of park connector work and 50% provision of vertical green on the building which requires collaboration of various parties to ensure it can be implemented.

Table 4.10 Open Space Use and Recreational Facilities Kuala Lumpur, 2019

Land Use Category	Area (Hectars)	Percentage (%)
City Park	559.68	27%
Regional Park	101.6	5%
Local Park	99.65	5%
Neighbourhood Park	115.1	6%
Local Play Area	234.23	11%
Sport and Recreational Facilities	638.53	31%
Pocket Park	15.37	1%
	291.74	14%
Total	2055.9	100%

Sources:
Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur, 2019
Kajian PTKL, 2040, 2020

Figure 4.31 Current Public and Private Open Spaces in Kuala Lumpur, 2019



Sources:
Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur, 2019
Kajian PTKL, 2040, 2020



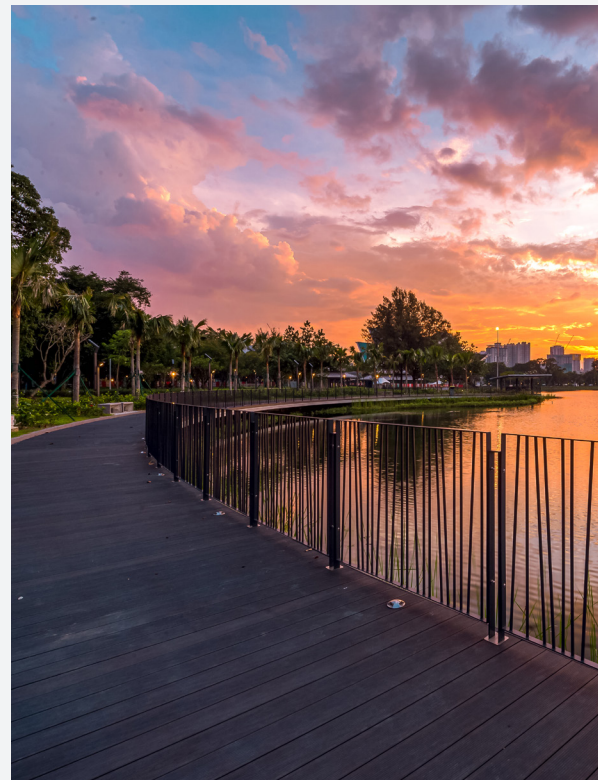
Taman Tugu Kuala Lumpur

Taman Tugu is Kuala Lumpur's newest public green space a 66-acre urban forest park located off Jalan Parlimen. This project is a Khazanah Nasional Berhad's (Khazanah) corporate social responsibility (CSR) project with the cooperation of several ministries and private companies. In partnership with the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), up to 1,000 trees within the site have been identified and tagged for preservation. These include indigenous species such as Jelutong, Tembusu, Pulai and Gaharu. Many measuring more than 1 meter in diameter and are potentially 100-years old. Butterflies, snakes, and over 30 types of birds could be found in the park. In addition, approximately 6.5km of forest trails are currently open to the public, with more slated to be opened by early 2020. There are water fountains, toilets shower facilities, surau, and seating areas at the Taman Tugu Nursery, as well as multi-purpose roofed structures that can be rented for events. This park is open daily from 7am to 6.30pm, with last entry at 5.45pm. However, the timings are subject to change depending on weather forecasts and hazards, such as heavy thunderstorms that caused a few towering trees to collapse.



Taman Tasik Titiwangsa Kuala Lumpur

Titiwangsa Lake Gardens, or Taman Tasik Titiwangsa, is a well-maintained park in Kuala Lumpur with a wide range of activities and facilities for the whole family. It was originally created from tin mining activities. Coconut trees and banyans now provide shade with numerous fountains that keep the lake water clean. Walking, running and cycling paths surround the lake, with views of Petronas Twin Towers, KL Tower, and other famous landmarks. Other activities here include a radio-controlled car track, rollerblading, and boating in the lake. Bikes and pedal boats are available for rent. There are also picnic tables and benches, outdoor exercise equipment, and a children's playground in this park. Titiwangsa Park's 57-hectare lake makes it one of the best places to go fishing and enjoy recreational boating in KL. This park is open daily from 6.00am to 10.00pm.





Climate Action

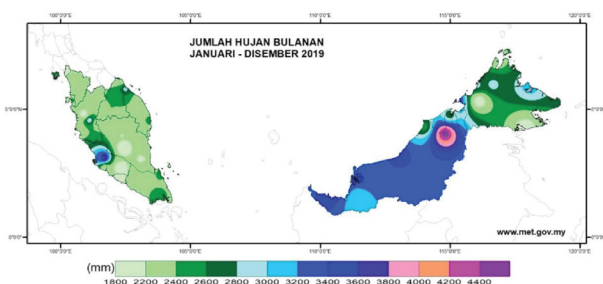
Kuala Lumpur is taking urgent action to combat climate change by implementing several policies and initiatives aimed at reducing carbon emissions, promoting sustainable transport, improving walkability, incentivizing green buildings, and increasing the use of renewable energy. The city has established long-term targets, such as reducing carbon emissions by 70% from the 2010 level, and has launched programmes to promote sustainable transport and improve the walkability of the city. Additionally, Kuala Lumpur incentivizes the development of green buildings and has policies in place to increase the use of renewable energy.

Indicator 13.1

Kuala Lumpur Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Related Hazards and Natural Disaster

Due to its high annual rainfall, Kuala Lumpur is susceptible to climate change and extreme weather conditions, as evidenced by it being one of the areas with the highest annual rainfall recorded in Peninsular Malaysia in 2019, at 3,900 mm (Malaysian Meteorological Department, 2019), as shown in the Figure below. This poses a risk of adverse natural disaster incidents in the city, especially given that 76.04% of Kuala Lumpur's total area is built-up area (Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040).

Figure 4.32 Total Annual Rainfall 2019 where Kuala Lumpur recorded at 3900mm



Source: Malaysian Meteorological Department

Kuala Lumpur has implemented several measures to enhance its resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030, launched in 2017, outlines the city's plans to address climate change and its impacts. The plan includes measures to address extreme weather events, such as floods and landslides, through improved drainage systems, river rehabilitation, and green infrastructure.

The city has also developed a comprehensive disaster management plan that includes early warning systems, emergency response protocols, and evacuation plans. Kuala Lumpur has established a Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) to coordinate

response efforts during emergencies.

Furthermore, Kuala Lumpur is investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, such as the Klang River Rehabilitation project, which aims to mitigate flood risks and improve the water quality of the river. The city also promotes sustainable land use practices and has established green spaces, such as the Kuala Lumpur Forest Eco Park, to provide natural protection against climate-related hazards.

Information on types of disaster faced by the Kuala Lumpur and its trend of occurrences

50 flood cases

(2016-2019)

5 flood cases

7 and 14 March 2022 (24), 25 April 2022 (19), 25 May 2022 (4), 25 June 2022 (5)

Major floods in Kuala Lumpur causes physical damaged to the city, potholes, totaled cars, human death and injuries

Source: Utusan Malaysia, Berita Harian, Kosmo

Landslide

10 major incidents (1993 to 2019), 22 death and 26 injuries and buried of cars and houses (Majid et al. 2020)

Mitigation, adaptation and resilience of the city from the impact from climate related hazards and natural disaster has become the upmost priority of Kuala Lumpur City Hall. To tackle the issues, the city hall has developed Flash Flood Mitigation Action Plan 2022, KL Rainwater Drainage and Management System Masterplan, KL Landscape Masterplan, KL Local Plan 2040 and KLSP2040. Below Figure X is Disaster Risk Management Map from KL Local Plan 2040 indicating area prone to climate related hazards and natural disaster

Over the years, improvements have been made to manage Kuala Lumpur flooding and other types of natural disasters such as Stormwater Management And Road Tunnel (SMART TUNNEL), camera installation at disaster prone areas, 24 hours erosion surveillance post and erosion control mat standby for emergency and Temporary Transfer Center for flood victims.



Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART TUNNEL)

The Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART TUNNEL) is an innovative infrastructure project in Kuala Lumpur designed to mitigate the impact of flash floods caused by heavy rainfall. The tunnel is a dual-purpose structure that functions as both a road tunnel and a stormwater drainage system.

During normal weather conditions, the tunnel serves as a regular vehicular tunnel, but during heavy rainfall, it is closed to traffic and becomes a stormwater drainage system. The tunnel is equipped with a system of pumps and gates that control the flow of water and prevent flooding in the city.

Since its completion in 2007, the SMART TUNNEL has helped to reduce the incidence and impact of flash floods in Kuala Lumpur. It has been particularly effective in mitigating the effects of sudden and heavy rainfall, which can cause flash floods in low-lying areas of the city.

In addition to reducing the risk of flash floods, the SMART TUNNEL has also improved traffic flow in the city. By diverting stormwater away from the streets, the tunnel reduces the need for road closures and traffic diversions during heavy rainfall, which can cause traffic congestion and delays.

160 km²

SMART Catchment

3 mill cu.m

Total storage capacity

364/ 1.5 hectare

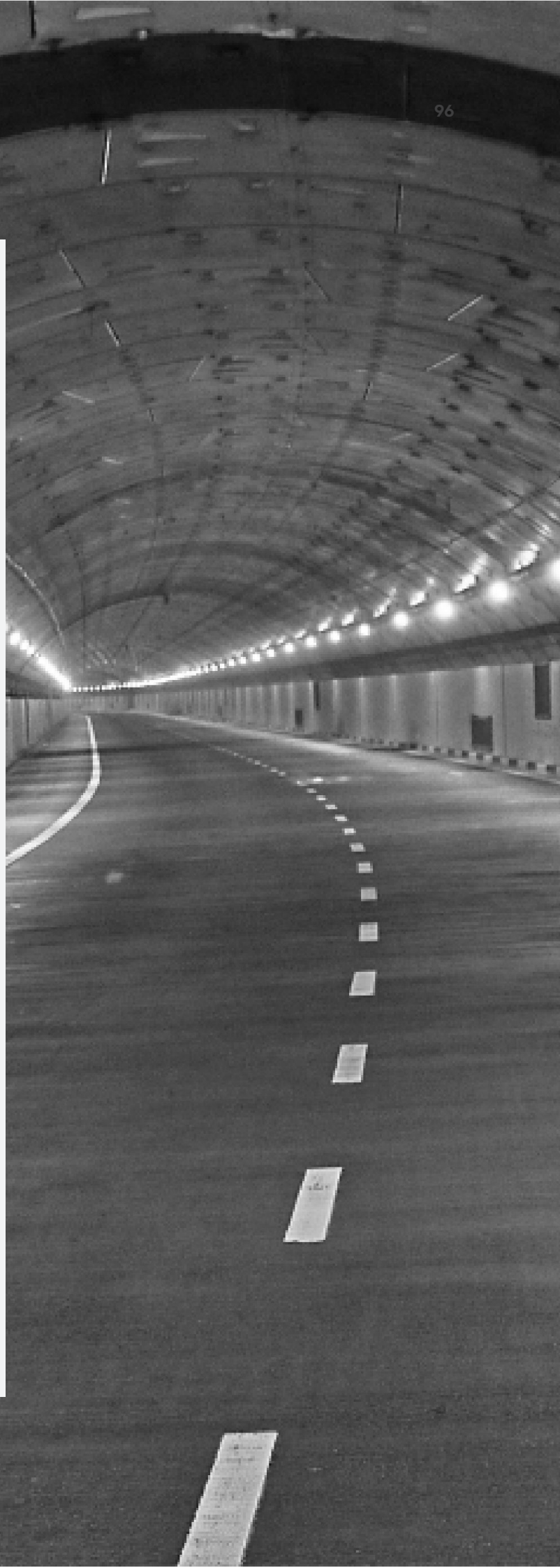
Total number of incident /area of incident
(2007- 2020)

RM 1.933 Bil

Cost of Project

RM 556 Mil

Total Benefit from 2007 -2020



Indicator 13.2

Low Carbon Plans and Strategies Into the City Planning Framework, Plans, and Others

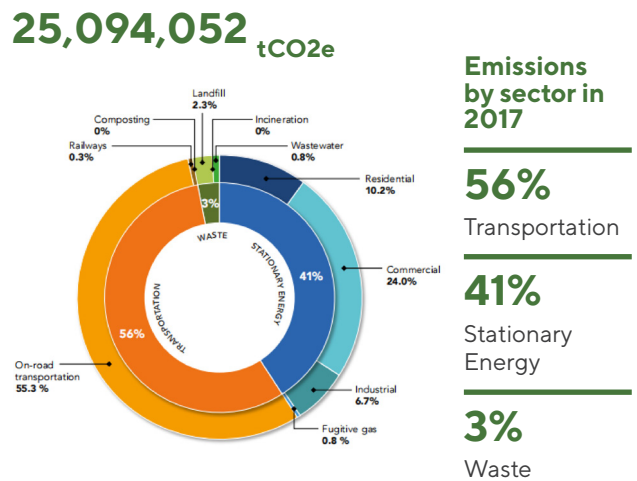
The City has developed several low-carbon plans and strategies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of climate change. These plans and strategies have been integrated into the city planning framework and other relevant plans to ensure that they are implemented effectively.

One of the key plans is the Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030, which was launched in 2017. The blueprint outlines the city’s long-term strategy to transition to a low-carbon society by 2030. The plan includes targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% from the 2010 level and increase the share of renewable energy in the city’s energy mix.

The city has also developed the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, which is the master plan for the city’s development. The plan includes provisions for sustainable land use and transportation, green infrastructure, and low-carbon buildings. The plan also identifies areas for potential renewable energy development and includes provisions for climate change adaptation.

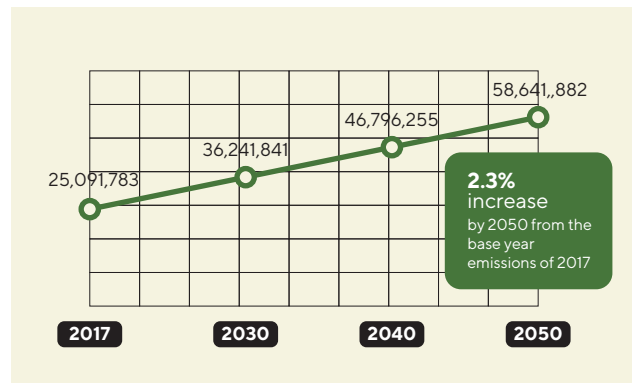
Kuala Lumpur has also launched several initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable transport, such as the Kuala Lumpur Bicycle Plan, which aims to promote cycling as a sustainable and healthy mode of transportation. The city has also implemented the Integrated Transportation Master Plan, which includes provisions for a more efficient and sustainable transportation system, including public transport and non-motorized transport modes.

Figure 4.33 Overview of Kuala Lumpur’s 2017 GHG Emissions Inventory and emissions by sector and Sub-Sector Estimated in Kuala Lumpur BASIC GPC Inventory for 2017



Source: Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050

Figure 4.34 Carbon Emissions Trajectory under Business-as-Usual (BaU) Scenario (tCO₂e/year)



Source: Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050



Low Carbon Initiatives and Programs in Kuala Lumpur

1. Kuala Lumpur has implemented several low-carbon initiatives and programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. Some of these initiatives and programs include: Green Building Index (GBI): The GBI is a certification program for green buildings in Malaysia, which encourages the adoption of sustainable building practices and materials. Kuala Lumpur has implemented the GBI certification for new buildings and offers incentives to developers who comply with the certification.
2. Low Carbon Public Transport System: Kuala Lumpur has implemented a low-carbon public transport system, which includes the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), Light Rail Transit (LRT), and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems. These systems are designed to reduce the number of private vehicles on the road, which in turn reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Kuala Lumpur Bicycle Plan: The Bicycle Plan aims to promote cycling as a sustainable and healthy mode of transportation in Kuala Lumpur. The city has implemented several cycling infrastructure projects, such as the Klang River Greenway and the Bicycle Network Plan, to encourage cycling.
4. Renewable Energy: Kuala Lumpur has identified several areas for potential renewable energy development, including solar, wind, and biomass. The city has implemented several programs to promote renewable energy, such as the Net Energy Metering Scheme, which encourages the installation of solar panels on buildings.
5. Energy Efficiency: The city has implemented several energy efficiency programs, such as the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan, which aims to reduce energy consumption in buildings and industries. The city also offers incentives for businesses that adopt energy-efficient practices.

The GoKL City Bus

GoKL City Bus is a free bus service provided by the government of Kuala Lumpur to promote sustainable urban mobility and to encourage the use of public transport. The service was launched in 2012 and currently operates several routes that cover the central business district and surrounding areas of Kuala Lumpur.

The GoKL City Bus is an eco-friendly bus service that uses compressed natural gas (CNG) as fuel, which emits fewer greenhouse gases compared to traditional diesel-fueled buses. The buses are also equipped with other sustainable features such as LED lighting and energy-efficient air conditioning systems.

The service operates from 6 am to 11 pm daily, with buses arriving at stops every 5-15 minutes. The routes are designed to connect major transportation hubs, commercial areas, tourist attractions, and residential areas in Kuala Lumpur, making it a convenient mode of transportation for both locals and tourists.

The GoKL City Bus has received positive feedback from the public and has been widely used by commuters as a reliable and sustainable mode of transportation. The service has also helped to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution in the city, contributing to a more sustainable urban environment.



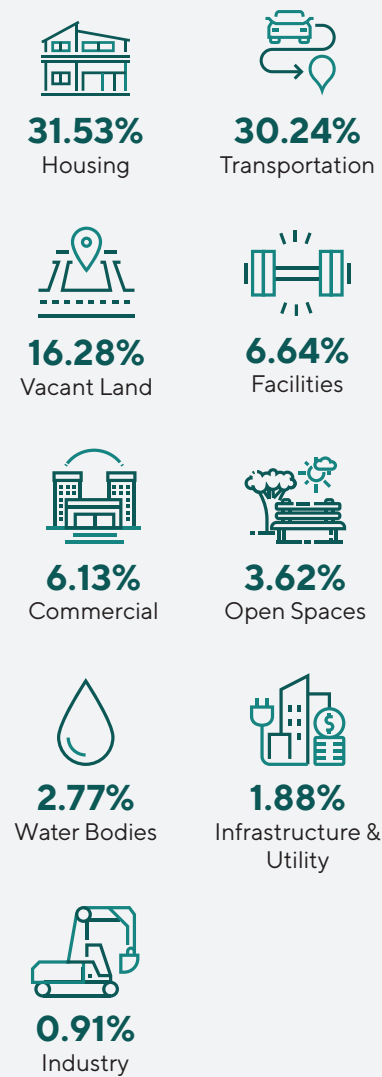
Low Carbon Township : Wangsa Maju

Wangsa Maju has been chosen by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall as a pilot project for its green technology initiative aimed at addressing climate change. The goal is to showcase the long-term benefits of using green technology and to impress stakeholders in other areas.

The Wangsa Maju Carbon Neutral Growth Centre 2050 Action Plan has been formulated to align with the national development agenda, which prioritizes environmental sustainability, including climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The plan will also explore the use of green technology in initiatives related to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

This initiative highlights Kuala Lumpur’s commitment to reducing its carbon footprint and becoming more environmentally sustainable. The city’s efforts to prioritize green technology will not only help mitigate the effects of climate change but also promote economic growth and create more job opportunities in the green technology sector.

Percentage of Land Use in Wangsa Maju CNGC





Goal

Kuala Lumpur towards becoming a climate neutral city by 2050 with Wangsa Maju Growth Centre as the strategic pioneering case through systematic and interrelated measures for a progressive transformation towards climate neutral urban precinct

Objectives

1. To set out carbon neutral modelling for Wangsa Maju Carbon Neutral Growth Centre
2. To identify suitable development concepts and projects for Wangsa Maju Carbon Growth Centre that will serve reference for upscaling best practices to other five strategic zones

Energy Sector

- Reduce the energy consumption for selected building and KLCH assets
- Identify existing sources for EE and RE
- Identify potential location for district cooling and RE generation
- Implementing SARE (Supply Agreement Renewable energy) NEDA (New Enhanced Dispatch Arrangement), SELCO (Self Consumption) utility regulation, incentive packages and taxes, encourage investments in efficient services.

Transportation Sector

- Planning a comprehensive network of bicycle route
- Proposed safe and convenience cycling and pedestrian infrastructure
- Enhance the feeder bus route and promote electric buses
- Improve the LRT station by introduce Station Area Planning (SAP)
- Planning comprehensive and accessible electric vehicles charging station infrastructure

Waste Sector

- Planning recycling facilities for community neighbourhood
- Proposed composting plant for food court or wet market
- Propose anaerobic digester plant

Green Sector

- Organising green infrastructure such as forests, parks, and water bodies as part of an uninterrupted network of green corridors in the city as well as carbon sink
- Carrying out measure for increasing the greening of the city (i.e green roofs, vertical green)
- Promoting tree planting and replanting to increase green cover and carbon sequestration

Community Sector

- Promoting education and public awareness campaigns (community and school) on the importance of low carbon lifestyles and the environment
- Promoting involvement of stakeholders in the low carbon development and environmental conservation programs
- Introducing Eco Park concept (hydroponic, urban farming, lot, PV solar, composting and biogas)

Indicator 13.3**Raising Awareness and Education to Climate Change and Urban Resiliency**

Raising awareness and educating the public about climate change and urban resilience has been a priority for Kuala Lumpur, and the Local Agenda 21 has been a driving force in this movement.

The Local Agenda 21 is a sustainable development action plan that was adopted by the city in 2001, with the aim of promoting sustainable development through the involvement of the local community. The agenda includes initiatives that promote climate change awareness and education, and urban resiliency.

To raise awareness about climate change, the city has conducted various educational campaigns and programmes, including workshops, seminars, and awareness-raising events. The city has also launched several initiatives that promote sustainable living and reduce carbon emissions, such as the promotion of public transportation and the implementation of green building standards.

In terms of urban resilience, the city has focused on disaster risk reduction, including the development of early warning systems and emergency response plans. The city has also implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of natural disasters, such as the construction of flood mitigation infrastructure and the establishment of evacuation centers.

The programs such as KL Car Free Morning, Community Gardens, Tree Planting programmes, and Green School Awards are all part of Kuala Lumpur's efforts to promote sustainable living and reduce its carbon footprint.

**Programs on raising awareness and education to climate change and urban resiliency****KL Car Free Morning**

KL Car Free Morning is a monthly event where certain roads in the city are closed off to vehicles, allowing people to walk, run, or cycle. This program encourages people to use alternative modes of transportation, such as walking or cycling, which can help reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality.

Community garden

Community Gardens are another initiative that promotes sustainable living by encouraging people to grow their own food in urban areas. This program not only provides fresh, healthy produce but also helps to green the city and promote biodiversity.

Tree planting

Tree Planting programs are also a critical component of the city's efforts to combat climate change and promote urban resilience. Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and provide shade, reducing the need for air conditioning and helping to lower energy consumption.

Green School Awards

Finally, the Green School Awards recognize and promote schools that have made significant efforts to promote sustainability and reduce their carbon footprint. This program encourages schools to implement green initiatives, such as reducing energy consumption, promoting waste reduction, and promoting sustainable transportation.



Partnership for the goals

SDG 17 Partnership for the goals is being achieved through partnerships between various stakeholders, including government agencies, private companies, NGOs, and local communities. These partnerships aim to promote sustainable development by leveraging resources and expertise, sharing knowledge and best practices, and coordinating efforts towards common goals. Through these partnerships, Kuala Lumpur is able to foster innovation and collaboration, mobilize resources and financing, and create more effective and sustainable solutions to address the city’s most pressing challenges

Indicator 17.1**International Cooperation and Support for Capacity Building Towards Implementing the SDGs**

Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has actively engaged in international cooperation and sought support for capacity building towards implementing the SDGs. DBKL has participated in international conferences, workshops, and study visits to learn from other cities and countries' experiences in implementing the SDGs.

DBKL has also established partnerships with international organizations, such as CityNet, UCLG, ASPAC, UN-Habitat and ICLEI, to access technical assistance and support for capacity building. Through these partnerships, DBKL has received training, technical assistance, and guidance in developing and implementing strategies and programmes to achieve the SDGs.

DBKL has also signed memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with several international cities to foster cooperation and exchange of knowledge and best practices in areas such as sustainable urban development, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

3 Events

2018

16 Events

2019

36

Total International Cooperation Events by KLCH since 2018

36%

Official Visits

25%

Forums and Talks

39%

Official Meetings

**Kuala Lumpur Twin City Program**

The Kuala Lumpur Twin City Programme is a cooperation programme established by Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) with various cities around the world to foster cultural exchange, promote economic cooperation, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between cities.

Under this programme, Kuala Lumpur has established partnerships with several twin cities, including Jakarta (Indonesia), Istanbul (Turkey), Tokyo (Japan), and Tehran (Iran). These partnerships have facilitated exchanges in various areas, including education, culture, trade, and tourism.

The program aims to leverage the strengths and resources of each city to create mutual benefits and foster long-term partnerships. Through the programme, Kuala Lumpur has been able to showcase its culture and heritage, attract foreign investment, and promote its tourism industry. The programme has also enabled Kuala Lumpur to learn from the experiences and best practices of its twin cities and apply them to its own urban development strategies.

Indicator 17.6**Partnerships with International Organizations in Sharing Knowledge, Expertise, Technology and Financial Resources, to Support the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals**

Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has established partnerships with various international organizations to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the city. These partnerships are aimed at sharing knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources to support sustainable urban development and address the challenges facing the city.

Some of the international organizations that DBKL has partnered with include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).

Through these partnerships, DBKL has been able to access technical assistance, capacity building programmes, and financial resources to support its efforts to implement sustainable urban development initiatives. For example, DBKL has worked with the World Bank and ADB to secure funding for green infrastructure projects, such as the SMART Tunnel and the River of Life project.

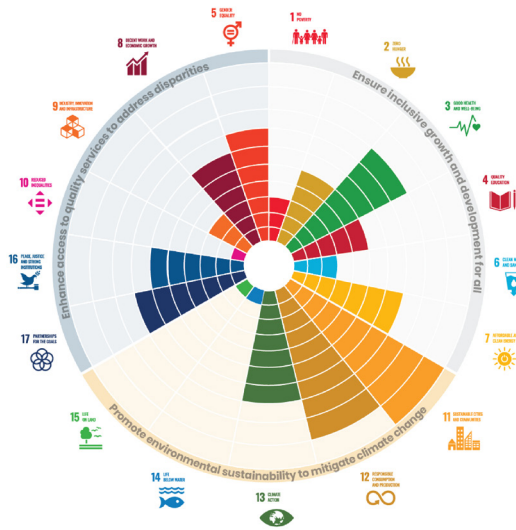
Additionally, DBKL has worked with ICLEI to develop and implement sustainable urban development plans and strategies, and has collaborated with UNDP on capacity building programmes to strengthen the city's resilience to climate change and natural disasters. A comprehensive analysis of the current development planning of Kuala Lumpur City Hall is conducted to determine the alignment with SDGs. The analysis reveals that SDG 11, 8, 17, and 13 are most associated with the city's development planning. In terms of actions, the city's efforts are most aligned with SDG 11, 12, 3, and 13, as reflected in its plans, strategies, programmes, projects, initiatives, legislations, and funding actions.

**SDG Centre Kuala Lumpur**

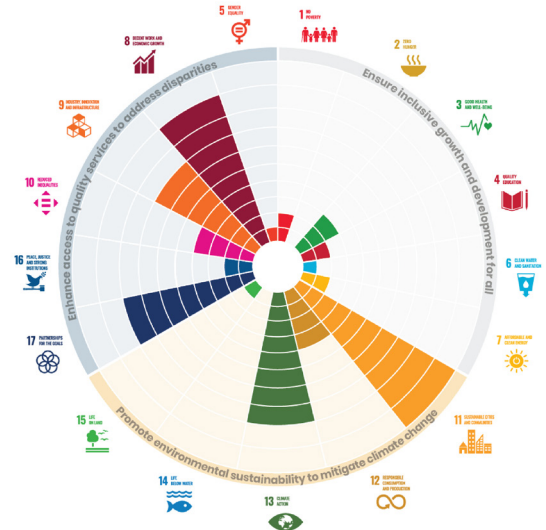
SDG Centre Kuala Lumpur was launched on the 28th of September 2021, which will be officiated by YB Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan bin Kassim, Minister of Federal Territories. The SDG Centre of Kuala Lumpur is the first SDG centre in the Asia-Pacific region and recently received the recognition of the United Nations. This initiative is brought about by KL City Hall (DBKL) and URBANICE Malaysia to showcase Kuala Lumpur's commitments on the SDG Goals and its localisation. The Centre will be a space that exhibits the significant stakeholder partnerships, progress, programs and projects happening in the capital city of Malaysia in the shared journey towards achieving the United Nations Global Agenda 2030.



Kuala Lumpur SDGs in current development planning



SDGs Action Being Undertaken In Kuala Lumpur



Kuala Lumpur at the High-Level Meeting to Assess Progress on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

The High-Level Meeting to assess progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was held in September 2021, and Kuala Lumpur was one of the participating cities. The NUA is a global action plan adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016. The plan aims to guide urbanization policies and practices in cities worldwide to achieve sustainable urban development.



During the meeting, Kuala Lumpur City Hall presented its progress and challenges in implementing the NUA, particularly in the areas of urban planning, housing, transportation, and environmental sustainability. The city highlighted its efforts in promoting affordable housing, improving public transportation, and enhancing green spaces.



Kuala Lumpur also shared its experience in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the importance of digital technology in providing essential services and maintaining public health. The city emphasized the need for international cooperation and partnership to achieve the NUA's goals and ensure inclusive and sustainable urbanization for all.



WAY FORWARD

CHAPTER

WAY FORWARD



ER 5

ORWARD

5.1 Way forward for Kuala Lumpur and the SDGs

Kuala Lumpur Voluntary Local Review acts an important tool for the city and its stakeholders to work concertedly on further improving the sustainable development of Kuala Lumpur and updating its sustainability strategy. This report is also an important document to engage with the public and people living in Kuala Lumpur. It provides them with an informed basis for discussion and further deliberation on the 17 SDGs, identifying new data sets, possible new solution for each SDG challenges and introducing new players to assist in reaching holistic solutions.

This Voluntary Local Review helps Kuala Lumpur present an important education and information tool for local, national and global audience. The report serves as an evidence that city and its local government has a crucial role in the global implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Kuala Lumpur has implemented and integrated the SDGs into their statutory planning document. The Kuala Lumpur City Hall has an important role in planning, implementing and reporting the progress of Kuala Lumpur's SDGs achievement. The implementation of the SDGs in the city has been included in Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan which shows the City commitment towards the 2030 Agenda subsequently having the SDG roadmap which helps to realign and reprioritize its strategy and initiatives.

With this new report submitted to the United Nations, indicator-based sustainability reporting will be the forefront and new tradition for Kuala Lumpur. For the first time, the indicators are specifically localized to Kuala Lumpur's context and linked to the SDG roadmap which systematically anchors the 17 Sustainable Development Goals which sets clear goals for the timeframe to 2030 and defines ways and big moves initiatives to achieve these goals.

Kuala Lumpur will still need to cope with existing major issues such as providing efficient public transportation to an increasingly transiting citizens, ensuring inclusiveness and integration among its communities, and reducing environmental impacts. Kuala Lumpur has an important role to play in pushing forward societal change.

Undertaking this VLR gives a clear signal that Kuala Lumpur is committed to act locally in support of global sustainability efforts. Among the future works is the Kuala Lumpur SDG Digital Twin; a database on SDG that gives public access on more than hundreds of SDG indicators for the city using an open source platform. This repository will be further updated and periodically reviewed in cooperation with the respective data compilers.

The SDG Digital Twin will serve as a comprehensive platform that not only functions as a repository of information but also showcases the remarkable efforts of individuals and organizations in Kuala Lumpur in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. It aims to gather and display projects and initiatives led by the government, private sector, nonprofits, and philanthropic entities in Kuala Lumpur. By making this information available to the public, people can learn about the extraordinary work carried out by the citizens of Kuala Lumpur on a daily basis.

Kuala Lumpur is presenting an important information tool for local, national and international audiences on their progress towards the 2030 Agenda

Using open source technology allows Kuala Lumpur City Hall to build and share tools as part of a global community and could be replicated by other cities in a low-cost and transparent way. Kuala Lumpur is committed to open data and its ability to provide transparency, encourage accountability, and empower its citizens to participate in governance with greater understanding and impact.

Kuala Lumpur is also committed to supporting the ever-expanding network of Malaysia SDG Cities grappling with this international agenda, learning and sharing from each other.

Using the overall SDG framework and assessing our maturity, we find important areas for future efforts and submission to the United Nations:

- Prioritized SDGs for Kuala Lumpur for next reporting phase;
- Work on data management to keep track of progress and identify gaps and challenges, including deciding on a set of local statistics to monitor progress on the goals. Do regular assessments to keep track of progress;
- Increase understanding of Interlinkages between the SDGs and finance and budgeting of Kuala Lumpur City Hall;
- Increase and institutionalize the knowledge of sustainable development in Kuala Lumpur as an organization and as a local community;
- Seek and strengthen partnerships across governmental and societal sectors both locally, regionally, nationally and globally through networks and innovation projects; and
- Strengthen the citizenship to create new and sustainable solutions in developing the community, making sure no one is left behind by utilizing a place based approach to sustainable development.

Kuala Lumpur
Voluntary Local Review

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Kuala Lumpur