

MALAYSIA SDG CITIES

Shah Alam
SDG Roadmap
2020



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MALAYSIA



Shah Alam SDG Roadmap 2020

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Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cities &
Community Well-being

This report is prepared for
Shah Alam City Council



This report is prepared by
Urbanice Malaysia





Today, smart and sustainable city is a red-hot topic on the urban strategy agenda of government worldwide. This is especially in the advanced countries, where fast-paced urban growth has open the door to amounting number of complex infrastructural and social issues.

Over two decades, Shah Alam grew and blossomed in the heart of Selangor, Shah Alam City is rank as the most urbanized city in Selangor.

Fortified with the requisite political will, backed by a dynamic team of official and with the unwavering support of the people, Shah Alam city are all set for an urban regeneration that will transform it into the global cities with the world class facilities.

One of the ultimate goals of Shah Alam is to become the most environmentally friendly city in Malaysia. In the New Urban Agenda 2010, there is 17 Sustainable Development Goals including several elements such as no poverty, no hunger, health, and welfare, quality education, better law and policies, water sanitation, clean water, clean energy resources and other issues.

Therefore, based on Sustainable Development Goals in 11th Malaysia Plans, many smart initiatives and projects have been established all over the country in order to contribute to the sustainable city development.

For instance, Shah Alam Low Carbon City 2030 Action Plan was launched to bring together the city council, industry, and citizens to improve urban life through more sustainable integrated solutions through applied, better planning, a more participatory approach, higher energy efficiency, better transport solutions, intelligent use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

The development in Shah Alam City has been extensively explained in which will be a source of inspiration and guide to the stakeholders, scholar, researchers, students as well as Shah Alam residents and others.

The SDGs report is the initial initiative for SACC on the journey to produce the VLR report. This initiative is modelled after the Voluntary National Review, which has been commended as an innovative approach to stocktake the progress in the SDGs implementation at a Shah Alam city level. It is also an opportunity to showcase the best practices with others, while ensuring the transparency and accountability of local progress. SACC vision is to make the Shah Alam VLR as the first example of integrating both NUA and SDGs in a systemic approach.

Dato' Haji Haris Bin Kasim

Mayor,
Shah Alam City Council



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FRONTRUNNING SUSTAINABLE AGENDA

The SDG Roadmap is the first Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting and strategy for Shah Alam. This report provides a good opportunity for Shah Alam City Council to implement local actions that translates the Global Agenda to overcome local issues and to streamline with State and National Policies

Shah Alam SDG Roadmap

This roadmap sets the direction Shah Alam must take to accelerate the SDGs implementation in achieving its targets. It strengthens Shah Alam ability to adapt and thrive in the face of increasing global uncertainty and local challenges. This roadmap calls for local government, civil society, academia, business community and individuals to lead and work as one city.

This sustainability roadmap is expected to function as an initial step in achieving sustainable Shah Alam. It shall also help Shah Alam to accelerate their pathway in achieving SDGs and its targets. In addition, it will encourage communities and stakeholders to actively participate in the future growth of Shah Alam.

Shah Alam City Council is at the midst of preparing its Local Plan 2035 (RTMBSA 2035) which is a statutory development plan that guide the planning and development of the city. The timing of Shah Alam SDG Roadmap is in parallel with the completion of the RTMBSA 2035. This makes the roadmap in a great momentum to better support the overall city development plan. The recommendations in the Shah Alam SDG City Roadmap are also expected to support the city's progress and initiatives as well as efforts with Local Agenda 21.

Therefore, this document is expected to be able to support collaboration between various stakeholders in Shah Alam, Selangor with others in the county and the international world.

MALAYSIA SDG CITIES

The Malaysia SDG Cities introduced by Urbanice Malaysia recognizes that cities and communities are crucial in determining its own set of priorities and decides on the means of implementation to ensure that the SDG Goals and targets are met.

About

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 of its effective implementation locally.

Why Malaysia Need SDG Cities Report

- 1 Raise local government awareness, commitment and capacities towards sustainable agenda.
- 2 Set local priorities and focus attention on urgent urban challenges to harness future opportunities.
- 3 Create a platform for Partnership to mobilize and empower stakeholders to identify practical integrated and innovative Solutions.
- 4 Develop an Action Plan to match the SDG and synchronize and align with National, State and Local development agendas.
- 5 Facilitate local government access to funding resources and develop business models to finance SDGs actions.
- 6 Strengthen role of Local Governments to monitor, evaluate and report SDG progress to national and state level.



Adopting the Malaysia SDG Cities for Shah Alam

The City SDG Roadmap is the main output of the work with Malaysia SDG Cities to date, and a starting point for a holistic recommendation of sustainability actions. Development of the Roadmap has been led by Urbanice Malaysia and Shah Alam City Council.

This roadmap has emerged from an extensive programme of work including research and analysis of the actions already underway throughout the city that contribute to sustainability. This has been considered alongside in-depth consultation with city management level and advice provided by expert stakeholders during the engagement.

This approach has given Shah Alam the opportunity to identify where there may be a gap in their existing approach and opportunities to build and accelerate on the great work Shah Alam are already doing. Malaysia SDG Cities has given Shah Alam the opportunity to think about the city's future and how Shah Alam can plan ahead with a global approach.

With more cities coming in future, Shah Alam hopes to be the pioneer city and leading the SDG reporting. The upcoming peer network that will allow sharing experience about the challenges of cities and hope to broaden the SDG City Roadmap.

As a sustainable urban nation is what the nation inspire to be in 2030, actions towards sustainability can be set in motion that can help Shah Alam to be more sustainable in the face of the local and global challenges which that future will undoubtly bring. This roadmap commits Shah Alam to accelerate the SDG implementation starting today.



Developing the Shah Alam SDG Roadmap

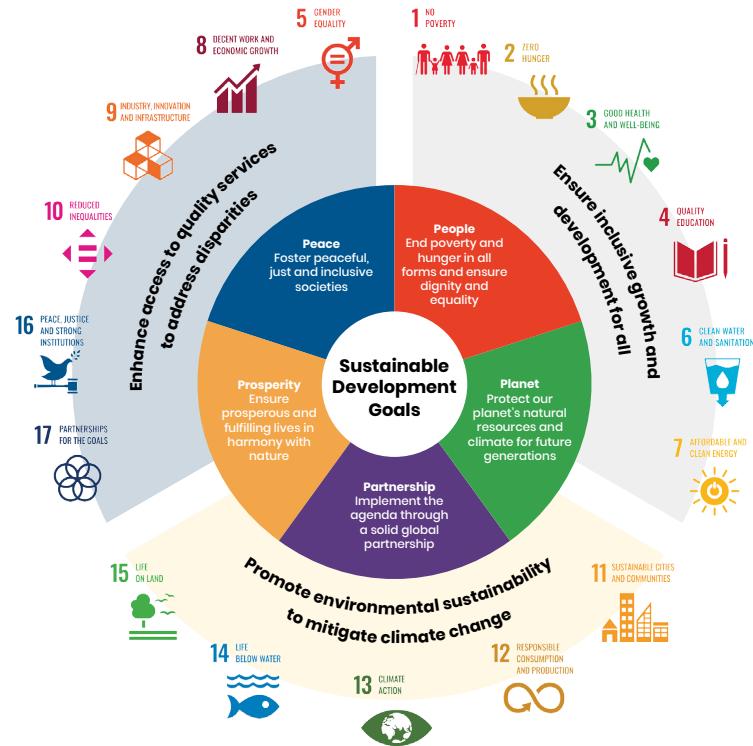
Shah Alam is the first city in Malaysia to participate in the Malaysia SDG Cities network. The combination of challenges, opportunities and strength to increase sustainability have provided a solid ground for the city's participation in the Malaysia SDG Cities network.

The City Sustainable Development Goals Framework is a unique framework, developed by Urbanice Malaysia that provided a lens to understand the dimensions in the city system and SDGs that contribute to the dimensions.

Looking at these dimensions can help Shah Alam to assess the extent of their sustainability pathway, identify critical areas of weakness and identify actions and programs to improve the city's sustainability.

To prepare the roadmap, Shah Alam City Council lead by the Planning Department followed '3+' process under the Malaysia SDG Cities. The first process, an initial SDGs assessment was conducted, mapping and aligning current development plans and programmes in Shah Alam called Rapid Integrated Assessment. The second process was the engagement with the MBSA personnel and exploring further the diagnostic of SDGs that led to the final development of the SDGs roadmap.

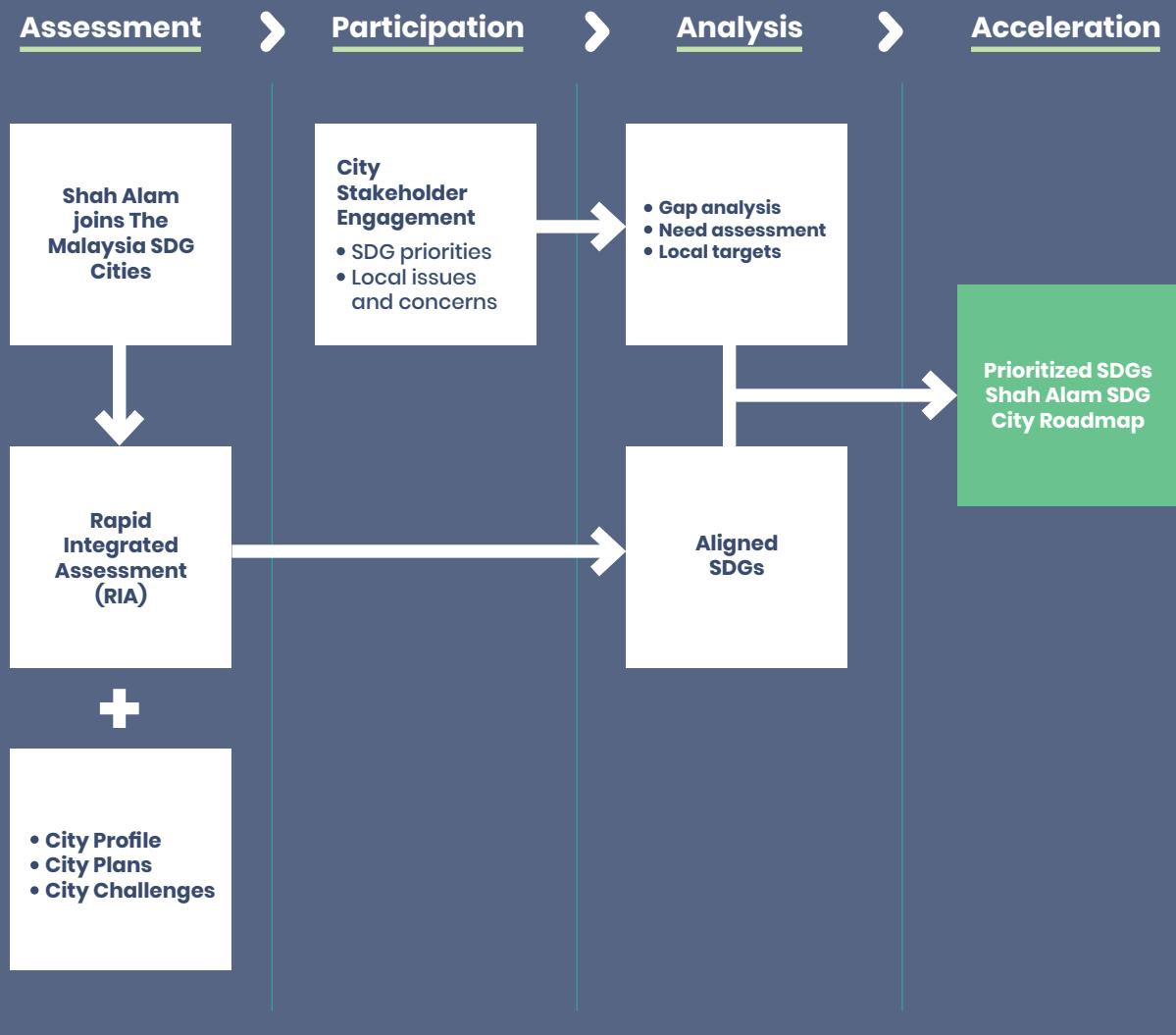
Measuring Shah Alam Sustainable Development Goals



The 3+1 Approach



Shah Alam SDG Roadmap Process





UNIQUE CITY CONTEXT

Shah Alam is the state capital city of Selangor. The City of Shah Alam host 10% of the state inhabitants, with 669,894 people residing in area that spans approximately 303 km².

Demographic

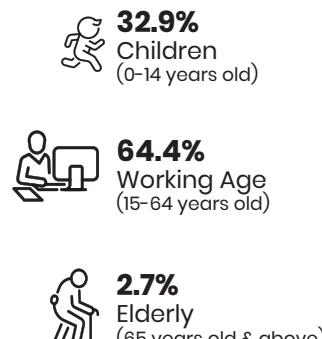
In recent years, Shah Alam have experienced an average population growth of 2.04% in parallel with State of Selangor growth of 2.14% from 2010 to 2018.

Shah Alam's population is relatively young with those aged 15 years and below forming about 32.9% of Shah Alam's population. It has a multicultural society, with a mixture of predominantly Malay (70.1%), Chinese (17.4%) and Indian (11.4%) origin. Several smaller minority groups reside in the city, with foreign immigrant workers forming the largest minority (1.1%).


669,894
Total Population,
2018


290.3 km²
Total Area of
Shah Alam

Age Structure



Shah Alam in comparison to Selangor Population

2010

Shah Alam	 558,308
Selangor	 5,502,100

2017

Shah Alam	 643,088
Selangor	 6,380,700

Race

70.1%

Malay

17.4%

Chinese

11.4%

Indian

1.1%

Others

Shah Alam City Assets

In recent years, Shah Alam have experienced an average population growth of 2.04% in parallel with State of Selangor growth of 2.14% from 2010 to 2017.



Nature

- National Botanical Garden Shah Alam
- Lake Garden Shah Alam



Education

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



Health

- Shah Alam Hospital
- Specialist Hospital Avisena
- Specialist Hospital KPJ



Shopping

- Kompleks PKNS
- Plaza Alam Sentral
- Aeon Mall
- Giant Mall
- Tesco Mall
- Setia City Mall
- Central i-City Mall



Sports

- Shah Alam Stadium
- Darul Ehsan Aquatic Centre



Cultural

- State Museum
- Shah Alam Royale Theatre



Safety

- Selangor Contingent Police Headquarters
- Shah Alam District Police Headquarters



Theme Park

- i-City
- Wet World Theme Park



Spiritual

- Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Mosque

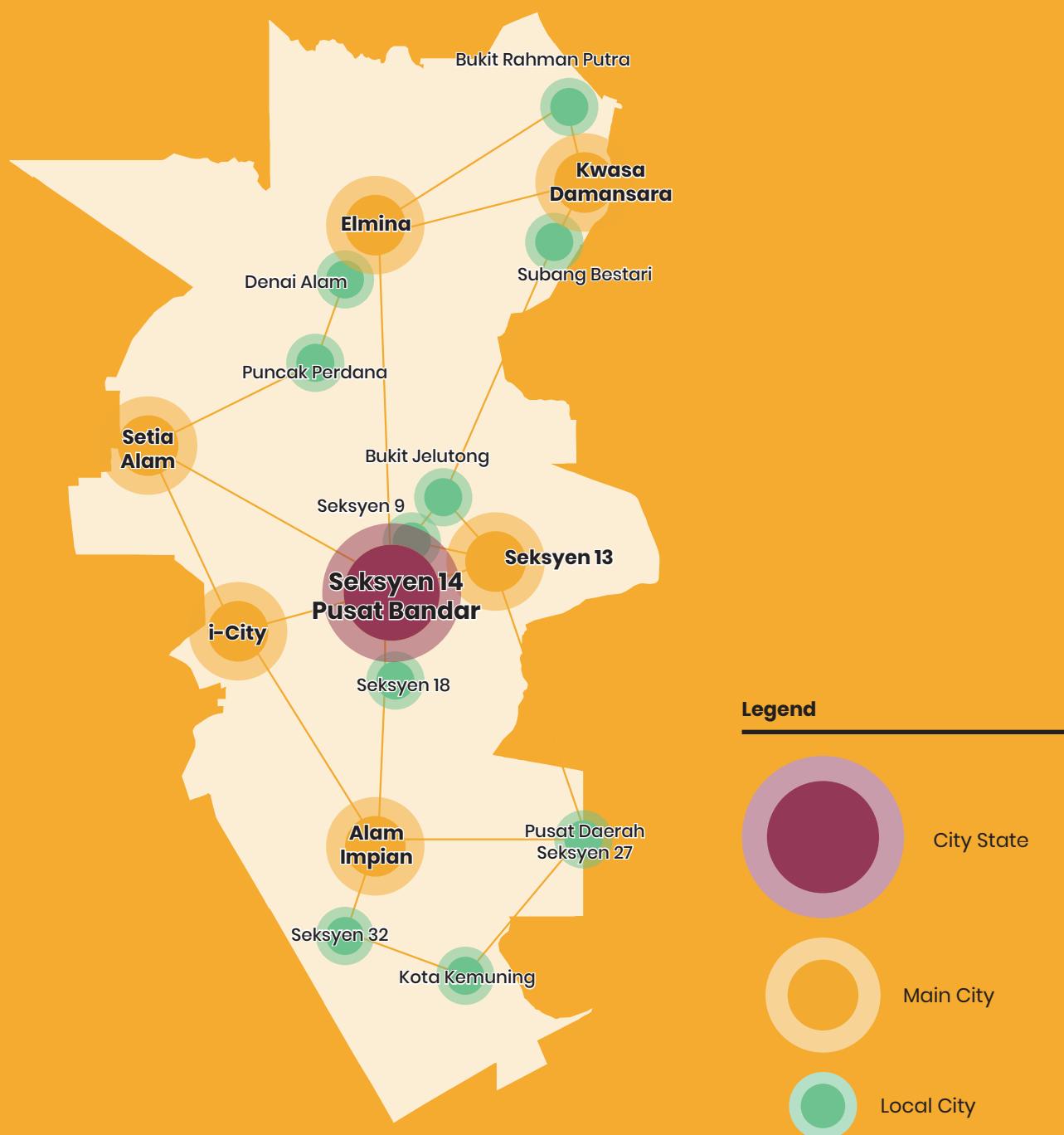


Conference & Exhibition

- Shah Alam Convention Centre (SACC)
- Setia City Convention Centre (SCCC)
- Ideal Convention Centre (IDCC)

Shah Alam Urban Development

From its beginning as a palm oil estate between Petaling Jaya and Klang, Shah Alam has since grown into an administration and capital city, a vibrant, green and multicultural pot of Selangor. The city is now reaching a pivotal point on its development. Shah Alam is predominantly developed with 61% of built up and 39 % are non-built up. Shah Alam have identified 15 growth centres comprising of 3 urban hierarchy area where urban development will be focusing on.



Shah Alam's Sustainability Building Efforts

Several major planning efforts has already building sustainability in the city, creating an inclusive, healthy, and more equitable Shah Alam.

The principle of sustainable growth and development has been emphasized in several of its key policies and planning framework. However often they focuses upon either urban development, economic development or resource efficiency rather than the holistic, multi-sector approach promoted by the concept of sustainability

Shah Alam's focus on being a low carbon city and targets a 45% carbon reduction in 2030 based on the 2014 baseline has provided great impact to the 2030 Agenda. Its wide ranging initiatives with regards to transportation, solid waste management, and energy efficient building and coupled with its Local Agenda 21 program, Shah Alam is well prepared in advancing towards achieving the SDG goals and targets



Sustainability Challenges

Shah Alam is undergoing a radical transformation that will affect its sustainability in the near future. There are sets of interconnected sustainability challenges that needs to be addressed by Shah Alam and also form the foundations for this roadmap. These challenges are in relation to urbanization and growth of Shah Alam



Urban Development

Many of Shah Alam's most impactful challenges are associated with planning and investment to support the rapid growth and demographic changes of the population. The city is experiencing a loss of housing affordability. There is a lack of transport diversity and employment diversity. These contributes to increasing geographic and social inequality.



Limitations of transport network

Some areas in Shah Alam have relatively limited access to public transport, which constraints the mobility in some parts of Shah Alam. Currently there are no urban rail services in Shah Alam however in near future there will be light rail train system covering main employment and residential areas in Shah Alam.



Economic Development

Despite being the capital city of an economic powerhouse state, Shah Alam is also facing challenges from global economy development and political stability. Shah Alam and Selangor needs to ensure to carry on a constant flow of investment into the city and providing a friendly environment



Flood Risk

Aging and poorly maintained drainage system, and design flaws in irrigation system are creating significant flood risk in several locations across Shah Alam such as Taman Rasa, Bandar Bukit Raja and Section 32 Shah Alam. These areas were low lying residential estates and areas.



Water Shortages

Water usage by consumers in Shah Alam is high, up to 234 liters daily per individual compared with national average of 180 liters daily. This results in Shah Alam needing more water usages daily and the current capacity of utility networks and reservoirs can only meet the demand in nearby future. Shah Alam relies on water from areas outside of MBSA's jurisdiction. The local authority is therefore limited in being able to secure its water supply. Moreover, population growth is likely to worsen water supply shortage. There is a need to engage the community in using the water in more sustainable management of water to avoid future shortages.



Employment

The challenge that must be faced by Shah Alam in terms of employment is the imbalance and mismatch between the labor demand and the available employment. Shah Alam economics are predominantly services in education, government services as well as business and retail. Residents of Shah Alam commutes everyday to nearby job centres such as Petaling Jaya and Kuala Lumpur resulting major traffic issues coming out from the city.

PUSAT BANDAR SEKSYEN 14, SHAH ALAM
KE ARAH BANDAR RENDAH KARBO

www.lccf.my/shahalam



SUSTAINABILITY DIAGNOSTICS

Understanding Where Shah Alam Today

An analytical tool called the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) is a multi-stakeholders approach that is required to develop a clear understanding of the current state of readiness for a sustainable in Shah Alam. This section summarises the key findings of the diagnostics.

Our Framework

In retrospect to the localization of SDGs in Malaysian city and the vertical integration of the 3 tiers of governance National, States and Local Council level, a diagnostic review was operationalized in a two stage approach. First is the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) and second is Key Stakeholder Engagement. Findings from these two stages connote the prioritization of SDGs for Shah Alam City in order to further strengthen Shah Alam planning and development initiatives as well to headline Shah Alam as the first and leading city for Malaysia SDGs City.

Malaysia Rapid Integrated Assessment

Statutory Development Plan
Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035

Programs/Projects & Initiatives

- Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2016–2020
- Local Agenda 21/People care initiatives

Key Stakeholder Engagement

Identification of Issues & Challenges
SDG Wheel
Suggestions on way forward

Prioritization on SDGs for Shah Alam City

Malaysia Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)

What is 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. The process is originally adapted from Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) by United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), 2017 and has been localized into Malaysia governance setting and further include a participatory process where stakeholders engagement is carried out to understand their priorities. The objective of this assessment is to provide a quick review of Shah Alam's existing policies, strategies, projects and programs and its relevance to the SDGs.

Why RIA is important for Shah Alam Actions Review ?

- To facilitate Shah Alam City Council in mainstreaming SDGs into the local council planning and programs by assessing their readiness on SDG initiatives.
- To provides a snapshot of the level of alignment between Shah Alam City Council's existing policies, strategic plans, initiatives, programs, projects and SDG targets and areas for potential multisectoral coordination.
- To identify on Shah Alam City Council's SDG priorities for Shah Alam SDGs City Actions Review and Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in accordance to the Malaysia and global guideline.

Methodology RIA for Shah Alam

Phase 1

Provides a snapshot of the level of alignment between Shah Alam City Council's existing policies, strategic plans, initiatives, programs, projects with the SDG targets

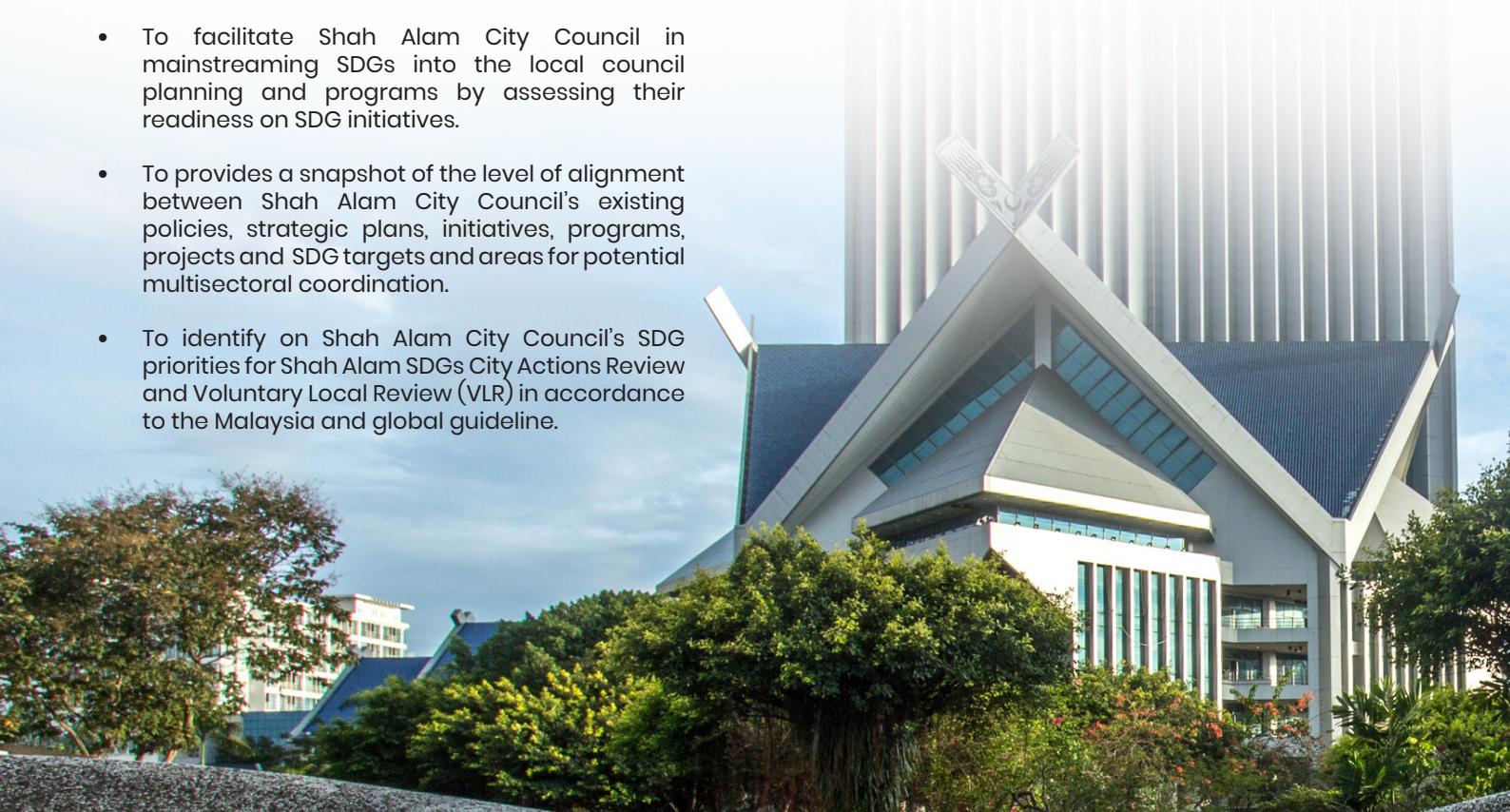
Policies, strategies, projects and programs referred are:

1. Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035
2. Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020
3. Local Agenda 21/ Selangor People Care Initiatives

Phase 2

Key observations that will be drawn from the assessment

1. SDG targets have been that has been taken action by the city council;
2. Important SDGs that relates to the challenges faced by the city and their priorities to the city council
3. The gaps between planning and implementation and between aspirations and its execution



Shah Alam Readiness on SDGs

Urbanice Malaysia conducted a rapid integrated assessment of Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035, Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2016–2020, Local Agenda 21/ Selangor People Care Initiatives. The level of integration of the SDG targets were different from the document/program to the initiatives. Moderate level of integration of the SDG targets for Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035 (85 targets) and Local Agenda 21/ Selangor People Care Initiatives (88 targets) out of 159 respectively, excluding targets related to SDG 14 on Life below Water. However, only 54 targets were integrated in the Shah Alam City Council Strategic Plan 2016–2020. This demonstrates the gaps faced by Shah Alam which needs to be aligned between planning and implementation to approach the principles articulated in the 2030 agenda.

The most important SDG is SDG 11 as 3 out of 6 issues that have been described in Unique City Context are cover in SDG 11. The issues are urban development, limitation of transportation network, economic development and flood risk.

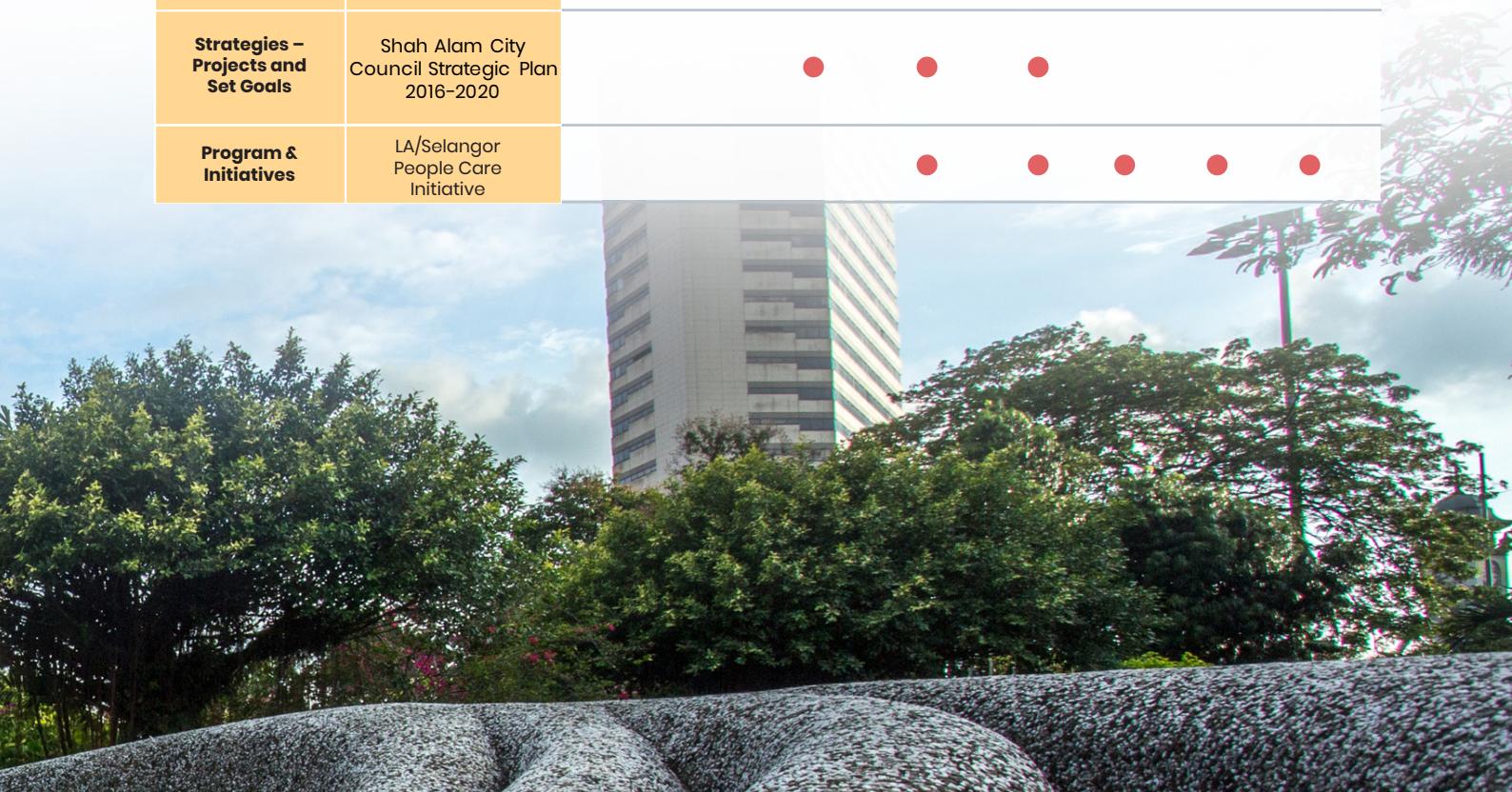
From the assessment, the key observations can be drawn are:

SDG 11.1: The planning's and implementations are addressed on the loss of house affordability. Although all have been aligned, the issue still pertained and poses one of the most impactful challenge in Shah Alam. Deeper analysis is required to be conducted to solve the root cause of the issue.

SDG 11.2: With regards to limited access to public transport in certain Shah Alam area, Shah Alam have underline efforts across its statutory development plan, strategies and program and initiatives. Further exploration should be done to include the community demands on addressing there needs for a inclusiveness on implementation based on grounded information.

SDG 11. b: Shah Alam demonstrates full alignment across the statutory development plan, strategies and program and initiatives in response on flood risk. Hence, identification of multiple sectors for better strategies and strengthen the efforts should be highlighted in futher planning and implementations.

Documents/Programs & Initiatives		Policies	Actions	Strategies	Programs & Initiatives	Set	Project	Cost	Partnership
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			●	●	●	●	●	●



SDG Targets

SDG1	Statutory Development Plan	Strategies – Projects and Set Goals	Program & Initiatives
	Draft Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035		LA/Selangor People Care Initiative
1.1			
1.2			
1.3			
1.4	●		
1.5	●		
1.a	●		
1.b	●		
2.1	●	●	
2.2	●		
2.3	●		
2.4	●	●	
2.5	●		
2.a	●		
2.b	●		
2.c	●	●	
3.1			
3.2			
3.3	●	●	
3.4			
3.5			
3.6	●	●	
3.7	●		
3.8	●		
3.9	●		
3.a			
3.b			
3.c	●		
3.d			
4.1			
4.2			
4.3			
4.4			
4.5			
4.6			
4.7	●	●	
4.a	●		
4.b	●		
4.c			
5.1			
5.2			
5.3			
5.4		●	
5.5	●		
5.6	●		
5.a	●		
5.b	●		
5.c			
6.1	●		
6.2			
6.3	●	●	
6.4	●	●	
6.5	●	●	
6.6	●	●	
6.a	●	●	
6.b	●	●	
7.1		●	
7.2		●	
7.3		●	
7.a		●	
7.b		●	

● Identified as SDG target

- Identified as SDG target

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

SDG14



- 14.1
- 14.2
- 14.3
- 14.4
- 14.5
- 14.6
- 14.7
- 14.a
- 14.b
- 14.c

SDG15



- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.3
- 15.4
- 15.5
- 15.6
- 15.7
- 15.8
- 15.9
- 15.a
- 15.b
- 15.c

SDG16



- 16.1
- 16.2
- 16.3
- 16.4
- 16.5
- 16.6
- 16.7
- 16.8
- 16.9
- 16.10
- 16.a
- 16.b

SDG17



- 17.1
- 17.2
- 17.3
- 17.4
- 17.5
- 17.6
- 17.7
- 17.8
- 17.9
- 17.10
- 17.11
- 17.12
- 17.13
- 17.14
- 17.15
- 17.16
- 17.17
- 17.18
- 17.19



● Identified as SDG target

* Note: SDG 14 and its 10 targets are not directly applicable to Shah Alam and hence no initiatives & actions has been undertaken thus far.

The Engagement Process

A multi-stakeholder approach is required to develop Shah Alam's SDGs roadmap. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed and implemented in phases, in order to engage a wide network stakeholders in building the capacity for Shah Alam Sustainable Agenda.

The aim is to familiarize all stakeholders with the 2030 Agenda and its adoption in the city council's planning and operations. It also to encourage new ideas, perspectives and opportunities for partnership.

Shah Alam Key Stakeholders Engagement

Engagement with the Shah Alam City Council as a key stakeholder aims to understand and identify the current and future needs and the alignment needed to fulfil the 2030 Agenda.

The workshop session held with the city stakeholders lead to:

1. Perceived existing issues of Shah Alam and MBSA by SDGs.
2. Shah Alam SDGs performance with regards to SDGs targets.
3. Formulate suggestions that have high interest and high influence to be roll out for Shah Alam SDGs initiatives.

Malaysia SDG Cities Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Engagement methods and process



Who are involved?

- 1 Communities – Residents, Tourists, etc.
- 2 Businesses & Industries
- 3 Academia
- 4 Professionals
- 5 Non-government organizations

The Shah Alam stakeholders

- 1 Mayor and Council Members
- 2 Top management / Heads of Dept.
- 3 Officers
- 4 Shah Alam Green Ambassadors

Overview from the Stakeholder on Shah Alam

Based on the information obtained, perceived existing issues in Shah Alam overarched to all of 17 SDGs. For the perceived Shah Alam performance by SDGs, it ranges widely from 16.75% for SDG 14 (Life Below Water) to high level of perceived city performance of 77.29% for SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutional). From the stakeholder engagement, only 12 out of the 17 SDG goals has been suggested for action with high interest and high influence for Shah Alam SDG initiatives. The SDGs mainly related to social equality (SDG 5, Gender equality and SDG, reduce inequality) and preservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystem (SDG 14, Life below water and SDG 15, Life on land).

Shah Alam Perceived Existing Issues

Providing workable solutions and feedbacks to government policies of on-the-ground Shah Alam existing issues requires the local stakeholder perceived as important through their daily experience in the city. Many of the perceived existing issues from the key stakeholders were in agreement with Shah Alam's Statutory Local development Plan. Namely immigrants issues, Industrial Revolution 4.0 for Shah Alam, traffic congestion and public transport coverage, limited tourism attraction and programs, water pollution related and waste management issue, from illegal dumping site and effectiveness of program.

Several perceived issue were not covered in the plan which are related to the community lifestyle such as stress, unhealthy diet, mental health, urban poverty, high cost of living including high cost for healthy foods, limited working opportunities especially to the young graduates. Through aligning the issue by SDG enable decision makers to strategies and roll out programs to be priorities that have multiple targets across.

Shah Alam's Perceived Performance by SDG Targets

The city performances were categories into 3 dimensions; 1) Enhances Access to Quality Services to address disparities, 2) Ensure inclusive Growth and development for all and 3) Promotes Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change. The highest perceived city performance given by dimension was at 68.40 % on Ensure inclusive Growth and development for all. However the lowest perceived city performance was on Promotes Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change at 55.21%.

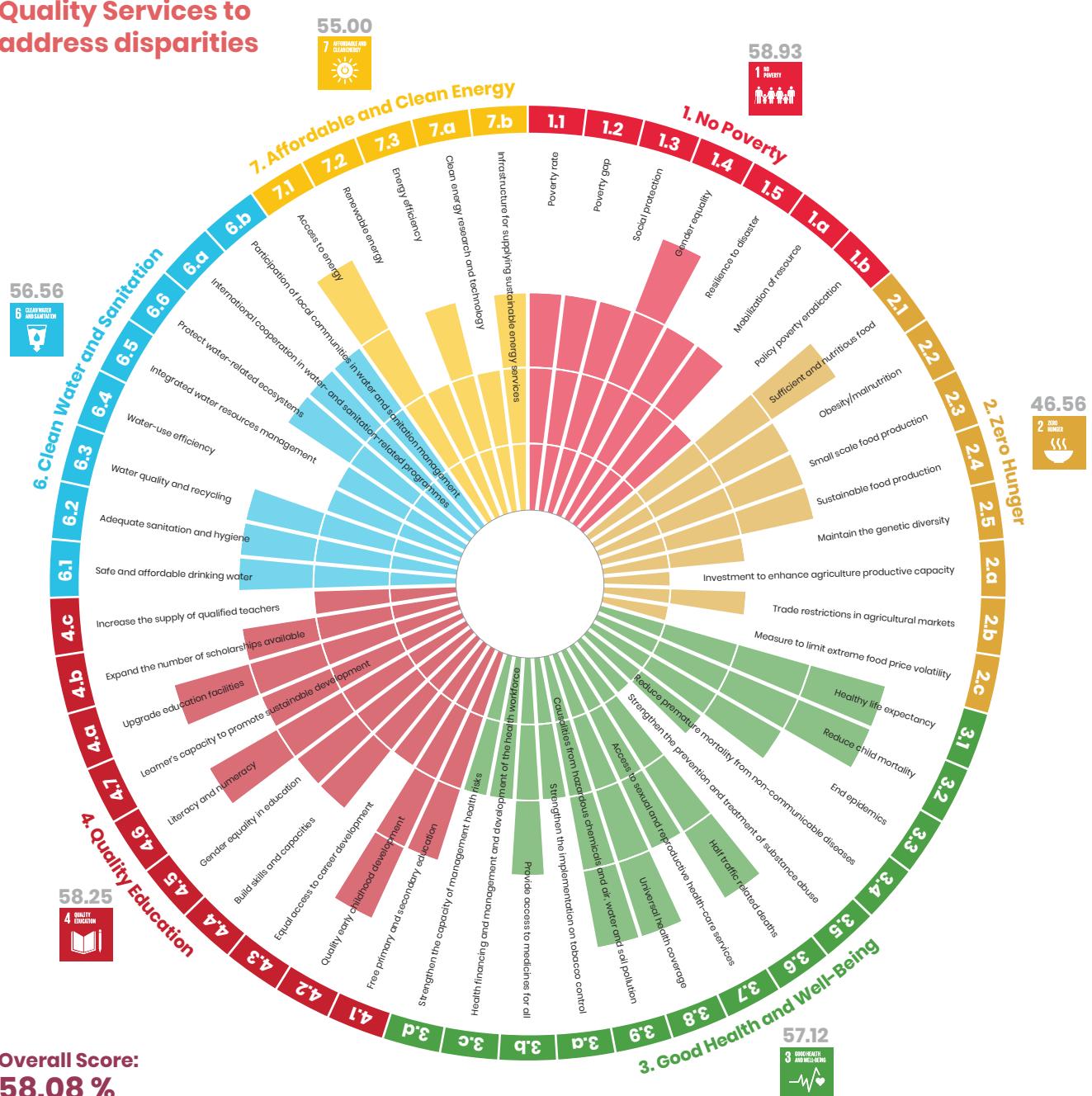
Shah Alam high performance vis-à-vis on ensure inclusive growth and development for all is mainly due overall satisfactory to good performance on SDG 8, 9, 10, 17 and especially SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutional) as the highest performance of Shah Alam by SDGs.

However, the city performance related on promotes environmental sustainability to mitigate climate change was connote as moderate performance influence my SDG 14 (Life below water) because of divided opinions on Shah Alam influences to costal and marines areas including the stakeholders and marine biodiversity and ecosystem despite the long distant between the two areas.

Suggestions of High Interest and High Influence for Shah Alam SDGs initiatives

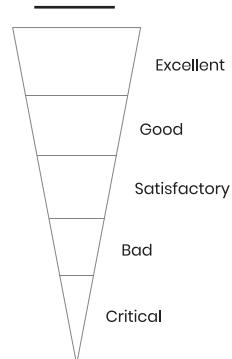
Information from the key stakeholders enable better defined future Shah Alam projects and gaining their supports as their voice s is heard on through the project and initiatives. From the information obtained, suggestion of high interest and high influence for Shah Alam SDG initiatives encompassed almost all of the 17 SDGs except SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 14 and SDG 15. For more robust and inclusive suggestions, further focus discussions with various key stakeholders should be conducted namely from civil society, NGOs, professionals, communities especially the poor and the vulnerable conditions and academics.

Enhances Access to Quality Services to address disparities

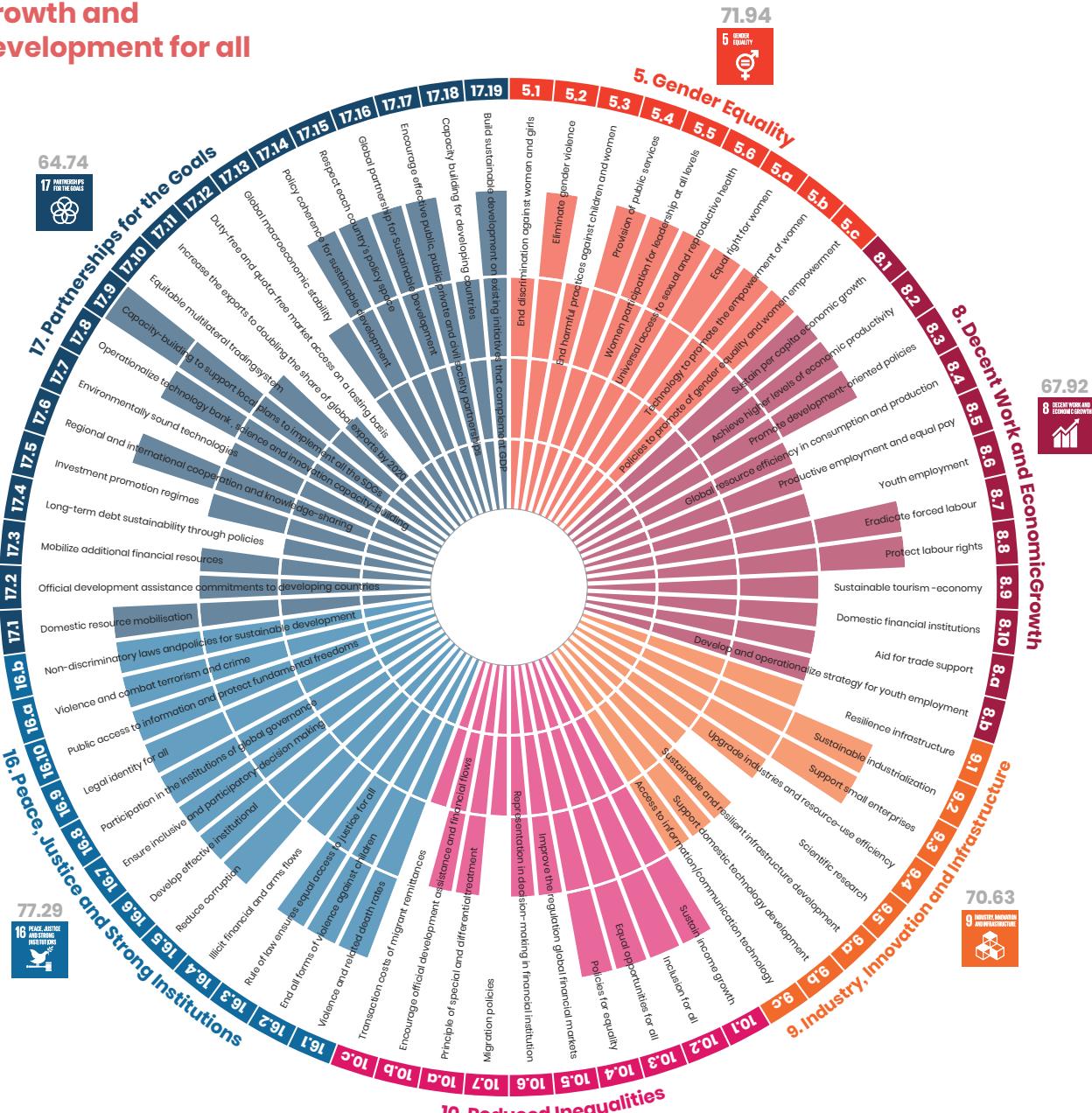


City Perceived Performance

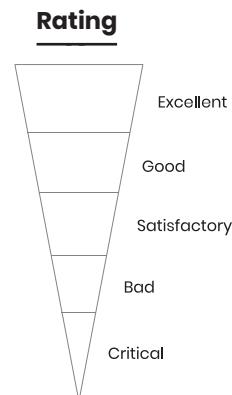
85 – 100 %	Excellent
70 – 84 %	Good
60 – 69 %	Satisfactory
50 – 59 %	Moderate
< 49 %	Critical



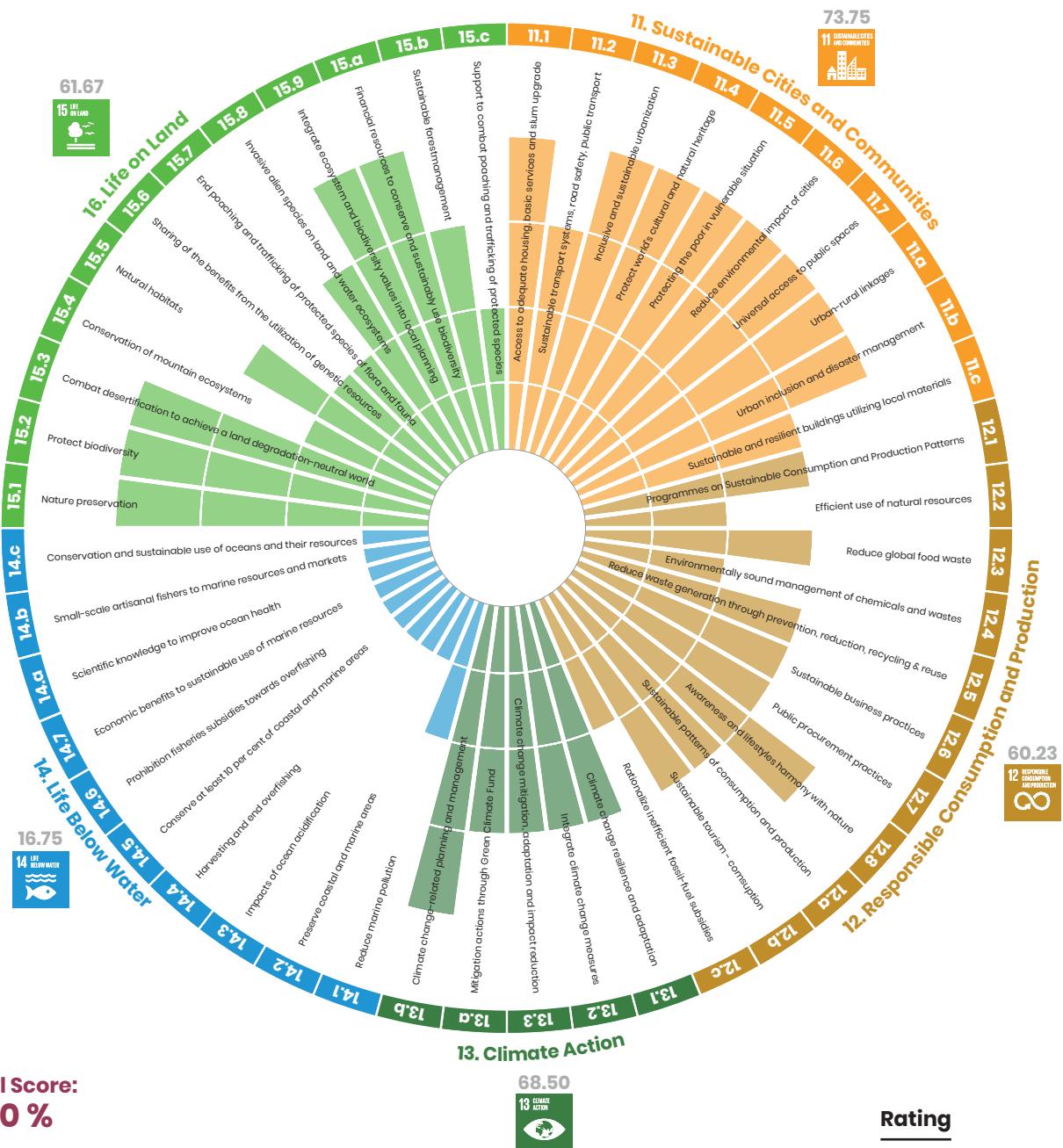
Ensure inclusive Growth and development for all



Overall Score: **55.21 %**



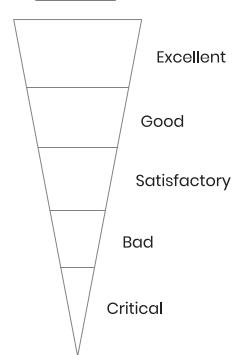
Promotes Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change



**Overall Score:
68.40 %**

City Perceived Performance

85 – 100 %	Excellent
70 – 84 %	Good
60 – 69 %	Satisfactory
50 – 59 %	Moderate
< 49 %	Critical



Sustainability Challenges

Shah Alam is undergoing a radical transformation that will affect its sustainability in the near future. There are sets of interconnected sustainability challenges that needs to be addressed by Shah Alam and also form the foundations for this roadmap. These challenges are in relation to urbanization and growth of Shah Alam.

The city sustainability challenges were prioritized based on inputs from citizens and government officials. The survey was done during the discussion online and offline, which helped identify priority challenges. These were juxtaposed to results from the workshop and other stakeholder interactions.



Accelerating Shah Alam SDGs Pathway

Based on the cross-cutting diagnostic approach, Shah Alam has shown great progress in five SDGs that is as the core strength in achieving the sustainable vision for Shah Alam.

To accelerate the localization of the SDGs in Shah Alam, 2 phases of work track has been established to catalyze the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. Phase 1 is to focus on existing initiatives that has a strong policy and institutional support, a structured implementation mechanism and has been successfully in influencing a wider range of stakeholders. It is also where Shah Alam has devoted their efforts and resources in terms of projects, plans, initiatives and policies. The phase 1 SDGs also mostly related to the everyday operations of MBSA.

Phase 2 on the other hand is where the city wants to develop more knowledge, gather more data and conduct more analysis to shape its

work and this include refining and reordering the formulated framework through lesson learnt. 12 SDGs will be targeted for completion by 2030 and its implementation may vary base on resources available. This is due to the local authority or stakeholders have little a no jurisdiction at all.

This framework ensure the right practical strategy are chosen, generating tangible benefits for Shah Alam with effects felt today and for the future generations. This section describes the proposed Phase 1 SDGs and ways of recommendations to accelerate the 2 phases of SDGs where potential opportunities can be explored in future.

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.





SDG11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

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

Improvements to our urban spaces, infrastructure and mobility networks can address many sustainable issues facing Shah Alam. Investing in making the city safer, more accessible and a more vibrant place to work and play will also help protect against traffic congestion, facilitate social interaction and create healthier environments for communities. These improvements can provide significant benefits for Shah Alam's residents' quality of life, but also it enhances the attractiveness of Shah Alam for visitors and investors

SDG Targets being addressed

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

Target 11.1 Access to adequate housing and slum upgrade

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

What has been done?

State Policy

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

Housing Program

- Home rental program for the disabled has been introduced
- Low cost housing development that targeting B40 household
- Offering a council homes concept in Shah Alam
- Improve and redevelop the kampung areas in Shah Alam

Capacity Building

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

Recommendations to accelerate

- Regulate land and housing markets to guarantee the right to housing to poorest residents
- Promote inclusive design on housing to ensure no one is left behind in providing decent house
- Coordination of socioeconomic and housing data between different agencies such as Lembaga Perumahan dan Hartanah Selangor, PRIMA, National Property Information Centre, Selangor State Government, MBSA and developers.
- Innovative housing solutions to solve the increase in house prices
- Diverse type of housing to cater for the needs

Target 11.2 Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

What has been done?

Targets

- Modal share public transportation and private vehicle of 40 : 60 by 2035.

Policies and Plans

- Strategies for Public Transport proposals beyond 2035.
- Implementing Transit Oriented Development (TOD).

Infrastructure

- Upgrading mobility supporting facilities such as bus stand and terminals.
- Preparation of Shah Alam bicycle track. First phase of the track is 2km long and 10 feet wide with Premix Finishing at Section 4 with high quality amenities.
- Electric vehicles charger installation (EV Charge) and has been installed at 10 locations in Shah Alam.

Services

- Increase road service level at least to service level C
- MBSA Selangor SMART Bus which provides free services to residents of Shah Alam with 3 main routes for now.
- Shah Alam Community Bus that provides free transportation services focusing to low-incomes, senior citizens, students, industrial workers and government employees.

Program and Initiative

- Shah Alam Car Free Day which organized every second Sunday of each month.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Develop Shah Alam Integrated Mobility Masterplan that integrates public transport, micro mobility, parking and pedestrian from the statutory development plans.
- Expanding the public transport network and coverage to Shah Alam's peripheral urban areas.
- Integrate urban planning and transport policies and transform the transport system that incorporates 'Park and Ride' and Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) options.
- Enhancing access for all and giving particular attention to the rights of women, youth, people with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.
- Develop citywide pedestrian and cycling network
- Develop options for last mile accessibility that will reduce dependency on private vehicle

Target 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

What has been done?

Community engagement

- Encouraging involvement of people in all activities in Shah Alam
- Public engagement in preparation of local plans and special area plans.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Encourage efficient use of land to support demand for housing and amenities.
- Encourage mixed use development area transit areas and in city centre areas.
- Allow for urban regeneration and redevelopment in highly urban areas for better use of land.
- Allow for urban regeneration and redevelopment in highly urban areas for better use of land
- Encourage small and medium-sized enterprises to develop and thrive in Shah Alam.
- Designating areas of vacant land or space for commercial use to attract new SME businesses to neighborhoods.
- Encourage economy in Shah Alam.
- Organized town hall with public to encourage public involvement in urban planning.

Target 11.4 World's cultural and natural heritage.

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

What has been done?

Policies and Plans

- Conserving traditional villages as residential area
- Encouraging forestation in controlling and managing the forest reserves in Shah Alam
- Introduce hierarchical parks classification in Shah Alam to better manage these green areas.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Establish an adaptive reuse approach for heritage buildings in Shah Alam as a control strategy to preserve the history and asset of Shah Alam.
- Secure bio-diversity by establishing the important and significant areas
- Place culture as an important part of every development strategy.

Program and Initiatives

- Providing Crop Sites and Floriculture Sales
- Shah Alam Trees for Life which has been implemented since 2010
- Green Pilot Program which is held in MBSA's nursery at Section 17, Taman Tasik Shah Alam and Taman Lembah Bukit SUK

Target 11.5 Decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

What has been done?

Policies and Plans

- Controlling surplus offers for commercial floor space.
- Preparing a comprehensive plan for industrial areas in Shah Alam.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Promote diverse local economic activity in Shah Alam that creates jobs especially in small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Formalize small and medium-sized enterprises by providing affordable commercial space that focuses on local products
- Promote sustainable tourism that promote local culture and products as well assets
- Efforts to bring vacant floors and buildings back into use to create spaces for new retail or food businesses as well as creative economy.
- Providing support for promoting and marketing
- Make Shah Alam the creative hub for the region.

Target 11.6 Air quality and municipal and other waste management.

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

What has been done?

Policies and Plans

- Integration and management of integrated electricity resources
- Developing water integrated treatment system
- Enhancing the telecommunication system efficiency
- Sewerage treatment plant that are suitable for local context of the areas.

Program and Initiative

- Recycling program with schools, MPP and industrial players in Shah Alam. Through this program as much as 150 tons of recyclable materials were collected.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Develop an enhanced awareness raising campaign to encourage residents, visitors and business to recycle and dispose of waste responsibly
- Creating a circular economy for solid waste. MBSA will convene traders, business owners and waste management experts to explore and identify suitable options to generate economic value from waste materials through reuse and recycling in Shah Alam.

Target 11.7 Inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

What has been done?

Policies and Plans

- Introduce hierarchical parks classification in Shah Alam to better manage these green areas.
- Upgrading and uplifting the landscape image of Shah Alam
- Building more green infrastructure especially in new urban areas.

Programs and Initiatives

- Initiatives to greening the alley behind residential areas which a collaboration between MBSA and local community.

Projects

- Laman Seni Shah Alam was established to provide a platform for public to express their talent and creativity through performances, exhibitions and murals art.

Target 11.a Urban-rural linkages

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

What has been done?

Infrastructure

- Upgrading mobility supporting facilities such as bus stand and terminals.

Services

- MBSA Selangor SMART Bus which provides free services to residents of Shah Alam with 3 main routes for now.
- Shah Alam Community Bus that provides free transportation services focusing to low-incomes, senior citizens, students, industrial workers and government employees.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Provide access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces by revitalizing vacant and under-utilised public space.
- Small-scale interventions on public space by greening, public art initiative, shop front and back improvements.
- Improving public realm that links public spaces, green areas through pedestrian and cycle lanes.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Providing more coverage of public transport especially on current unserved areas and increasing the frequency of bus services.
- Integrating of transport planning and land use planning especially in newly development focused areas identified by Shah Alam
- Develop sub-centre that catalyzed growth and provide sufficient amenities to surrounding areas.

Target 11.b Urban inclusion and disaster management

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

What has been done?

State Initiatives

- Selangor Disaster Management Unit is an unit that coordinating weather reports with departments / agencies on potential disaster risk as well as reduce the disaster impact,
- SMART Selangor Command Centre was established by the State Government which plays a big role in gathering and managing data of disaster in Selangor and trans-state boundaries. All the data acquired will be taken into account for further action by the state government or National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA).
- An early disaster warning system by 2022 with the completion of a joint study between the state government and two universities, including one from Japan.

Enforcement

- Pasukan Tindakan Segera (PANTAS) was established to handles emergencies and disasters in Shah Alam. Emergency and disaster-related such as flood, landslide, collapse, storms, accident and fire.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Adapt and implement integrated policies and plans for mitigation and adaption to climate change and resilience to disasters
- Develop and build Shah Alam's residents risk awareness and capacity to respond to unforeseen emergency events through community training program.
- Develop neighbourhood networks of volunteers through Kawasan Rukun Tetangga (KRT) program, that are trained to respond immediate to possible shocks or natural hazards.
- Developing a pilot program, initially a potential residential area.
- Improving drainage infrastructure and enabling the transfer of technologies and solutions from various agencies.



SDG7

Affordable and Clean Energy

Shah Alam is on a pathway to turn into a low-carbon city by 2030. The Shah Alam Low Carbon City 2030 Action Plan is prepared for the objective of sustaining the environment in making Shah Alam from the green technology practices towards developing it as a Low Carbon City.

It is projected in future that Shah Alam population continues to grow with a rate of 4.9%, so will the demand for cheap energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels is creating drastic changes to our climate. Shah Alam has started adopting green building concept into its new development. Few buildings has been listed under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification since 2017 and more buildings in future will be developed towards that certification as well.

Other than that, Shah Alam has also introduced i sustainability criteria into their procurement practices with such initiatives can have the added advantage of reducing public spending on energy.

SDG Targets being addressed

- 7.1** Access to adequate housing and slum upgrade
- 7.2** Renewable energy
- 7.3** Energy efficiency
- 7.b** Infrastructure for supplying sustainable energy services

Target 7.1 Affordable, reliable and modern energy services

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

What has been done?

Programs and Initiatives

- Total number of sample of household that has access to energy
- SAIDI & SAIFI Index for Shah Alam, how efficient has TNB provide energy today for Shah Alam.

Infrastructure

- District Cooling System
- Sensor Lighting, data centre for room temperature control at government buildings

Recommendations to accelerate

- Reduce the frequency of power interruption in Shah Alam
- Reduce the duration of each power interruption in Shah Alam
- Encourage small scale energy production

Target 7.2 Renewable energy

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

What has been done?

Programs and Initiatives

- Development and management of integrated energy and electricity in Shah Alam
- Carbon Calculation Through MBSA Management and Administration Aspects
- Audit program on Shah Alam Energy Efficient Building
- Upgrading Energy Efficient Buildings at MBSA Wisma, Branch Office & MBSA Hall
- Solar panels car parking

Targets

- The national target of renewable energy generation of 20% in 2025.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Participate in global partner and cities network on renewable energy agenda to further strengthen knowledge and best practices around the globe in building capacity for MBSA
- Facilitate investment for renewable energy sector through public-private partnership and private financing



SDG12

Responsible Consumption and Production

Shah Alam is one of the major centres in the Klang Valley that was a new planned town. Solid waste management is a major problem in the city of Shah Alam and new strategies are needed which aims at involving all citizens in achieving a sustainable environment.

The Selangor government's decision to take over the waste management system at its 12 local authorities in stages through its subsidiary, KDEB Waste Management Sdn Bhd (KDEBWM), has resulted in a more organised waste disposal.

On the other hand, MBSA has embarked with numerous strategies in recycling effort and zero waste initiatives such as setting up recycling centres nearby to residential areas, educational programs, food waste composting and encourage recycling practices at all levels.

SDG Targets being addressed

12.3 Reduce global food waste

12.4 Environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes

12.5 Reduce waste generation

Target 12.3 Reduce global food waste

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

What has been done?

Program and Initiative

- Garbage to Garden composting project for Shah Alam residents association. Composting garden waste, helping to reduce the cost of waste management, purchase of fertilizer and environmentally friendly soil mixture.

Private sectors effort

- A new shopping centre in Shah Alam is collecting food waste from their food and beverage tenants and sending them to a farm that breeds black soldier flies to be recycled into animal feed and plant fertiliser.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Adopting the National Strategic Plan for Food Waste Management in Malaysia which emphasizes the concepts of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) as possible solution for addressing the challenge of the entire waste management in Malaysia.

Target 12.4 Environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

What has been done?

Program and Initiative

- The used cooking oil recycling program has been implemented in the Shah Alam City Council areas beginning in 2009.
- Water permeable parking lot in Section 2 Shah Alam which the purpose of it is to manage the water to flow naturally.
- Rehabilitation of Shah Alam plant through Responsible Care program for pollution prevention.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Improving scheduling to collection services are both regular but efficient. This will involve identifying effective low-cost waste collection logistic solutions
- Ensuring both private and public Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are licensed, maintained and regulated more effectively.

Target 12.5 Reduce waste generation

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

What has been done?

Program and Initiative

- Eco Free Market on the distribution and redistribution of free used goods is an alternative to avoid wastage and reduce waste to landfills.
- City wide recycle program
- Sustainable Ramadhan Bazaar by not using plastics and polystyrene

Recommendations to accelerate

- MBSA will convene traders, business owners and waste management experts to explore and identify suitable options to generate economic value from 'waste' materials through reuse and recycling in Shah Alam.
- Investigate opportunities to embed circular economy principles in the city's waste management system, to make waste a resource for new products and services, to reduce the amount of waste the city generates, to promote recycling, and create new local economic opportunities.
- Active participation and engagement from local entrepreneurs and citizens.



SDG13

Climate Action

Shah Alam has been recognised as one of the most sustainable city in Malaysia since 2010 under the Malaysian Urban Indicators Network Evaluation (MURNInet) by the Town and Country Planning department of Peninsular Malaysia,

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

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

SDG Targets being addressed

13.3

Capacity building on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction

13.b

Environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes

Target 13.3 Capacity building on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

What has been done?

State Policies

- The Selangor state government's has allocated funds to implement environmental protection & climate change programs. The 2020 budget saw an allocation of RM1.5 million for green volunteerism, RM500,000 for river conservation efforts, RM500,000 to plant 5,000 trees statewide, RM600,000 to set up recycling centres at all local councils, and RM6.85 million for solid waste management, RM40 million for Taman Rakyat Selangor project, and allocations to fix solar panels at all local councils.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Build Shah Alam's community's risk awareness and capacity to respond to unforeseen emergency events through community training programs.
- Awareness raising and emergency drills across all levels.
- Developing neighborhood networks of volunteers.
- Improves coordination in the case of an emergency, to maximizes public safety and disaster preparedness

Target 13.b climate change-related planning and management

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

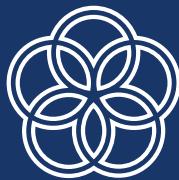
What has been done?

Recognition

- Shah Alam was awarded the Special Mention category for displaying strong efforts within waste, mobility and raising awareness. The city's budget allocations in regards to the execution of adaptation and mitigation related measures to combat climate change was also highly praised by WWF Earth Hour City.

Recommendations to accelerate

- Building more retention ponds and flood control pumping stations to prevent flooding
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems feasibility study to identifying priority areas and feasible retrofitting solutions in Shah Alam
- Development of a maintenance program for drainage systems including asset mapping and monitoring



SDG17

Partnership for the Goals

MBSA as the key player on frontrunning this sustainable agenda plays an important role in facilitating more collaborations as many players in Shah Alam to adopt and localize this global goals. When sustainability values like partnership and cooperation are integrated into a local government's services and systems, it improves how the city functions.

This brings together a series of actions that seek to broaden Shah Alam's capacity to act upon key issues affecting the city's future, by building a network of private, public and civic stakeholders in a collective form of leadership. Reliable local data will be an essential tool to monitor the progress and ease decision making. Shah Alam collaboration are not limited to local players but also to others in the region, national and international that will contribute to this goal.

SDG Targets being addressed

17.6

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.7

Effective public, public private and civil society partnerships

17.8

Enhance capacity-building support on Data availability

Target 17.6 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

What has been done?

Collaborative Projects

- Project with Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) for the National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan & Policy Roadmap Project
- Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Dissemination Project – Phase 7 under Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan
- Project with Economic Planning Unit (EPU) “Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Malaysia for the European Union

Recommendations to accelerate

- Forging partnership with global cities to improve city management
- Establish MoU with other global cities to facilitate city management and knowledge sharing initiatives.
- This collaboration will help promote engagement across a variety of topics with counterparts from respective cities.
- This partnership can also facilitate exchange visits, outreach activities with a long-term intention that tries to develop the partnership further.

Target 17.7 Effective public, public private and civil society partnerships

Encourage and promote effective public, public private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

What has been done?

Programs and Initiatives

- Public display and public discourse on development plans
- MBSA Open Day
- Innovation Day Shah Alam
- Shah Alam On Wheel. A mobile counter for MBSA

Online Platforms

- Online complaint system of Shah Alam
- Online information announcement and enforcement in Shah Alam
- Online payment system
- Electronic Public Services (EPS)

Recommendations to accelerate

- Leveraging on the educational institutions in Shah Alam in a partnership of academic stakeholders with professionals to mobilize and share knowledge, data and expertise in a long-term collaboration effort.
- Universities or academic institutions can provide Shah Alam with solutions to built environment challenges.
- Proactively establish opportunities to consolidate the existing links between MBSA and universities and identify research and educational projects within the city that could attract other researchers from across Selangor and Malaysia.
- Develop a communication plan for Shah Alam city.

Target 17.18 Enhance capacity-building support on Data availability

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

What has been done?

Online Platforms

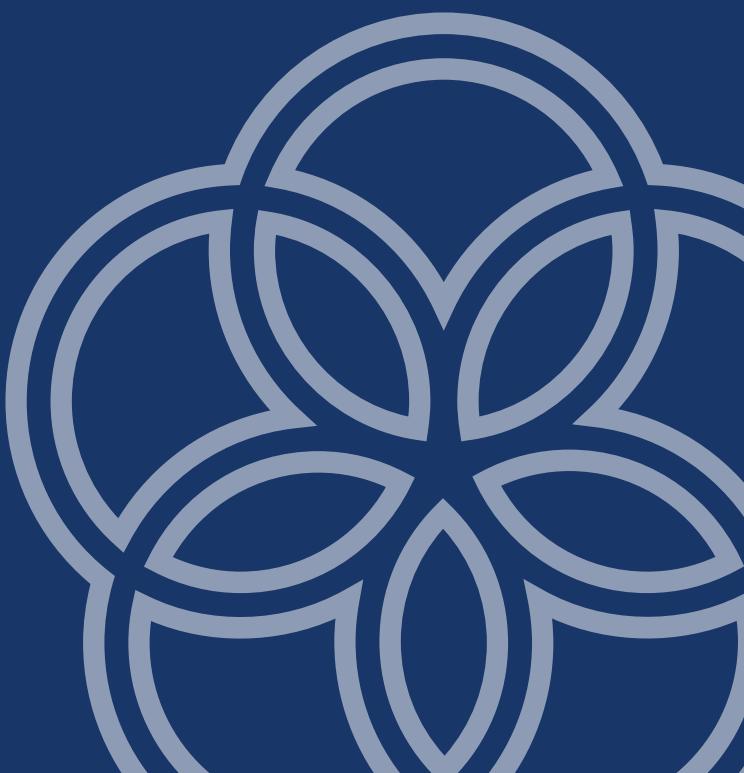
- Sustainable indicators of MURNInets
- Spatial information of Shah Alam via Geographic Information System
- Safe City Monitoring System (SPBS)

Infrastructure

- CCTV installations at hotspot areas of Shah Alam
- Upgrading telecommunication system

Recommendations to accelerate

- Improving coordination, data sharing and collaboration across State, Federal and other local authority agencies.
- Creating effective platform that integrates data from various agencies in Shah Alam, to share expertise and technology and facilitate a transparent, responsive, and well-informed society.
- Creating a Shah Alam Urban Observatory to collect and share data focusing on spatial and non spatial data that can easily be shared to be able to manage natural disasters risk, traffic congestion and emergency in an integrated way. It also allows for better monitoring and measuring of SDGs performance.
- Capacity building program to train MBSA personnel to manage, maintain and analyze the data to support in decision-making.



Shah Alam further identifies targets and measures of 12 SDGs to achieve the city vision

The second phase of the Shah Alam SDG City roadmap will focus on the balance 12 SDGs to realize the city's vision as well as drive the city's sustainability agenda. This section further explains efforts already planned and undertaken at a preliminary level. Early observations and analysis observes that challenges still persists and early suggestions are identified to strengthen the current plans and aligned to the SDG targets.



SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Related Targets

- 1.4** Equal rights to economic resources
- 1.5** Resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations to disaster



Time of implementation:



Years

Instruments to access basic services

With regards to strengthen existing facilities to basic services to all people in city which the poor and the vulnerable condition. Peduli Sihat State Scheme (Health Care State Scheme) can be enhanced to comprise micro finance, skill centers in generating income and shelters for all men and women, in particular homeless or home transit in Shah Alam.

Related Targets

- 1.1** Equal rights to economic resources
- 1.2** Resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations to disaster
- 2.1** Sufficient and nutritious food
- 2.2** Malnutrition



Time of implementation:



Years

Data Availability and Sharing on Poverty and Malnutrition

MBSA strives to achieve data availability and sharing on vulnerable communities. Through MurniNet, data especially on urban poverty in Shah Alam is needed to enable or an urban observatory platform, facilitate the dissemination of basic service assistances by the local authorities and other entities.

Related Targets

- 1.a** Mobilization of resource
- 1.b** Policy poverty eradication



Time of implementation:



Years

Central References for Resource mobility of Basic Service

Perfecting the local authorities core service, MBSA continues to focus and better its services as the central reference between the poor and the vulnerable condition and other agency on mobilization of basic services and food supplies.

Related Targets

- 2.3 Small scale food production
- 2.4 Sustainable food production



Time of implementation:



Years

Creating Platform for Small-scale and Sustainable Food Production Programs

Strengthen programs and initiatives to reduce urban poverty in Shah Alam that support small scale food productions and promotes sustainable food production i.e Mini Ze Bee Competition Program, Community Garden.



SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Related Targets

- 3.6 Half traffic related deaths



Time of implementation:



Years

Accessible Route for Micro Mobility

Improve walkways and bicycle lanes which are safe and obstruction free to promote accessible micro mobility for Shah Alam community especially to the disable person i.e Bollard, Rampart.

Related Targets

- 3.1 Healthy life expectancy
- 3.2 Reduce child mortality
- 3.3 End epidemics
- 3.7 Access to sexual and reproductive health-care services



Time of implementation:



Years

Awareness for Healthy City

Empower awareness campaign to the community for healthier resident area and disseminate new information on research and development methods. Especially on extermination methods to combat Dengue at hotspot areas such as Section 7 and Section 16.

Related Targets

- 3.7 Causalities from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution



Time of implementation:



Years

Enforcement on Pollution Discharge

Ensure all of the factories in Shah Alam is well regulated and enforced by the law from discharging any type of wastes to its vicinity, quintessential to reduce point and non-point source of pollution from the city.



SDG 4: Quality Education

Related Targets

- 4.a** Upgrade education facilities



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Upgrading for Safer, Inclusive, Non-Violence School Facilities

In tandem with Shah Alam population growth, existing school facilities should be upgraded and more new school to cater the needs, towards safer, inclusive and non-violent for all especially focuses on child, disability and gender sensitive.

Related Targets

- 4.1** Free primary and secondary education
- 4.2** Quality early childhood development
- 4.3** Equal access to career development
- 4.4** Build skills and capacities of young and adults
- 4.5** Gender equality in education
- 4.6** Literacy and numeracy



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Placemaking towards education for all

Complying to Shah Alam's community demand on education right for all children, MBSA diversifies the use of vacant industrial premises for appropriate usage through to ensure that they are not idle and organized including for tuition centers and education place.

Related Targets

- 4.7** Learner's capacity to promote sustainable development



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Advocates Sustainable Development in Education System

Encourage sustainable development knowledge through program promotions, such as Low Carbon City Program from campaign implementations or seminar towards Shah Alam communities, agencies and private sectors. Existing campaign programs "Green Initiatives for Taska" in the Shah Alam City Council Local Plan 2035 area poses a great deal to disseminate the importance of protecting the environment towards children. Especially on waste recycling management, tree planting programs and incorporate green living in kindergarten education syllabus. This program aims to increase the number of entrepreneur to 234 government and 181 private kindergartens.



SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 10: Reduce Inequality SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutional

Related Targets

- 5.5** Women participation for leadership at all levels
- 16.6** Develop effective institutional
- 16.7** Ensure inclusive and participatory-decision making

Time of implementation:



Years

Effective Institution through inclusive decision making

In ensuring inclusiveness in every level of leadership in all layers of communities especially women. Shah Alam have always put emphasize on gender balance in MBSA leadership. This can be further strengthen through programs and initiatives paves by the local council in seminar and initiatives that provide the importance of inclusiveness for effective institution.

Related Targets

- 10.1** Sustain income growth
- 10.2** Inclusion for all

Time of implementation:



Years

Upgrade health service and facilities

Improve the existing condition and increase the number of infrastructure that enhance health services and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable condition in Shah Alam (elders/disabilities/mental & physical). For example improve the accessibility and infrastructures of caring centre and public services hub development.

Related Targets

- 10.3** Women participation for leadership at all levels
- 10.4** Develop effective institutional
- 16.b** Ensure inclusive and participatory-decision making

Time of implementation:



Years

Bringing grounded information for reducing gaps in policies

Share input to the State and Federal government to improve the policies reducing the gap between rich and poor with respect to Shah Alam experience for urgent respond from the government.

Related Targets

- 5.b** Technology to promote the empowerment of women
- 16.1** Violence and related death rates
- 16.10** Public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms



Time of implementation:



Years

Infrastructure and Communication enhancement for Safe City

Shah Alam commits to enhance on the safety elements on the streets and reinforce enabling technologies that enhance communication and information capacity for all women, girls and disable people. This has been done through installing streetlights, CCTV, Wi-Fi, emergency button, traffic calming/jaywalk section and CPTED on the pedestrians route and bicycle trails to give users feel safe and reduce crime.

Related Targets

- 16.5** Reduce corruption



Time of implementation:



Years

Sentience on Eliminate bribery and Corruption

MBSA has being continuously incorporates plans and policies on eliminate bribery namely MBSA Integrity Plan, Anti-corruption policy, whistleblowing policy; anonymous information giver identity and GP management record. MBSA has also conducted awareness programs such as MBSA Integrity Day and MBSA quality Day to spread awareness on prevention of bribery within its staffs.

Related Targets

- 5.1** End discrimination against women and girls
- 16.2** End all forms of violence against children



Time of implementation:



Years

Ending all form of violence to Women's and Children

Creating safer, discrimination and violence free space for all women, girls and disable people through Safe City and Free Obstruction Program committee (Jawatankuasa Program Bandar Selamat dan Bebas Halangan Shah Alam) and Integrated Operation (OPS BERSEPADU) with other agencies including Disability Association Malaysia and PLANMALAYSIA.

Related Targets

- 5.c** Policies to promote of gender equality and women empowerment
- 10.7** Migration policies
- 16.3** Ensure inclusive and participatory-decision making
- 16.a** Violence and combat terrorism and crime



Time of implementation:



Years

Taking part on equal access of justice for all

Take part on giving input to the State and Federal government to improvise the policies for better adoption of policies and legislation of gender balance, responsible migration of people and equal access of justice for all.

Related Targets

- 16.8** Participation in the institutions of global governance



Time of implementation:



Years

Participation in the institutions of global governance

MBSA has always serious on broaden and strengthen its participations with the global setting through cooperation projects with Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) for National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan & Policy Roadmap Project. Collaboration projects on Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan and Project with Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister Office (PMO) and project on localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Malaysia for European Union (EU) Programs.

Related Targets

- 16.9** Legal identity for all



Time of implementation:



Years

Facilitate on providing data of family with remote new child born without official document cases to National Registration Department.



SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 14: Life Below Water

SDG 15: Life on Land

Related Targets

- 6.1** Safe and affordable drinking water
- 6.2** Adequate sanitation and hygiene
- 6.4** Water-use efficiency



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Adequate Water Resource for All

Shah Alam has incorporated plans and fortified the efforts to provide source of water underpinning towards equitable access to safe and affordable water for drinking, sanitation and water scarcity in the city. Addressed in the local plan, MBSA committed to explore alternative water resource and to increase the cleanliness control of drainage system. Program which have been realized with many agencies such as Smart Selangor 2030, LUAS, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, the State and Federal government were to provide reserve river, development of buffer zone, upgraded septic tanks, enforce the use of oil traps for food provider premise. Despite of the efforts, Shah Alam still faces challenges from disruptions of water supply as it is beyond the local council jurisdiction.

Related Targets

- 6.3** Water quality and recycling
- 6.6** Protect water-related ecosystems
- 14.1** Reduce marine pollution
- 14.3** Impacts of ocean acidification



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Revitalizing Shah Alam Water body

MBSA is committed to improve the river water quality and its vicinity for recreation, itemized in its local planning and program implementation. In accordance to Malaysia Quality Environment Act (Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974) have conducted various programs on improving river water quality of Damansara River, Ayer Kuning River, Pelumut River & Pelampas River. However challenge imposed by non-point source of pollution from illegal dumping and factories which contribute to river pollution.

Related Targets

- 6.5** Integrated water resources management
- 6.a** International cooperation in water- and sanitation-related programmes
- 6.a** Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
- 14.2** Preserve coastal and marine areas
- 14.5** Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas
- 15.1** Nature preservation
- 15.2** Protect biodiversity
- 15.4** Conservation of mountain
- 15.5** Action reduce degradation of natural habitats
- 15.9** Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity



Time of implementation:

- 1**
- 2**
- 3**
- 4**
- 5**

Years

Integrated management of natural resource

Implementation on integrated management of natural resource for water, forest to show vertical integration of policies from Federal and State which are Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974 & Enakmen Lembaga Urus Air Selangor 1969, respectively, are demonstrated on various projects. Incorporated in the local plan for integrated water management and environmental sensitive area (KSAS), the local council provided 50% open space at development area for city park, using reserve land of SG. Buloh, SG. Kedondong and SG. Hampar and put emphasis to protect Bukit Cherakah Reserve Forest and Subang reservoir area.

Related Targets

- 15.b** Facilitate the mobilization of resources sustainable forest management



Time of implementation:

- 1**
- 2**
- 3**
- 4**
- 5**

Years

Mobilization of resource and incentive for sustainable forest management

The local council able to facilitate the mobilization of significant resources and incentives to finance sustainable forest management and for conservation and reforestation programs.

Related Targets

- 14.4** Harvesting and end overfishing
- 14.c** Conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources
- 15.6** Sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources
- 15.7** End poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna
- 15.8** Invasive alien species on land and water ecosystemsgenetic resources
- 15.c** End poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Partnership for sustainable use of natural resource

Collaboration with other agencies on programs to support the regulation on Shah Alam's natural resources for sustainable use of production from nearby ocean, end poaching and trafficking of protected flora & fauna and integrity of ecosystem from exotic species.

Related Targets

- 14.7** Economic benefits to sustainable use of marine resources
- 14.b** Small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 15.a** Financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Increase economic benefits from sustainable use of natural resource

Promote programs and initiatives, small –scale industry and markets that increase economic benefits from sustainable use of marine and forest resources including its bio-diversity, fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

Related Targets

- 14.a** Scientific knowledge to improve ocean health



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Research for marine and ocean

As a local council, Shah Alam has the opportunity to create opportunities for collaborations with universities and research institutes to support scientific knowledge, research capacity and technology transfer for marine biodiversity and ocean health.



SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, innovation and Infrastructure

Related Targets

- 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies
- 8.9** Sustainable tourism -economy
- 9.3** Support small enterprises



Time of implementation:



Years

Empowered existing industry and small scale enterprise

Shah Alam distinguished the importance of the existing industries and small and medium businesses on job creation and city economic growth. Inclusive local plan and MBSA Economic Plan underlined on strengthen the role of the existing main business centre, non planned industries, hawkers including provide offer for business space as well integration of small lots.

Related Targets

- 8.4** Global resource efficiency in consumption and production
- 9.4** Upgrade industries and resource-use efficiency



Time of implementation:



Years

Shah Alam Resource Efficiency

In combatting environmental degradation, Shah Alam underlined recycle campaign for Shah Alam as the pragmatic tool, described in the local planning through businesses and greater adoption of environmental sound technologies.

Related Targets

- 9.1** Productive employment and equal pay
- 9.c** Youth employment



Time of implementation:



Years

Youth for Shah Alam future development

It is imperative to provide rooms for opportunity on job creation to all men and women, especially on substantively improve youth employment rate. Program created from businesses such as extreme sport at Shah Alam Stadium, Wet World Theme Park provide opportunities for the Shah Alam Community.

Related Targets

- 9.1** Quality, Sustainable & Resilience infrastructure
- 9.c** Access to information/communication technology



Time of implementation:



Years

Preparedness for IR 4.0

Embarking forward into the new era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0), Shah Alam understands the needs of high level skilled workforces for current technology and robotic technology. Shah Alam has underscored transformation of operation based on IR 4.0 for all industrial area and implemented in line to the plan through projects comprises of upgrading Coded Digital Multiple Access (CDMA) system and high capacity fibre optic.

Related Targets

- 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth
- 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
- 8.10** Domestic financial institutions
- 9.2** Sustainable industrialization



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Tourism as Shah Alam Economic Development

Many policies, programs and initiatives have been implemented to sustain economic growth inclusive to sustainable industrialization domestic technology development. Emphasized in the local plan, the local council commits to strengthen role of existing key businesses, holistic plans for existing non-planned industry, development of green city and new developed area. Previous programs were jointly worked with MIDA, INVEST SELANGOR under initiatives such Shah Alam Local Agenda 21, Shah Alam Economic Plan and Shah Alam Urban Tourism. This includes of nature tourism (Cherakah Hill, Botanical Garden), Multimedia Super Corridor tourism (I-City), sport tourism (Extreme Park, Shah Alam Stadium), Recreation tourism (Taman tasik Wet Wolrd) and Industrial tourism (Gardenia bread Factory, Cadbury Chocolate Factory)

Related Targets

- 8.7** Eradicate forced labour
- 8.8** Protect labour right



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Protecting Labour Rights

In promoting safer, no labor force working environment in Shah Alam, MBSA continuously works together with entities from the Federal, Department of Social Welfare, Immigration Department of Malaysia and Royal Malaysia Police, for programs such as Integrated Operation (Operasi OPS Bersepadu), folk carnivals, Shah Alam Safe City Program.

Related Targets

- 8.5** Productive employment and equal pay
- 8.6** Youth employment



Time of implementation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Years

Youth for Shah Alam future development

It is imperative to provide rooms for opportunity on job creation to all men and women, especially on substantively improve youth employment rate. Program created from businesses such as extreme sport at Shah Alam Stadium, Wet World Theme Park provide opportunities for the Shah Alam Community.

