SHAH ALAM SUSTAINABLE CITY ZUSU

TPr. Annie Syazrin Ismail Shah Alam City Council

HUNH

THE SITING OF MALAYSIA, SELANGOR & SHAH ALAM

Taipei

a Lumpu

Manila

MALAYSIA is a Southeast Asian country occupying parts of the Malay Peninsula and the island of Borneo. Kuala Lumpur, is the national capital of Malaysia



SELANGOR located at the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia. It surrounds the federal territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, both of which were once under Selangor's territorial sovereignty.

Selangor sustained as a major contributor to Malaysia's economy with a share of 24.2 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (16.4%), Sarawak (9.6%), Johor (9.4%), Pulau Pinang (6.7%) and Sabah (6.0%).



Shah Alam is located within

the district of Petaling and a portion of the district of Klang in the state of Selangor. The state capital is Shah Alam.

Total Area of Shah Alam: 303.1 km² 61% of built-up area Total population (2020) MARCON (2020) MARCON (2020)

Age structure¹

2.7% Elderly > 65 years old 64.4% Working Age 15 - 64 years old 32.9% Children < 14 years old Race/Ethnic¹ Malay Indian **70.1% 11.4%** Chinese Others **17.4% 1.1%**

Total acreage (302km²)

30,210.72 Ha

Landmarks & City Assets³

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NATURE

- National Botanical Garden Shah Alam
- Lake Garden Shah Alam

- SPIRITUAL
- Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Mosque



EDUCATION

- UiTM Shah Alam
- Universiti Selangor (Unisel)
- Management & Science Uni. (MSU)
 Kolei Pusat Teknologi
- Kolej Pusat Teknologi Pengurusan Lanjutan (PTPL) KDU University College
- KDU University College



SPORTS & THEME PARK

- i-City
- Wet World Theme Park
- Shah Alam Stadium
- Darul Ehsan Aquatic Centre

 Spatially divided into 5 development blocks (BP*) and 56 sections²: BP1 (5,013.46 Ha) - Seksyen 1 - 24
 BP2 (7,082.77 Ha) - Seksyen 25 - 36
 BP3 (4,747.98 Ha) - Seksyen U1, U2, U3, U6, U7, U8, U9
 BP4 (7,445.67 Ha) - Seksyen U10 - U15
 BP5 (6,020.84 Ha) - Seksyen U4, U5, U16, U17, U18, U19, U20

*Note: BP is Planning Block in Local Plan

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY³

KT (5 (4 (4

KTM Commuter (5 stations), MRT (4 stations), LRT 2 (4 stations) and LRT 3 (6 stations)



Via Federal Highway, GCE, NKVE, KESAS, LKSA and ELITE

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State Selangor District Petaling & Klang Establishment 1963 State Capital Status 7th Dec 1978 Municipality Status 1st Jan 1979 City Status 10th Oct 2000

Urbanice Malaysia and MBSA (2021). Voluntary Local Review 2020 - The Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Shah Alam
 Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (2020). Shah Alam Local Plan 2035 (Replacement).
 Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (2020). Shah Alam SDG Road Map, Shah Alam: MBSA.

OUR JOURNEY....and more to come...



This is the starting point SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITY BY 2035







PLANMalaysia





under the Imp Jose of the ASEAN SDGs Frontruser Clies Programme (SDGAC), Shoh Alom Cryves selected by SDGAC Noticeal Focal Partie (PLANModrigs) to receive support from SDGAC to develop, scale yand thoracain innordine, forthmup policies/protoces which not only improve local well-being, but dio contribute to the national & global goals.



MALAYSIA FRONT RUNNER CITY



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (UITM)









SDG REPORT





Our Vision

A city that responds to climate change challenges and promotes Low Carbon City lifestyle to meet the global vision for Sustainable Agenda.

Our Mission

To effectively implement Low Carbon City Framework to reduce carbon emission in creating a better-quality living environment in Shah Alam.



Our Strategic Priorities







GAME PLA

PEGIES



STRATEGY 1 BUILDING, WATER & CLEAN ENERGY

Game Plans 6 Actions 13 Sub-Actions 39

- Strengthening Energy Policy and Incentives Framework Establishing Energy Baseline and Performance
- 2 Indicator
- Adopting Energy Management and Efficiency in Buildings
- Increasing Clean Energy Technologies Application
 Enhancing Participation through Awareness, Education
- and Engagement
- Mitigating the Water Use through Efficient and Quality Water Management System in Buildings

STRATEGY 2 DO URBAN TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

Game Plans 4 Actions 9 Sub-Actions 30

- 1 Enhancing Transit-oriented City
- 2 City for Walking and Cycling
- In Promoting Energy Efficient Vehicles
- Inclusive and Efficient Transportation System

STRATEGY 3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Game Plans 3 Actions 10 Sub-Actions 36

Green Waste Management
 Green Waste Minimisation

3 Awareness, Education and Engagement

STRATEGY 4 URBAN GREENING & BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Game Plans 6 Actions 13 Sub-Actions 41

- Applying urban ecological principles
- Protecting nature-in-city assets of Shah Alam
- Increasing greening opportunities in Shah Alam
- Inhance urban footprint boundary (UFB) of Shah Alam Reinforce green building index (GBI)
- 9 Practices in built environment
- 6 Prioritise land use efficiency in new town development and urban renewal



- 1 Adaptation of Low Carbon City Principles in Policy and Guideline
- 2 Empowering Administration and Management

STRATEGY 6 COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION & PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)



- Increase Knowledge and Awareness of Low
- Carbon Development and Low Carbon City
- 2 Reformation of Communication and Engagement
- active and Effective Participation

SHAH ALAM SDGs ROADMAP 2020



Shah Alam is the first city in Malaysia to produce an "SDGs Road Map". This document outlines the direction that the City of Shah Alam needs to take to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs to achieve its set targets.



SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES



SHAH ALAM VLR PROCESS

Malaysia SDG Cities



ASSESSMENT

1 Initiation Stage

- 1. City baseline
- 2. City planning & development
- 3. Mapping and alignment



1. Key stakeholder

engagement

- 2. Revisit city vision, setting up goal and key target
- 3. Setting priorities

ACCELARATION

- 1. SDG local actions
- 2. Integrate and synchronize
- 3. Roadmap and model
- 4. Monitoring and





- 1. Commitment for VLR
- 2. Mapping local needs to global goals
- 3. Setting up formal/informal mechanism for continued integration of SDGs

Output: City Profiling Card

Output: SDG Prioritization

Output : Shah Alam SDG Roadmap

URLANCE

Output : Voluntary Local Report

SHAH ALAM SDGs ROADMAP 2020 Sustainability Diagnostic Process

SHAH ALAM PRORISED SDGs

PHASE 1

5 SDGs will be strengthened and strategies will be reformed for greater impact

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

15 UFE ON LAND

1 NO POVERTY

Ň:**;

13 ACTION

5

PHASE 2

12 SDGs will be reassess and baselines will be set to establish new targets actions and enables to aid the SDGs implementation.

Phase 2A : SDG that are closely related to SDG 11 targets







Phase 2B : SDG that are partially related to SDG 11 targets



KEY STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

- Identification of issues and challenges •
- Collective view of current city policies and strategies
- SDGs wheel •
- Recommendation and way forward

MALAYSIA RAPID ASSESSMENT

- Shah Alam Draft Local Plan 2035
- MBSA Strategic Plan
- LA21 Shah Alam programs
- Selangor State with MBSA programs

Malaysia Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)

The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) is a technical analysis for Malaysia City's and its local council on readiness to deliver the SDGs targets.

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SDG Targets	Statutory Development Plan Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035	Strategies - Projects and Set Goals Shah Alam City Council Strategic Pion 2010-2020	Program & Initiatives LA/Selangor People Care Initiative	SDG Targets	Statutory Development Plan Draft Shah Ålam City Council Local Plan 2035	Strategies - Projects and Set Goals Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2018-2020	Program & Initiatives LA/Selangor People Care Initiative	SDG Targets	Statutory Development Plan Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035	Strategies - Projects and Set Goals Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020	Program & Initiatives LA/Selangor People Care Initiative
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KEY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT







Shah Alam SDGs Perceived Performance

Shah Alam Perceived Performance





SHAH ALAM VOLUNTARARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR)

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the City of Shah Alam. VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2021

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	2021	City of Ghent	Belgium	Ghent Sustainability Report 2021 - Focus on People - Voluntary Local Review	English	VNR 2017	
	2021	Municipalidad de Lima	Peru	INFORME LOCAL VOLUNTARIO-LIMA-2021	Spanish	2020 VNR Report (Spanish)	
	2021	Government of the State of Durango	Mexico	VF_Durango_ILV.pdf	Spanish	2021 VNR	
	2021	Government of Mexico City	Mexico	VF_CDMX.pdf	Spanish	2021 VNR	
	2021	City of Orlando	United States	G Orlando and the Sustainable Development Goals - A Voluntary Local Review of Progress	English		
	2021	Government of the State of Mexico	Mexico	Revisión voluntaria: Estado de México. Avance en el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030	Spanish	2021 VNR	
	2021	City of Vantaa	Finland	Sustainable Vantaa belongs to Everyone	English	2020 VNR	
	2021	Municipality of Gladsaxe	Denmark	The 2030 Agenda on the Local Level: A Voluntary Review from Gladsaxe, Denmark	English	2021 VNR Report, 2017 VNR	
	2021	City of Shah Alam	Malaysia	☑ VLR SDGs Shah Alam.pdf	English	2017 VNR	
	2021	Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Japan	Tokyo Sustainability Action	English	2017 VNR	

SHAH ALAM VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT

Shah Alam's Commitment To The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





PROSPERITY



PEACE



PARTNERSHIP





MALAYSIA VOLUNTARARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) 2021

"Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the Global Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development "

JULY 2021





Box Article 12: Pioneering the Low Carbon City Development in Shah Alam City



Recognising the growing global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of cities' activities, Malaysia is pushing for a paradigm shift and behavioural change through its 'Low Carbon City' initiative at the local levels. Local authorities will act as a driving force in the implementation of mitigation actions by undertaking projects linked to renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management, public transport, and promotion of green spaces. This will help achieve reductions in GHG emissions and catalyses shift to a low-carbon society.

Shah Alam City Council (MBSA) envisions to transform Shah Alam into a city committed towards this agenda. The city started its sustainable development journey as early as 1998 through the Agenda 21 and Local Agenda 21 (LA21) programmes. Shah Alam also performed well in the Malaysian Urban Rural National Indicators Networks (MURNInets) Sustainability Index from 2012 to 2020 with an average score of 97 per cent. MBSA has also received the Gold Award from Malaysia Institute of Planner (MIP) for three consecutive years: 2017, 2018 and 2019.

The city is dedicated in driving the low-carbon agenda. All entities in Shah Alam, including government, private sector, industry, universities, schools and communities are encouraged to join the 'Low Carbon Cities 2030 Challenge' in collectively transforming Shah Alam to a low-carbon city by 2030. Based on the LCCF the GHG emissions inventory recorded a significant GHG reduction with a total of 52,263.01 tonnes CO₂eq from its LCCF zones and low-carbon partners from 2015 to 2019. Rapid urbanisation and climate change will bring more challenges to MBSA to manage the city. However, with proper planning and efforts, MBSA is committed in ensuring the future development is low-carbon and sustainable. Low-carbon city will continue to lead the way in the transition to a low-carbon society in Shah Alam city.

Our initiative also mention in Malaysia VNR

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

SACC @ HLPF2021 13 JULY - 15 JULY 2021



SPECIAL









MBSA International Conferences





MBSA I International Conference





8:30 - 9:00	Utilizing data for your VLR: overview of approaches, strategies and

30-9:00	Utilizing data for your VLR: overview of approaches, strategies and activities	
	Breakout groups	
	Chairs of the breakout groups:	60
	 Ms. Mariana Cammisa, Buenos Aires, Argentina Mr. Ramon Canal-Oliveras, Barcelona, Spain, Ms. Ariadne Morales, State of Yucatan, Mexico Ms. Hanne Albers, The Association of Flemish Cities and 	
	Municipalities (VVSG) - Mr. Geur Graff, Asker, Norway - Ms. Annie Ismail, Shah Alam, Malaysia - Ms. Jutta Mäkienen, Turkue, Finland - Mr. Allum Macked, Bristol, Unitid Kingdom	
	Guiding questions:	
	 How did you gather data for your VLR? What were the main sources and who did you engage in the process? How the source of the source of the source of the source of the addicator were the other local SDG monitoring framework to your own local context? What have been the main beenfit from one nincreased forces on monitoring. 	
	and data in your city/region? 4. How to prepare an evidence-based VLR and prepare the statistical annex?	
	Chairs of the breakout groups: (to be chosen among the participants)	
00 - 9:20	Utilizing different indicator sets and guidance	
	Lightning presentations by relevant entities (4 minutes each)	
	 Ms. Agata Krause, Consultant, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 	
	 Mr. Stefano Marta, Coordinator, Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD) Ms. Nanu Urakamii, Researcher, The United Nations Centre for 	
	Regional Development (UNCRD) - Mr. Robert Ndugwa, United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)	
	Ms. Alice Stragusa, Team Leader, European Commission Joint Research Centre	





the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) on the Attainment of Sustainable development Goals"



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





MBSA 🛛 International Award

The 5th ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) Award and 4th Certificates of Recognition Jakarta, October 21th 2021

ASEAN ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE CITIES AWARDS



MAJLIS BANDARAYA SHAH ALAM MALAYSIA







