MALAYSIA | SDG CITIES

KUALA LUMPUR
SDG CITY ROADMAP
REPORT 2030

URBANICE MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA SDG CITIES

KUALA LUMPUR
SDG CITY ROADMAP 2030

The Final Report for Kuala Lumpur SDG City Roadmap was produced by the Knowledge Platform and Partnerships of Urbanice Malaysia in collaboration with the strategic partners of Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

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This report is prepared for
Kuala Lumpur City Hall

This report is prepared by
Urbanice Malaysia

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

An agenda for change

In 2015, Malaysia and 192 other countries signed up to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These ambitious goals include a global commitment to end poverty, reduce inequality and address climate change by 2030. Each year at the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF), governments and other stakeholders come together to review international progress on the SDGs and undertake Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of each country's and cities progress.

In 2020, the world enters the "decade of action", which requires urgent action and investment to make meaningful progress towards achieving the SDGs. The recommendations in this report are intended to be read in the spirit of collaboration between the Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Federal Government and its agencies, industry players, NGOs, civil society and other stakeholders.

All these issues need to be addressed as soon as possible to ensure the success of the agenda by 2030. Our recommendations are relevant for a future Kuala Lumpur SDG City Roadmap that we hope will be forthcoming following the VLR. Such a plan should cover all the targets, as well as resourcing, timelines and departmental responsibilities, and ensure coherence between domestic and international activities. Civil society and other stakeholders should also play their critical role in supporting the delivery of this plan.

Kuala Lumpur progress on Sustainable Development Goals

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

About The Report

Kuala Lumpur progress on Sustainable Development Goals

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

1.2 ABOUT

The framework is set to encourages 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.

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.

Why Malaysia need SDG Cities Report?

1 Raise Kuala Lumpur City Hall 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 synchronized 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 Kuala Lumpur City Hall to monitor, evaluate and report SDG progress to national and global level.

1.3 HOW DO WE SHAPE THE ROADMAP?

1   UNDERSTANDING

Synthesizing Current Policies, Programs and Initiatives to SDGs

An analysis of current development planning that consist of the statutory policies, strategic plan and action plans using the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) tool.

Understanding early challenges for Kuala Lumpur

Analyzing the early issues and challenges which regards to social, infrastructure and environmental which Kuala Lumpur currently facing through series of engagements and workshops.

Identifying Perception Level of SDGs to Kuala Lumpur

An evaluation of the city's SDGs based on detailed stakeholder inputs.

2   MEASURING & PRIORITIZING

Measuring SDGs and its targets progress

Availability of data to SDG indicators, issue-related, enabling policies, current commitments in place and which SDG progress.

Prioritizing Sustainability Challenges For Kuala Lumpur

Determines challenges for Kuala Lumpur to achieve Sustainability which indicates aspects and criteria that inhibit Kuala Lumpur progress towards achieving sustainable city from each SDGs targets.

The roadmap development process consisted engaging multiple stakeholders and key ecosystem to help shape priority actions for the KL SDG City Roadmap.

Over 350+
key stakeholders and internal experts

25+
Different virtual and physical engagement sessions that averagely spans around 3 days that includes expert interviews and working groups

6
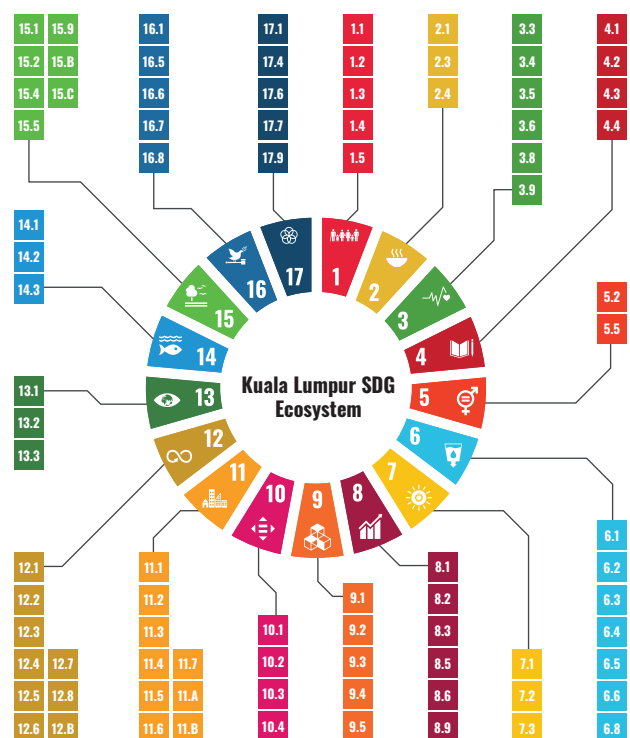Different groups including public, residents, academician and industry players

Figure 1.1: Kuala Lumpur SDG Ecosystem

3 RECOMMENDATIONS AND URGENT ACTIONS

Recommendations to each SDGs

The recommendations in this report are intended to be read in the spirit of collaboration between the KLCH, KWP, civil society and other stakeholders.

Identifying Urgent Actions

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

Over 500+
Inputs on projects and programs implemented in Kuala Lumpur

18%
Stakeholders from external agencies

28%
Stakeholders from residents representative

25%
Stakeholders from industry players

KUALA LUMPUR CITY PARTICIPATED IN THE MALAYSIA SDG CITIES

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

First virtual engagement was conducted with Internal Department of DBKL

Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)

KLCH Internal Virtual Session

KLCH Internal Virtual Session

Synthesizing Current Policies, Programs and Initiatives to SDGs

KLCH SDG Stakeholders Engagement

TO STRENGTHEN SDGS CAPABILITY AND KNOWLEDGE IN KUALA LUMPUR , WE BUILT CONSENSUS AND ALLIES ACROSS THE ECOSYSTEM.

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

Table 1.1: Objectives and Approaches for Kuala Lumpur SDG Roadmap 2030

Activities	Objective	Approach
Synthesizing Current Policies, Programs and Initiatives to SDGs	• Aligning current policies, plans, projects, programs and initiatives to SDGs • To understand and analyze the current SDGs performance for Kuala Lumpur	Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)
Prioritizing Sustainability Challenges For Kuala Lumpur	• Identifying sustainability challenges in Kuala Lumpur • Identifying gaps in existing sustainability efforts activities/programs/policies especially in Kuala Lumpur's key weaknesses areas.	• SDG Challenge Tool • Expert interviews • Citizen's perception survey • Working groups
Identifying Perception Level of SDGs to Kuala Lumpur	• An evaluation of the city's SDGs based on detailed stakeholder inputs by their understanding and perception	• SDG Perception Tool • Expert interviews • Citizen's perception survey • Working groups

KUALA LUMPUR SDG CITY ROADMAP

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

Visioning Workshop

Expert Interviews

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Kuala Lumpur
SDG City Roadmap
2030

1.4 CITY OF KUALA LUMPUR

Kuala Lumpur is strategically located within proximity of the country's main economic regions which are the Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER), the East Coast Economic Region (ECER), Iskandar Malaysia, Malaysia Vision Valley, and is within the National Conurbation (Wilayah Konurbasi Nasional).

The capital city of Malaysia has played its role as an economic hub providing employment opportunities and focusing on a wide range of activities including finance, education, culture, health and various services to approximately 7.8 million people in the National Conurbation.

Built-up areas in Kuala Lumpur have expanded in tandem with the rapid development especially after 2000. Between 2000 and 2018, the total built-up area increased by 1,532 hectares, which is fivefold compared with 355 hectares from 1984 to 2000. This poses a challenge to future development planning as land availability for development is depleting.

Figure 1.2: Location of Kuala Lumpur and other economic regions in Malaysia and in the context of the National Conurbation
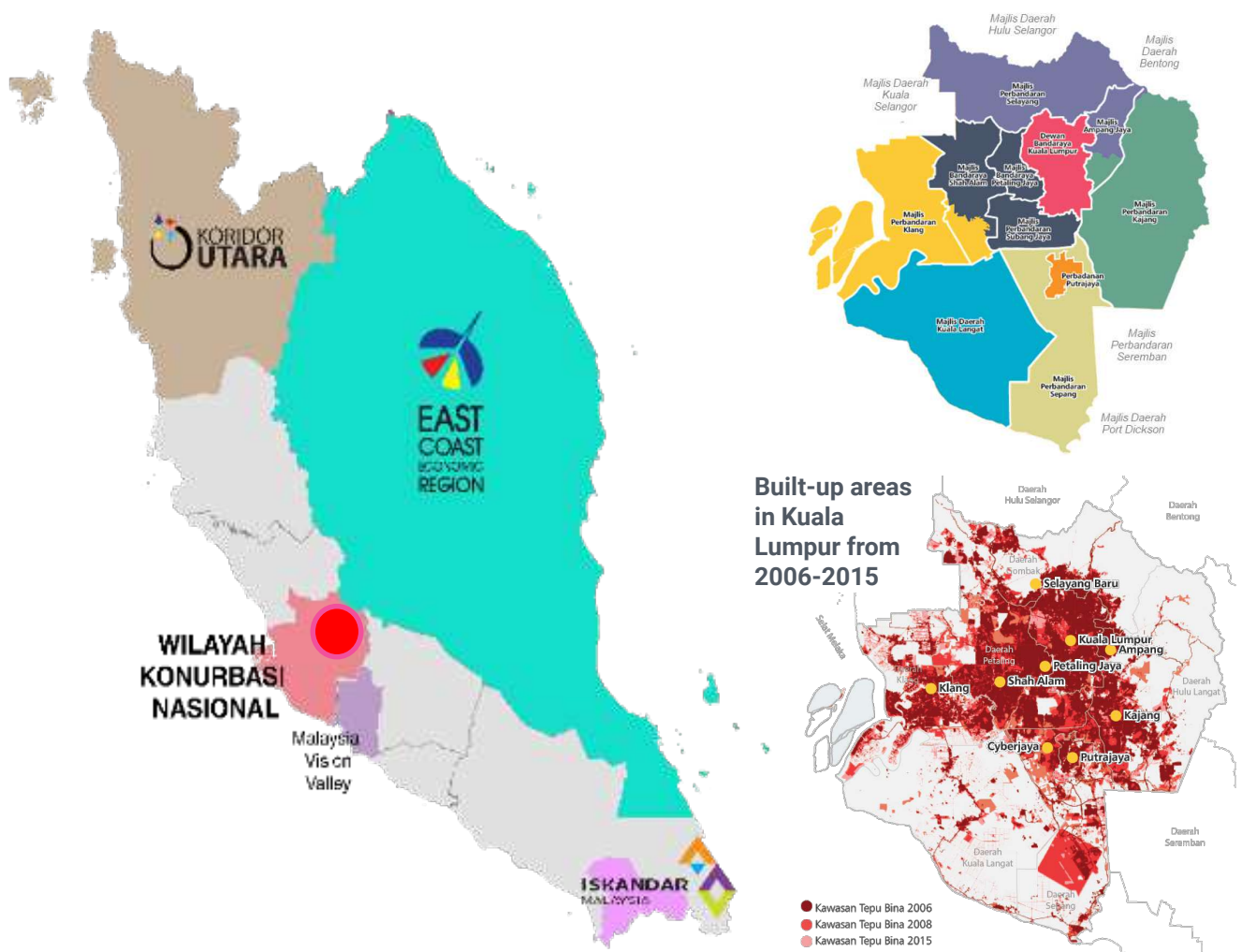
1.5 SOCIOECONOMIC

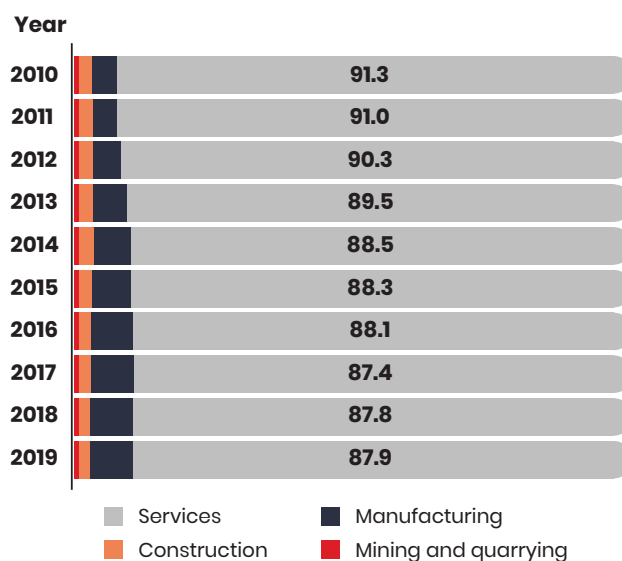The city of Kuala Lumpur is fast growing, and is the second highest GDP contributor in country (2019: 6.0%) and the highest per capita GDP in country (2019: RM129,472). However, Kuala Lumpur as well as other cities in the world are now greatly affected by the epidemic Covid-19 throughout Malaysia since the beginning of 2020 where it has resulted in an economic recession.

The services sector is a major economic contributor to GDP Kuala Lumpur despite its slightly decrease in growth from 91% in in 2010 to 87.9% in the year 2019. Services sector dominated by wholesale business and retail as well as finance. The second leading economic sector in Kuala Lumpur is construction which has seen its increase in contributions to GDP by 4.7% in 2010 to 7.9% in 2019.

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

Year	Services
2010	91.3
2011	91.0
2012	90.3
2013	89.5
2014	88.5
2015	88.3
2016	88.1
2017	87.4
2018	87.8
2019	87.9

Services ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Mining and quarrying

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

Population:
2010: 1,674,800
2020: 1,773,700

Household Size: 3.4 people

CAGR 2010-2020: 0.58%

Total Area: 24,221.04 Hectare

Female 48.7% **Male** 51.3%

Elderly (65+) 7.5%

Age	Female	Male
85+	3.3	4.1
80–84	5.9	6.5
75–79	12.1	10.7
70–74	19.4	19.1
65–69	26.8	26.2
60–64	34	37.7
55–59	42.1	49.7
50–54	57.1	47
45–49	53.9	58.1
40–44	69.5	74.2
35–39	85.1	86.4
30–34	81.7	84.6
25–29	76.2	87.2
20–24	65	70.2
15–19	61	64.1
10–14	55.7	60.5
5–9	53.7	61.4
0–4	60.2	62.8

Working Age (15-64) 72.5%

Youth (15-30) 33.3%

Children (0-14) 20%

Population Trend	2000	2010		2020	
National	21,635,934	28,589,100		32,657,300	
Kuala Lumpur	1,305,792	1,674,800	▲28.26%	1,773,700	▲5.91%
Percentage to National	6.03%	5.86%		5.43%	

Source: Department of Statistics, 2020

1.6 KUALA LUMPUR – A CITY TO LIVE AND WORK

Financial and Business Development in Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur has evolved from its humble beginnings as a mining town to where it is today to become a dynamic economic hub in the region. It holds a firm placing among the echelon of vibrant commercial centres in Asia due to its strategic location, the ease in doing business, its global connectivity, combined with world-class infrastructure, a highly diversified economy and a skilled and multilingual workforce.

This has resulted in Kuala Lumpur being consistently ranked as one of the top 10 Asian cities in the likes of the A.T. Kearney Global Cities Index, DHL Globalization Giants ranking, IESE Cities in Motion Index and Mori Global Power City Index over the past few years. Most recently, Malaysia was also ranked top 25 in in the World Talent Ranking due to the quality of its workforce, sitting above advance economies like the UK, France and Japan, making it very attractive for Multinational Companies (MNCs) such as GE, Honeywell, IBM, Linde Group, Schlumberger, GlaxoSmithKline, Panasonic to establish their regional hubs here.

Tourism contributes significantly to the capital's economy. Kuala Lumpur was the 5th most visited city in the world in 2008, with 9 million visitors. Business tourism is also rising, as conferences and conventions have become an important source of the income. The tourism industry requires a very wide range of services and facilities which provides employment to all sectors of the population and helps to diversify Kuala Lumpur's economy. However with the current pandemic, tourism sector in Kuala Lumpur has badly affected and strategies need to be developed and promoted in bouncing back tourism as one of the major economic generator.

Education Ecosystem

Academic institutions in Kuala Lumpur not only produce talent but are also employment centers themselves. In addition, such institutions drive economic activity through their large student population. Kuala Lumpur has 66 higher institution learnings with 31 universities that generates significant current and future employments in the city. It is also found that housing demand nearby these universities is usually high due to student population in the area, which also creates a market for restaurants and other commercial activities. This shows that universities have a major economic spillover effect on the local economy.

KUALA LUMPUR IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT URBAN ECONOMIES IN THE COUNTRY

The city's growth is driven by a variety of factors including services sectors, diverse commercial, knowledge-based economy, financial and businesses activities as the economic engines as well as tourism, education and health services. Kuala lumpur is growing rapidly in spearheading the nation's economy by being the second largest gdp contributor and the highest per capita gdp contributor to the country.

Employment

As the financial and businesses sectors grow in Kuala Lumpur, the intensifying innovation and productivity will also bolster the grow of more high-skilled jobs in the city and creating more economic opportunities. Jobs offered by the knowledge-based economic in the city have attracted and retained highly-skilled workforce. Going forward, economic advances and diversifications are expected to create more demand of jobs in Kuala Lumpur with positive impact on wages. his is reflected in changes to the world economic environment and will ensure that Kuala Lumpur is consistently competitive with the new emerging world markets.

As COVID-19 impacted severely on employment, up-skilling and re-skilling of low-skilled worker is seen as essential to provide a pathway for improved livelihoods.

The implementation of the MCO gave several issues on employment perspective as most employer and had to shut down their operations for long period and facing possible salary cuts, deductions and retrenchment. here are several initiatives, which, if scaled up, could provide much required re-skilling solutions to those affected.

1.7 SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

Kuala Lumpur 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 Kuala Lumpur and also form the foundations for this roadmap. These challenges are in relation to urbanization and growth of Kuala Lumpur.

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

These challenges were also categorized into 3 aspects which are:
- Policies and Management
- Social
- Infrastructure & Utilities

Policies and Management Challenges

Bureaucracy in governance

Difference in jurisdiction and roles is hindering effectiveness and timeliness of implementation. This is due to policies and projects having to go through multiple levels of governance prior to implementation. The various agencies, service providers and local authority bodies do not always dialogue between themselves or share data effectively.

Flood risk

Design flaws in irrigation systems as well as litter clogging is causing significant flash floods in several locations within Kuala Lumpur and is often a hot topic during public engagements.

Water pollution

Illegal factories causing pollution to rivers within Kuala Lumpur excaberates the issue of water supply disruptions, blocked drainage channels and increases the risk of spreading of epidemics. Strict monitoring of activities wihin close proximity at river banks should be implemented to ensure continuous water supply.

Lack of integration in public transportation

Public transport is one of the concerns highlighted by a majority of the stakeholders. Existing public transportations are not covering enough areas and require multiple transits in mode. Furthermore, a majority of population find it difficult to use due to limited signage and poor comfort levels. The lack in alternative mode of transportation is a direct cause towards traffic congestion especially within the city centre of Kuala Lumpur.

Waste management

45 percent of waste within Kuala Lumpur is food waste. To ensure sustainable waste management practices within Kuala Lumpur, awareness within residents, businesses or industries must be improved. Costly waste management is also an issue discouraging proper waste management among citizens. Kuala Lumpur's budget for waste collection was ranging from 20% to 30% annually with cost of RM220 Million per year. Dumping of wastes in open fields and rivers are common even until today and a study of waste disposal behavior in Kuala Lumpur indicated that 31.9% of waste were disposed by open burning, while 6.5% were dumped into the river system.

Social Challenges

Declining human capital

Increase in drug issues among teenagers in school is troubling. Awareness and counselling in educational institutions should be strengthened to ensure quality in early childhood development.

Urban poor in Kuala Lumpur

Socio-economic conditions for nearly half the low income families in the Kuala Lumpur public flats deteriorated further throughout the last quarter of 2020 as the Covid-19 pandemic and movement curbs pushed unemployment up. Weak distribution of aids to urban poor in Kuala Lumpur

Economy and employment

The challenge that must be faced by the city in terms of employment is the imbalance and mismatch between the labor demand and the available employment. The percentage of unemployment in Kuala Lumpur is 0.2%, higher than the average percentage in the bordering State of Selangor (0.1%). With COVID-19 is affecting the economic and livelihood, the number of unemployment is increasing.

Inequalities between different income groups

Increase in drug issues among teenagers in school is troubling. Awareness and counselling in educational institutions should be strengthened to ensure quality in early childhood development.

Access to public parks in Kuala Lumpur

The challenge that must be faced by the city in terms of employment is the imbalance and mismatch between the labor demand and the available employment. The percentage of unemployment in Kuala Lumpur is 0.2%, higher than the average percentage in the bordering State of Selangor (0.1%). With COVID-19 is affecting the economic and livelihood, the number of unemployment is increasing.

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

Increase in domestic violence towards women is onne of the major concerns highlighted by stakeholders in Kuala Lumpur. Women also are mostly unaware of aids available to address the issue.

Infrastructure Challenges

No grants to encourage usage of renewable energy

Renewable energy such as solar panels can help reduce electricity bills while also being able to receive payments for surplus energy. However, the high installation cost is deterring its usage whether in government buildings or for private use.

Disaster risk awareness

City population has limited knowledge of the existing risks and is therefore unprepared for the impact. There is a need for more awareness building activities and joint emergency drills across the city.

Open data not up to date

Availability of reliable and timeliness of data is important to ensure planning is done effectively. When strategies are put into place to overcome a challenge, data collected will determine how well the solution is performing.

Opportunities for Change

Promote composting practices

With the rise of global warming, the use of composting, anaerobic digestion and recycling is becoming ever more important to save energy and provide a sustainable way for waste management. Furthermore, introduction of pay pollute policy and tax on food waste generated by businesses or household can help reduce output of food waste.

Abolishment of illegal and old factories

Illegal factories that are found operating within Kuala Lumpur especially those located near rivers should not be allowed to operate. With strict monitoring, pollution at water catchments and rivers can be avoided.

Introduce simpler installation procedures for solar panels

Such incentives will encourage and increase awareness on the importance of using renewable energy. This can be delivered in the form of rebates in electricity charges.

Relooking into public transportation routes

To study on the lack of public transportation services at unserved areas especially North of Kuala Lumpur. Proposed minibus and small vans to operate within neighbourhood areas.

Providing affordable housing in city centre

Micro-housing is a concept that has gained traction in recent years, as many overpopulated cities around the world are struggling to accommodate the growing number of citizens. Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has launched the first phase of the micro-housing project at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (TAR). This project's main purpose is to help young working adults in the B40 group.

1.8 KUALA LUMPUR'S SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

IT IS MORE THAN 100 YEARS KUALA LUMPUR IS ADAPTING TO THE SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

1900
On 30th November 1902, Kuala Lumpur was hit by huge flood

1910
- Kuala Lumpur was surged by flood in the early 1910s
- Kuala Lumpur flooded again on 8th March 1917

1940
- On 1st February 1940, Kuala Lumpur was declared a 'Quiet Zone' – honking restricted
- World War II erupted and the country was under attack
- Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board was re-established in April 1942
- 1943, the Sanitary Board was abrogated Town Board (replacing the Sanitary Board) was established until April 1946
- 1948, the installation of traffic lights had been suggested

1920
- 1924 was a time of recession of trades, but imported car firms continued to enjoy a steady business
- Flood hit Kuala Lumpur at the end of 1926
- The surge of population from 18,000 in 1890 to approximately 95,000 in 1926

1970
- Kuala Lumpur was upgraded to a city on 1st February 1972
- Simultaneously, mark the establishment of Kuala Lumpur City Hall
- On 1st February 1974, Kuala Lumpur was declared a Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and is no longer a part of Selangor

1980
- Development focused on the Central Planning Area which consisted of Kuala LumpurCity Centre and the four (4)New Growth Areas namely Damansara, Wangsa Maju, Bukit Jalil and Bandar Tun Razak
- Redevelopment of Low Cost Housing Projects to eradicate squatter houses and poverty such as Kg. Kerinchi and Kg. Abdullah Hukum

1990
- The commuter service began operating in 1995 as the first rail-based public transportin Kuala Lumpur, followingthe establishment of the Light Rail Transit System (STAR and PUTRA) as alternatives to public transport.
- New projects promoting the image of a World-Class City such as KLCC, Mid Valley, Kuala Lumpur Tower, Dayabumi Tower, Tabung Haji Tower and Telekom Tower.

2019

- The Malaysia Urban Forum 2019 (MUF2019). As the key platform to discuss the localisation and implementation of the new urban agenda and the urban dimension of the sustainable development goals.
- The Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 (PSKL2040) is a document that proposes the transformation needed to consider the rights of the city by managing resources and adapting actions to social, economic and environmental change for the benefit of the next generation, which is the key asset of the Kuala Lumpur.

2020

- The leaders of the 21 APEC member economies issued the Kuala Lumpur Declaration following the first-ever virtual 27th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting chaired by Malaysian Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin
- The Malaysia Urban Forum 2020 (MUF2020). the MUF2020 is transformed into a "hybrid conference" - an interactive virtual platform and physical discussion.
- Launch of the Malaysia SDG Cities program with Kuala Lumpur as one of the pilot cities

2018

- The ninth World Urban Forum (WUF 9), convened by the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), will bring together thousands of stakeholders to share practices and knowledge on how cities are built, planned and managed.

2017

- A pedestrian and cycling master plan that provides seamless mobility and accessibility for all and that encourages walking/cycling as a healthier alternative lifestyle must take into consideration all aspects and modes of mobility

2016

- The Low Carbon Society Blueprint for Kuala Lumpur will provide a guide for policymakers, investors, businesses, NGOs and the public.
- The Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020, marks the final phase towards achieving a developed and inclusive nation in line with the Vision 2020.

2000

- KL Sentral opened as Kuala Lumpur's main transport hub and is the largest integrated train terminal in Southeast Asia.
- Construction of Express Rail Link (ERL) line connecting KL Sentral and Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) and KLIA2.

2007

- The Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART) is the longest tunnel in Malaysia and the second longest stormwater tunnel in Asia.

2010

- Launched under the Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) in 2010, the Greater KL/KV NKEA comprises nine Entry Point Projects (EPPs) and is expected to generate RM190mil in gross national income as well as create 300,000 new jobs in 2020.

2013

- The Sungai Bunus Flood Mitigation Project carried out by the Department of Irrigation and Drainage in early 2013.

2.0 KUALA LUMPUR CITY HALL

2.1 KUALA LUMPUR CITY HALL

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

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

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

1. Cleaning and Waste Disposal

2. Public Health & Pollution Control

3. Urban Beautification Management

4. Develop & Maintain Road & Transportation

5. Develop and Maintain Drainage & River System

6. Plan and Control City Development

7. Develop & Manage Public Housing

8. Manage & Control Squatter Settlement

9. Manage Hawker & Small Enterprise Activities

10. Develop and Maintain Road & Transportation

11. Plan and Organize Sports, Cultural and Tourism Activities

12. Provision & Management of Public Facilities

2.2 KUALA LUMPUR CITY HALL ROLES AND FUNCTIONS IN SDGS

No	Department	Roles and Functions	SDG Aligned
**SEKTOR DATUK BANDAR**		
1.	**JABATAN PERANCANGAN KORPORAT**	Role in planning, managing and implementing efforts to enhance the corporate image and professionalism of KLCH	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
2.	**JABATAN UNDANG-UNDANG DAN PENDAKWAAN**	Perform legal functions for the administrative management of the City of Kuala Lumpur	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
3.	**JABATAN AUDIT DALAMAN**	Conduct audits based on the Annual Audit Plan to ensure that all activities and responsibilities of the KLCH Department have been implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws, financial regulations, procedures and circulars	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
4.	**JABATAN INTEGRITI**	Responsible for monitoring compliance with laws, policies and guidelines related to the disciplinary management of officers and staff to strengthen the integrity of KLCH	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
**SEKTOR PERANCANGAN**		
5.	**JABATAN PERANCANGAN BANDARAYA**	To plan the development of Kuala Lumpur based on Development Plan as well as efficient, effective and transparent Planning Control which includes	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
6.	**JABATAN PERANCANGAN INFRASTRUKTUR**	Plan road handover requirements and upgrade existing roads, main drains and catchment ponds for development projects, development control in terms of application of earthwork, road and drainage approval plan, car park, Rainwater Management System (MSMA). Role in giving address to each building, declaring private roads to public roads,	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 13 CLIMATE ACTION

7.	**JABATAN KAWALAN BANGUNAN**	Building control covers aspects of approval, construction monitoring and enforcement before, during and after the building is completed. Among others, the control process involves the issuance of building plan approval, building erection permission, renovation work permit, temporary building permit, TELCO transmitter structure permit, building demolition work permit, overtime work permit, construction site monitoring from construction work stage until Certificate of Completion and Compliance (CCC) released PSP.	
8.	**JABATAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI DAN PEMBANGUNAN**	Planning and coordinating development projects, preparation of development allocations and distribution of financial resources to the Implementing Department. In addition, JPEP plays a role as a coordinator of privatization projects.	
		SEKTOR PENGURUSAN	
9.	**JABATAN PENGURUSAN SUMBER MANUSIA**	Human resource planning, staff appointment and placement, services, performance development, human capital development, welfare affairs management, counselling and retirement.	
10.	**JABATAN PENILAIAN & PENGURUSAN HARTA**	Responsible for ensuring that all properties in the Kuala Lumpur are valued for the purpose of fair appraisal in accordance with the Local Government Act 1976. In addition, responsible for providing advisory services for the purpose of market value, market rent, Development Charges and feasibility studies to other internal departments.	
11.	**JABATAN PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT**	Assist users in solving problems related to computer hardware, network, internet, Email, viruses, systems, applications, PABX and CCTV	
12.	**JABATAN KEWANGAN**	Responsible for the financial management of KLCH which is involved in terms of revenue collection management, expenditure, budgeting and preparation of KLCH's Annual Financial Statements as well as to enhance better quality financial planning.	

13.	**JABATAN PENTADBIRAN**	The Administration Department has three main divisions, namely the Administration and Secretariat Division, the Asset & Building Management Division and the Procurement Management Division.	
14.	**INSTITUT LATIHAN DBKL**	As a centre of excellence that offers training to improve the knowledge and human capital skills of KLCH's staff and to other local authorities in Malaysia.	

SEKTOR PERANCANGAN		

15.	**JABATAN PERLESENAN & PEMBANGUNAN PERNIAGAAN**	Process and issue business licenses which include hawker and small trader licenses, premise licenses, advertising licenses, entertainment licenses, liquor licenses, parking licenses, auctioneer licenses and petitioner licenses.	
16.	**JABATAN KESIHATAN DAN ALAM SEKITAR**	Responsible for monitoring the health of the citizens of the city in addition to working to improve the quality of health of its citizens. In addition, the Department is also responsible for resolving complaints related to public health and monitoring public cleaning works.	
17.	**JABATAN KEBUDAYAAN KESENIAN PELANCONGAN DAN SUKAN**	Diversify quality cultural, arts, tourism and sports products to foster a healthy and conducive living environment in Kuala Lumpur.	
18.	**JABATAN PENGUATKUASAAN**	Control and implement enforcement actions on traffic offenses, dirt offenses in public places, on hawking activities offenses, namely licensed hawkers, hawkers without a license, foreign hawkers and construction of business structures without permission and other offences that affecting the built environment of the city.	
19.	**JABATAN PEMBANGUNAN KOMUNITI & KESEJAHTERAAN BANDAR**	Creating a viable and prosperous urban community environment through collaboration with government agencies, the private sector and NGOs which in turn strengthens the role of branch offices in providing municipal services to the community.	

			SEKTOR PENGURUSAN PROJEK
20.	**JABATAN PELAKSANAAN PROJEK & PENGURUSAN BANGUNAN**	Design and implement development projects in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and is responsible for maintaining buildings and public facilities owned by DBKL.	
21.	**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM & SALIRAN**	Perform the functions of management, maintenance and construction of road and drainage infrastructure projects covering roads, bridges, rivers, slopes, main ditches, flood mitigation and other related functions.	
22.	**JABATAN PEMBANGUNAN LANDSKAP & REKREASI**	Responsible for planning, designing, developing, managing and maintaining a quality, effective and safe urban landscape and greenery and open spaces.	
23.	**JABATAN UKUR BAHAN**	To ensure the implementation of CHKL development projects with the objective of 'value for money', the Quantity Survey Department must play a key role in ensuring that project costs and finances are managed well and efficiently.	
24.	**JABATAN PENGANGKUTAN BANDAR**	Perform management functions, maintenance and construction of public and urban transport facilities projects, Integrated Transport Information System (ITIS), traffic light management and traffic control as well as other functions related to traffic management and public transport facilities.	
25.	**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRIKAL DAN MEKANIKAL**	Service and development oriented department in Kuala Lumpur City Hall. The main function of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Department is to plan, manage and maintain all DBKL mechanical and electrical equipment systems involving 24 departments.	

9 MAIN ALIGNED SDGS AT KLCH ROLE

SDG icons shown:
- 1 NO POVERTY
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Organizational Chart

MAYOR OF KUALA LUMPUR

JABATAN PERANCANGAN KORPORAT (CORPORATE PLANNING)

JABATAN UNDANG-UNDANG DAN PENDAKWAAN (LEGAL & PROSECUTION)

JABATAN AUDIT DALAM (INTERNAL AUDIT)

JABATAN INTEGRITI (INTEGRITY)

PERANCANGAN (PLANNING)

- **JABATAN PERANCANGAN BANDARAYA** (CITY PLANNING)
- **JABATAN PERANCANGAN INFRASTRUKTUR** (INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING)
- **JABATAN KAWALAN BANGUNAN** (BUILDING CONTROL)
- **JABATAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI DAN PEMBANGUNAN** (ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING)

PENGURUSAN (MANAGEMENT)

- **JABATAN PENGURUSAN SUMBER MANUSIA** (HUMAN RESOURCE)
- **JABATAN PENILAIAN & PENGURUSAN HARTA** (PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND VALUATION)
- **JABATAN PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT** (INFORMATION MANAGEMENT)
- **JABATAN KEWANGAN** (FINANCE)
- **JABATAN PENTADBIRAN** (ADMINISTRATION)
- **INSTITUT LATIHAN DBKL** (DBKL TRAINING CENTRE)

PEMBANGUNAN SOCIOEKONOMI (SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

- **JABATAN PERLESENAN & PEMBANGUNAN PERNIAGAAN** (LICENSING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT)
- **JABATAN KESIHATAN & ALAM SEKITAR** (HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT)
- **JABATAN KEBUDAYAAN, KESENIAN, PELANCONGAN & SUKAN** (CULTURE, ART, TOURISM AND SPORTS)
- **JABATAN PENGUATKUASAAN** (ENFORCEMENT)
- **JABATAN PEMBANGUNAN KOMUNITI & KESEJAHTERAAN BANDAR** (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- **JABATAN PELAKSANAAN PROJEK & PENYELENGGARAN BANGUNAN** (PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND BUILDING MAINTENANCE)
- **JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM DAN SALIRAN** (CIVIL ENGINEERING AND IRRIGATION)
- **JABATAN PEMBANGUNAN LANDSKAP & REKREASI** (LANDSCAPE AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT)
- **JABATAN UKUR BAHAN** (QUANTITY SURVEYING)
- **JABATAN PENGANGKUTAN BANDAR** (URBAN TRANSPORT)
- **JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL DAN ELEKTRIK** (MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL)

Key findings on departmental SDG involvement

1 Interdepartmental collaboration to achieve SDG targets especially for SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 10, SDG 3, SDG 6, and SDG 13

2 **Kuala Lumpur Strategic Plans 2021-2030** is the main document guiding the implementation of SDGs targets for all department except for the Mechanical and Electrical Department and Administration Department

3 **City Planning Department** at the forefront in the implementation of SDGs in Kuala Lumpur with a complete enabling ecosystem (policies, plans, target, implementation and partnerships)

4 **Community Development and Wellbeing** Department plays an important role in achieving socio-economic related targets but lacks policies, plan and targets to enable a more effective program implementation

CURRENT STRATEGIES, PLANS
AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS 3.0

3.1 CURRENT STRATEGIES, PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

The policies, strategies, action plans, masterplans and development frameworks of Kuala Lumpur takes in consideration in its everyday function can be separated based on their scale of influence (National, City-state and local) and based on their type (Spatial planning, thematic action plans and operational plan)

TOP 5 MOST ALIGNED SDGS TO DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONAL PLANS:

Enhance access to quality services to address disparity

Promote environmental sustainability to mitigate climate change

Development Plans and Policies

Draft Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040
SDGs that are most aligned to Draft KL Structure Plan 2040 with more than 40% alignment score between its policies & SDGs

Sectoral/Thematic Action and Masterplan
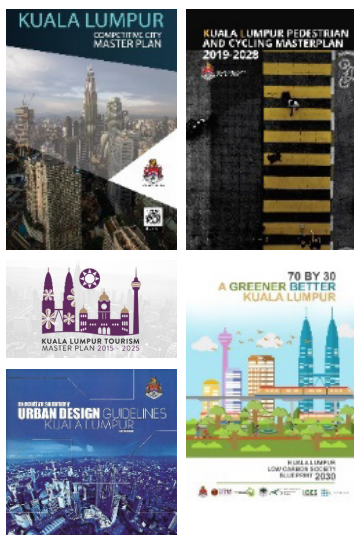
1. **Kuala Lumpur Competitive City**
2. **Pelan Jejak Warisan Kuala Lumpur**
3. **Kuala Lumpur Tourism Master Plan 2015-2025**
4. **Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050**
5. **Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030**
6. **Kuala Lumpur Pedestrian and Cycling Masterplan 2019-2028**
7. **Urban Design Guideline for Kuala Lumpur City Centre**
8. **Pelan Induk Bandar Pintar Kuala Lumpur**
9. **Pelan Induk Strategik Daerah Kreatif dan Kebudayaan Kuala Lumpur**

Sectoral/Thematic Action and Masterplan

DBKL Strategic Plan 2021-2030
SDGs that are most aligned to DBKL Strategic Plan with more than 40% alignment score between its strategies and SDGs

Table 3.1: Strategies, Plans and Development Frameworks in Kuala Lumpur

Scale	Spatial Planning	Thematic and Sectoral Plans	Operational Plans and Guidelines
National	• National Physical Plan • National Urbanisation Policy		Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)
Regional	• National Conurbation • Greater KL Land Public Transport Master Plan		
State	• Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040	• Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint • Kuala Lumpur Competitive City Master Plan • Kuala Lumpur Tourism Master Plan 2015-2025 • Kuala Lumpur Heritage Walk Master Plan • Pelan Induk Bandar Pintar Kuala Lumpur • Pelan Tindakan Iklim Kuala Lumpur 2040	• Kuala Lumpur City Hall Strategic Plan • Kuala Lumpur Lighting Master Plan • Kuala Lumpur City Hall Planning Guidelines
Local	• Kuala Lumpur City Plan 2040 • Kampong Bharu Redevelopment Plan • Pelan Pembangunan Kampung Tradisi • Pelan Tindakan Pembangunan Kawasan Industri Kuala Lumpur	• Pelan Induk Strategik Daerah Kreatif dan Kebudayaan Kuala Lumpur	• Urban Design Guidelines Kuala Lumpur • Pelan Induk Trafik Kuala Lumpur 2040 • Garis Panduan Pembangunan TOD • Pelan Mitigasi Banjir 2017

4.0 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KUALA LUMPUR

4.0 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KUALA LUMPUR

Leaving No One Behind

The SDG for Kuala Lumpur provides an overview of the performance of City which takes into account the adoption in localizing the SDGs and its Targets, the current policies in place and current initiative, project or programs implemented towards the Targets. We also discuss the impact of COVID-19 on the SDG goals and indicators.

The SDGs call for addressing inequalities within Kuala Lumpur across all level. The KLCH played a central role in developing the SDGs for the city. However, when it comes to the implementation of the goals, there are critical gaps in the
City's own policy, programming different jurisdiction of different technical agencies.

In 2020, the world enters the "decade of delivery", which requires urgent action and investment to make meaningful progress towards achieving the SDGs. The recommendations in this report are intended to be read in the spirit of
collaboration between the KLCH, technical agencies, civil society and other stakeholders.

However, all these issues need to be addressed as soon as possible to ensure the success of the agenda by 2030. Our recommendations are relevant for a future Kuala Lumpur SDG City Roadmap 2030 that we hope will be forthcoming following the Kuala Lumpur VLR. Such a plan should cover all the targets, as well as resourcing, timelines and departmental responsibilities, and ensure coherence between domestic and international activities. Civil society and other stakeholders should also play their critical role in supporting the delivery of this plan.

Analysis and recommendations for 17 goals

Individual SDG chapters can be found through Chapter 3.0 in this report, along with a full list of recommendations:

Leave no one behind
Goal 1: No poverty
Goal 2: Zero hunger
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing
Goal 4: Quality education
Goal 5: Gender equality
Goal 6: Water and sanitation
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
Goal 13: Climate action
Goals 14 and 15: Life below water and on land
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Key findings for Kuala Lumpur

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17
Goals assessed for Kuala Lumpur

169
Targets assessed for Kuala Lumpur

101
Adopted targets for Kuala Lumpur

29
Potentially adopted targets for KL

39
Not relevant for KL

60%
Adopted

23%
Not relevant

17%
Potentially to be adopted

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

2 ZERO HUNGER

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

5 GENDER EQUALITY

4.1 ANALYZING THE SDGS FOR KUALA LUMPUR

Which SDGs is the most aligned and least aligned for Kuala Lumpur?

Most Aligned	Moderately Aligned	Least Aligned
(by more than 75% of relevancy and enabling ecosystem towards KL)	**(by more than 50% to 75% of relevancy and enabling ecosystem towards KL)**	**(By less than 50% of relevancy and enabling ecosystem towards KL)**
Sustainable Cities and Communities 90%	**Clean Water and Sanitation** 72%	**Gender Equality** 44%
Good Health and Well-being 81%	**Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** 71%	**Life Below Water** 32%
Responsible Consumption and Production 77%	**Quality Education** 70%	
Zero Hunger 75%	**Climate Action** 70%	
	Reduced Inequalities 70%	
	Decent Work and Economic Growth 69%	
	Affordable & Clean Energy 65%	
	Partnerships for the Goals 65%	
	No Poverty 64%	
	Life on Land 63%	
	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution 54%	

4.2 SNAPSHOT OF THE SDG REPORT CARD

Kuala Lumpur Overall SDG Report Card

Target	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8
1	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
2	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
3	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢
4	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢		🟢
5	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢		🟢
6			🟢	🟢	⚪	🟢		🟢
7			🔴	🟢				⚪
8			🟢					⚪
9			🟢					🟢
10								🟢
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
a	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	⚪	🔴	🟢	🔴
b	🟢	🔴	🔴	🔴	⚪	🟢	🔴	⚪
c		🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪			
d			🟢					

SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🔴
🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🔴	🔴
🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢		🔴	⚪	🔴	🔴
🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢		🔴	🟢	🟢	🔴
	🔴	🟢	⚪		🔴	⚪	🟢	⚪
	🔴	🟢	🟢		🔴	⚪	🟢	⚪
			🟢			⚪	🟢	⚪
						🟢	🔴	🟢
							🟢	🔴
								🔴
								🔴
								🟢
								🟢
								🟢
								🟢
								🟢
								⚪
								🟢
🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	
🔴	🔴	🟢	⚪	⚪	🔴	⚪	⚪	
🟢	🔴	⚪	⚪		🔴	⚪		

🟢 Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

⚪ Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

🔴 Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context

33

1 NO POVERTY

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

KLCH plays a proactive role to support various agencies on the Federal level to reduce the poverty rate in Kuala Lumpur. Activities conducted to eradicate poverty is multi-departmental and multi-agencies. A more structured and planned programs and activities are in need to ensure a more effective poverty eradication effort in the city

7
Targets for SDG 1

7/7
Adopted targets for KL

0/7
To be adopted targets for KL

0/7
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
1.1	✓		KLCH is proactive in its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty for all everywhere through employment opportunities, upskilling and social aid provision.
1.2	✓		Kuala Lumpur unemployment rate has increased from 2.6 % in 2019 to 4.0% in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 causing approximately 20% of the middle-income group had slipped into the B40 category.
1.3	✓		Kuala Lumpur provides social protection in terms of in-kind, food and clothing donations, housing provision and shelter for disaster victims and the homeless
1.4	✓		KLCH aims to provide affordable housing to its residents through PPR, PA, Residensi Wilayah, Residensi Prihatin and Council Homes.
1.5	✓		Various measures have been put in place by KLCH to build the resilience of its residences, especially for the poor to reduce their vulnerability against climate-related extreme events and other social, economic and environmental disasters.
1.A	✓		KLCH works collaboratively between internal departments and external stakeholders and agencies to end poverty for all in the city.
1.B	✓		KLCH to create more pro-poor and gender-sensitive development plans, budgeting, partnerships to accelerate its poverty action actions.

● Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context

Poverty Indicator

Kuala Lumpur

RM2,216
2019 Poverty Line Income (PLI)

10.6%
2019 Relative Poverty

0.2%
2019 Absolute Poverty

National

RM2,208
2019 Poverty Line Income (PLI)

0.4%
2019 Relative Poverty

5.6%
2019 Absolute Poverty

Source: Department of Statistics, PSKL 2040

Number of People Living in Poverty in Kuala Lumpur

Extreme Poor[1]
3,978

Poor[2]
4,053
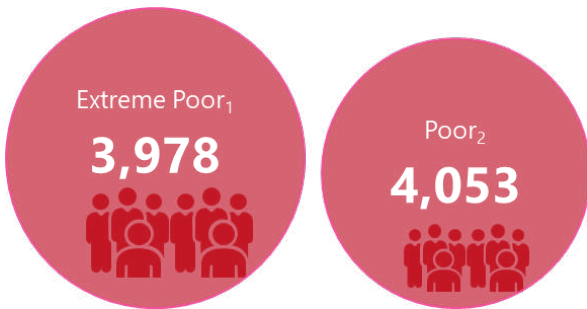
Note:
1. *Extreme poor is defined as a household with the gross income less than half of the state/city PLI*
2. *Poor is define as a household with the gross income below state/city PLI*

Source: eKasih up to 21 September 2021

Unemployment Rate

3.3% 3.3% 3.1% 2.4% 2.6% 4.0%

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

4.0%
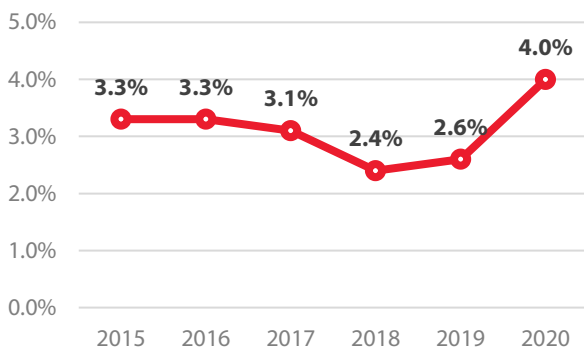
Unemployment rate in Kuala Lumpur increased from 2.6% in 2019 mainly due to COVID-19 impact

Source: Department of Statistics, PSKL 2040

Funding Spent on Disaster Mitigation

RM14.63 RM42.78 RM27.47 RM42.06 RM55.42

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Disaster mitigation has increased every year from 2017-109 as frequency of natural disaster increases in Kuala Lumpur

Source: KLCH

What has been done to achieve SDG 1 in Kuala Lumpur?

Social Aid

- KLCH and KWP has ramped up their social assistance to the urban poor during COVID-19 under the Wilayah Prihatin Program
- One-off donations to targeted communities
- Soup kitchen, food bank and other social services for the urban poor

Job Creation

- Temporary and permanent job placement within KLCH and private sectors
- Job placement for the homeless within KLCH and Hijrah Warrior
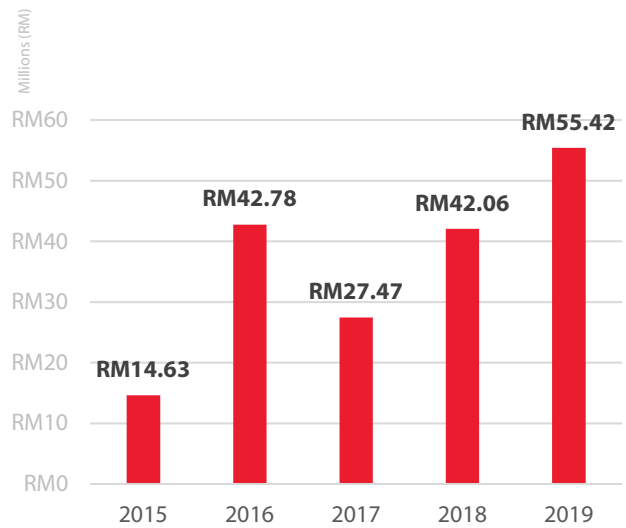- MyJobs@Wilayah
- Upskilling programs for targeted communities

Housing Provision

- Provision of housing for the urban poor and middle-income group by KLCH together with KWP, KPKT and its partners.
- Housing provisions available in Kuala Lumpur are PPR, PA, Residensi Wilayah, Residensi Prihatin and Council Homes

Entrepreneurship and Upskilling Programs

- Promotion and assistance to support entrepreneurship in Kuala Lumpur such as temporary approval permits for micro-entrepreneurs, upskilling and scaling up entrepreneurs through private-public collaboration and grant assistance

To achieve SDG 1, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Establishment of Kuala Lumpur **Employment, Skills and Learning (ESL)** Hub which offers KLCH to oversee and connect the city's resources to respond to the employment and skill challenges in Kuala Lumpur. The hub allows the city hall to consolidate city resources, data and network to support learning, apprenticeship, job vacancies, employment and business support among the communities in Kuala Lumpur. The hub can also be a platform for communities as well as private sector and government to forge collaboration to fill the skill shortages in the city
- Establishment of **poverty database** (including homeless, migrants and marginalized communities) through the Kuala Lumpur Urban Observatory for an evidence based solution and effective policies

Gaps and Challenges

- Lack of holistic data to measure the effectiveness of actions in place.
- No known internal targets, impact measurement and evaluation in place to measure the reduction of urban poverty in Kuala Lumpur as well as the performance of programs
- Social aid is mostly ad-hoc, reactive and short-term.
- Job creation to assist low-income communities are often low skill, low wage, temporary and far from residential areas which may hinder their economic growth
- COVID-19 has caused the rise of unemployment in the city, resulting in some having mismatched skills against the current job market.

2 ZERO HUNGER

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

The City Hall collaborates with multi-stakeholders to ensure targeted programs are conducted to end hunger among its urban inhabitants. However nutrition and healthy eating habits remains a challenge for the community.

8
Targets for SDG 2

4/8
Adopted targets for KL

0/8
To be adopted targets for KL

4/8
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
2.1	✓		Kuala Lumpur supports communities in ensuring their access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food, especially for the urban poor and vulnerable groups.
2.2	✓		Very few programs that specifically looks into malnutrition in KLCH despite the prevalence of children who are underweight in urban areas in Malaysia is 13.6% while the prevalence of stunted children is 21.7% in 2019.
2.3	✓		KLCH is proactive in the promotion of urban farming and conducts various programs to upskill and aid communities to enhance their productivity and income from edible farms.
2.4	✓		KLCH collaborate with various stakeholder to ensure communities adopt resilient farming practices to increase productivity and production.
2.5			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
2.A			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
2.B			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
2.C			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Nutritional Health Prevalence Among Adult
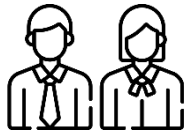
Prevalence among adults age 18 and above

Underweight
5.6%

Overweight
34.9%

Obesity
19%

Abdominal Obesity
57.4%

Source: Ministry of Health

Urban Farms under KLCH
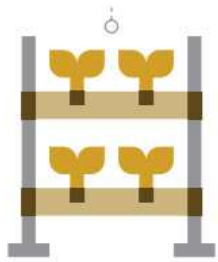
29 Existing Community Gardens

21 Propose New Community Garden

1 Urban Farm for the Homeless

Source: KLCH, 2021

Beneficiaries from Kuala Lumpur Homeless Measures, 2020-2021

180 Hijrah Warrior

66 PSG Sentul

44 Anjung Kelana

40 Pusat Transit Gelandangan

30 PSG Setiawangsa

19 Anjung Singgah

Food Security Among Urban Poor in Kuala Lumpur, 2018

Average number of meals consumed per day, children 5-17

12%

88%
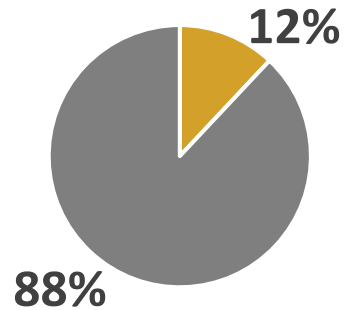
- Less than 3 meals a day
- 3-5 meals a day

More than 1 in 10 children have less than 3 meals a day

Household challenges to prepare healthy food for children

1% **1%** **1%**

97%

- High prices and insufficient income
- Easier and cheaper to attain through fast food
- Limited time
- Others
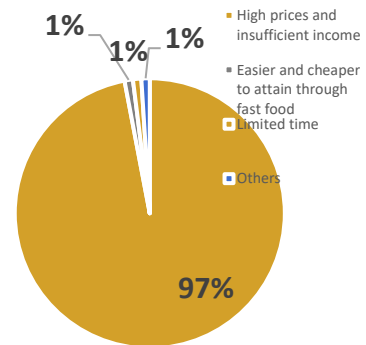
97% of households says that food prices prevents them from preparing healthy meals for their children

What has been done to achieve SDG 2 in Kuala Lumpur?

Social Aid

- KLCH and KWP has ramped up their social assistance to the urban poor during COVID-19 under the Wilayah Prihatin Program
- One-off donations to targeted communities
- Soup kitchen, food bank and other social services for the urban poor
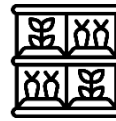
Urban Farming

- Promotion of food security through the establishment of community farms spearheaded by the LA21
- Grant and see money are given by KLCH and KWP for communities to scale up its community garden
- Food security, upskilling and employment among the homeless through Hijrah Warrior Program

To achieve SDG 2, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Enhance commercialization efforts and entrepreneurial ecosystem** by setting up agriculture consortium and cooperation within the community as well as city-wide to reap the benefits of scaling up of urban farms;
- Set up a **Kuala Lumpur Food Council** to ensure the city's food system, including activities in production, distribution, consumption, waste generation and composting, nutrition and food assistance program participation and innovative food system programs are addressed.
- Forge partnership with financial institutions such as Agro-bank and Bank Negara and agencies to **build capacity and provide micro-financing / microcredit to local food producers**
- Establishment of the **homelessness database through the Kuala Lumpur Urban Observatory** for an evidence-based solution and effective policies

Gaps and Challenges

- A variety of initiatives have been taken up to ensure zero hunger among the lower-income group as well as for the homeless. However, initiatives such as food donation are mostly ad-hoc and not sustainable.
- There are a variety of services provided to aid the homeless. However, there is a lack of visibility on the total homeless population in Kuala Lumpur and whether the services provided are meeting the needs of the group. This is because there is a gap in the coordination and limitation in data collection and service provision for the homeless
- Lack of capacity, entrepreneurial ecosystem, access to financing and buy-in from communities to scale up edible farms as part to strengthen food security in Kuala Lumpur and reduce dependency on imported food supply

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Kuala Lumpur is particularly strong in delivering its universal health coverage (UHC) to all individuals and communities in Kuala Lumpur due to strong investment and program outreach from various agencies. This allows Kuala Lumpur to progress to other health-related targets as well as fulfilling other SDGs commitments.

13 Targets for SDG 3	**8/13** Adopted targets for KL	**1/13** To be adopted targets for KL	**4/13** Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
3.1			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
3.2			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
3.3	✓		KLCH continuously conduct various engagement, monitoring and prevention activities to ensure public health and safety especially in efforts to curb the spread of vector-borne diseases.
3.4	✓		KLCH has ramped up its efforts to support the reduction of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through sticker regulations, promotion of physical activity (physical city design and programs), and health programs and engagement.
3.5	✓		KLCH works together with various stakeholders to ensure the prevention and treatment of substance abuse among the homeless, urban poor and businesses in the city.
3.6	✓		The city is equipped with an intelligent and dynamic Integrated Transport Information System (ITIS) which is integrated with KLCH strategic partners for updated traffic information, logistics and long-term transport planning.
3.7	**Need to be adopted**		KLCH acts as a collaborator to various organizations to promote sexual and reproductive health care services in Kuala Lumpur, however, access to services, range of services, awareness and education is still limited in the city.
3.8	✓		Provision of health facilities and services is inadequate especially for Health, Dental, and Mother and Child Clinics. Provision to be enhanced to ensure affordable, quality and accessible services communities in Kuala Lumpur.
3.9	✓		The city has implemented and outlined a few initiatives and frameworks to substantially reduce the number of death and illness due to hazardous chemical, air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

● Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context

3.a	✓	🟩	Various activities and programs have been planned and implemented with KLCH as well as between government and non-government agencies to curb smoking in the city.
3.b		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
3.c		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
3.d	✓	🟩	The city has a robust Environmental Management System (EMS) to reduce the risk, warns and manage health and environmental risk. The city plans to develop its Environmental Pollution Control Blueprint by 2022.

Health Facilities in Kuala Lumpur

106
Health Facilities in Kuala Lumpur, 2020

52
Hospitals

18
Public Health Clinics

9
Public Dental Clinics

21
Community Clinic

6
Mother & Child Health Clinic

Source: Ministry of Health

Health Determinants in Kuala Lumpur

27.1%
Total Health Literacy, 2019
Among adults age 18 and above

19.8%
Smoking prevalence in 2019
of adult smokers age 15 and above

19%
Obesity rate in 2019
of adults age 15 and above

1.2%
Depression prevalence in 2019
among adults age 18 and above

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

Communicable Disease in Kuala Lumpur

Communicable Diseases in Kuala Lumpur, 2019

Dengue 15,264		
Food Poisoning 708	Syphilis 404	Gonorrhoea 271
Aids 198	Hepatitis B 184	Severe Dengue 160
Measles Fever 56	Dysentery 32	Malaria 11
Hepatitis A 10	Typhoid 9	Cholera 1

Dengue is the no 1 communicable disease in Kuala Lumpur.

No of cases have dropped between 2019 and 2020

Source: Ministry of Health

Beneficiaries from Kuala Lumpur Health Programs

700
Person/Monthly
MyMedic@Wilayah (General Medical Assistance) [1]

90
Participants
Klinik Berhenti Merokok (Q Clinic) [2]

323,060
Doses
MyMedic@Wilayah (Vaccination) [1]

80
Participants
Kursus Kesihatan & Kecergasan [2]

236
Participant
COMBI Sekolah [2]

Note:
1. *Data 2021*
2. *Data 2019*

Source: KLCH & KWP

What has been done to achieve SDG 3 in Kuala Lumpur?

Premise Monitoring and Maintenance

- Periodical residential cleanliness monitoring and maintenance activities
- Operasi Kawalan Perumahan

Premise Monitoring and Maintenance

- Provision of healthcare facilities within KLCH administration and public housing vicinity to ensure affordable and accessible healthcare for all
- Mobile vaccination and general health checkout

Community Health Outreach

- Thematic programs and community outreach such as mental health programs, blood donations, KL Car Free Day etc

To achieve SDG 3, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Support access to sexual and reproductive education, services and treatment** by forging collaborations with leading agencies such as LPPKN and reintroducing basic reproductive health services at KLCH's health outreach
- Developed a **preparedness and response strategy plan for future disaster** which entails the coordination across multiple stakeholders, consideration of alternative economy , identification of vulnerable subpopulation, existing hazards and vulnerabilities as well as city resources and health facilities, and consider appropriate means of communication and information dissemination

Gaps and Challenges

- Access to reproductive education, services and treatment are still limited in Kuala Lumpur especially for those from the urban poor.
- COVID-19 pandemic has shown the health vulnerabilities and its inter-connectedness to socio-economic issues which has threaten the lives and livelihood of Kuala Lumpur dwellers

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

KLCH has limited jurisdiction over the formal education system in Kuala Lumpur as education falls under the purview of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education. The city acts as an enabler to access to quality education by establishing facilities in early education (Target 4.2) and promoting entrepreneurship (Target 4.4) and sustainability (Target 4.7) among communities under the City Hall's purview.

10
Targets for SDG 4

8/10
Adopted targets for KL

0/10
To be adopted targets for KL

2/10
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
4.1	✓		KLCH supports the Ministry of Federal Territories and Ministry of Education in ensuring access and attainment of equitable and quality primary and secondary education and effective learning outcome for all girls and boys .
4.2	✓		KLCH provides pre-school facilities through Tadika Sang Kancil.
4.3	✓		KLCH supports the access of equal, affordable and quality technical and vocational education for both men and women through its upskill and training programs.
4.4	✓		KLCH continuously conducts programs and job-matching between youth and the industry players to ensure decent job and entrepreneurship opportunities.
4.5	✓		KLCH could craft more tailored vocational programs for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, indigenous people and children as part of their lifelong learning journey.
4.6	✓		The average literacy rate among adults at the age of 24-64 is 99.1% while young adult at the age of 15-24 is 98.8% in 2019.
4.7	✓		KLCH promotes sustainable development learning at schools and communities as planned and discussed in Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050.
4.a	✓		KLCH promotes the adoption of universal design and accessibility for all education institution as part of ensuring accessible and effective learning environment for all.
4.b			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
4.c			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Education Institution in Kuala Lumpur

3	**Children's' Activity Centre**
4	**Children's Institution**
261	**Pre-School Facilities**
191	**Primary School**
12	**Primary Schools with Special Education Program**
105	**Secondary School**
22	**Universities**
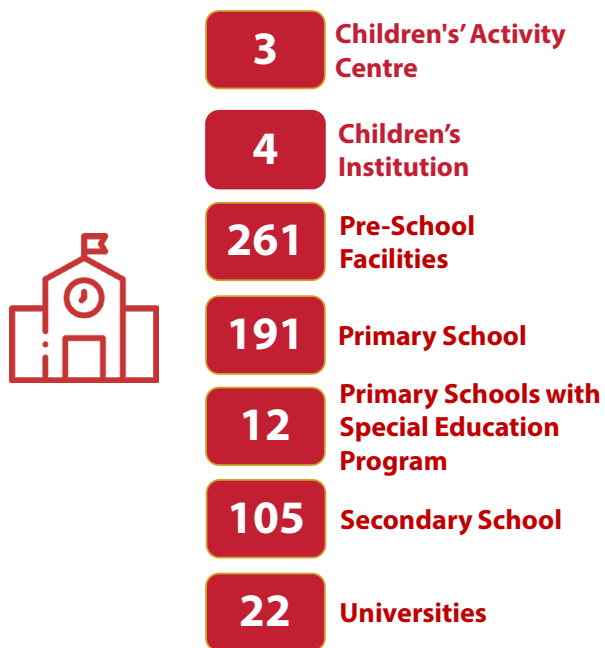
Source: Ministry of Education & Ministry of Higher Education

Student Enrollment, 2019

75,683

47,299

127,967

73,179

45,927

148,125

■ **Primary**

■ **Secondary**

■ **Tertiary**

99.1%
of people age 24-64

+0.1%
in comparison to 2018

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

World Universities Ranking for Public Universities in Kuala Lumpur, 2022

8 ↑1   **38** ↑1   **123** ⁻

Source: Ministry of Education & Ministry of Higher Education

Beneficiaries of KLCH's & KWP's Educational Programs

500 Students/ Yearly	**Tadika Sang Kancil**
11,000 Students	**MySchoolBus @Wilayah**
20 Participants, 2021	**Usahawan Taska Rumah**
50 Participants, 2021	**Usahawan Seni Jahitan Kreatif**
48 PPR / PA Location	**Free Internet for Online Learning**
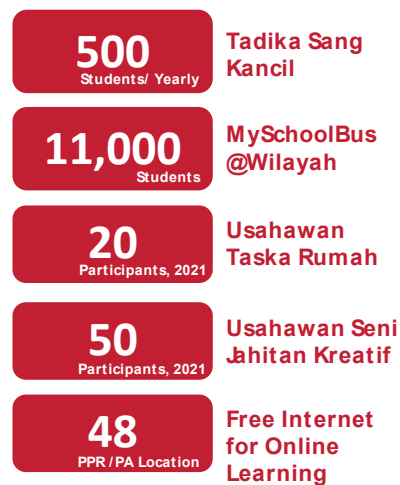
Source: KLCH & KWP

5 GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 5: GERNDER EQUALITY

Kuala Lumpur needs to adopt a gender-based data collection and analysis within its policies, programs and services to understand and mitigate the varying discrimination faced by women and girls in the city. To date, the city hall's gender equality goals are indirectly achieved through collaboration with other organizations such as ThinkTanks, Federal agencies and NGOs with these external parties taking the lead

9	4/9	4/9	1/9
Targets for SDG 5	**Adopted targets for KL**	**To be adopted targets for KL**	**Not relevant targets for KL**

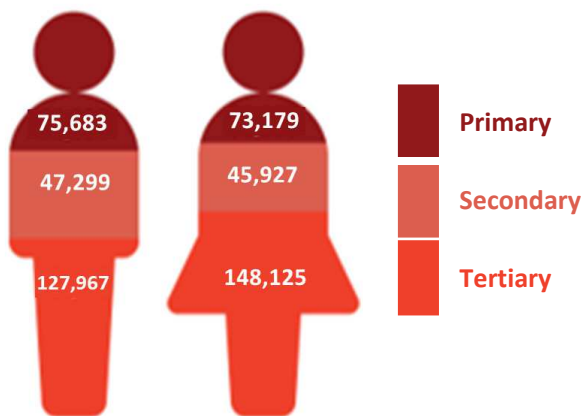| Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
5.1	✓	🟩	Various programs have been conducted in Kuala Lumpur by KLCH and its partners to minimize the gender gap, specifically in areas such as economic participation, leadership role, health literacy and access to education.
5.2	✓	🟩	KLCH to support its stakeholders to end all violence against and exploitation of women and girls in public and private spaces.
5.3		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
5.4	✓	🟩	KLCH continuously conducts programs and job-matching between youth and the industry players to ensure decent job and entrepreneurship opportunities.
5.5	✓	🟩	Women representative in the City Council Top Management stands at 31% in 2021 while the ratio of women to men in Kuala Lumpur Advisory Board is 1:5. There are more women leadership roles on the workforce level.
5.6		⬜	KLCH partners with various organizations to promote sexual and reproductive health care services, however, access to services, range of services, awareness and education is still limited in the city.
5.a		⬜	KLCH to undertake reforms to further enhance women's rights to economic resources as well as access and control over property , financial services, inheritance and natural resources.
5.b		⬜	KLCH to further promote the use of enabling technology through its Smart City Master Plan.
5.c		⬜	There are no policies, agendas and legislation to promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in the city despite having several empowerment programs over the years.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚫ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Kuala Lumpur Gender Gap Index

84.6%
KL scores highest MGGI among all states in Malaysia (70.9 average for Malaysia)

0.721
Economic Participation and Opportunity

1.038
Educational Attainment

0.954
Health and Survival
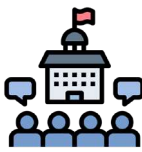
0.671
Political Empowerment

Source: Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, 2020, Department of Statistics Malaysi

Women Participation in KLCH

1:5 Ratio of women to men in Kuala Lumpur Advisory Board

31% Women representation in City Council Top Management

Source: Malaysia KLCH

Kuala Lumpur Literacy Rate, 2019

99.1% 24-64
98.7% 15-24
99.1% 24-64
98.9% 15-24
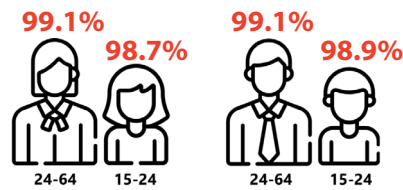
Source: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education

Kuala Lumpur Labor Force Participation, 2019

	2020	**2019**
women	62.2%	60.1%
men	81.6%	79.6%
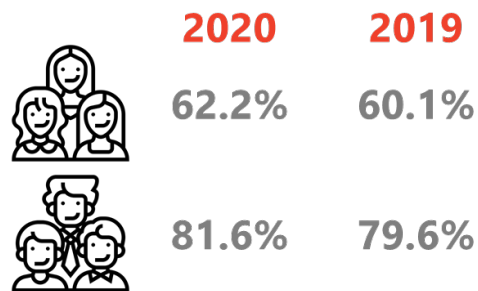
Source: State Pocket Stats Wilayah Persekutuan, STI 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysi

Domestic violence against women in Kuala Lumpur

Cases of Domestic Violence in Malaysia, 2019

State	Cases
Selangor	162
Pahang	104
Kedah	74
Sarawak	47
Pulau Pinang	47
Sabah	40
Kuala Lumpur	36
Perak	36
Johor	35
Kelantan	34
Negeri...	30
Melaka	21
Terengganu	4
Putrajaya	3
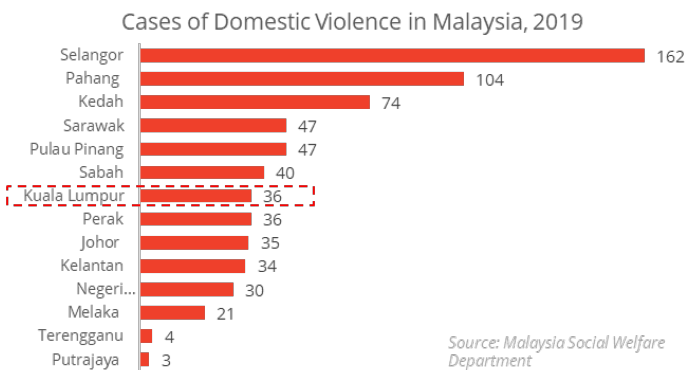
Source: Malaysia Social Welfare Department

Ranks 8 nationwide with most cases are caused by hot-tempered inmate partners, drug addiction, financial difficulties and alcoholism

What has been done to achieve SDG 5 in Kuala Lumpur?

SafeCity Programs

- Self-defense classes and community outreach especially for women and girls
- Safety walkabouts and audit to identify hazard and crime prone areas and hotspots
- Enforcement of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Entrepreneurship and Upskilling Programs

- Promotion and assistance to support entrepreneurship in for women in Kuala Lumpur through upskilling programs and scaling up entrepreneurs through private public collaboration and grant assistance

To achieve SDG 5, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Adopt gender mainstreaming strategies** to ensure that women and men can obtain equal access and control over the city resources and opportunities – this can be done by designing and planning for a **Gender Friendly city for Kuala Lumpur.**
- Practice **Gender Responsive Participatory Budgetary** process as part of CHKL's sustainable budgetary process.
- Adoption or develop **Safe City for Women policies and action plans to enhance women safety in the city.**

Gaps and Challenges

- Female advantage in terms of educational attainment does not translate directly into their participation in the labour market. Females are more likely to be in lower-paying jobs or unemployed due to the tough competition in the job market.
- Limited gender specific data and programs which may lead to the imbalance of service allocation, access and opportunities for women in Kuala Lumpur as well as within the City Hall
- COVID-19 has further exacerbated the gender gap as well as intensified violence against women in both private and public spaces.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

GOAL 6: CLEANT WATER AND SANITAION

Safe drinking water systems and adequate sanitation that effectively disposes of human waste will be essential to ensure Kuala Lumpur grow sustainably. Kuala Lumpur can provide significant opportunities for more integrated and sustainable water use and waste management.

8
Targets for SDG 6

7/8
Adopted targets for KL

0/8
To be adopted targets for KL

1/8
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
6.1	✓	🟩	100% connected water pipes in the City with affordable water tariff.
6.2	✓	🟩	100% connected sewerage system in the City and has achieved quality standard sewer system for all.
6.3	✓	🟩	River and lakes water quality in the City needs to be as the water quality class mostly at Class III and IV despite continuous monitoring and enforcement.
6.4	✓	🟩	Water shortages in the City show a decreasing trend, however, the problem is a huge challenge for the City as it relies heavily on Selangor for the water resources and affects millions of its residents.
6.5	✓	🟩	The city has a long history of integrated water resources management with a robust system of water sector governance.
6.6	✓	🟩	The city has implemented and outlined a few initiatives and framework to protect its water-related ecosystem that includes policies, surveillance and monitoring, physical infrastructure (log-boom & GTP) & public awareness.
6.a		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
6.b	✓	🟩	KLCH under the Local Agenda 21 is working with various stakeholders in order to strengthen the participation in improving water and sanitation management.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Water Supply

100%

Connected water pipe to household in Kuala Lumpur

Source: DOSM

Water Consumption

219 LITRES

Per capita domestic water consumption in 2019

230

litres per capita in Peninsular Malaysia

165

litres per capita WHO Recommendations

Source: Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd, 2020

Kuala Lumpur water treatment infrastructure facilities and storage:

2

Total Water Treatment Plants located in Kuala Lumpur

181

Capacity of Million Liter Per Day (MLD)

8

Total Water Storage Reservoir in Kuala Lumpur

Non-Revenue Water Rate

NRW IN 2019
29.7%

1.1% Reduction in NRW

NRW IN 2020
28.6%
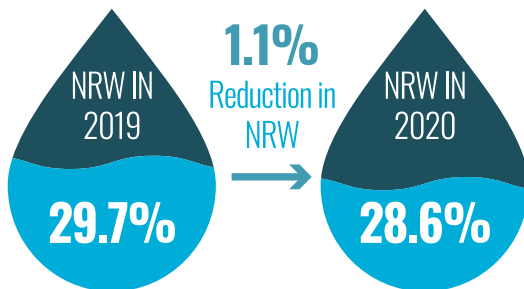
1.   *Global & National comparison*
2.   *Singapore: 5%*
3.   *Denmark 6%*
4.   *Bangkok 25%*
5.   *Malaysia 35% (2019*

Source: AIRSelangor

Water Service Interruptions

850 2016
702 2017
765 2018
573 2019

= 25   Source: AIR Selangor
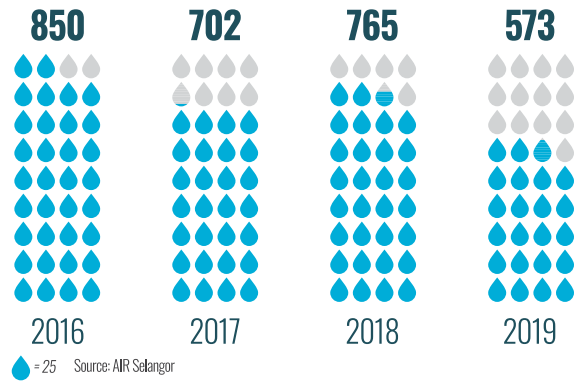
Source: AIRSelangor

Service Sewerage System

100%

Population coverage of sewerage system by in Kuala Lumpur

95%

with connected to service sewerage system coverage

194

Connected Service (Public)

134

Connected Service (Private)

11,450

Non-Connected Service

Source: Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd, 2020

What has been done to achieve SDG 6 in Kuala Lumpur?

Innovation Approach on Water Treatment

- Providing high-tech sewage treatment plant to accommodate residents in KL
- Rationalizing smaller plants in Kuala Lumpur and now transforming to regional plants

Continuous monitoring and enforcement

- Department of Environment continuous monitoring the Water Quality in KL Rivers whilst several other agencies

Public outreach and awareness campaign

- Friends of Rivers was established to promote the initiatives undertaken by the communities, association and individual to cultivate the sense of belonging on the river and the environment

To achieve SDG 6, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Gazette water-related ecosystem** in Kuala Lumpur to protect quality and biodiversity of water resources
- **Water conservation program by encouraging more responsible use and consumption of water** by communities, industries and other users through campaigns and regulatory measures such as water savings strategies – water efficiency retrofits in buildings, reduce water usage in landscaping, reduce water consumption in new developments, CHKL own and operate water utilities from reclaimed wastewater etc
- Increase water-use efficiency through the **implementation of integrated water management** as stated in previous planning document and action plan by KLCH
- Address the high **Non-Revenue Water** by working with the relevant agencies and adopting smart technologies to address NRW.

Gaps and Challenges

- High domestic water capita for Kuala Lumpur than the national average and global recommendation
- Water river quality especially rivers in Kuala Lumpur are still in not good condition despite the continuous effort and investment by the Federal government
- Existing wastewater infrastructure of Kuala Lumpur is decaying or no longer appropriate. Management of wastewater in the urban context must be adapted accordingly, not only to the size but also to the economic development and governance capacity of the urban area.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Energy is undeniably one of the most significant driving forces necessary for Kuala Lumpur to advance and the city is dealing with an electricity demand from the city's population of 1.7 million, with an average increment at a 1.8% rate annually. Hence, renewable energy uptake, increasing the implementation of energy-efficient buildings and exploring other resources of energy is crucial for the city sustainability journey.

5
Targets for SDG 7

4/5
Adopted targets for KL

0/5
To be adopted targets for KL

1/5
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
7.1	✓		100% electricity supply with good performance indicator on supply and distribution energy (SAIDI & SAIFI).
7.2	✓		The renewable energy share mix is currently at 8 per cent for the City and is expected to increase with major uptake as new guidelines and more applications of RE are expected to be installed around the City.
7.3	✓		Electricity consumption in the city continues to increase as the city development grows from the past years, however, investment in energy efficiency continues to grow as more efficient measures for buildings has been applied in the City.
7.a	✓		Cooperation on energy supply in the City in terms of capacity building, partnership with the energy provider and renewable energy application which needs to be scaled up and further strengthened.
7.b			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

● Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

● Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context

Energy electricity coverage

100%
Electricity coverage throughout Kuala Lumpur

4
District Cooling System with total area of ~250 acres in Kuala Lumpur

51,250 RT
Capacity of DCS in refrigeration ton (RT)

Source: DOSM

Energy system reliability

Kuala Lumpur

35.24 System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

0.55 System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)

63.82 Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

National

51.75 System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

0.88 System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)

58.6 Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

Domestic electricity consumption in kilowatt hours per capita

Consumption in kilowatt hours per capita, 2017 to 2019

885.5 kWh

998.7 kWh

2017	2018	2019

■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019
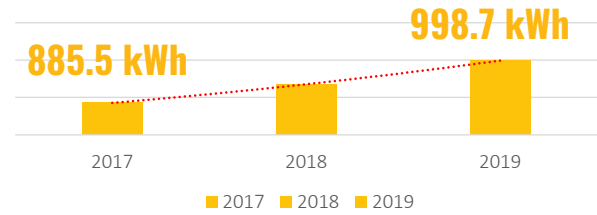
Source: TNB

Renewable energy share

Renewable Energy

20%
Kuala Lumpur Renewable Energy Share Target in 2030

8%
Current Kuala Lumpur Renewable Energy Share

2018	2030

■ 2018 ■ 2030
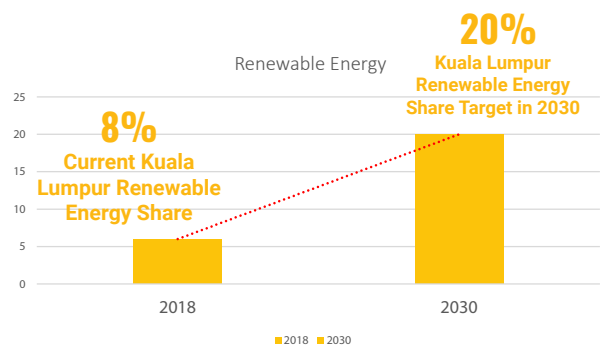
Source: SEDA

What has been done to achieve SDG 7 in Kuala Lumpur?

Capacity building & partnership

- Capacity building for KLCH officers by international organization on energy such as SEDA, REHDA and other agencies
- KLCH has begun collaborating with TNB on the installation of renewable energy generation equipment

Energy Efficient Buildings

- Commitment by KLCH to install energy-efficient and renewable energy systems in their buildings and assets

Renewable Energy Application

- Imposing mandatory requirement that all future residential & commercial developments in KL must rely on at least 30% of renewables on-site
- Application at the Wangsa Maju Low Carbon Pilot Project

To achieve SDG 7, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Enforce EE in existing buildings and and RE in new and existing developments in KL by incentivising through a Green/Low Carbon Incentive scheme/system eg waiver of quit rents, reduced in ISF etc;
- Convert all KLCH Land Public Transportation into electrical vehicles;
- Phase out more electric charging infrastructure around the City;
- Ensure all public buildings are EE or RE compliance and public infrastructure utilities and of low energy consumption.

Gaps and Challenges

- Higher energy consumption is expected to be related to the City's economic growth and better quality of life.
- Renewable energy up to take in Kuala Lumpur has the potential to be scaled up as current is relatively low

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Role of KLCH to city economic development is providing policies to enable physical development of economic hubs and stimulating jobs creation by providing conducive environment in attracting and retaining talents. While the Federal Government and the set up of INVESTKL helps to attract foreign investments. This synergies has helped Kuala Lumpur to be among top global cities.

12	**7/12**	**4/12**	**1/12**
Targets for SDG 8	**Adopted targets for KL**	**To be adopted targets for KL**	**Not relevant targets for KL**

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
8.1	✓		Role of KLCH to city economic development is providing policies to enable physical development of economic hubs and stimulating jobs creation by providing conducive environment in attracting and retaining talents.
8.2	✓		For next phase of growth, KL's will accelerate e-commerce growth, digital economy expansion and creative economy.
8.3	✓		Under the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan, it has been mentioned that few areas in Kuala Lumpur has been identified as economic zone that will generate economic growth with job creation and growing enterprises.
8.4	Need to be adopted		Kuala Lumpur needs to adopt and strengthen its effort on resource efficiency in consumption and production by implementing circular economy at local level for a start.
8.5	✓		The number of labour force in Kuala Lumpur increasing from 871,400 in 2017 to 853,400 in 2018 with employment from 844,300 to 841,000. A decrease of 0.4 percent.
8.6	✓		Youth unemployment is a major cause of concern in Kuala Lumpur as it may potentially lead to economic instability with rise of youth unemployment and decreasing youth employment.
8.7	Need to be adopted		Kuala Lumpur can adopt immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.
8.8	Need to be adopted		Kuala Lumpur can adopt effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.

● **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

● **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

● **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

8.9	✓		Kuala Lumpur has devised and implemented policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products under the Kuala Lumpur Tourism Master Plan and Draft Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040.
8.10	✓		Role of KLCH to city economic development is providing policies to enable physical development of economic hubs and stimulating jobs creation by providing conducive environment in attracting and retaining talents.
8.11	✓		For next phase of growth, KL's will accelerate e-commerce growth, digital economy expansion and creative economy.
8.12	✓		Under the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan, it has been mentioned that few areas in Kuala Lumpur has been identified as economic zone that will generate economic growth with job creation and growing enterprises.
8.13	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur needs to adopt and strengthen its effort on resource efficiency in consumption and production by implementing circular economy at local level for a start.

Gross Domestic Product

45%

GDP Percentage Kuala Lumpur to Malaysia, 2019

5.05%

GDP Growth rate from 2016 to 2019 (CAGR)

Labour Force & Unemployment

72.1%

Labour force participation rate (%) in 2020

4.0%

Unemployment rate Kuala Lumpur in 2020

Source: DOSM

Percentage of youth employment to total employment in Kuala Lumpur, 2018-2020

- 2018: Youth Employment 258.2, Total Employment 852.0, % Youth Employment 30.3%
- 2019: Youth Employment 245.4, Total Employment 853.4, % Youth Employment 28.8%
- 2020: Youth Employment 235.7, Total Employment 827.2, % Youth Employment 28.5%

Legend: Youth Employment | Total Employment | % Youth Employment
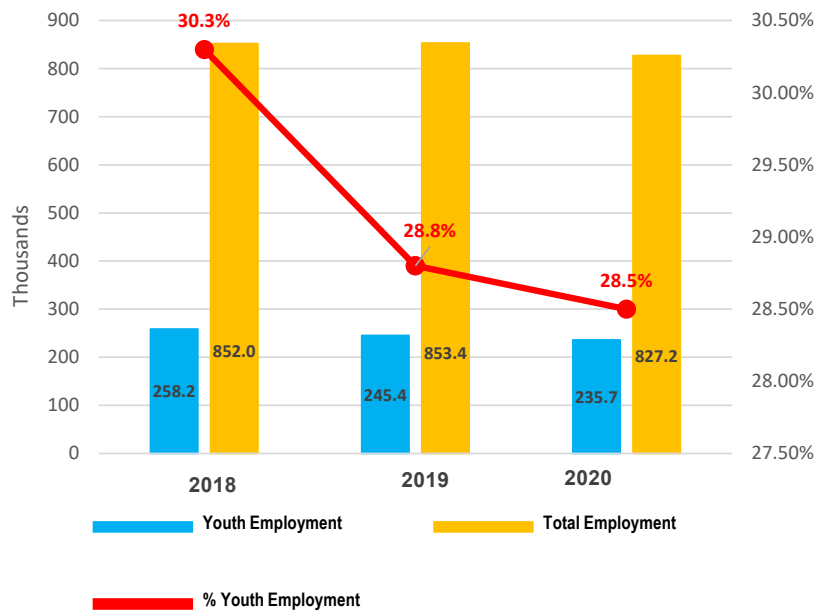
Value and Growth Rate of Kuala Lumpur GDP 2016 - 2019

- 2016: GDP Value 191.6, Growth Rate 7.6
- 2017: GDP Value 206.2
- 2018: GDP Value 220.1, Growth Rate 6.8
- 2019: GDP Value 233.3, Growth Rate 6.0

Legend: GDP Value (Billion) | Growth Rate (%)
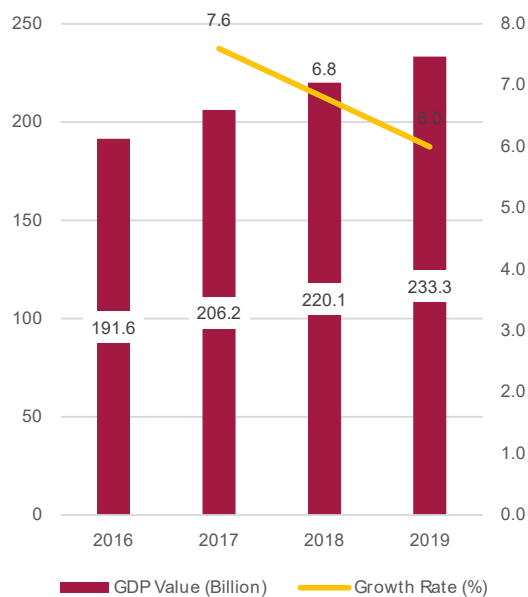
+60.7%

Unemployment increased from 2019 to 2020

28.5%

Youth employment in Kuala Lumpur declining from 30.3% in 2018

What has been done to achieve SDG 8 in Kuala Lumpur?

Start-ups, existing small businesses and SMEs

- Offering businesses kiosk, night markets, food courts, hawkers centre, business centres at affordable rate for local businesses to run their business
- KLCH issues temporary trading permits to unemployed citizens for 6 months

Job Creation

- KLCH & KWP has embarked on several job opportunities programmes under the MyJob@Wilayah scheme with 6 industrial sectors

Foreign Investments

- InvestKL has accelerated the decisions of leading multinational corporations (MNCs) to optimize their business models and seek "high-value, high-impact" central operating models in strategic locations in KL

To achieve SDG 8, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Scale up the **MyJob@Wilayah program** to offer jobs other than the 6 sectors currently offered and partnering with more big companies
- The **City Fiscal Recovery Funds** is a much-needed relief to support the urgent COVID-19 response effort to support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses.
- KLCH needs to set up a fund that can help as immediate fiscal responses and work together with companies, potential investors, Federal Government and the global alliance
- KLCH to be more involved in promoting **youth entrepreneurship, including start-up and early-stage business development, and support entrepreneurship** education which include assistance and financial support to kick-start their businesses

Gaps and Challenges

- COVID-19 Impact on Kuala Lumpur Work and Economic Growth. More than half of entrepreneurs and SMEs (54.2%) expect negative business revenue in 2020 compared to the previous financial year.
- Tourism sector hardest hit sector in Kuala Lumpur as many hotels shuttered, while some travel agencies and businesses folded as their funds dried up
- A rise in unemployment amongst university graduates in Kuala Lumpur. In addition, with a lack of flexibility in Kuala Lumpur programmes and policies for young people's needs in the city.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

KLCH's role in the city's industrial development is to provide policies that enable the physical development of industrial hubs and create a high technology industry environment by attracting investments and partnerships.

8 Targets for SDG 9	**6/8** Adopted targets for KL	**0/8** To be adopted targets for KL	**2/8** Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
9.1	✓	🟩	KLCH is in midst of improving the quality of the physical environment and infrastructure of existing industrial areas by upgrading and encouraging mixed development to cover activities such as manufacturing.
9.2	✓	🟩	Types of development encouraged for the use of entrepreneurs include shared workspaces and incubators.
9.3	✓	🟩	KLCH aims to stimulate entrepreneurship opportunities at all levels within the community including youth, women and the B40s as well as the disabled (OKU). This is done through the provision of temporary permits for micro-entrepreneurs and Wilayah Bebas Berniaga Program.
9.4	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur needs to adopt and strengthen its effort on resource efficiency in consumption and production by implementing a circular economy at the local level for a start. The application of clean technology in the industrial sector is set to transform industrial areas to be more competitive, less polluted, with low carbon emission.
9.5	✓	🟩	Enhance digital economy activities in line with MALAYSIA 5.0 in industries such as fintech robotics, big data, AI, digital creativity, autonomous digital design and blockchain.
9.a		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
9.b		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
9.c	✓	🟩	KLCH is committed to ensuring high-speed internet access is available city-wide inevitably, it must be achieved in line with the Communications and Multimedia Ministry's concept that connectivity is a human right.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Industrial Indicators

In 2020:

28 industrial areas
5,138 industrial units
478,258 sq.m industrial space

by 2040:

20 industrial areas to be maintained and improved

13,310 industrial units
1,238,956 sq.m industrial space

3 main

ICT clusters in Kuala Lumpur

86,178

Jobs created from the creative industry

Source: Draft PSKL 2040

Urban Infrastructures

2,240 km
Total road length declared in Kuala Lumpur

136 km
Total urban rail length in Kuala Lumpur

Monsoon Drain
25 networks
Total length: 195 km

JPS Water Retention
At 12 locations
Total area: 229.2 ha

DBKL Water Retention
At 15 locations
Total area: 213.4 ha

Source: Draft PSKL 2040

Internet Access

Individuals with access to internet, computer, or mobile phone

87.4%
Internet User (2018)

88.7%
Internet User (2020)

+1.3%
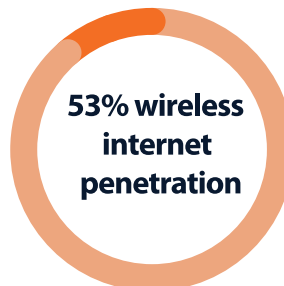
53% wireless internet penetration

11% Non-user
89% Internet user

Source: Malaysia Communications and Multimedia Commissio

What has been done to achieve SDG 9 in Kuala Lumpur?

Industrial waste management

- KLCH imposes schedule waste collection for industries that possess hazardous characteristics and have the potential to adversely affect public health and the environment

Clean technology

- Improvement of existing industrial areas based on green, digital and modern technology and infrastructure to attract and promote investment for industrial development

Financing startups

- Micro-financing programmes from TEKUN and MDEC to support Malaysian-based startups in Kuala Lumpur

To achieve SDG 9, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Implement more recycling centers within heavy industrial clusters equipped with better infrastructure
- Adopt 'Green and Smart Building dan Industrial Revolution 4.0' within heavy industrial clusters
- Encourage and upgrade mixed development for industry involved in activities such as manufacturing, services and trade at industrial areas with high growth potential.

Gaps and Challenges

- Lack of urban design regulation for industrial areas
- Lack of supporting facilities such as parking for heavy vehicles, recreational and open spaces, F&B outlets within industrial areas
- Conflict in land use due to home-based industries, workshops and storage activities being carried out in non-industrial areas such as on vacant lands which are non-compliant to industrial development standards and guidelines.••Industrial waste, not management efficiently

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

KLCH plays a vital role in the provision of social aid to the marginalised community to reduce inequality. However, they also require support from key partners to tackle major issues such as poverty reduction.

10 Targets for SDG 10	**4/10** Adopted targets for KL	**4/10** To be adopted targets for KL	**6/10** Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
10.1	✓	🟩	Various programmes towards reducing inequalities have been introduced such as Wilayah Cakna #COVID19, 5MYProgramme@Wilayah, as well as one-off donations to targeted communities.
10.2	✓	🟩	KLCH has various mediums of interaction that empower their local community, however, there is still room for improvement to ensure universal social, economic and political inclusion.
10.3	✓	🟩	KLCH in collaboration with private sectors in providing affordable office spaces for sale and rent to entrepreneurs and startups.
10.4	✓	🟩	KLCH aims to stimulate entrepreneurship opportunities at all levels within the community including youth, women and the B40s as well as the disabled (OKU). This is done through the provision of temporary permits for micro-entrepreneurs and Wilayah Bebas Berniaga Program.
10.5		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
10.6		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
10.7		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
10.a		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
10.b		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
10.c		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Inequality Indicators

0.34
Income gap by 2030 (Gini coefficient)

50%
Shared economy activities by 2030

5 minute
Access to public parks by 2030

Housing Projects

Transit Housing
For targeted groups including youth, homeless people, students, and expatriates

Senior Citizen's Housing
A retirement home for the elderly with facilities such as medical assistance and nursing home.

Micro Housing
Equipped with communal living facilities such as kitchen and living hall for social interaction.

Rumah Keluarga Malaysia
An initiative by the federal government in delivering affordable housing for the B40 groups

Housing for Foreigners
For less-skilled foreign workers in the construction, manufacturing, and services sectors.

Existing Hawker Centres in Kuala Lumpur

1,164 Stalls
DBKL hawker centers

93 Stalls
DBKL kiosk

784 Stalls
Private hawker centers

22 Stalls
DBKL locked stalls

What has been done to achieve SDG 10 in Kuala Lumpur?

Social Aid

- KLCH and KWP has been active in providing social assistance to the urban poor during COVID-19 pandemic under Wilayah Prihatin Programme

Job Creation

- KLCH in partnership with private sectors to provide solutions in terms of temporary and permanent job placement for homeless.

Upskilling Programs

- Upskilling program for targeted communities such as OKUs, youth, and B40 groups.

To achieve SDG 10, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Establishment of Kuala Lumpur Employment, Skills and Learning (ESL) Hub** which offers KLCH to oversee and connect the city's resources to respond to the employment and skill challenges in Kuala Lumpur. The hub allows the city hall to consolidate city resources, data and networks to support learning, apprenticeship, job vacancies, employment and business support among the communities in Kuala Lumpur. The hub can also be a platform for communities as well as the private sector and government to forge collaboration to fill the skill shortages in the city

Gaps and Challenges

- Job matching for urban poor are mostly focused on low skill work, temporary with lower wages which may hinder their economic growth
- Lack of target, data and monitoring to reduce poverty which hinders the ability to measure effectiveness and impact of poverty elimination initiatives
- Job matching for urban poor are mostly focused on low skill work, temporary with lower wages which may hinder their economic growth

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 11: SUSTAINBLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Sustainable cities and communities has always been the forefront agenda for KLCH through its overarching vision of transforming Kuala Lumpur to be A City For All. Provision of housing, transport infrastructure, green parks and adapting to resiliency possessed a long term challenge for KLCH to address.

10
Targets for
SDG 11

9/10
Adopted
targets for KL

1/10
To be adopted
targets for KL

0/10
Not relevant
targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
11.1	✓		Provision of various types of housing according to changes in population profile and household size.
11.2	✓		KLCH is prioritising the development of public buses connectivity as the first choice of public transport mode. However, providing the first and last mile remains a huge challenge for the city.
11.3	✓		Townhall sessions held with citizens of Kuala Lumpur to create a medium of interaction for the community to discuss policies by KLCH.
11.4	✓		Conservation of heritage buildings and implementation of heritage trail projects as per the implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Heritage Trail Masterplan 2030.
11.5	✓		To reduce water ponding and flash floods, 55 flood-prone areas were identified throughout different areas in 2016-2019.
11.6	✓		Kuala Lumpur has recorded an air quality index reading with IPU 51-100 (Moderate) for over 300 days
11.7	✓		Kuala Lumpur has a total area of 2,062.22 hectares of existing parks and open spaces, which represents 9.5% of the city' land-use area. However, Kuala Lumpur needs to further provide more green spaces that are accessible to the public.
11.a	✓		KLCH conforms to development plans from National Plans and Regional Development Plans such as the National Physical Plan 3, National Conurbation 2040, Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan and Local Plan.
11.b	✓		KLCH has allocated funding for the yearly disaster risk budget.
11.c			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚫ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Affordable Housing

40,000
Affordable housing by 2025

20,000
Targeted homes by 2025

Supply of Affordable Housing in Kuala Lumpur

Bar chart values:
- 2017: 1,200 (Target set by state government); 26,954 (Low-cost housing gained development approval)
- 2018: 10,000; 10,612
- 2019: 8,000; 8,615

- ■ Target set by state government
- ■ Low-cost housing gained development approval
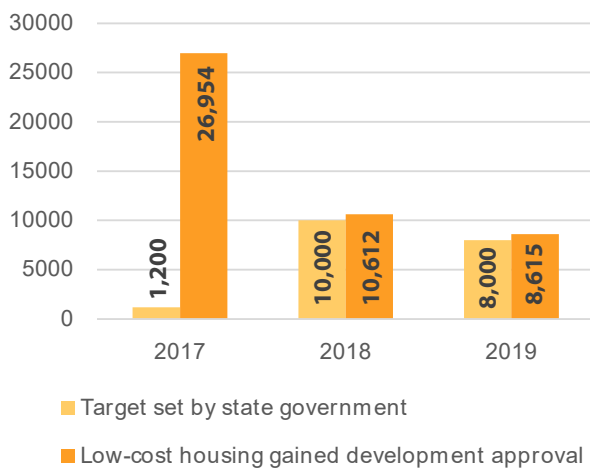
Source: MURNInet

Access to Public Parks

20m²
Ratio of parks and open space to population by 2040

Benchmark:
- Singapore: 8m² per population
- Seoul Green Trust: 3.3m² per population

Existing Transportation Infrastructure

18%
within 400-meter coverage of transit stations (2018)

32%
within 400-meter coverage of transit lines (2018)

5 rail lines operating in Kuala Lumpur:
- Light Rail Transit (LRT);
- Mass Rapid Transit (MRT);
- KTM Komuter;
- Monorail;
- Express Rail Link (ERL).

Bus services:
- GOKL City Bus;
- 5 corridors of Bus Express Transit (BET);
- Park and ride services

Source: Jabatan Pengangkutan Bandar

Heritage Assets in Kuala Lumpur

23 Kuala Lumpur City Centre's National Landmarks

33 Heritage buildings listed by Jabatan Warisan Negara (December 2018)

40 Buildings/Sites on the heritage list (December 2018)

What has been done to achieve SDG 11 in Kuala Lumpur?

Housing Provision

- Affordable housing with better facilities
- Shelter for homeless
- Regeneration of old established housing areas

Micro-mobility

- Kuala Lumpur Pedestrian and Cycling Masterplan 2019-2028 To improve micro-mobility and reduce usage of motorised vehicles

Air quality monitoring

- Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2021-2030 target to Achieve 70% reduction in Green House Gases
- Implementation of Green Building

Flood mitigation systems

- Implement the Kuala Lumpur Drainage and Stormwater Management Masterplan 2022-2030 to decrease hotspots of flood prone area and decrease water ponding and flash floods

To achieve SDG 11, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Prepare more affordable housing equipped with better facilities
- Emphasis on development of micro-mobility or shuttle services linking to existing public transportation networks
- Impose congestion road pricing to restrict usage of motorised vehicles
- Impose flood risk assessment for new developments to propose measures that mitigate water ponding/flash floods

Gaps and Challenges

- Mismatch in housing supply against housing demand
- Lack in emphasis for 'First Mile-Last Mile' travel is the main cause of inefficient public transportation in Kuala Lumpur
- Lack of a clear target on how to significantly reduce natural disaster occurrences

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Role of KLCH on its responsibility for consumption and production of the city by providing enabling policies and effective physical infrastructure that supports efficient extraction and consumption of all finite resources including water, timber, and mineral as well limiting the impact of pollution to the environment especially solid waste and chemical waste.

11
Targets for SDG 12

8/11
Adopted targets for KL

3/11
To be adopted targets for KL

0/11
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
12.1	✓		The city's sustainable consumption focuses on the citizen production pattern are on solid waste generation, energy efficiency, rain water harvesting and fuel efficiency.
12.2	✓		There are no extraction of timber and mining happened in the city and these sensitive areas are gazetted to strengthen its protection from any future development.
12.3	✓		Used cooking oiled waste release is regulated as installation of Fat Oil and Grease (FOG) traps food for renewing license requirement and collected for cash. Composting is promoted to reduce food wastes generated in Kuala Lumpur. However there are no data of total food waste generated and composting rate by Kuala Lumpur.
12.4	✓		Industrial effluence in the city is regulated under Sewage and Industrial Effluents Regulations, 1979, 1999, 2000 which overseen by Ministry of Environment and Water.
12.5	✓		Kuala Lumpur received 100% are coverage for solid waste collection and cleaning under Act 672 and has implement recycling, separation at source program however trend shows high solid waste generation each year and highly dependent to landfill as method of disposal.
12.6	✓		Only few companies in Kuala Lumpur pledge and adopt sustainable practices such as Extended product Responsible (EPR).
12.7	✓		KLCH has incorporated Green Procurement and Green Building Index as Development Order. Only 28 company/ business registered under MyHIJAU program (Green Procurement) in 2018 & 2019.
12.8	✓		KLCH continuously promoting sustainable development and lifestyles and creates awareness program throughout the year especially on recycling, composting, tree planning, car free morning, community gardening, river rehabilitation such as River Of Life Public Outreach Programme (RoL-POP).

🟢 Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

⚫ Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur

🔴 Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context

12.a	Need to be adopted		KLCH needs to support countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
12.b	Need to be adopted		KLCH needs to monitor to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism.
12.c	Need to be adopted		KLCH needs to rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and any wasteful fossil fuel consumptionespecially on electrical energy production.

Solid waste generation Indicator

Kuala Lumpur

1.52
Kg/capita/day of average solid waste generated per person

National

1.17
Kg/capita/day of average solid waste generated per person

World

0.74
Kg/capita/day of average solid waste generated per person

Recycling rate Indicator

Kuala Lumpur

10.4%
Kuala Lumpur Recycling rate 2012

Source: Closing the Loop, 2021

National

31.5%
Average National Recycling rate

Source: JPSPN, 2012

World

13.5%
Average World Recycling rate

Source: world bank, 2016

Solid waste generation trend

Tons

888,550.00	824261	774183	760169	765333	677405
	−7.23 %	−6.07 %	−1.81 %	+0.6 %	−11.48 %
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

Year

Separation at Source (SAS)

145.58	430.40	342.64	268.93	186.96	314.11
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

Year
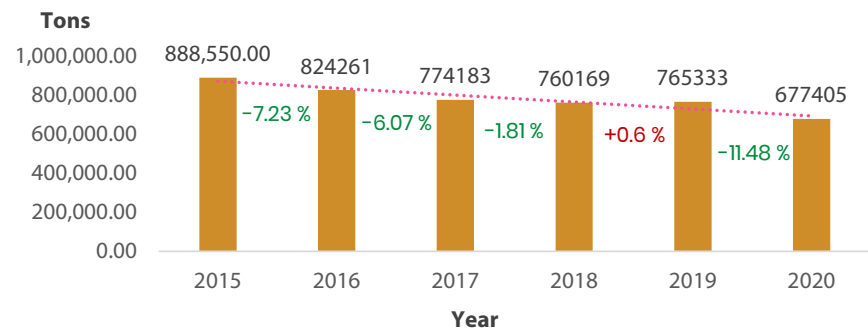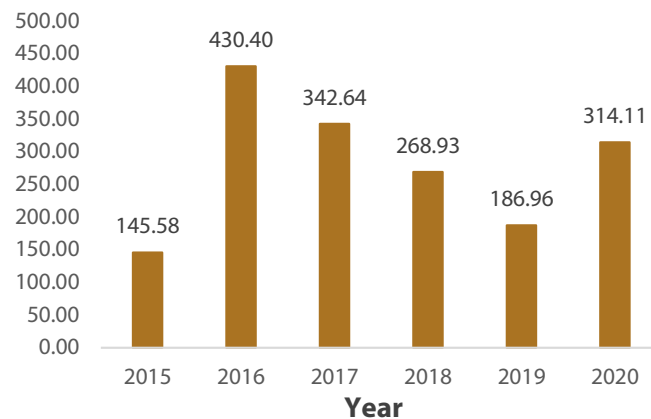
Separation at Source (SAS)
Data showed low rate of separated solid waste collected to solid waste generated.

0.036%
Solid waste collected under SAS program

0.052%
Highest Solid waste collected under SAS program in 2016

What has been done to achieve SDG 12 in Kuala Lumpur?

Separation at Source program

- KLCH has made the Separation at Source (SAS) Program mandatory throughout the city since 1 September 2015 which aims to increase the waste diversion rate into the landfill and instil recycling habit

Awareness Programs

- KLCH targeting 200 awareness programs with community 2021- 2030
- The awareness program focuses on urban farming, composting, low carbon initiatives, recycling, river rehabilitation programs in Kuala Lumpur

To achieve SDG 12, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Study on sustainable consumption behaviour of Kuala Lumpur citizens and sustainable impact of programs implementted**
- Monitoring program on Kuala Lumpur food waste generation to understand how much residential and commercial affects its generation
- 1 Community, 1 Recycling (1C1R) program roadmap to upscale the initiative and implement all around KL
- Adopt and run campaigns on 'Zero-waste' lifestyle for KL communities - that promotes the goal of reducing the amount of material we throw away and instead reincorporating by-products of one system for use for another system;
- Enforce best practices in Construction waste management
- Separation at source action plan to further improve recycling behaviour by Kuala Lumpur residents
- Circular economy hub and marketplace to mainstreaming and practices on the circular economy on the ground at least to achieve 10% transition to the circular economy

Recycling

- KLCH targeting 200 awareness programs with community 2021- 2030
- The awareness program focuses on urban farming, composting, low carbon initiatives, recycling, river rehabilitation programs in Kuala Lumpur

Gaps and Challenges

- Absence of relevant indicators to measure the impact of sustainable consumption and production from the programs implemented by KLCH
- Unavailable data on food waste generation per capita and composting rate of each year Kuala Lumpur••Kuala Lumpur heavily relies on landfills as the main method of waste disposal with 68.31% (677,090 tons) of solid waste disposed to landfills in 2020
- The need for circular economy action plan at city level including upscale 1 community, 1 recycling program, Extended product Responsible (EPR) in Kuala Lumpur
- Low rate of separation at source in comparison to the total tonnage of solid waste generated, which as well indicates a low rate of recycling by the residents and commercial activities•

13 CLIMATE ACTION

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

As the impact of climate change and natural disaster worsen each year, KLCH is serious to reduce its carbon emission, prevent and mitigate climate impact to the city. Collaboration between multi stakeholders and other local governments with KLCH is imperative due to the interrelated causation of its impact to the cities.

5
Targets for SDG 13

3/5
Adopted targets for KL

2/5
To be adopted targets for KL

0/5
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
14.1	✓		Mega project and other disaster mitigation project namely Stormwater Management And Road Tunnel or SMART Tunnel continuously reduce the impact from flash flood, erosions, sink hole. However the impact of climate change to Kuala Lumpur are still present.
14.2	✓		KLCH continuously monitor its carbon emissions and has implemented programs Promoting the use of zero and low mode of transportation, Low Emission Release Zones (LEZ), Tree Planting Program, Energy Efficient & Climate Proof Buildings to reduce the city carbon emission.
14.3	✓		Kuala Lumpur continuously awareness, raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning though Education Programmes at Community Level, guidelines, Promoting first & last mile transportation, car free days, low emission zones.
14.4	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur to implement the commitments undertaken by the city by mobilizing all sources to address the needs of mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the city climate fund.
14.5	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in other local government including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Climate change incidents

10 major incidents
22 death and 26 injuries and buried of cars and houses

> 50 flash flood cases
occurred during the period 2016-2019 (KLSP 2040)

On-going awareness project

About 27 programs
In 2018 to 2020 were conducted with 24 courses 1, engagement and 2 awards

KL Car Free Morning
First Sunday of each month on major streets of Kuala Lumpur Golden Triangle

6 programs In 2018 to 2020
On Disaster Resilient under LA21 KL program

Overview of Kuala Lumpur's 2017 GHG Emissions Inventory

25,094,052 tCO2e

24.0% Commercial

6.7% Industrial
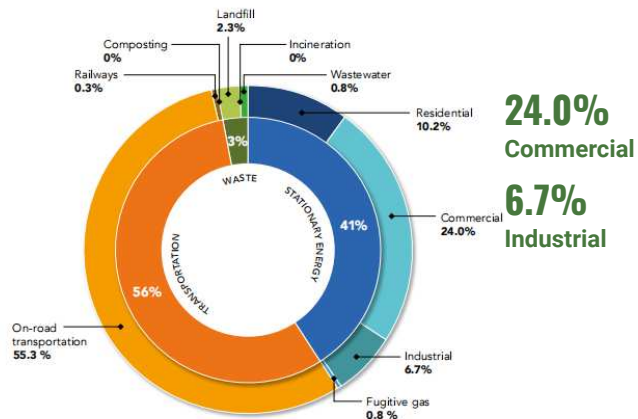
Figure 10: Emissions by Sector and Sub-Sector Estimated in Kuala Lumpur BASIC GPC Inventory for 2017

Low Carbon Township Wangsa Maju
Kuala Lumpur City Hall has identified Wangsa Maju for its pilot project and hopes to impress stakeholders in other areas on the long-term benefits of switching to green technology to address climate change.

The GOKL City Bus free bus
Is electrical bus set by DBKL to turn Kuala Lumpur into a low-carbon city and in Novermber 1st will operate first in the Wangsa Maju area

What has been done to achieve SDG 13 in Kuala Lumpur?

Tree Planting Program

- Kuala Lumpur has 546,322 trees in city in 2010
- 146,584 trees have been planted since 28 October 2021
- 200,000 trees targeted to be planted by end of the year 2021

Wangsa Maju Low Emission Zone

- Kuala Lumpur has dedicated Wangsa Maju as Low Emission Zone as a pilot project

Car free morning and micro mobility

- GOKL City Bus free bus service to go fully electric by early 2023, using 60 Malaysian-made SKS EV buses with first bus started operating in Wangsa Maju for the first zero-carbon township
- Micro-mobility efforts in hotspot areas of Kuala Lumpur

Project to reduce Flash Flood

- Stormwater Management And Road Tunnel or SMART Tunnel
- 364/ 1.5 hectare of Total number of incident / area of incident (2007- 2020)
- RM 556 Mil Total Benefit from 2007 -2020

To achieve SDG 13, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Localize action plan and implementation of projects and programs to prevent and mitigate flash flood occurrence
- Expand the Success of Wangsa Maju Low Emission Zone to Kuala Lumpur Low Emission townships
- Establish a platform to capture activities to understand daily carbon emissions from the city
- Application for an open platform for real-time data to demonstrate Carbon emission reduction of Kuala Lumpur
- Setting granular targets enable achievable milestone to achieve the Resilience Against Climate Hazards by 2050 target
- Fast implementation of action plan outline in the Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050

Gaps and Challenges

- Flood prone areas have inadequate infrastructures to prevent and mitigate flash flood occurrence
- Unavailable of an open platform to demonstrate real-time data of Kuala Lumpur carbon emission
- Carbon footprint of the Kuala Lumpur population are not monitored and tracked according to by its activities
- Program and Project implemented does not have data to show its effectiveness in reducing the carbon footprint
- No Guideline and regulation for micro-mobility especially on E-scooter and other motor vehicles speed under 20 m/s

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Role of KLCH on the protection of ecosystem life below water shown from many regulations, policies, planning, project and program implement especially on 100% coverage of solid waste collection and public cleanliness, the mega project, River of Life Project (ROL) and installation of log booms and gross pollutant traps in the city although it is situated far from the ocean and marine ecosystem.

10
Targets for SDG 14

3/10
Adopted targets for KL

0/10
To be adopted targets for KL

7/10
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
14.1	✓	🟩	Prevalence of solid wastes entering the waterways is still high although Kuala Lumpur has 100% coverage of solid waste collection and public cleaning and with log booms and Gross Pollution traps installed. However. About 653 tons/year enters the ocean as marine litter.
14.2	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur continuously monitor the Water Quality in KL Rivers and rehabilitate the river under River of Life Program even though situated far from Ocean.
14.3	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur continuously monitor the Water Quality in KL Rivers from any pollution inside occurs within Kuala Lumpur.
14.4		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.5		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.6		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.7		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.a		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.b		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
14.c		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

What has been done to achieve SDG 14 in Kuala Lumpur?

Separation at Source program

- Kuala Lumpur, SWCorp and Alam Flora Sdn. Bhd. has started Separation at source (SAS) program since September 2015
- Solid Wastes been collected from residential and commercial areas need to segregate the waste into 6 categories of waste to separate recyclables waste from non-recyclables

Biodegradable plastic bags

- Ministry of Federal Territory and KLCH has banned the use of plastic bags and mandatory using biodegradable plastic
- RM 0.20 charge for plastic bags at retails and supermarkets
- Kuala Lumpur has several Zero waste supermarkets and retails which prohibit the use of plastic bags from the store

Gross pollutant traps & logbooms

- A total of 368 Gross Pollutant Traps (GPT) installed in major waterway--362 installed by Department of Drainage (DID) and 6 by KLCH
- 32 log booms installed, 18 log booms by DID and 1by KLCH, have been set up in various drainage sites across Kuala Lumpur

Gaps and Challenges

- Although Kuala Lumpur has 100% solid waste collection and public cleaning in placed, however there are still solid waste enters into the waterways. About 3,000 tons/year of plastic waste remain in the environment and 653 tons/year enters the ocean as marine litter
- Unavailable of realtime data to demonstrate plastic leakage within Kuala Lumpur hinder the right measures to stop solid waste leakage into the waterways

To achieve SDG 14, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Real time plastic waste leakage map available for public usage for better tackling the plastic hotspot on the ground**
- **Kuala Lumpur action plan to address plastic leakage and marine litter to enable**
- **Partnership with plastic packaging companies for better adoption of Extended product Responsible (EPR) in Kuala Lumpur**
- **Circular economy hub and marketplace to mainstreaming and practices on circular economy on the ground at least to achieve 10% transition to circular economy**

15 LIFE ON LAND

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

Role of Kuala Lumpur on protection of flora and fauna within the city currently focuses on protection of permanent reserved forest and tree planting program which in tandem with its effort on carbon offset imitative towards carbon neutral by 2050. However, Kuala Lumpur must give attention to protection of the biodiversity assets.

11
Targets for SDG 15

4/11
Adopted targets for KL

8/11
To be adopted targets for KL

0/11
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
15.1	✓		Kuala Lumpur currently has 84.62 Hectares of gazette permanent reserved forest area comprises of Sg. Besi, Sg Besi Tambahan, bukit Sg. Puteh, Bukit Nanas and Bukit Lagong (tambahan).
15.2	✓		KLCH keep track of tree planting programs on the number of tree planted, it species and planting location for its target of 500,000 trees by 2025 (Penanaman 1 Juta Pokok di Wilayah Persekutuan)
15.3	Need to be adopted		KLCH to include measure to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods in its local planning, projects and programs
15.4	Need to be adopted		KLCH to include and specifies on the conservation of ecosystems, including their biodiversity in its local planning and project implementation.
15.5	✓		Kuala Lumpur has develop study Biodiversity of Flora Fauna however need to demonstrate the full Biodiversity Richness of the forests and in rivers including species listed in the IUCN Red List as Near Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered within the city. Other, Department of Wildlife WP as well resolve conflict between wild animal and human in the city.
15.6	Need to be adopted		KLCH to study the needs of sharing of benefits from utilizing genetic resource of the city to other local governments.
15.7	Need to be adopted		Kuala Lumpur needs to investigate if poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna occurred within the city and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
15.8	Need to be adopted		KLCH to identify invasive alien species on land and water ecosystem and implement measure to prevent the introduction of the species and significant reduce the impact if present.

15.9	✓		KLCH has integrated and implemented ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, underlined in Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Plan 2030 and Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050.
15.a	**Need to be adopted**		KLCH needs to mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
15.b	**Need to be adopted**		KLCH needs to mobilize their resources to finance the city forest management in sustainable manner and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
15.c	**Need to be adopted**		KLCH needs to show their support and effort to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Number of Trees in Kuala Lumpur

- Number of Trees in Kuala Lumpur
- Target Number of Trees in Kuala Lumpur by 2030
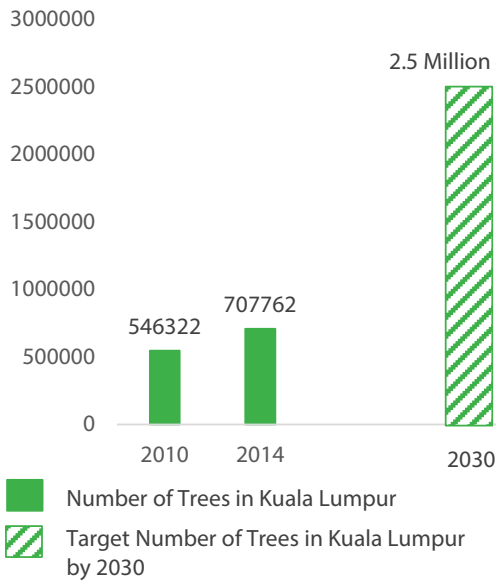
Source: Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030

Number of Tree Planted in Kuala Lumpur

- Number of Trees in Planted each year in Kuala Lumpur
- Target Number of Trees in Planted in Kuala Lumpur by 2030
- Targeted Number of Trees in Planted each year in Kuala Lumpur
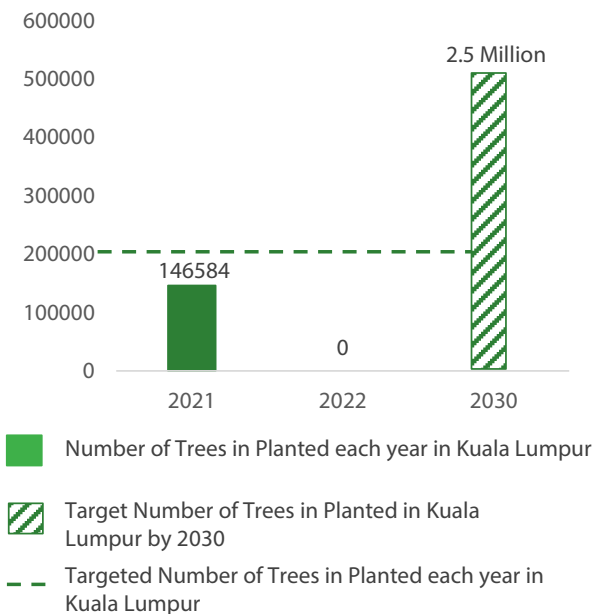
Source: DBKL Facebook, 2021 & Ministry of Federal Territory , 2021

Permanent Reserve Forest
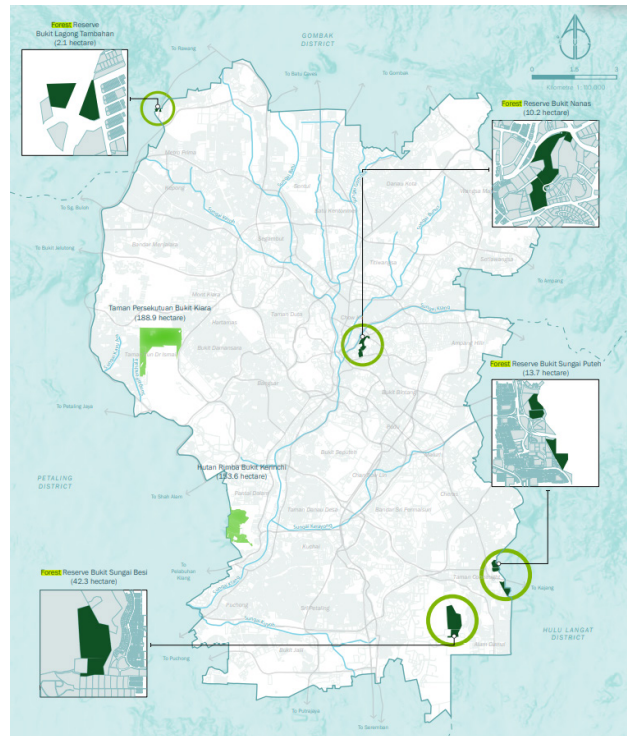
Map of Kuala Lumpur Permanent Reserve Forest

1. Sg. Besi (42.29 hec)
2. Bukit Sg. Puteh (7.41 hec)
3. Bukit Nanas (9.37 hec)
4. Bukit Lagong (2.10 hec)
5. Sg. Besi Tambahan (plot1,2,&3) (23.83 hec)

84.62 hec
Total area of Permanent Reserve Forest

What has been done to achieve SDG 15 in Kuala Lumpur?

Tree Planting Program

- Kuala Lumpur has 546,322 number of trees in the city in 2010
- 146,584 trees has been planted since 28 oct 2021
- 200,000 trees targeted to be planted by end of year 2021

Resolving human and wild animal conflicts

- Department of Wildlife WP as well resolve conflict between wild animal and human in the city.
- 2,072 complaints were reported from 2016 to 2020 on 20 different animal, including monkeys, snake, wild boar, crocodile and etc.

Protection Of Biodiversity Assets

- Kuala Lumpur has 84.62 Hectare of gazette permanent reserved forest area as of 30th Jun 2021
- Comprises of Sg. Besi, Sg Besi Tambahan, bukit Sg. Puteh, Bukit Nanas and Bukit Lagong (tambahan) permanent reserved forest

To achieve SDG 15, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Study on fauna and wildlife exist and function of forest to wildlife in Kuala Lumpur** to understand the relationship importance of preserving forest area within Kuala Lumpur
- **Study on outcome of tree planting program** to understand its sustainable impact for Kuala Lumpur
- **Tree planting program roadmap to achieve 2.5 million trees in Kuala Lumpur**, integrates with National program of river trail, and forest trail
- **Implementing green and blue corridor** to catalyze the mobilization action many other SDG targets in SDG 6,12, 13, 14

Gaps and Challenges

- Unavailable of data to demonstrate the full Biodiversity Richness of the forests and in rivers including species listed in the IUCN Red List as Near Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered within the city
- Unavailable data to demonstrate the importance of preserving Forest to wildlife e.i elephant trail, tiger trail, Tapir Trail
- Biological index underlined in the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 are not implemented

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Being the local authority for Kuala Lumpur, KLCH has a level of influence in the overall institutional and governance on the city management. Kuala Lumpur which aspire to be "A City For All" is continuously improving its sustainability and good governance at the scale of Kuala Lumpur city are vital.

12
Targets for SDG 16

6/12
Adopted targets for KL

3/12
To be adopted targets for KL

3/12
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
16.1	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur had the highest index crime per capita than any districts in the country. Among the factors which contributed to KL's crime rate was a crowded population, influx of immigrants, negligence and carelessness, as well as lack of security and crime prevention awareness among residents.
16.2	**Need to be adopted**	⬜	Kuala Lumpur need to adopt strategies to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
16.3	✓	🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
16.4	✓	🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
16.5	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur enhancing to reduce corruption and bribery in their governance and operation through the Anti-Corruption Management Plan.
16.6	✓	🟩	Kuala Lumpur City Hall practices transparency for the city council annual budgetary through public participation and outreach to the public. Public participation opinions and ideas of stakeholders, citizens and leaders will be taken into account.
16.7	✓	🟩	Occasional Parliamentary Constituency Town Hall session are organized by KLCH and Ministry Federal Territories to engage with local communities with 11 Federal Territories Residents Representative Council (MPPWP) elected by the Ministry to ensure the government agenda and policies are executed smoothly. Public engagement are also regularly organized to any new development plans or action plans that KLCH preparing.
16.8	✓	🟩	KLCH is actively partnering with other global cities and global organization for knowledge transfer and support on certain sectors.
16.9		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

16.10	✓		Kuala Lumpur has ensured public access to information and fundamental freedom is protected, as per national legislation and international agreements by having multiple platforms such as websites and social media as an approach.
16.a	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur needs to strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
16.b	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur needs to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development through its implementation in operational and development plans.

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

Crime Index ratio

Crime index ratio per 100,000 population

State	2018	2019
WP Kuala Lumpur	642.6	592.3
Selangor	327.1	304.3
Negeri Sembilan	284.6	295.4
Pulau Pinang	284.6	295
Melaka	303.6	275.9
Johor	275.7	262.4
Kedah	287.6	258.3
Malaysia	273.8	256.6
Sarawak	205.9	214.6
Perlis	222.1	207.5
Perak	204.8	195.8
Pahang	215.3	195.7
Kelantan	214.3	188.2
Terengganu	148.4	150.3
Sabah	153.9	143.5

International Affiliations and Partners

CITYNET — THE REGIONAL NETWORK OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

C40 CITIES — CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

Mayors for Peace

WECP — WORLD ENERGY CITIES PARTNERSHIP

GLOBAL COVENANT of MAYORS for CLIMATE & ENERGY

Transparent Budgeting Process

Sesi Idea Bajet 2020

A session involving Members of Parliament, residents' associations, social welfare associations, business associations, non -governmental organizations, ministry representatives as well as agencies and the public.

Retreat Bajet 2020

Implementation of the concept of Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) to ensure effective budget management.

Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standard (MPSAS)

What has been done to achieve SDG 16 in Kuala Lumpur?

Safe City Program

- Increasing the awareness on Safe City among community and residents of Kuala Lumpur such as Downtown KL Selamat LA21KL, Program Brickfields Selamat: Be Your Own Bodyguard and others

Participatory Budgeting & Transparent Financial System

- Public participation opinions and ideas of stakeholders, citizens and leaders will be taken into account.
- KLCH is one of the agencies that opted for early application and successfully completed Financial Statements based on Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standard (MPSAS)

To achieve SDG 16, Kuala Lumpur should:

- **Sustainable Gender Budgeting. An approach that is used to analyze budgets from a gender perspective. It considers how government policies and activities impact differently on men, women, children or other groups in society**
- **A more integrated and topic-driven approach in their town hall sessions which includes interactive and innovative sessions to engage a wider audience from different levels of communities.**
- **Kuala Lumpur needs to strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.**

Townhall Session

- Public participation opinions and ideas of stakeholders, citizens and leaders will be taken into account.

Gaps and Challenges

- Kuala Lumpur had the highest index crime per capita of any districts in the country in 2019.
- DBKL needs a better mechanism in combating and reducing corruption and bribery in their operations.
- Public participation opinions and ideas of stakeholders, citizens and leaders will be taken into account for the KLCH budgeting projects and programs. However, the current approach needs to be more holistic and take in to account multi-dimension needs of the society and communities such as gender and age

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Being the local authority for Kuala Lumpur, KLCH has a level of influence in the overall institutional and governance of the city management. Kuala Lumpur which aspire to be "A City For All" is continuously improving its sustainability and good governance at the scale of Kuala Lumpur city are vital.

19
Targets for SDG 17

8/19
Adopted targets for KL

4/12
To be adopted targets for KL

7/12
Not relevant targets for KL

Targets	Adoption	Performance	Description
17.1	✓	🟩	KLCH's main source of income is assessment, which typically makes up 40% to 60% of its total income. And since 2009, DBKL's tax revenue has steadily increased by 2% to 4%.
17.2		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.3		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.4		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.5		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.6	**Need to be adopted**	⬜	Kuala Lumpur needs to adopt to international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms.
17.7	**Need to be adopted**	⬜	Kuala Lumpur can promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to other cities in Malaysia.
17.8	**Need to be adopted**	⬜	Kuala Lumpur can fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for other cities and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
17.9	✓	🟩	KLCH now in the preparation of producing their SDG City Action roadmap which helps to guide their action and programs towards the implementation of 2030 Agenda.
17.10		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.11		🟥	*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*

🟢 **Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

⚪ **Potentially to be Adopted by Kuala Lumpur**

🔴 **Not relevant to Kuala Lumpur city context**

17.12			*Not applicable by Kuala Lumpur in this study*
17.13	✓		Enhanced global and regional macroeconomic stability for Kuala Lumpur.
17.14	✓		SDG is currently being incorporated into their new development plans such as the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 which every policies has been aligned with SDG targets.
17.15	✓		Kuala Lumpur has established and implemented policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
17.16	✓		KLCH has multiple partnerships with other international cities and networks in various fields towards sustainable development.
17.17	✓		Kuala Lumpur as the capital city of Malaysia plays an important role and hence there's multilevel of players working towards the development of Kuala Lumpur.
17.18	**Need to be adopted**		Kuala Lumpur to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location.
17.19	✓		KLCH is further to build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Twin Cities Program

- Ankara, Turkey
- Chennai, India
- Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Isfahan and Mashdad, Iran
- Melaka, Malaysia
- Osaka, Japan

SDG CENTRE @ KUALA LUMPUR
was set up to enhance SDG capacity and promotion for the public and citizens

Contribute towards international cooperation towards implementing the SDGs

36+
Total International Cooperation Events by DBKL since 2018

39%
Official Meetings

36%
Official Visits

25%
Forums and Talks

What has been done to achieve SDG 17 in Kuala Lumpur?

Enhance SDG Knowledge and Capacity

- Setting up of the SDG Centre Kuala Lumpur in 2021
- KLCH now in the preparation of producing their SDG City Action roadmap which helps to guide their action and programs towards the implementation of 2030 Agenda

Global Network Affiliations& Local Partners

- DBKL has been actively partnering with major international organization and global cities in supporting for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building

To achieve SDG 17, Kuala Lumpur should:

- Data and information gathering to measure progress on sustainable urban development planning especially data and information at the neighbourhood and local centres. Kuala Lumpur needs to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location
- Incorporating SDG into new projects by KLCH with community.
- Build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that support statistical capacity-building.

Policy coherence for sustainable development.

- SDG is currently being incorporated into their new development plans such as the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040 which every policies has been aligned with SDG targets

Gaps and Challenges

- KLCH will be the key player in strengthening partnerships and generating revenue to achieve sustainable development and the SDGs for Kuala Lumpur. However SDGs financing is still lacking to fund programs and projects related to SDGs especially related to innovation and new technology.

5.0 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5.0 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Ensuring an inclusive growth and development for all remains a challenge as poverty and inequality continue to deepen. (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7)

The cut-off threshold for urban households, as stated in the 2019 HIS, is RM 4,930, and for rural areas, it is RM 3,010. Reflecting on these thresholds these groups are considered vulnerable:

Nevertheless, poverty cannot be predominantly determined by income and the PLI alone. Hence, poverty in Kuala Lumpur should also be defined by the prevalence of social exclusion. The lack of regular access to basic services such as education, healthcare and nutrition is an important dimension of poverty.

10.6%
Lives in relative poverty. [1]

0.2%
Lives in absolute poverty. [1]

3,978
Family lives in extreme poor. [2]

4,053
Family lives extreme poor. [2]

51%
of children between the ages of 5 and 6-years-old from low income families in KL were not enrolled in schools. [3]

5.7%
Prevalence of students who had gone hungry most of the time or always because there was not enough food at home which is highest in Malaysia. [4]

2%
of children between the ages of 7 to 17 years-old from low income families in KL were not enrolled in schools. [3]

15.7%
Only students consuming fruits and vegetables at least 5 times daily in the past 30 days which is one of the lowest in the country. [4]

93.9%
Prevalence of inadequate intake of vegetables and fruits in KL. [4]

19.9%
Prevalence of awareness healthy food concept in KL. [4]

Sources:
1. *Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020*
2. *E-Kasih System, 2020*
3. *NUnited Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2020)*
4. *National Health and Morbidity Report, 2020*

Enhancing access to quality services to address disparities. (Goals 5,8,9, 10, 16 and 17)

As Kuala Lumpur confront changing demographics and rising in income inequality, inequitable distribution of quality services across communities have a major impact on the ability of the citizens to make choices that support growth and development.

Labor Force and Employment

-7.5%
KL GDP experienced a reduction higher than national average (-5.6%) due to COVID-19. [1]

4%
Unemployment rate has increased from 2.6% due to COVID-19. [1]

45%
Or 396,400 in the outside labour force criteria and 78% are women. [1]

-6%
Decreased of Youth employment from 30.3 to 28.6 in 2020 in KL. [1]

70%
Labour force participation rate (%) in 2019. [1]

62.2%
Women Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased 2% from 60.1% in 2018. [1]

People of Concern

28,000
UNHCR-registered refugees and asylum seekers, mainly Rohingya from Myanmar. [2]

+48%
People experiencing street homelessness in Kuala Lumpur has risen between 2018 and 2019 with 5% of them are kids and person with disabilities. [3]

41,532
Persons with disabilities. [4]

Economic and Businesses

54.2%
More than half of entrepreneurs and SMEs expect negative business revenue in 2020 compared to the previous financial year. [5]

+45.1%
Domestic tourism performance in Kuala Lumpur for 2020 declined significantly in visitor arrivals as performance for all states contracted in terms of volume and value due to the implementation of the COVID-19 lockdown. [1]

Sources:
1. Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020
2. UNCHR
3. Kuala Lumpur City Hall
4. Kuala Lumpur Welfare Department, 2020
5. SME Corp

Kuala Lumpur remains steadfast in its commitment on efforts in promoting environmental sustainability to mitigate climate change. (Goals 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)

Projections indicate that by 2050, unless we act, emissions will more than double to over 58 million metric tonnes annually compared to 2017.

25 millions

metric tones carbon emissions in Kuala Lumpur which expected to be doubled in 2050. Transportation accounted for the largest share, accounting for 56% of the city's emissions. This was followed by stationary energy (energy consumed in buildings) representing 41% of emissions and waste representing the remaining 3% of emissions

Providing accessible open space and green coverage is crucial and provides relevant benefits to Kuala Lumpur and its residents.

11.26 m^2

**Open space per resident in Kuala Lumpur, lower than national recommendation (MPFN) of 20.0 m². **

61.2%

Using cars to access the parks as there is lack of access in terms of pedestrian, public transport and distance from residential areas. [2]

17%

Existing tree coverage in Kuala Lumpur is much lower compared to other global cities (average 30-40%). [2]

The city need to address in improving public transport in Klang Valley is connectivity. Feeder bus services need to be accessible, reliable, and frequent in order for public transportation.

28%

Congestion level in the city, down 9% since 2019 mainly due to COVID-19 restriction

20%

Modal share of public transportation in KL. [3]

Climate change has certainly impacted Kuala Lumpur with the increased incidences of flash floods, storms and drastic change in weathers.

+30.54%

Funding spent on disaster mitigation has increased every year from 2017-2019 as frequency of natural disaster increases in Kuala Lumpur. [2]

174

Flash flood hotspot locations in Kuala Lumpur with most location are in Bukit Bintang and Segambut. [2]

+30%

Annual amount of rainfall is expected to increase by over 30% between 2025 and 2100. [1]

+18%

The length of dry spells is also expected to increase by 18% to 45 days by 2050. [1]

Tackling waste management in the city remains a challenge as waste generation continues to increase with funds allocated increased simultaneously.

+2%

fund allocated on managing municipal solid waste has increased every year (~RM155 Million annually). [2]

+952 tons

Municipal waste generated in Kuala Lumpur and is anticipated to increase to 1.5 million tons by 2030, and 1.9 million tons by 2050. [4]

56

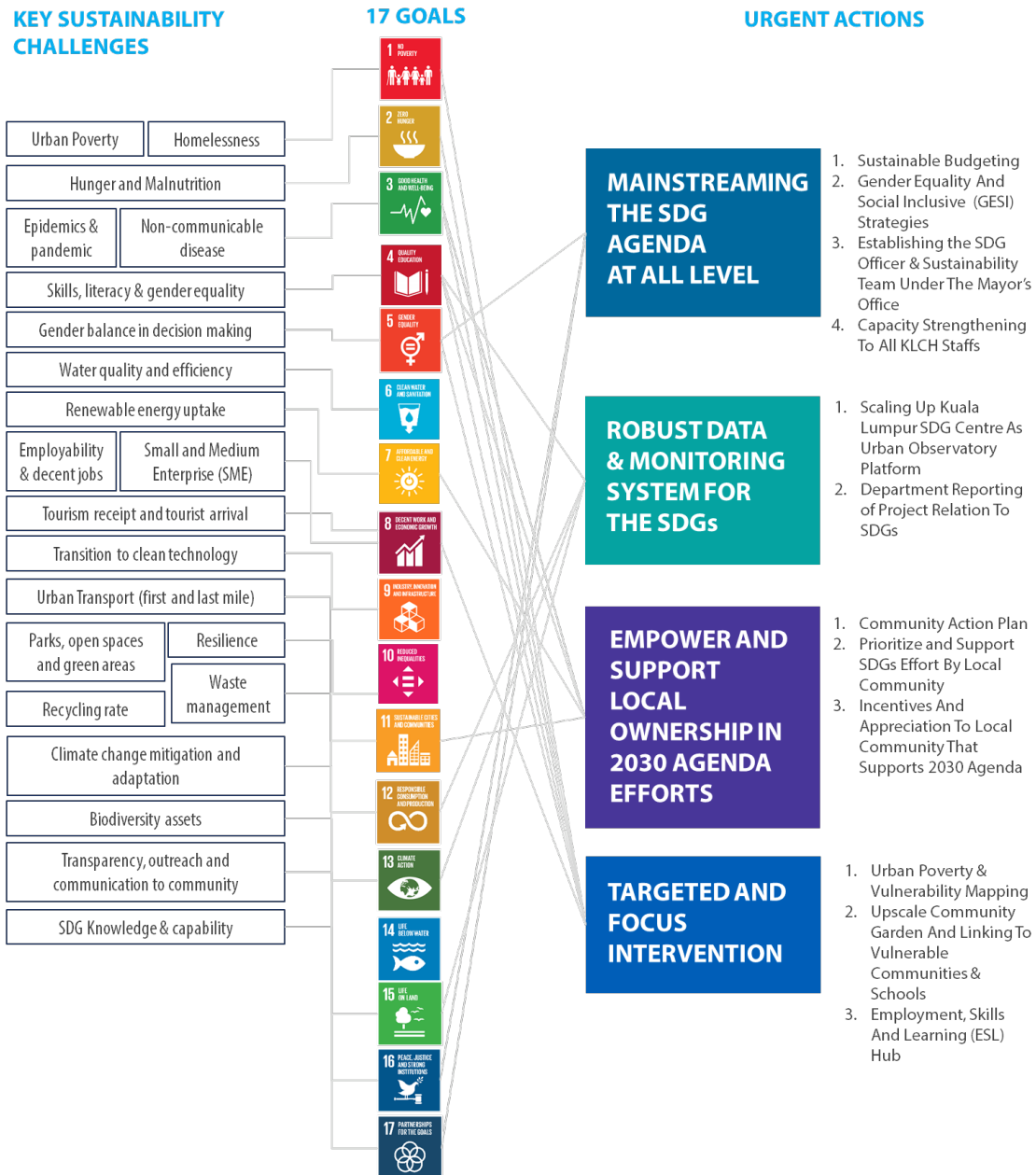**THotspot locations of plastic waste leakage into the river. [4]**

6.0 URGENT ACTIONS

OVERARCHING SDGS FRAMEWORK IN KL

The overarching SDGs framework is further strengthened to improve coordination for effective implementation in this "Decade of Action"

Specific urgent actions is outlined to address the key sustainability challenges that in turn will achieve the objectives of equitable growth to create a City for All.

KLCH needs to begin implementing the strategy with four urgent actions (described in this section). Each urgent actions aligns with numerous SDGs. KLCH now needs to build on their existing efforts with project leads, potential partners, and donors to develop these further.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

17 GOALS

URGENT ACTIONS

Urban Poverty | Homelessness

Hunger and Malnutrition

Epidemics & pandemic | Non-communicable disease

Skills, literacy & gender equality

Gender balance in decision making

Water quality and efficiency

Renewable energy uptake

Employability & decent jobs | Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)

Tourism receipt and tourist arrival

Transition to clean technology

Urban Transport (first and last mile)

Parks, open spaces and green areas | Resilience

Recycling rate | Waste management

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Biodiversity assets

Transparency, outreach and communication to community

SDG Knowledge & capability

MAINSTREAMING THE SDG AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL
1. Sustainable Budgeting
2. Gender Equality And Social Inclusive (GESI) Strategies
3. Establishing the SDG Officer & Sustainability Team Under The Mayor's Office
4. Capacity Strengthening To All KLCH Staffs

ROBUST DATA & MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE SDGs
1. Scaling Up Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre As Urban Observatory Platform
2. Department Reporting of Project Relation To SDGs

EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS
1. Community Action Plan
2. Prioritize and Support SDGs Effort By Local Community
3. Incentives And Appreciation To Local Community That Supports 2030 Agenda

TARGETED AND FOCUS INTERVENTION
1. Urban Poverty & Vulnerability Mapping
2. Upscale Community Garden And Linking To Vulnerable Communities & Schools
3. Employment, Skills And Learning (ESL) Hub

URGENT ACTIONS FOR KUALA LUMPUR

Addressing cross-cutting issues and four urgent actions for the KLCH and how they directly relate to each goals to ensure the international achievement of the SDGs

MAINSTREAMING THE SDG AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL

For the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, their inclusion and mainstreaming into operational, governance, plans and strategies at all level will be crucial for Kuala Lumpur.

SDG TRACKER: DATA AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The entirely new SDG Analytics for Kuala Lumpur allows the interactive analysis of data availability, to review city trends for individual indicators (data series).

EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS

A bottom-up and top-down systematic approach by Kuala Lumpur in ensuring effective collaboration between the public and private sector and civil society at local, regional and global scale.

TARGETED AID AND SUPPORT FOCUS ON ERADICATING POVERTY

Identifying the poor, there is growing emphasis on community-based targeting techniques and linking current action.

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL

WHY?

For the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, their inclusion and mainstreaming into operational, governance, plans and strategies at all level will be crucial for Kuala Lumpur.

As Kuala Lumpur is committed to be "A City for All" which in line with the principle of the Global Goals of Leaving No One Behind, mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda will be a groundbreaking effort by the City. Recognizing the synergies between Kuala Lumpur 2040 City for All and the SDGs, KLCH needs to use this common framework to address challenges and work together to achieve all 17 SDGs by 2030.

This include a transformation in the current administration framework of KLCH which intends further to accelerate the work, strengthening capabilities and making the City uniquely positioned to help other cities achieving the Global Goals by amplifying, sharing and learning best practices.

HOW?

Establishing the SDG Officer & Sustainability Team Under The Mayor's Office

Capacity Building to all KLCH Staffs

Implementation of Sustainable Budgeting on KLCH Budgeting Process

Gender Equality And Social Inclusive (GESI) Strategies

Kuala Lumpur City Led The Way : A Model for Sustainable Development at Local Level.

01 Establishing the SDG Officer & Sustainability Team Under The Mayor's Office

Creation of a new type of sustainability champion, an urban SDG Officer (SO) under the Mayor's office of the local authority for a period of years (up to 2030)

This can be done by rebranding the Local Agenda 21 Unit as the city representative and focal point or lead person on sustainability building.

The main responsibilities of the Sustainability Officer
- To serve as a senior adviser to the mayor and sustainability ambassador communicating with communities and other stakeholders about the value of sustainability building in the KL
- To ensure implementation of sustainable projects
- To work across government departments (silo-busting), to help their city improve its internal communications, navigate its own complexities, and focus on long-term sustainable.
- To infuse the sustainable agenda in city planning and policies, changing the way their city plans and acts in order to bring sustainable challenges to the forefront.

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL		
Targets	Status	Custodians
Establishing the SDG Officer & Sustainability Team Under The Mayor's Office	New	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit

94
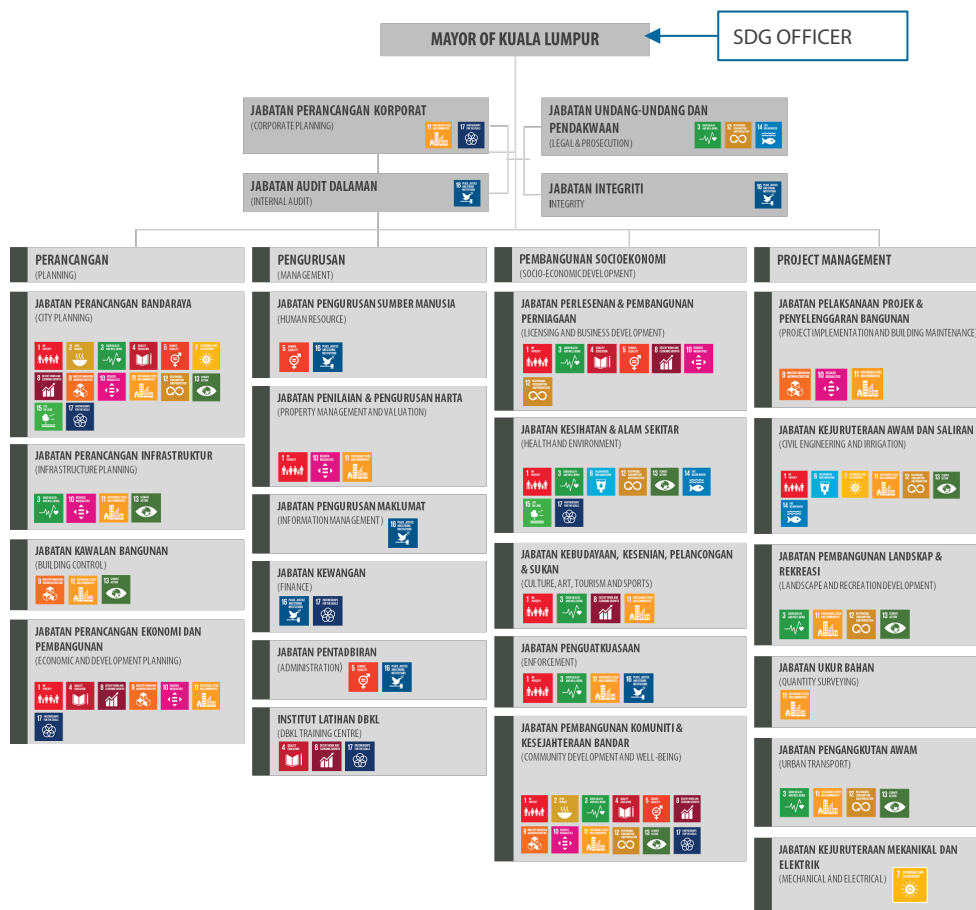
02 Capacity Building to all KLCH Staffs on SDGs

Capacity building activities on understanding the SDGs and its targets. This is to enhance the knowledge and technical capacity of KLCH officers at all level.

The activities are also aimed at strengthening and maintaining the capabilities of states and societies to design and implement strategies that minimize the negative impacts of current social, economic and environmental crises and emerging challenges.

As a cross-cutting entry point, capacity building activities promote the integration of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs into city sustainable development planning frameworks, sharing lessons learned and good practices through workshops and related events.

SDG LEARNING, TRAINING AND PRACTICE CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOPS

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL		
Targets	Status	Custodians
Capacity Building to all KLCH Staffs	New	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit **Partners:** URBANICE Malaysia

03 Implementation of Sustainable Gender Budgeting on KLCH Budgeting Process

An approach which is used to analyze budgets from a gender perspective and financing sustainability for Kuala Lumpur. It considers how government policies and activities impact differently on men, women, children or other groups in society.

The budgeting process involves the following three approaches as compared to current and traditional approach:
- Gender analysis
- Gender-disaggregated data and indicators for budgeting
- Costing for gender equalit

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL		
Targets	Status	Custodians
Implementation of Sustainable Budgeting on KLCH Budgeting Process	Building on existing action	**Custodians** Finance Department **Partners:** URBANICE Malaysia

04 Gender Equality And Social Inclusive (GESI) Strategies

An approach which asses the implication for men and women of any planned action, including legislation, policies, programs, budget, in all areas and at all level

It is a strategy for making women's and men's concern and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal sphere.

Initial actions to be taken by KLCH includes (1) Develop gender specific policies or revise existing regulations, guidelines and development conditions with a gender lensed to ensure local government institutions and structures more inclusive (2) Sex disaggregated data collection

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL		
Targets	Status	Custodians
Gender Equality And Social Inclusive (GESi) Strategies	New	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit **Partners:** NGOs and experts on gender strategies

05 Kuala Lumpur City Led The Way: A Model for Sustainable Development at Local Level

Kuala Lumpur City Led the Way intends to positioned the city as the resource and exemplary case study on the localization of SDGs. This action includes
- Provide support to other cities in Malaysia in implementing the SDGs framework through Institut Latihan DBKL (IDB)
- Public outreach and communication campaign for SDGs.

Kuala Lumpur will be sharing its experience in localizing the SDGs demonstrates how the process might unfold. This includes potential activities such as undertake demonstration projects on public outreach and engagement which relates to the SDGs. This extensive public outreach and campaign will be accordance with the communication strategy commenced by KLCH.

This program aims to facilitate information sharing with other cities in Malaysia and probably neighboring ASEAN countries using the common framework of the SDGs. This will also improved public understanding and support, greater political commitment and strengthen the implementation of SDGs projects and programs.

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA AT ALL LEVEL		
Targets	Status	Custodians
Kuala Lumpur City Led The Way	New	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit, Corporate Planning Department and Institut Latihan DBKL (IDB) **Partners:** URBANICE Malaysia, Ministry of Federal Territories

SDG TRACKER: DATA & MONITORING SYSTEM

WHY?

The entirely new SDG Analytics for Kuala Lumpur allows the interactive analysis of data availability, to review city trends for individual indicators (data series)

Kuala Lumpur SDG Tracker presents data across all available indicators which KLCH needs to established the database from existing indicators in the SDG roadmap as well as departmental reporting on projects related to SDGs.

This tracker will be available as an online platform, free and open-access which allows people around the world to monitor the progress towards SDGs in Kuala Lumpur.

HOW?

Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Monitor

Department Reporting Of Project Relation To SDGs

01 Kuala Lumpur Sustainability Monitor

The SDG Centre @ Kuala Lumpur will be scaled up in the next few years as a platform in collating all the data and progress towards 2030 Agenda in the City. A data visualization platform that tracks progress on the SDGs by displaying indicator data and reviewing trends which compiles datasets from the custodian organizations.

The platform is also intended to crowdsource efforts done locally by communities and organisations towards SDGs. Kuala Lumpur also must commit on the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location. The platform is also to promote more and better funding of development data, statistical capacity-building and is intended as a mechanism to mobilise the KLCH and its community into action towards achieving the SDGs.

SDG Centre Digital Twinning → Develop a Sustainability Framework for Kuala Lumpur by localizing the SDGs — Create a digital platform for Sustainability Monitoring

ROBUST DATA AND MONITORING SYSTEM		
Action	Status	Custodians
Scaling Up Kuala Lumpur SDG Centre As Urban Observatory Platform	Building on existing action	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit , City Planning Department, Community Development and Urban Wellbeing Department, Finance Department, Economic Planning and Development Department **Partners:** Residential associations, businesses associations and NGOs

02 Department Reporting Of Project Relation To SDGs

Each department in KLCH now are needed to report their projects and programs in relation to the SDGs and its targets

Reporting of the programs and projects are encourage to look at impacts, gender segregated data and trends

This is a crucial step as well for KLCH to start a repository data collection for their annual report and Voluntary Local Review submission in years that KLCH intends to submit.

The reporting will also be integrated into SDG Centre @ Kuala Lumpur platform as part of the urban observatory data sets.

ROBUST DATA AND MONITORING SYSTEM		
Action	Status	Custodians
Department Reporting Of Project Relation To SDGs	New	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit **Partners:** Urbanice Malaysia

EMPOWER & SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS

WHY?

The entirely new SDG Analytics for Kuala Lumpur allows the interactive analysis of data availability, to review city trends for individual indicators (data series)

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HOW?

Community Action Plan

Incentives And Appreciation To Local Community That Supports 2030 Agenda

Prioritize And Support SDGs Effort By Local Community

01 Community Action Plan

Community groups can set up neighbourhood planning which they can design and write their own policies for an area,

Communities may decide that they could achieve the outcomes they want to see through other planning routes, such as incorporating their proposals for the neighbourhood into the local plan.

This action can be prioritized at the areas that has been listed in the KL2040 on Improvement Districts. This will better assist the following facts;

19
Commercial district

15
Industrial district

14
Neighbourhood district

EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS		
Action	Status	Custodians
Community Action Plan	New and policy coherence with Draft Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040	**Custodians** City Planning Department, Community Development and Urban Wellbeing Department, Finance Department, Economic Planning and Development Department **Partners:** Residential associations, businesses associations and NGOs

02 Incentives And Appreciation To Local Community That Supports 2030 Agenda

Following the pledge of Leaving No One Behind and greater approach in localizing the SDGs, KLCH can start to incentivize and appreciate local players or communities that implementing the SDGs.

These incentives will help the local players to submit their projects and programs as part of crowdsourcing the localized efforts on 2030 Agenda. This also will help to create awareness & understanding of the SDGs at grassroot level.

Incentives and appreciation such as business matching, start-up funds/grants, awards and recognition by Mayor's office.

EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS		
Action	Status	Custodians
Prioritize and support SDGs effort by local community	Building on existing action	**Custodians** The newly proposed SDG Unit **Partners:** Residential Association, NGO, Universities, Private Sectors, Thinktanks such as Urbanice Malaysia, ThinkCity, Funding and grants bodies such as Yayasan Hasanah, Credor Foundation, Hong Leong Foundation, Citibank Foundation, UNDP etc

03 Prioritize And Support SDGs Effort By Local Community

Local initiatives in Kuala Lumpur have long been addressing issues connected to these goals in a myriad of diverse and innovative ways.

Projects that possessed significant impacts towards its relation to SDGs shall be prioritized and to be assessed by the SDG unit for implementation.

Priority project for KLCH in implementing the actions are
- Project related to renewable energy and energy efficiency practice.
- Preserving and renewing water, energy and material resources at local level (Adoption of circular economy)
- Poverty reduction.
- Skills development and reskilling efforts
- First and last mile solutions
- Greening and open space

EMPOWER AND SUPPORT LOCAL OWNERSHIP IN 2030 AGENDA EFFORTS		
Action	Status	Custodians
Incentives And Appreciation To Local Community That Supports 2030 Agenda	New	**Custodians** SDG Unit, Corporate Planning Department

TARGETED AID AND SUPPORT FOCUS ON ERADICATING POVERTY

WHY?

Urgent action is needed in Kuala Lumpur which impacted by fragility and resiliency to end extreme poverty.

The objective of the actions are to expand the coverage and enhance the social assistance package to targeted communities and areas affected by the future threats. This includes urban poverty and vulnerability mapping which looks into spatial data, linking current efforts to those in needs and providing hub as a centre for employment, skills and learning.

HOW?

Urban Poverty & Vulnerability Mapping

Upscale Community Garden And Linking To Vulnerable Communities & Schools

Employment, Skills And Learning (ESL) Hub

01 Urban Poverty & Vulnerability Mapping

Geographic targeting would be based on a description of poverty incidence and other indicators of economic welfare provided in the e-Kasih platform, zakat recipient and parliamentary data and will be incorporated into GIS and SDG platform.

This will help better on targeting aid and support for the extreme poor and poor people living in KL such as job opportunity, reskilling support and others.

3,978
Extreme poor

4,053
Poor

1,182
Homeless

TARGETED AID AND SUPPORT FOCUS ON ERADICATING POVERTY		
Action	Status	Custodians
Urban Poverty & Vulnerability Mapping	New	**Custodians** City Planning Department, Community Development and Urban Wellbeing Department. **Partners:** e-kasih by Ministry of Women,Family and Community Development, Think Tanks such as Urbanice Malaysia, ThinkCity and Khazanah Research Institution

02 Upscale Community Garden And Linking To Vulnerable Communities & Schools

Linking all 29 community gardens and 21 newly proposed community gardens to provide families that in need with proper nutrition and healthy foods. This also can be done by providing edible and nutritional plants to educational institutional in Kuala Lumpur

Setting up community garden that not only focusing on residential areas but also to 545 educational institutions especially at early childhood, primary and secondary schools in Kuala Lumpur.

50+
Existing and proposed community gardens

545
Educational institutions from early childhood to secondary schools

TARGETED AID AND SUPPORT FOCUS ON ERADICATING POVERTY		
Action	Status	Custodians
Upscale Community Garden And Linking To Vulnerable Communities & Schools	Building on existing action	**Custodians** City Planning Department, Community Development and Urban Wellbeing Department. **Partners:** e-kasih by Ministry of Women,Family and Community Development, Think Tanks such as Urbanice Malaysia, ThinkCity and Khazanah Research Institution

03 Employment, Skills And Learning (ESL) Hub

The set up of the Employment, Skills and Learning (ESL) Hub is to identify the gap between skills demanded by current and future industry needs, and those supplied in the city. This also helps to enhance pathways from skill training to employment especially to youths and people with disability.

The hub allows the city hall to consolidate city resources, data and network to support learning, apprenticeship, job vacancies, employment and business support among the communities in Kuala Lumpur.

The hub can also be a platform for communities as well as private sector and government to forge collaboration to fill the skill shortages in the city.

This will assist on the following facts:

4%
Unemployment rate

25,000
Unemployment

396,400
Outside labor force

774+
Existing public buildings that are potential for shared facilities for ESL

TARGETED AID AND SUPPORT FOCUS ON ERADICATING POVERTY		
Action	Status	Custodians
Employment, Skills And Learning (ESL) Hub	New and policy coherence with Draft Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040	**Custodians** City Planning Department, Community Development and Urban Wellbeing, Licensing & Business Development Department, Institute DBKL (IDB) **Partners:** Private Sector, Universities, TalentCorp, Ministry of Human Resource, Recruitment Agencies

KUALA LUMPUR VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW PRIORITIZATION

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

Kuala Lumpur is presenting an important information tool for local, national and international audiences. The report underlines the crucial role of cities and municipalities in the global implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As a analysis, it shows in a transparent way where the Malaysian city currently stands in the implementation of the SDGs at the local level.

With this Kuala Lumpur SDG City Roadmap in place, the next part will be the Kuala Lumpur Voluntary Local Review – an indicator-based sustainability reporting, which has been the fundamental process under the Malaysia SDG Cities, is placed in the context of the Agenda 2030 global action guidelines. The indicators are specifically linked to the local context that the Kuala Lumpur set out when adopting its Sustainability Strategy. This strategy systematically anchors the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Kuala Lumpur City Hall activities, sets clear goals for the period up to 2030 and defines a roadmap to achieve these goals.

With the detailed reporting indicators, both the city and policy-makers have an important tool at their fingertips to work concertedly on further improving the sustainable development of the Kuala Lumpur and updating its sustainability strategy. This report is also an important offer to engage in dialogue with the people living in Kuala Lumpur. It provides them with an informed basis for discussion, shows the connection between the individual fields of action and the 17 SDGs, identifies possible conflicts between objectives and assists in the development of holistic solutions. In short: good reporting makes sustainability work successful.

Using the KL SDG City Roadmap framework and assessing our maturity, we find important areas for future efforts and submission to the United Nation:
- Prioritized SDGs for Kuala Lumpur
- Work on data management to keep track of progress and identify gaps and challenges, including deciding on a set of local statistics to monitor progress on the goals. Do regular assessments to keep track of progress.

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