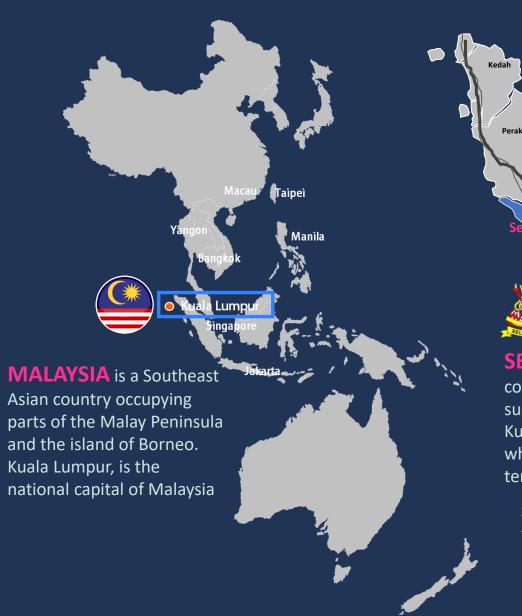


THE SITING OF MALAYSIA, SELANGOR & SHAH ALAM



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) 686.966

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 70.1% 11.4%

Indian

Chinese

17.4%

Total acreage (302km²)

30,210.72 Ha

Others

Landmarks & City Assets³



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)
- Kolej Pusat Teknologi
- Pengurusan Lanjutan (PTPL)
- **KDU University College**



SPORTS & THEME PARK

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

Sections/S

eksyen

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



Household Size 4.1 (Average)

2,600/km²

Density

Growth Rate 2.5% (2018)

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

Selangor

(5 stations), MRT (4 stations), LRT 2 (4 stations) and

KTM Commuter

LRT 3 (6 stations)

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY³

Subang Airport / Subang Skypark (LTSAAS)

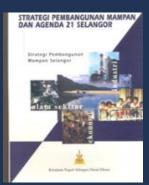


Via Federal Highway, GCE, NKVE, KESAS, LKSA and ELITE

1. Urbanice Malaysia and MBSA (2021). Voluntary Local Review 2020 - The Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Shah Alam

2. Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (2020). Shah Alam Local Plan 2035 (Replacement). 3. Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (2020). Shah Alam SDG Road Map, Shah Alam: MBSA.

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



AGENDA 21 SELANGOR





APEC LOW-CARBON MODEL

CERTIFICATE

OF RECOGNITION

SHAH ALAM CITY.

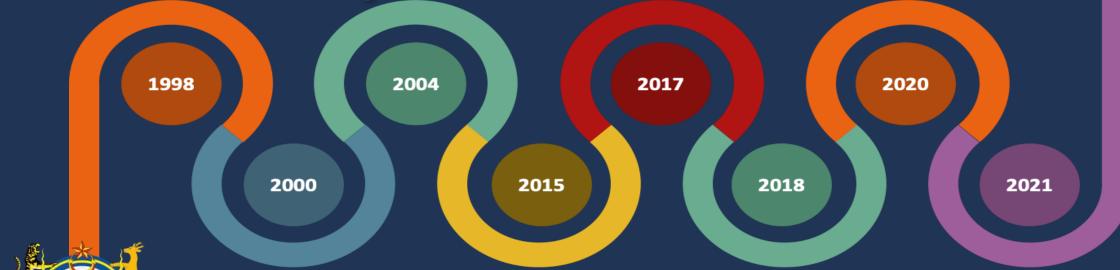
TOWN PROJECT PHASE 7



SHAH ALAM SDGs ROAD MAP



ASUS PROJECT:
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR MALAYSIA



LA 21 SHAH ALAM



SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITY



MALAYSIA FRONTRUNNER CITY





SHAH ALAM SDGs VLR REPORT



This is the starting point

SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITY BY 2035













PLANMalaysia





MALAYSIA FRONT RUNNER CITY



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (UiTM)









SDG REPORT



SHAH ALAM LOW CARBON CITY BY 2035

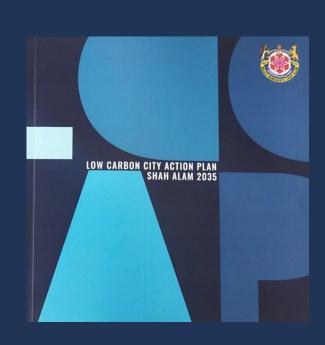


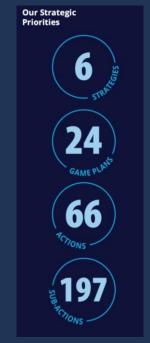
Our Vision

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.









Absolute GHG emissions reduction by 2035





Our Strategic Priorities



LOW CARBON CITY ACTION PLAN SHAH ALAM 2035







BUILDING, WATER & CLEAN ENERGY





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



URBAN GREENING & BUILT ENVIRONMENT





Sub-Actions 18

Sub-Actions 33

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











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





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

STRATEGY 3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



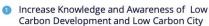
- Green Waste Management
- @ Green Waste Minimisation
- Awareness, Education and Engagement



STRATEGY 6
COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION & PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)

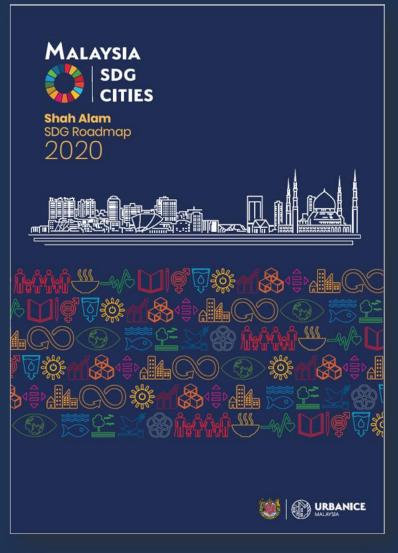






- 2 Reformation of Communication and Engagement
- Active and Effective Participation

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

Public Transport Network

Foothpath Encroachment Industrial Logictic

High Property Rate Sence of Sosial Responsibility

Flood Risk

Water Quality
And Usage

Economic Development

Risk Awareness

Employment

Food Quality Check & Unregulated outlet

SHAH ALAM VLR PROCESS

Malaysia SDG Cities

ASSESSMENT



1 Initiation Stage

PARTICIPATION & ANALYSIS



Assessment Report

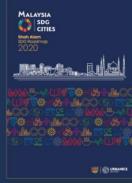
ACCELARATION



- 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

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



SHAH ALAM VLR



4. Reporting

- 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

Output:
Voluntary Local Report

SHAH ALAM SDGs ROADMAP 2020

Sustainability Diagnostic Process



MALAYSIA RAPID ASSESSMENT

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

SHAH ALAM PRORISED SDGs

PHASE 1

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









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



















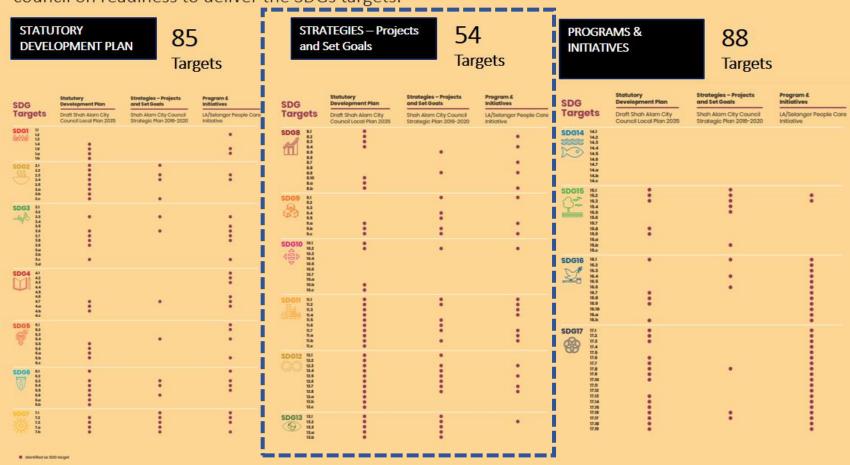


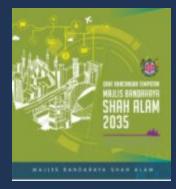


MALAYSIA RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

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.











2 KEY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT





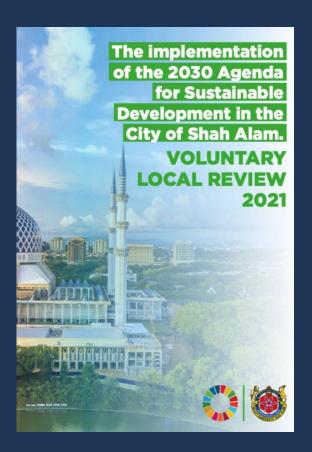


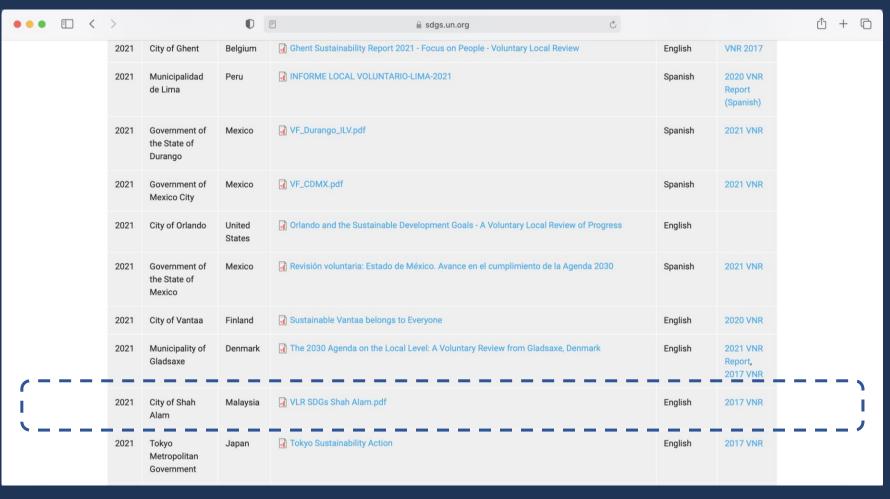


Shah Alam SDGs Perceived Performance



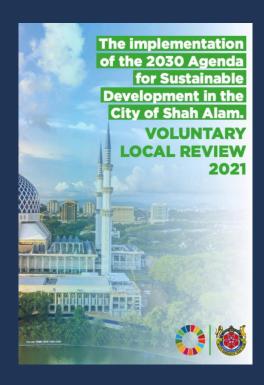
SHAH ALAM VOLUNTARARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR)





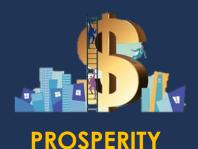
SHAH ALAM VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT

Shah Alam's Commitment 70 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)













S focus goals











Strategic initiative 1
Shah Alam
Draft Local
Plan 2035

MBSA
Strategic Plan

2016-2020

Local
Agenda 21
Shah Alam

Strategic initiative 4
Malaysian
Urban Rural
National
Indicators
Network for
Sustainable
Development

Strategic initiative 5
Shah Alam
Low Carbon
City
Framework

APEC Low
Carbon Model
Town Project

Strategic initiative **7**ASEAN SDG
Frontrunner
Cities
Programmes

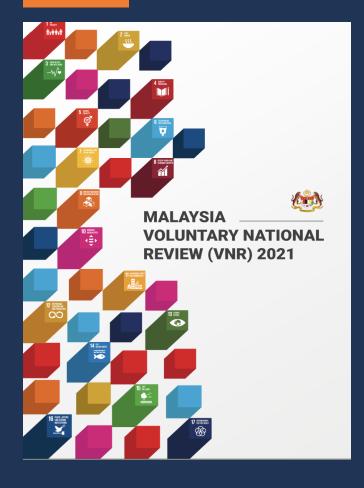
Strategic initiative 8
Shah Alam
Safe City
Programme

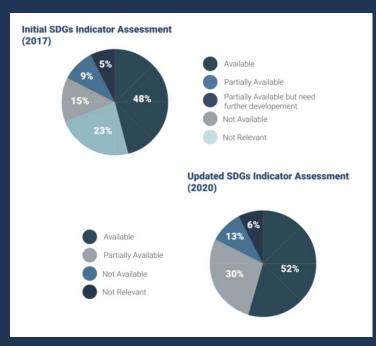
Shah Alam SDG Roadmap Strategic initiative 10
ASEAN
Sustainable
Urbanisation
Strategy

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

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 Alarn 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

Our initiative also mention in Malaysia VNR

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

SACC @ HLPF2021

13 JULY - 15 JULY 2021













MBSA @ International Conferences













URBANICE





LOW CARBON AWARD CEREMONY 9 OCTOBER 2019; IGEM (11 AWARDS RECEIVED)



18 Oct 2019 · @

MALAYSIA SDG

That's a wrap for the 7th APUF in Penang, Malaysia! Big round of applause for Shah Alam te... See more









MBSA @ International Conference





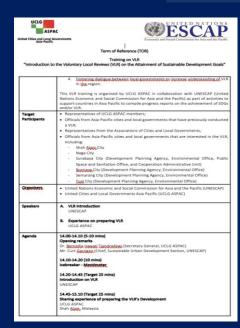








VLR Training: "Introduction to the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) on the Attainment of Sustainable development Goals"









11.30-13.30 (120 minutes)

15.30-16.00 (30 minutes)



Mr. Geir Graff, Asker, Norway Ms. Annie Ismail, Shah Alam, Malaysia

1. How did you eather data for your VLR? What were the main sour

MBSA @ International Award







BENEFITS

Commitment and challenges to our cities ()

Initiated collective local actions 02

Review our cities 03

Baseline Data 04

Global attention 05

"Think local, act global, learnt global and apply local" ~Maimunah Mohd Shariff~

LESSON LEARNT

1 Lack in project continuation

O2 Collaborative mechanism

03 Silo effects

04 Mr. Know-It-All

05 Visibility

"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we create them"

~Albert Einstein~

