

LOCAL MITIGATION PLANNING AND ACTIONS FOR MALAYSIAN CITIES

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Structure of Presentation

- 1.0 **Application of Asia Integrated Model** (AIMS) GHG Emission modelling activities in Malaysia
- 2.0 Malaysia climate change effort Low carbon Cities Masterplan
- 3.0 Local Mitigation initiatives 4 Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) pilot cities and Kuala Lumpur City Hall
- 4.0 **City-City collaboration** -Tokyo Metropolitan Government/ Saitama City and Kuala Lumpur for implementation of mitigation initiatives
- 5.0 Conclusion.

Malaysia- GHG Emission and AIMS modelling 2022-2023

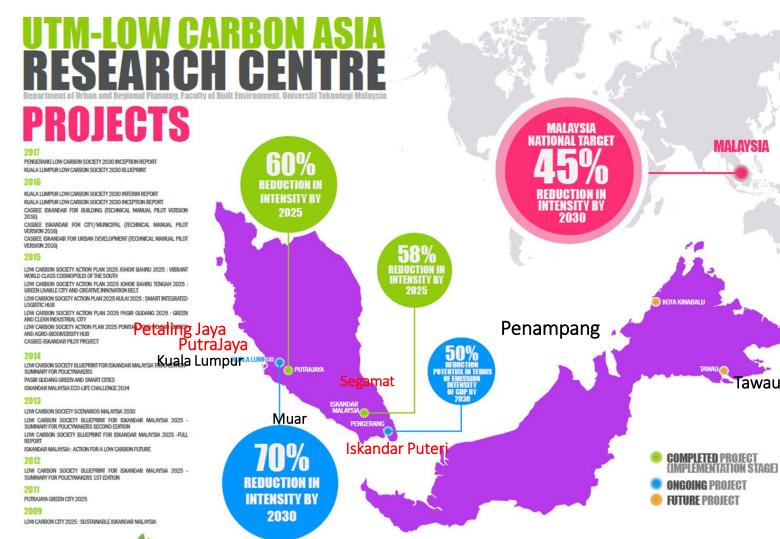
1 Climate Action Plans for additional Four (4) Malaysia Pilot cities commissioned by Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM-DAI) Brussels 2022

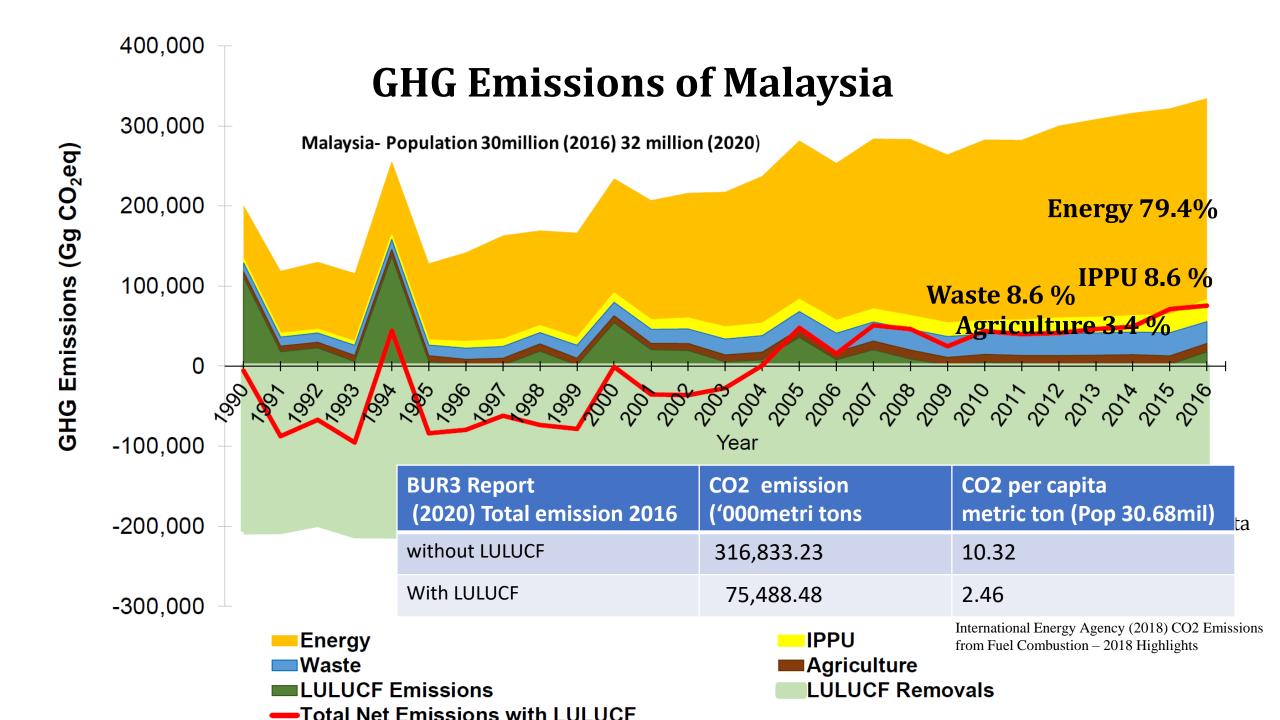
i Putrajaya City Corporationii Petaling Jaya City Council,lii Iskandar Puteri City Council andlv Segamat Municipal Council

2 Framework for building energy efficiency through City to City collaboration between Kuala Lumpur and Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Saitama City (3nd Year) commissioned by IGES and funded Ministry of Environment (MoEJ)JAPAN 2022-2023

3 Iskandar Malaysia Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030 (GHG Pathway 2030-2050)

4 PNNL-UTM South East Asia Digitalization Project on Kuala Lumpur City with the use of GCAM model commissioned by Battelle US Department of Energy





Malaysia Commitment to the Paris Agreement (COP21 Paris) – Carbon Neutral 2050

Malaysia signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and submitted the first NDC., *Malaysia pledged its* intention to reduce the GHG emissions intensity of GDP up to 45% by 2030 compared to the emissions intensity of GDP in 2005.





PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

A5%

Reduction in GHG
Emissions Intensity of
GDP by 2030

Carbon Nuetral by 2050









MALAYSIA

THIRD BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT
TO THE UNFCCC

This is Malaysia's Third Biennial Update Report submitted to the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change in December 2020.

- To address climate change across all GHG emitting sectors, namely energy, transport, IPPU, waste management, agriculture, forestry and land use.
- Collaborative efforts among Federal, state and local governments as well as the private sector and CSOs will be intensified to support the transition to a lowcarbon nation
- Malaysia's commitment to the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC to reduce up to 45% GHG emissions intensity to GDP by 2030 based on emissions intensity in 2005, the focus will be on developing enabling instruments for climate action, including carbon pricing.

Promoting green and resilient cities and townships, enhancing green mobility and augmenting the consumption of low carbon energy as well as expanding the green market and GGP.

Aim for a more ambitious climate outcome and collaboration among all stakeholders towards a more sustainable future and contribute to the achievement of Goals 7, 11, 12 and 13 of the 2030 Agenda.

Current Climate Change Efforts of in Malaysia

Twelfth Malaysia Plan 2021-2025

(2021) Updated NDC The

from 35% to 45%, up by

10% from the Intended

NDC target made in

an expansion of the

types compared to

2015. It encompasses

scope of greenhouse

gases (GHG) to seven

only three previously,

unconditional NDC

target is increased

Initial National Communication

(NC1) was presented to the **United Nations** Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Policy 2001

National Policy on Climate

Change is formulated in 2009.

(COP15 Copenhagen)

Malaysia is aspired to voluntarily cut down 40% greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity of GDP by 2020 as compared to 2005 level.

(COP21 Paris, 2015)

Submitted 1st NDC to the UNFCCC

Malaysia intends to reduce the GHG emissions intensity of GDP up to 45% by 2030 relative to the emissions intensity of GDP in 2005.

(Tentative 2024)

Submission of 1st **Biennial Transparency** Report (BTR) and **National Inventory** Report (NIR)

(Tentative 2025)

Updated NDC to the UNFCCC

2030

2000 2010 **National Renewable National Biofuel Energy Policy and Policy 2006** Action Plan (2010) **Sustainable Development Five-Fuel** Second National **Diversification** Communication

> **Low Carbon Cities** Framework (2011)

(NC2)(2011)

Goals (SDGs) (2015)

Sendai Framework for **Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-**2030 (2015)

Green **Technology Master Plan** Malaysia (2017)

2020

Third National **Communication** (NC3)(2018)

(COP 24 Katowice. 2018) The Paris

'Rulebook' (ETF)

COP 25 Madrid 2019

(COP 26 **Glasgow 2021)**

COVID-19 Pandemic, (2020)

National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (2021 launched)

On-going:

Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Plan. National Mitigation Plan, NDC Roadmap

Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 (SPV 2030)

Local Actions Support National Commitment

National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (first edition 2021- Malaysia)

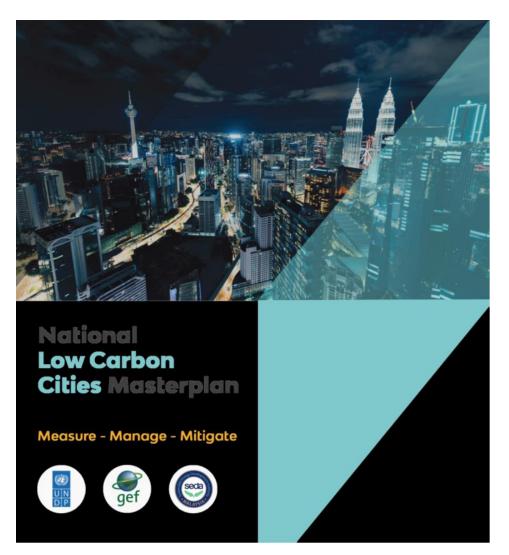


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preparation of the National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (NLCCM) is to help guide the implementation of low carbon developments and initiatives in Malaysia.

It has **5 main chapters**

- Introduction on climate change and efforts at global and national level
- 2. Defining Low Carbon Cities
- 3. Low carbon Pathways
- 4. Key Action Plans
- 5. Implementation Plans

Source: National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (2021)

The 3M Approach Vs MRV approach

The 3M Approach is introduced to guide cities to position themselves as major players in climate change Mitigation.

Measure/inventory, Document / Strategies and Actions Measure, Record and Verify

Seven (7) Key Challenges were recognized as barriers to low carbon pathway in most Malaysian cities.

- Policies and Direction
- Implementation and Execution
- Source of Funding and Financing
- Low Carbon development in Planning
- **Community Participation**
- Capacity and Capability Readiness
- Data and Inventory

Source: National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (2021)

3.0 The 3M Approach

The 3M Approach is introduced to guide cities to position themselves as major players in climate change mitigation, as well as set an example for the development of emission reduction strategies at the local level. The 3M Approach consists of three (3) actions below:

MEASUREMENT



establishing a baseline and providing periodic monitoring

It is essential that cities measure and establish an inventory of their GHG emissions for

- Assessing and monitoring their efforts in addressing climate change
- Evaluating mitigation options in assessing the effectiveness of policies and measures
- Making long-term emission projections (i.e. setting targets)



MANAGEMENT

in terms of policy, targets and



MITIGATION

programmes and projects

 It is also imperative that cities develop as well as update strategies/action plans to serve as a guide in the implementation of mitigation measures at local level.

 These documented strategies or action plans signify the systematic approach in carrying out the cities' reduction strategies.

 Mitigation is being referred to measures and actions taken to reduce GHG emissions.

Adaptation is not directly part of the 3M Approach as adaptation addresses the impacts of climate change. All adaptation measures are based on reducing vulnerability to climate impacts. But adaptation can be part of the mitigation effort to establish a more resilient city.

4.0 Key Challenges

Seven (7) Key Challenges were recognized as barriers to low carbon pathway in most Malaysian cities.



- Inconsistent implementation
- Gap in transition from top
 Not mandatory to bottom
- No specific reference to low carbon agenda
- Intensity versus absolute targets



and Execution

- Inconsistent implementation
- Absence of dedicated unit/entity at all levels



Source of Funding and Financing

- Insufficient and still lacking
- No dedicated fund
- Legal barriers for local government to generate additional income
- Lack of incentives



Low Carbon Development in Urban Planning

- · Weak integration between low carbon reduction strategies and existing development's document
- Conflicting and competing development priorities



- · Weak in public appreciation and understanding
- Lack of opportunities to participate



- Shortage of capable people
- Lack of skills and understanding
- Lack of subject matter experts



GHG Inventory

- · Weak in availability and
- Lack of proper data
- Weak in accuracy
- Inconsistent methodology

Target Cities

A total of 33 local and regional government has been selected as Target Cities. The main criteria for the selection is the total number of population in the city/area must exceed 300,000 - based on the 2010 census data by the

Department of Statistics of Malaysia

with exception for Putrajaya Corporation,
 Kulai Municipal Council, Pasir Gudang City
 Council, Pontian District Council, Sepang
 Municipal Council and Hang Tuah Jaya
 Municipal Council

Total local authorities 154 (selected 33)

18 City Council

36 Municipal Council

95 District Council

5 Economic Region

5 Modified Local Authority

7.0 Target Cities

A total of 33 local and regional government has been selected as Target Cities. The main criteria for the selectio is the total number of population in the city/area must exceed 300,000 - based on the 2010 census data by th Department of Statistics of Malaysia - with exception for Putrajaya Corporation, Kulai Municipal Council, Pas Gudang City Council, Pontian District Council, Sepang Municipal Council and Hang Tuah Jaya Municipal Council

Category	Selection	Justification	
City Council	18 out of 18	All City Councils are selected as they meet the 2010 census data criteria of population exceeding 300,000 Under the Ministry Of Housing & Local Government requirement, City Council must have a total number of population exceeding 500,000	
Municipal Council	12 out of 36	 12 local authorities are selected based on the selection criteria with the exception of Kulai Municipal Council, Pasir Gudang City Council, Hang Tuah Jaya Municipal Council and Sepang Municipal Council. 	
District Council	1 out of 95	 Pontian District Council (part of Iskandar Malaysia and participating city of the GTALCC project). 	
Economic Region 1 out of 5 Is		 Iskandar Malaysia (participating city of the GTALCC project). 	
Modified Local Authority	1 out of 5	 Putrajaya Corporation (participating city of the GTALCC project). 	
Total Number Selected 33		 Note: The source for the population criteria is based on the number of population retrieved from Key Summary Statistics For Local Authority Areas, Malaysia, 2010. 	

Details of 33 Selected Target Cities

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Hang Tuah Jaya Municipal Council Iskandar Malaysia Iskandar Puteri City Council Johor Bahru City Council Johor Bahru City Council Kulala Lumpur City Hall Kulai Municipal Council Melaka Historic City Council Pearing Island City Council Penang Island City Council Petaling Jaya City Council Pontian District Council Portajaya Corporation Seperang Peral City Council Sepang Municipal Council	Alor Setar City Council Ampang Jaya Municipal Council Ipoh City Council Kajang Municipal Council Kajang Municipal Council Kuching North City Hall Kuching South City Council Miri City Council Selayang Municipal Council Seremban City Council Seremban City Council Subang Jaya City Council	Kota Bharu Municipal Council Kota Kinabalu City Hall Kuala Terengganu City Council Kuantan City Council Sandakan Municipal Council Sungai Petani Municipal Council Tawau Municipal Council Tawau Municipal Council



Target:
33 local and regional
governments

Source: National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan (2021)

Empirical cases of Malaysian cities with Low Carbon Society blueprints/ Climate action Plans prepared under Global Covenant of Mayors funding



- 1. Petaling Jaya City
- 2. Putrajaya City
- 3. Segamat Municipal
- 4. Iskandar Puteri city

Kuala Lumpur as case study for city to city collaboration with TMG/ Saitama City to implement Low carbon initiatives to achieve carbon Nuetral by 2050.

CASE STUDIES – SMALL MEDIUM SIZE CITIES GCOM PILOT CITIES 2022/23

PetalingJaya



Population: 793,636 (2021)

Land Area: 97.2 km²

Functiob: State Growth centre

Service, Industry









Population: 213,900 (2021)

Land Area: 1416km² Function: District

administrative centre Agriculture, Service



Iskandar Puteri



Putrajaya

Population: 134,391 (2021)

Land Area: 49 km²

Function: Central Government

Adminsitrative centre

Population: 682,527 (2021) Land Area: 402.96 km² Function: Johor State Adminstrative centre

THE CASE STUDY - Capital city KUALA LUMPUR



DRAFT KUALA LUMPUR LOW CARBON SOCIETY BLUEPRINT 2030

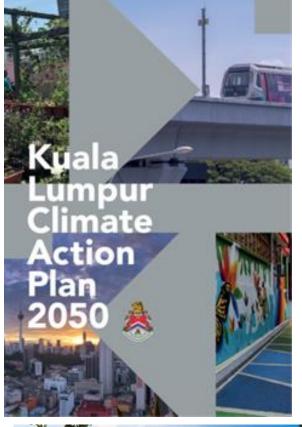


Reduction in GHG Emissions Intensity of GDP by 2030



GHG EMISSION INTENSITY BY GDP







CARBON NEUTRALITY 2050 SCENARIO

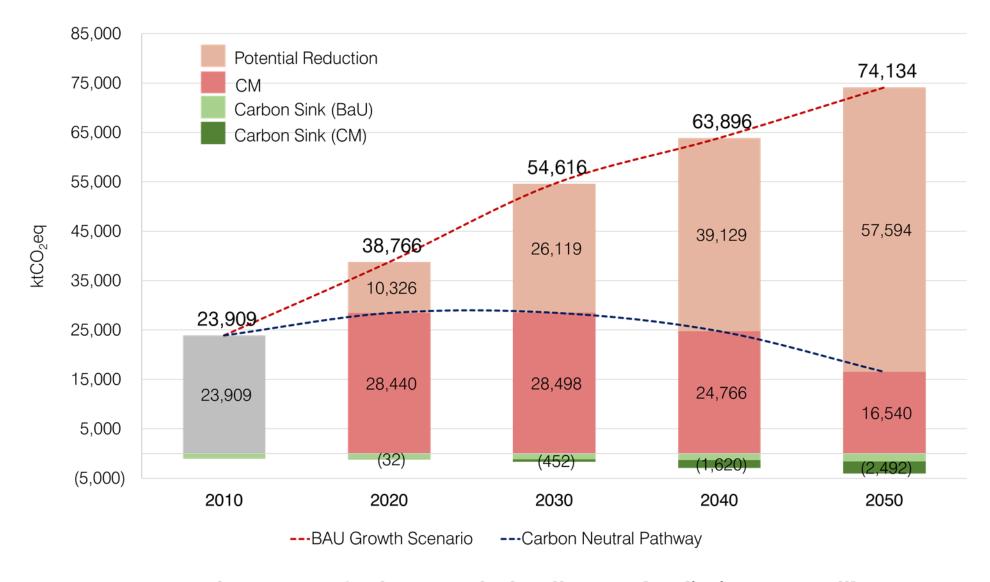
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS
WITH LIST OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS

A FRAMEWORK FOR WANGSA MAJU CARBON NEUTRAL GROWTH CENTRE 2050 ACTION PLAN

OCTOBER 2021







Kuala Lumpur Carbon Neutral Pathways (Preliminary Result)

Source: KLLCSBP2030, Wangsa Maju Carbon Neutral Growth Centre 2050 Action Plan

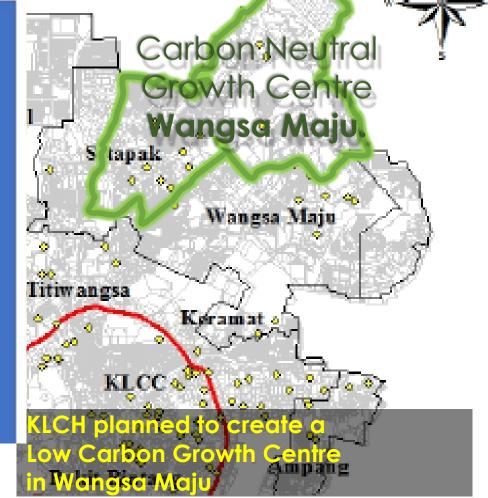
FOCUS ACCELERATION BY PILOT CARBON NUETRAL GROWTH CENTRE

- Decarbonising Energy, mobility and waste sectors with 25 projects

- Pilot Carbon Neutral Precinct promote buy in especially from private sector



Kuala Lumpur EV Bus



KUALA LUMPUR SOLAR PV AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

LOW CARBON INITIATIVES- CITY HALL OWN ASSETS













Priorities of Low Carbon Initiatives are on City Hall assets – Office Buildings, Training centre, Public market, Mall and Stadium as well as walkway cover

LOW CARBON INITIATIVES- PRIVATE SECTOR ASSETS

Regulation for real estate developers to utilise at least 30% of Renewable Energy (RE) in their projects













PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

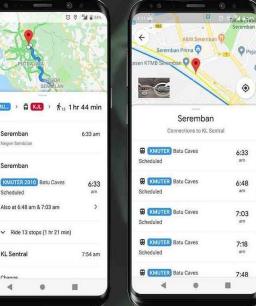
LOW CARBON INITIATIVES- GREEN MOBILITY

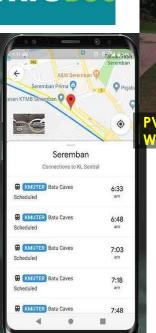


















Priorities given to active mobility and public transport by providing E buses, smart mobility

information, noticelle no doctrion and biles, lance

KUALA LUMPUR – LOW CARBON INITIATIVES- COMMUNITY BUY IN



Community buy in low carbon initiatives in 3Rs, Composting, Urban farming, tree plantings, and SDG campaigns in Kuala Lumpur.

CITY TO CITY COLLABORATION -

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT-SAITAMA CITY AND KUALA LUMPUR CITY HALL 2022-2023







Zero Emission Tokyo Saitama Strategy 205



Carbon Neutral Kuala Lumpur Vision

2050



CONCLUDING REMARKS

Climate Actions Now to promote community/ private sector buy in in local mitigation initiatives

- 1 National policy support mitigation masterplan
- 2 Local authorities should have a Climate Action Plan (CAP)
- 3 Effective Planned actions good governance, community buy in and private sector involvement

4 City to city collaboration is crucial

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



our activities







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