

WUF9 LEGACY PROJECTS

UN-HABITAT SCROLL OF HONOUR AWARD

Mind the Gap. Leave No One and Place Behind



2022 KUALA LUMPUR
CITY HALL



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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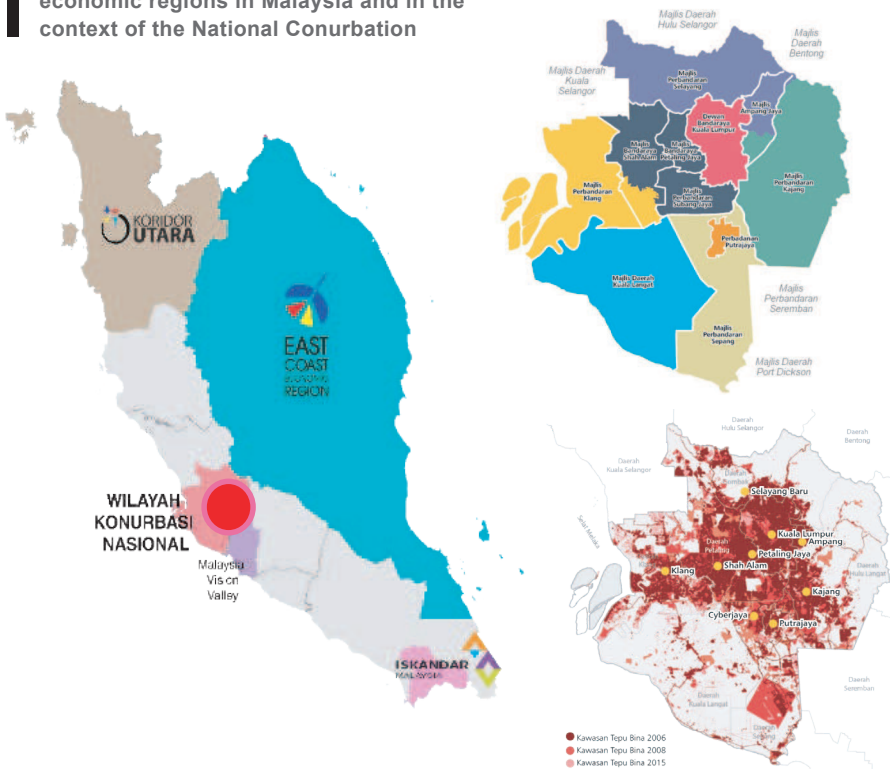
CITY OF KUALA LUMPUR

Kuala Lumpur is conveniently located in the intersection of the country's strategic economic regions which are the Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER), the East Coast Economic Region (ECER), Iskandar Malaysia, Malaysia Vision Valley, and makes up the National Conurbation (Wilayah Konurbasi Nasional).

The capital city of Malaysia plays a major role as an economic hub providing employment opportunities and focuses on a wide range of activities that include finance, education, culture, health and facility services to approximately 7.8 million people within the National Conurbation.

Urban areas in Kuala Lumpur have exploded with rapid development especially after the year 2000. Between the years of 2000 and 2018, the total built-up area increased by 1,532 hectares, which is a fivefold increase compared to 355 hectares from 1984 to 2000. This has pose a challenge to future development planning as land availability for development is fast depleting.

Location of Kuala Lumpur and other economic regions in Malaysia and in the context of the National Conurbation



Built-up areas in Kuala Lumpur from 2006-2015



Built-up areas in Kuala Lumpur

1984 - 2000

355 Hectares

2000 - 2018

1,532 Hectares



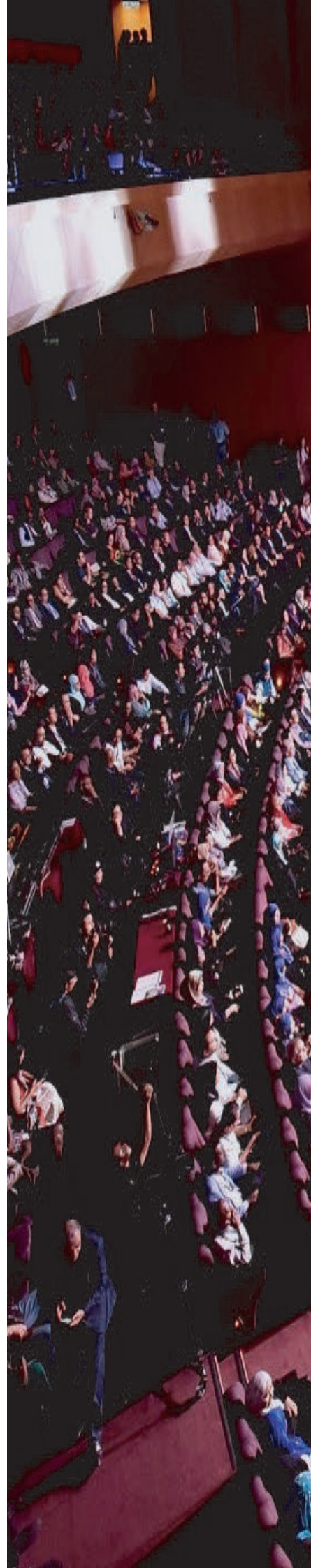
28th FEBRUARY 2018

THE NINTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM KUALA LUMPUR

Kuala Lumpur was selected as a result of an open bidding process and announced as host city in November 2014 during the Asia- Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

Kuala Lumpur was the perfect scenario to host the Ninth Session, visualizing the transformational power of urbanization advocated by the New Urban Agenda through its regenerated city centre. For example, the city's renewal was achieved through key powerful integrated interventions on public space, housing and mobility.

Attendance at the Ninth Session was the highest of any, so far, demonstrating WUF's convening power, as well as the growing global focus on cities as drivers for sustainable development. Of the 24,331 people accredited to the session, 19,237 were participants and 5,094 were workforce; 6,276 participants (or 3 of every 10) were international participants, and 45 of the 47 least developed countries were represented.





KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION ON CITIES 2030

It's vision aims to localize and scale up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.



MAYOR'S REMARK



DATUK SERI MAHADI CHE NGAH
Mayor of Kuala Lumpur

Cities all over the world are facing a multitude of major challenges ranging from climate change, global warming, uncertainty in world markets, as well as demographic changes, not to mention the ongoing pandemic.

Kuala Lumpur is no exception. Such factors have a substantial effect not only on how we run our fair city now, it also has an impact on how we plan for the future.

As the Mayor of Kuala Lumpur, it is my duty to realise our vision of turning Kuala Lumpur into a truly sustainable, liveable, resilient, safe and inclusive city for all.

To ensure our vision for Kuala Lumpur comes to fruition, we must adapt to the constant change and pressure that will inexorably continue to plague us in times to come.

As a universal call to action, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are integral to our commitment to improve living standards and quality of life for all KLites.

Kuala Lumpur's approach to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on three main elements namely social, economic and environmental factors with the aim of leaving no one behind in creating a sustainable, diverse and inclusive society.

As such, we have incorporated the 17 Sustainable Development Goals into our plans for Kuala Lumpur, including the Draft Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2040, the Low Carbon Society 2030 Blueprint and the Climate Action Plan 2050.

Kuala Lumpur City Hall has been steadfast in accelerating our efforts to implement the New Urban Agenda and to achieve the SDGs in our quest to transform Kuala Lumpur into a sustainable, eco-friendly city on par with other world-class cities across the globe.

While we have made great strides, clearly there is a lot more to be done and we look forward to continuing on this long-term journey with like-minded entities.

THANK YOU!



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PROJECT 1

CITY CENTRE BLUE BICYCLE LANE**BACKGROUND**

By 2030, Kuala Lumpur encourages a reduction in carbon emission intensity of up to 70%. In order to accomplish this purpose, it is important to identify the key areas that will drive it, such as the economy, transportation, development, energy efficiency, and lifestyle, which forms the basis for calculating the city's carbon footprint. One of the major contributors to Kuala Lumpur's carbon emissions, the transport sector contributes about 23% of the city's total emissions.

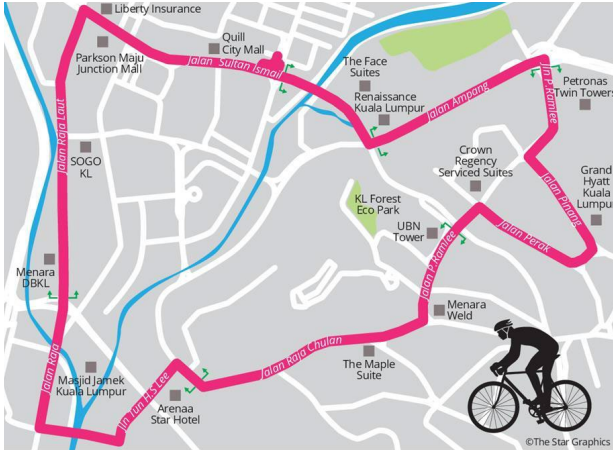
Therefore, in order to promote growth, aid in the reduction of CO₂ emissions, and improve the quality of life for Kuala Lumpur citizens, the city has to be greener and have a more effective transportation system.

It complies with the National Policy on Climate Change, which has supported urban planning initiatives that encourage active transportation and a focus on public transportation in the city centre.

In addition to walking, cycling is another active mode of transportation. Cycling and walking help achieve green mobility goals to reduce carbon emissions, along with users of Personal Mobility Devices (PMD). In its Low Carbon Society Blueprint, Kuala Lumpur has listed cycling as one of its strategic actions that should be promoted.

Thus, the Blue Lane Project in City Centre was introduced at the World Urban Forum in 2018 as a result. The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (KLCH) established the blue-painted bike lane to connect the city's major sites and promote cycling among residents. For the comfort of cyclists in Kuala Lumpur, an 11 km long blue bicycle lane was finished in February 2018. It is a dedicated lane that has been built onto the current carriageway.

PROJECT'S LOCATION



The following map shows the existing blue bicycle lane in Kuala Lumpur

This blue bicycle lane is a dedicated lane constructed on the existing carriageway where it is separated from the main traffic with the flexible poles to ensure the safety and comfort of the cyclists. Signboards were installed along the blue lane to alert the motorist and to appropriately guide and prompt safe behaviours through intersections built.

The Blue Bicycle Lane is connecting Jalan Perak to KLCC via a few main roads such as Jalan Raja Chulan, Jalan Raja Laut and Jalan Ampang.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON THE COMMUNITY

1. Encourage public to use bicycle as an alternative mode of transport in the city to promote a healthier lifestyle.

People in the City Centre will be able to join KL Car-Free Morning organized by KLCH on every Sunday from 7am to 9am

2. Create more sustainable and liveable city.

3. Achieve a lower carbon target.
4. Encourage a network of routes for bicycle tourism which reaches all corners of the city.

Petronas Twin Tower / KLCC
Merdeka Square (Dataran Merdeka)
Sogo Shopping Centre
Perdana Botanical Garden
KL Tower / Bukit Nanas
Masjid Jamek

5. Complement the public transport system and reduce the use of private cars.

7. Reduce traffic congestion in City Centre as the blue bicycle lane is connecting to a few public transportation hub such as:

Masjid Jamek LRT, MRT station
Central Market (Pasar Seni)

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Through the Cycling Masterplan and particularly Blue Lane Project, Kuala Lumpur will be able to make its transportation system more environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable. Furthermore, Kuala Lumpur will be able to sustain the liveable city agenda where the quality of life and the environment is enhanced through improvements in smart mobility paving the way for a healthy lifestyle, with priority focusing on the following components:

1. Increasing pedestrian and cycling safety
2. Providing mobility and accessibility for all
3. Reducing pollution, addressing global warming and becoming a sustainable city
4. Promoting walking and cycling as a healthy lifestyle
5. Ability to increase social interactions on streets
6. Fostering economic growth
7. Alternatives to driving especially for shorter distances

PROJECT 2

TAMAN TASIK TITIWANGSA**HISTORY OF TITIWANGSA LAKE GARDEN**

Like most parks in Kuala Lumpur, Titiwangsa was a tin ore mining site that was explored and started by Chinese miners before the 20th century. After it was abandoned, the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board (the then Kuala Lumpur City Hall) had upgraded and utilized it into a community park named as Taman Jalan Kuantan (Kuantan Road Park), the first lake garden in Kuala Lumpur.

In 1975, Kuala Lumpur City Hall upgraded the garden into a multi-functional park with sports and recreational facilities for the public. Currently, the size of the park is 114 acres, making it to be the fourth largest park in Kuala Lumpur after Kepong Metropolitan Park (313 acres), Perdana Botanical Garden (173 acres) and Permaisuri Lake Garden (122 acres).

REJUVENATION AFTER 40 YEARS

After almost 40 years, Titiwangsa Lake Garden underwent a major upgrade for public comfort. As part of the River of Life project, Titiwangsa Lake Garden focused on three strategies for zone activation: (i) creating pedestrian-friendly nodes, (ii) connecting lively community spaces, and (iii) improving the well-being of the surrounding residences.

These transformation concept strategizes the framework to improve the overall routes and connections that are accessible from the neighbourhood. It also creates safe and comfortable pedestrian lanes, linking one plaza to another with the introductions of green corridors, linear parks, eco-valleys and riparian zones, as well as improving the surrounding road networks. With the new transformation of the park, it encourages more activities and a healthier lifestyle, enjoyed by both local residents as well as visitors to the City. The transformation also complies to Safe City Concept, creating safe environment through selections of suitable plants and the use of hi-resolution surveillance cameras (CCTVs).

ATTRACTIONS

Famous for the unique 'borrowed landscape' of the Kuala Lumpur skyline and the Titiwangsa Range, this park has been a favourite among film and commercial makers. Some parts of the park have also been designed to resemble the visual attractions of Titiwangsa Range, such as the mist system to emulate the fog of the Banjaran Titiwangsa Canopy Walkway, and its undulating man-made hillside stream with palms and other tropical multi species of floras and aquatic plantings.

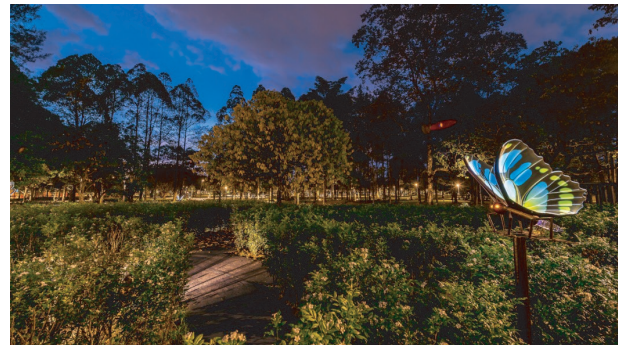
Children can also enjoy being in the park where they can use the children's playground and the children's ankle-deep water play area for free. The children's playground is divided into two sections: the Toddler Play Area for kids ranging from 2 to 6 years old, and the Interactive Challenge Play Area for kids ranging from 7 to 12 years old. The equipment to both playgrounds were not only selected based on their fun factors, but also for their safety factors. The playground equipment was supplied by a supplier with certified Playground Safety Inspector, hence proving that the design safety of this playground is paramount. The children's water play area is also safer than the conventional wading pool. It is essential, however, for parents to monitor the safety of their kids amidst all these safeties in design.

Prior to opening of the park to the public on the 15th of December 2019, the children's playground and waterplay area were tested by a controlled group of parents with kids of various abilities which included children in the spectrum, ADHD and cerebral palsy. Changes were then carried out based on their feedbacks. It was also around this time that one of the international renowned local universities audited the park and rated it 4 over 5 stars for its compliance to Universal Design. The design includes barrier-free accessibility around the park and to its facilities (toilets, praying halls, grandstand and walkways), not to mention the smallest detail of having diaper change counters in both male and female toilets.



There is also the concept for the park to be 'instagrammable' in almost every corner. One of it is the Maze Garden that was inspired by our native Nusantara filigree found in local embroidery and wood carvings. The Maze Garden also boasts 16 numbers of LED Butterfly sculptures, with fragrant plants used in the design. There are also the Arbor, the Guiding Light, the hemispheric gazebos, the Banjaran Titiwangsa Canopy Walkway and few other walkways with internal boulevards and plazas having scenic skyline of the Kuala Lumpur City Center as vistas.

For improvement of water quality, a 100-meter-high water jet fountain was installed in the East Lake. The water jet fountain, along with smaller ones, help to aerate and circulate the lake to serve its aquatic livings. The view of this water jet fountain can be seen from all around the park. A 4.65-kilometre long grey-coloured pedestrian walkway is also provided, with some lengths laid side by side with 2.55 kilometres of red-coloured bicycle lanes. The park transformation also included an integrated Fitness Station with 17 different equipment for public use. There are also boating and canoeing for public water activities.



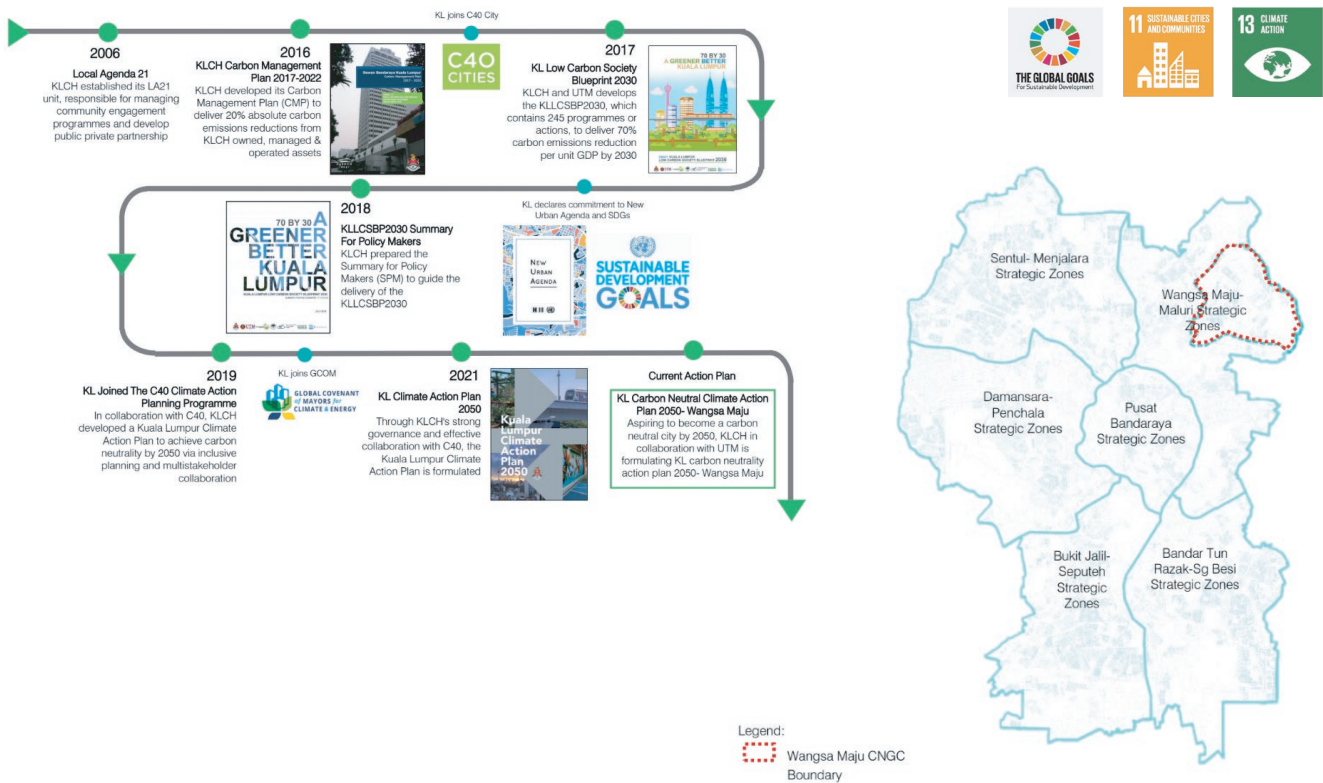
PRESERVATION

Being one of the oldest parks in Kuala Lumpur, the transformation and rejuvenation of Titiwangsa Lake Garden goes in tandem with the requirements from the Jabatan Warisan Negara (National Heritage Department). Inventories of park assets, tree registration, tree tagging, the creation of Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), method statements and recorded progress were prepared, monitored and adhered to throughout the transformation and upgrading project. Some of the areas were kept as is as they were already filled with mature ecology and trees. Some plants were added in for their aesthetics value like the *Delonix regia*, *Hopea odorata*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Maniltoa browneoides*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, and *Caesalpinia ferrea*, while others were for their fragrance and colour like the *Murraya paniculata*, *Cananga odorata*, *Ruellia simplex*, *Ixora spp.* and *Jasminum sambac*.

PROJECT 3

WANGSA MAJU NEUTRAL CARBON

LINEAR PARK SG.BUNUS PROJECTS



The climate crisis is one of the most pressing issues of our time, with global warming generating profound adverse impacts on our planet and its inhabitants. In the face of this crisis, Malaysia remains steadfast in its commitment to combatting climate change by ratifying the Paris Agreement and working towards limiting the earth's temperature increase to under 1.5°C and enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience against an inevitable changing climate. In Malaysia, the impacts of climate change affect our everyday lives. This is likely to lead to irreversible social, environmental and economic consequences if no further action is taken. Temperatures in major Malaysian cities have continued to rise over the past decade, which has also led to changes in rainfall patterns, escalating the urgency for bold action. Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia's capital and most populous city-is central to national efforts to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Kuala Lumpur is well planned and positioned with respect to transitioning into carbon neutrality by 2050 and becoming a leading city that will inspire other Malaysian and developing Asian cities to achieve the same ambition. It started with the formulation and official adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030 (KLLCSB2030) by Kuala Lumpur City Hall in 2018.

Kuala Lumpur is a Federal Territory and the economic capital of Malaysia. It is the largest city in Malaysia, covering an area of 242.2 km² with an estimated population of 1.98 million as of 2030 that is projected to grow to over 2.46 million by 2050. For efficient, effective, and sustainable growth planning, the city is divided in to six strategic zones.



This project focusing on immediate implementation of projects in the Wangsa Maju Carbon Neutral Growth Centre, through the Wangsa Maju Carbon Neutral Growth Centre 2050 Action Plan.

This project aims to develop the Wangsa Maju Growth Centre into a thriving, prosperous, carbon neutral urban precinct, serving as a pioneer showcase that is up-scalable to other Kuala Lumpur Strategic Zones for a progressive transformation of Kuala Lumpur into a carbon neutral city by 2050.

A key strategic zone that is seeing steady growth and accounting for over 20% of Kuala Lumpur's population is the Wangsa Maju-Maluri Strategic Zone.

The area covering an area of 2,649.20 acres and located in the northern part of the Strategic Zone, as a key growth centre. The lane is almost 900m from Jalan 1/27A until 2/27A.

PROJECT 4

1C1R (1 COMMUNITY 1 RECYCLING PROGRAMME)**BACKGROUND**

Kuala Lumpur is a rapidly developing metropolitan city in terms of population and economy. Socio-economic activities in Kuala Lumpur usually operate twenty-four hours, especially eateries and hawking activities. This situation makes the aspects of solid waste management and public cleansing in Kuala Lumpur more challenging compared to other cities, which in turn has an adverse impact on the quality of the environment, especially on cleanliness.

The local community's contribution is crucial in achieving the goal of making Kuala Lumpur an attractive and clean city. This is due to the fact that preserving the environment's cleanliness without knowledge and a sense of responsibility would result in a filth problem and an uncontrolled outflow of rubbish.

Therefore, various programmes have been implemented in collaboration with the local community to tackle the growing problem of solid waste generation and ensure that the city of Kuala Lumpur is maintained in a clean, beautiful, and comfortable condition. One of them is by implementing the 1 Community 1 Recycling Programme (1C1R).

**1 COMMUNITY 1 RECYCLING (1C1R)**

1C1R is a recycling program with the concept of a barter system where the community who bring recycled items will get incentive items by KLCH. The target group for this program is among the community, especially the B40 group in residential areas such as PPR and PA. This program is also one of the programs under the KL Bersih Indah action plan.

The main objectives of the implementation of the 1C1R program are as follows:

- i Encourage recycling practices among the local community
- ii Fostering the spirit of cooperation of the local community in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment of each housing area.
- iii Creating a conducive residential environment to create a community that practices sustainable lifestyle and further supports the concept of circular economy.
- iv Provide incentives for food items for community who participate in the 1C1R programme.
- v KLCH initiative in helping the economy of city dwellers, especially the target group; B40 group, in facing the crisis due to the Covid-19 issue by exchanging recycled items with basic necessities.

Categories of 1C1R :

i 1C1R Kiosk

It is a static kiosk created to facilitate the local community to send recycled items. As for now, there are 2 1C1R Kiosk that have been operating ; PPR Seri Alam and Section 2, Wangsa Maju. KLCH target is to create one 1C1R Kiosk in each parliament in WPKL.

ii 1C1R Mobile

It is a recycling activity that involves the collection of recycled items by KLCH in PPR and PA residential areas every Saturday which involves 24 locations in the year 2022.

iii Rental House Payment Initiative Through 1C1R

This program is quite different from the two programmes above where this program involves the conversion of recycled items to PPR house rent payments. This program is a collaboration between KLCH and NGO; PERSEAS and it is carried out at PPR Pekan Kepong and PPR Wangsa Sari. It is intended as an alternative method for PPR tenants, especially the B40 group, to pay their rent through the exchange of recycled items. A total of 246 housing units have participated in this programme.



INCENTIVES FOR 1C1R PROGRAMME

1C1R Mobile and 1C1R Kiosk

Incentives that will be obtained by the local community participating in this programme are those who bring recycled items (plastic, paper, used cooking oil, aluminum cans) will get reward points that can be redeemed with basic necessities such as cooking oil, flour, condensed milk and sugar. For example, if the local community brings 3kg of used cooking oil, the individual will get incentive items in the form of 1 new bottle of cooking oil, 1 pack of flour and 1 can of condensed milk.

Rental House Payment Initiative Through 1C1R

Incentives that will be obtained by the local community who rent at PPR and participate in this programme is that those who bring recycled items will get reward points or green coins that can be converted for payment of rent for PPR houses. For example, if a PPR tenant who obtains 1240 green coins, will be able to pay 1 month of PPR house rent ; RM124.00 by bringing recycled items such as 50kg of used cooking oil.

Through the implementation of these programmes, it is hoped that it can instill an attitude of preserving and conserving the environment among the local community as well as creating a clean and beautiful environment.

PROJECT 5

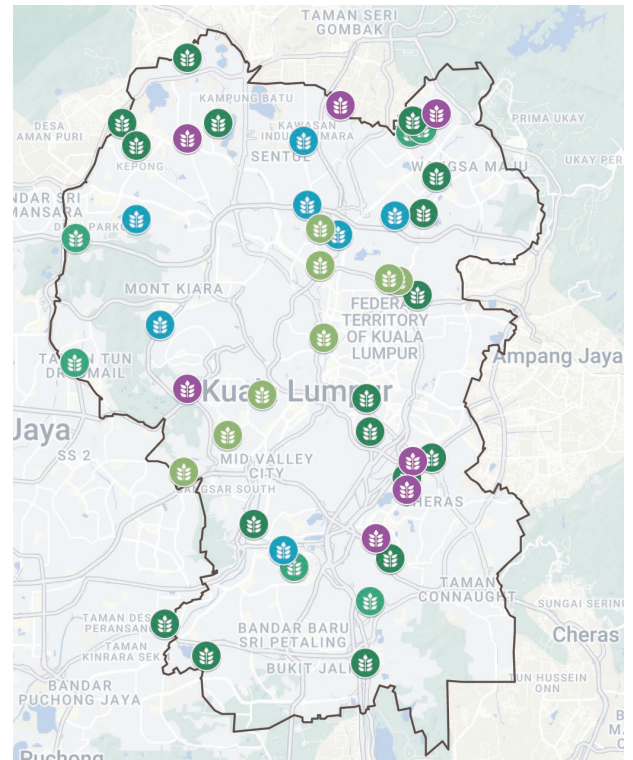
URBAN FARMING**KEBUN KEJIRANAN BANDAR LOCAL AGENDA 21 KUALA LUMPUR**

Kebun Kejiranan Bandar Local Agenda 21 Kuala Lumpur (LA21KL) is a community driven project focusing on utilising vacant spaces – public, private, buffer zones, government reserve with urban garden activities that can benefit the public. These urban farms will create a space that is active, vibrant and provide the public with healthy, quality food from farm to table.

This project addresses various SDGs at the same time, No Poverty; Zero Hunger; Good Health and Wellbeing; Sustainable Cities and Communities; Climate Action as well as Partnership for the Goals. The urban garden under LA21KL have helped the residents especially those living at dense public housing with quality produce right outside their doorsteps. The urban gardens also reduce their grocery expenditure and have helped the community with extra income generation for some gardens, such as PA Sri Perlis 2 and PPR Intan Baiduri.

For some community, the urban gardens become the place for social gathering – TTDI Edible Garden, Sunway SPK Damansara and Kebun Bandar Sungai Bunus, to name a few have organised various social activities such as gotong-royongs, gardening classes, kenduris and many others. They also serve as a place where community from all walks of life – children, youth, and elderlies to practice healthy lifestyle where gardening activities have proven to be a good form of exercise.

The urban garden also helps with making the city a little bit cooler and more aesthetically pleasing with lush greeneries from herbs, fruit trees, vegetable plants within their neighbourhood. The farms also serve as one of the adaptation and mitigation measure towards addressing climate change.



-  Urban Garden at Strata Housing
-  Urban Garden at Landed Housing/Neighbourhood
-  Urban Garden at Public/Private Reserve Land
-  Urban Garden at Institutions
-  Urban Garden currently Under Approval Process

Most importantly, this project emphasises on community smart partnership where local authority, agencies, private sector, institution, NGOs and residents work together and pooled their resources in order to make each of every Kebun Kejiranan Bandar a success and beneficial to all so that the target of Partnership for the Goals can be achieved.

PARTNERS OF KEBUN KEJIRANAN BANDAR LA2IKL

Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan
Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur
Jabatan Pertanian WPKL & Putrajaya
Pejabat Tanah dan Galian WPKL
Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran WPKL
Jabatan Pendidikan WPKL
PLANMalaysia
Fakulti Pertanian, Universiti Putra Malaysia
Fakulti Rekabentuk dan Seni Bina, Universiti Putra Malaysia
Kuliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic Universiti Malaysia
Kuliyah of Engineering, International Islamic Universiti Malaysia
Fakulti Alam Bina Universiti Malaya
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Tenaga Nasional Berhad
Indah Water Konsortium
Eijau Millenium Explorer
Persatuan Lestari Alam
Pasarkita.my
Rimba Market
Alam Flora Sdn. Bhd.
BERNAMA
The Malaysia Board on Books for Young People (MBBY)
EcoKnights
Global Environment Centre
Duta Rimba
Persatuan Penduduk Sunway SPK Damansara
Persatuan Kebajikan Penduduk Kg. Malaysia Tambahan
TTDI Edible Garden
KRT Taman Setapak Indah

Persatuan Kebajikan Penduduk Islam Surau Al-Amin Setapak
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Sri Semarak
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Kg. Muhibbah
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Raya Permai
KRT PA Sri Perlis 2
Persatuan Penduduk PA Sri Johor 4A
Persatuan Penduduk PA Sri Sarawak
Persatuan Belia Cempaka PPR Sri Cempaka
Persatuan Surau PPR Wangsa Sari
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Gombak Setia (Blok 41)
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Beringin
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Taman Mulia
Badan Pengurusan Bayview Court 1D
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Seri Alam
Persatuan Penduduk Kebun Komuniti Mutiara Magna
SMK Seri Sentosa
SMK Seri Hartamas
Kolej Desa Mahkota
SK Bandar Baru Sentul
SK Sentul 1
SK Jalan Ayer Panas
SMK Sri Mutiara
SMK Batu Muda
Free Tree Society
Dignity for Children
Kebun Bandar Sg. Bunus
Kelab Kebun Bandar DBKL (KEKEBUN)
Persatuan Penduduk PPR Intan Baiduri
Persatuan Penduduk PA Sri Sabah 3A
Persatuan Pengusaha Taska Berdaftar
Persatuan Penduduk PA Sri Terengganu

PROJECT 6

PERUMAHAN BANDAR @ JALAN TAR**PROJECT BACKGROUND**

'Perumahan Bandar' (Urban Housing) is the latest urban housing concept introduced and funded by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall (KLCH). It was designed to cater the basic living needs of the young professionals working in the Kuala Lumpur City Centre, that could not afford to rent a proper home in the city. Continuity from the initiative showcased in the WUF 9, the micro housing concept was studied further and implemented to cater the real needs of the city dwellers. Micro housing is a communal living concept where the units are compact and self-sustained with ample of community or shared spaces to create an integrated and harmonious community.

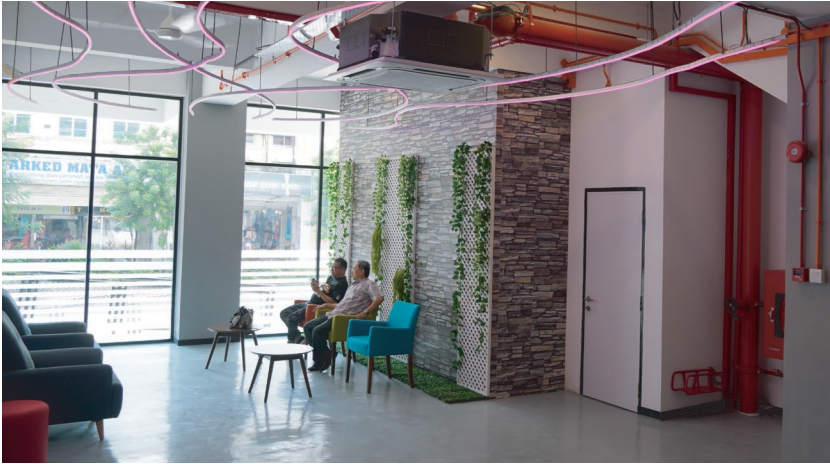
The chosen building for the project is located in the prime area of Kuala Lumpur commercial centre, walking distance to the public transportation system, and surrounded by supporting facilities and services, such as retail and health center. It is two blocks of 7 storeys shop lots that is owned by the KLCH. The building renovation was done in 2 phases, whereby phase 1 consists of 188 units which was completed on 23rd of October 2019, and phase 2 comprises of 123 units that was completed on June 2021.

The building was renovated to accommodate 311 tenants age between 18 to 35 years old. The male and female block is separated, and each floor consists of 6 bedrooms with 4 to 6 individual units. The units are separated by full height curtains to give each of the tenant privacy, but still have the opportunity to interact among them. With minimal rental fee of RM100 (USD 25) per month, the individual units are provided with single bed and a cupboard. Supporting facilities such as communal toilet, pantry, dining area, and living space are provided on each floor to encourage interaction among the residents. Self-service launderette, prayer hall and communal living space is also provided on the ground floor, where else bicycle racks and motorcycle parking are provided on the basement level. To ensure the safety of the tenants, 24 hours security guard, CCTV system and access card system is placed in the building.

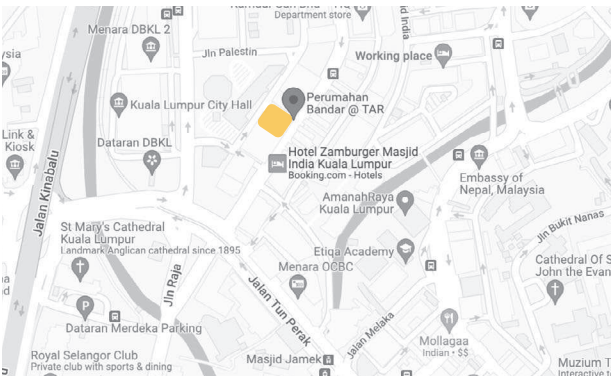
**'MIND THE GAP. LEAVE NO ONE AND PLACE BEHIND'**

KL City is facing decreasing rate of population, houses in the city is either too expensive or in a very bad condition, pushing the working-class no choice but to move out to suburb with more affordable houses. Addressing the issue, KLCH had introduced the 'Perumahan Bandar' project. Vacant buildings were retrofitted to suit the concept of temporary affordable living spaces for young professionals. This will not only help to reduce the burden of the new city-comers, but it can also reduce the numbers of homelessness that had been drastically increased caused by the urbanization.

KL city is having a problem of decreasing the rate of the working-class population. The house in the city is either too expensive or in very bad condition, leaving the working-class no choice, but to move into more affordable housing areas in the suburb. KL city needs to remain competitive to attract desired talents to live and work. Introduced a range of affordable housing, improved the public green spaces, and enhanced the quality city living will help to create a livelier city centre subsequently benefit the local businesses and encourage urban active travelling.



BUILDING LOCATION



PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND ITS IMPACT TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY

The chosen building had been vacant for more than five years and was occupied by trespassers hence, had attracted social problems to the area, affecting the other surrounding building's market value and the city's safety. By taking out a vacant building from a city, and replacing it with a new building function, it had rejuvenated the energy within the city. The city becomes more active with activities and people, reducing the possibility of negative activities triggered by unused spaces.

The strategy of converting vacant commercial buildings into affordable homes is not only sustainable towards the environment but also helps to sustain the live of the city dwellers. High-end accommodations and commercial buildings had been vigorously built in the KL city, making homes excessively impossible for the lower-income people. Affordable housing had been a major issue for years in the developing country such as Malaysia. 'Perumahan Bandar' is an initiative by the local authority to attracted more working-class people to come living in the city, liven up the city's life while reducing the night crimes. Retrofitting the vacant premises had also helped to uplift the surrounding environment and businesses, resulted in more job opportunities, and avoid city gentrification.

Subsequently, having located within the city centre area, the people living in the 'Perumahan Bandar' are actively using the public transport, active mobility and walking to move from one destination to another, improving their health and reducing the numbers of private vehicles.







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