LOCALISING SDG'S AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

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URBANICE MALAYSIA

October 2017

Sustainable Development Goals

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 aspirational **"Global Goals"** with 169 targets
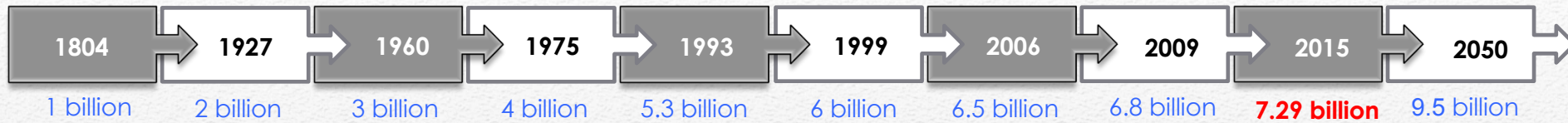
World's Urban Population is Growing

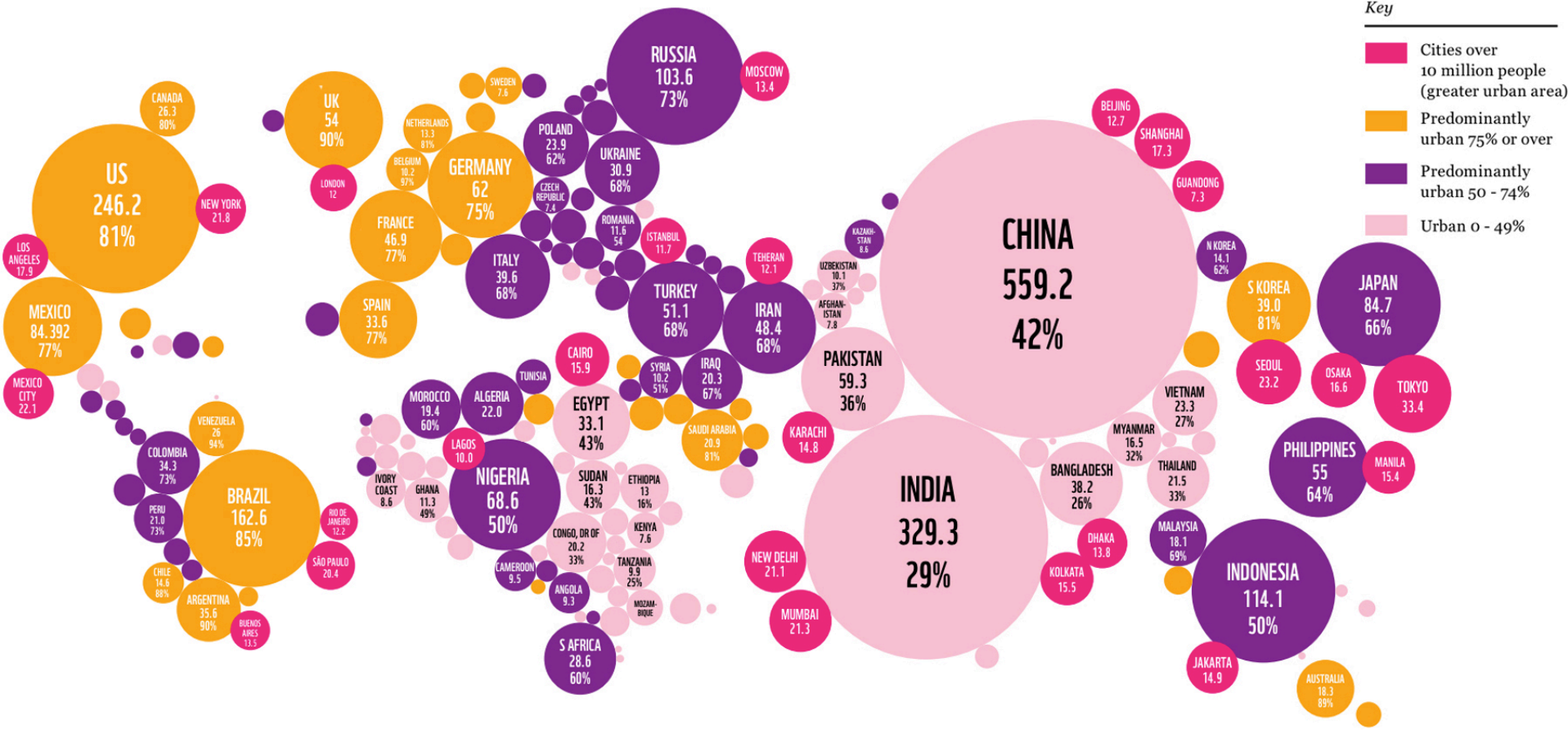| 1804	1927	1960	1975	1993	1999	2006	2009	2015	2050
1 billion	2 billion	3 billion	4 billion	5.3 billion	6 billion	6.5 billion	6.8 billion	7.29 billion	9.5 billion

54% (3.5B) of the world's population now lives in cities and this continues to grow at 73 million yearly.
42% of cities has more than 1 million population
7 out of 10 World's Largest Urban Areas are in Asia (2013) and Asia's urbanization is 48% (2015)
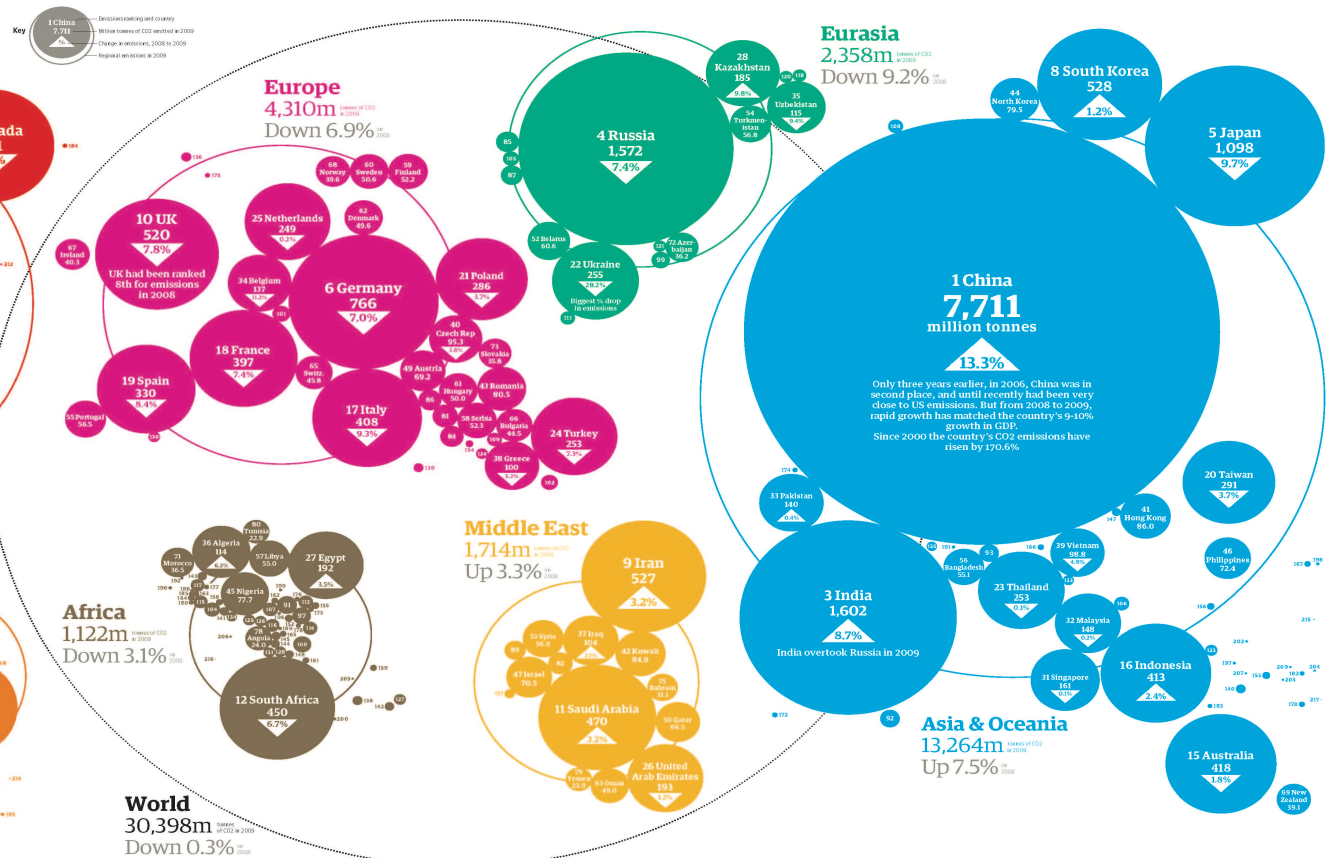

Key
- Cities over 10 million people (greater urban area)
- Predominantly urban 75% or over
- Predominantly urban 50 – 74%
- Urban 0 – 49%

Concerns on Climate Change

Urbanisation & Carbon Emission — An atlas of pollution: the world in carbon dioxide emissions

Habitat III

Habitat III is the first major UN Summit after the adoption of some key global commitments.
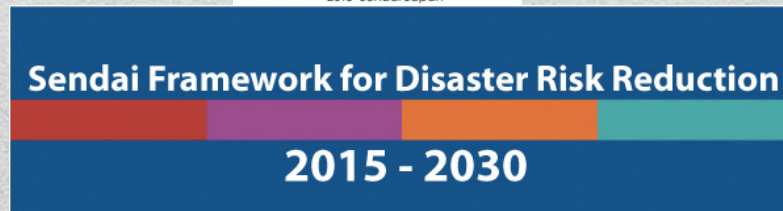
Voluntary non-binding agreement between member States to reduce disaster and loses of lives, livelihood and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets or stakeholders.

Adis Ababa Action Agenda – A Global Partnership for financing sustainable development post 2015. Goal is to end poverty and hunger, and to achieve sustainable development in 3 dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social inclusion.

Focus Areas : Technology, Infrastructure, Social Protection, Health, Micro and Medium Enterprise, Climate Change & Foreign Aida

LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS
THE ROAD TO HABITAT III

TOGETHER TOWARDS
H|||
HABITAT III

HABITAT III CONFERENCE
Quito
17-20 October 2016
✓ The New Urban Agenda

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 54.5%

HABITAT II
Istanbul
1996
✓ The Habitat Agenda

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 45.1%

LAUNCH OF THE GLOBAL TASKFORCE
OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS
Istanbul
March 2013

HABITAT III PREPCOM2
Nairobi
April 2015

HABITAT III LOCAL AUTHORITY HEARINGS
New York
May 2016

HABITAT III PREPCOM3
Subaraya
25-27 July 2016

HABITAT I
Vancouver
1976

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 37.9%

CREATION OF THE U.N. ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (UNACLA)
Venice 2000

ADOPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON DECENTRALISATION AND STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Governing Council of UN-HABITAT 2007

HABITAT III PREPCOM1
New York
September 2014

COP21
Paris
December 2015
✓ The Paris Agreement

2nd WORLD ASSEMBLY
of local and regional governments

SESSION 1 — SESSION 2 — SESSION 3
New York **15 May 2016** | Bogotá **14 October 2016** | Quito **16 October 2016**
✓ #Listen2Cities

EARTH SUMMIT
Rio
1992

RIO+20
Rio
June 2012

FOUNDING CONGRESS OF UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (UCLG)
Paris
2004

UCLG CGLU

THE U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT
New York
September 2015
✓ The 2030 Agenda
✓ SDG11

MILLENNIUM SUMMIT
New York
2000
✓ Millennium Development Goals

5th UCLG Congress
WORLD SUMMIT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEADERS
12-15 October, **BOGOTA 2016**
✓ The Global Agenda of Local and Regional Governments

NEW URBAN AGENDA

Adopted in Quito, Ecuador on the 20th October 2016.

An action-oriented document which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, through cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the private sector and in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

EMBRACE URBANIZATION AT ALL LEVELS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

INTEGRATING EQUITY TO THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA – SUSTAINABLE & EQUITABLE CITIES

CITIES ARE FOR ALL :
Leave No One Behind
Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Economies
Environmental Sustainability

AGENDA
PERBANDARAN
BAHARU

H III

SDG 11 : SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SAFE, RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

SDG 11: Means of implementation

UNEP

Strengthening national and regional development planning

Integrated policies and plans (inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience)

Sustainable and resilient **buildings** utilizing local materials

KEY TARGETS - By 2030 :

11.1   Ensure **access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slum**s;

11.2   Provide **access to safe, affordable, accessible & sustainable transport systems & improving road safety for all**;

11.3   Enhance **inclusive & sustainable urbanization, capacity for participatory, integrated & sustainable human settlement planning & management**;

11.4   Strengthen efforts to **protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage**;

11.5   **Reduce the no. of deaths & the no. of people affected** and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused **by disasters**, i.e. water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations;

11.6   **Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities**, i.e. air quality, municipal and other waste management;

11.7   Provide **universal access for all to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces**;

URBANIZATION

Malaysia became an urban nation in 1991 when 50.4% of population lives in urban areas

POPULATION MALAYSIA
• 24 million (2002), 28 million (2010)
• 31 million (2017)

URBANIZATION RATE FOR MALAYSIA
• 33.5% (1970), 77% (2017)
• To grow to 78.9% by 2020

Photo by Varlamov

Ilya Varlamov | zyalt.livejournal.com | 28-300.ru Photo Agency

MALAYSIA'S FUTURE CHALLENGES

A new challenge is meeting the social needs as by 2040, the population structure shall change significantly.

Year 2010

28.6 million
People

7.9%
Aged population

29.9%
Youth population

67.7%
Working population

6.4 million
Total Households

4.3
Average household size

1970 – Household size was 5.5

Year 2040

41.5 million
People

19.8%
Aged population

20.7%
Youth population

66.9%
Working population

10.1 million
Total Households

3.8
Average household size

MALAYSIA'S URBANIZATION

Malaysia faces critical transitions in Urbanization

HOUSING GAPS
- Meeting the right income needs
- Locations of Affordable Homes

URBAN FLOODS
- Urban Drainage
- Water catchment management

URBAN WASTE
- 1.2 kg/capita/day – 18,000 tonnes/day
- 64% of waste are urban waste
- 80% are household waste

TRAFFIC CONGESTIONS & URBAN MO
- High CO2 emission
- Quality of Life

TEMPERATURE RANGE
- LOW
- MODERATE
- HIGH
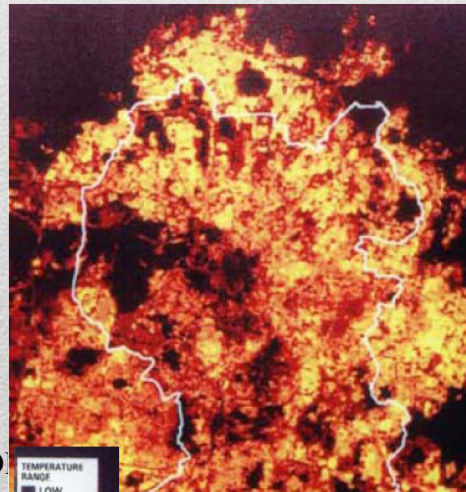
URBAN HEAT
- Hotter areas in cities
- Comfort level

90 liter THAILAND
226 liter MALAYSIA
155 liter SINGAPORE
130 liter INDONESIA
175 liter FILIPINA
PURATA PENGGUNAAN AIR SEORANG / SEHARI
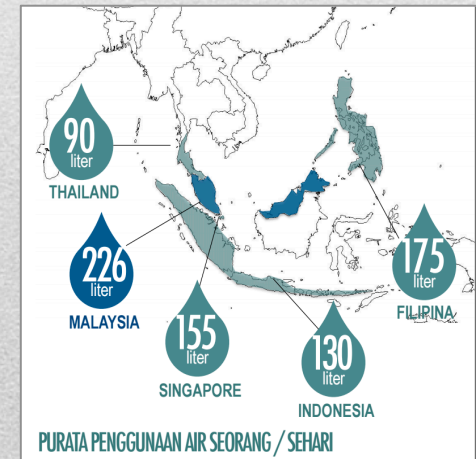
MANAGING WATER CONSUMPTION

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA TO ACHIEVE THE SDG'S

An urbanization action blueprint for UN-Habitat and our partners in government, the UN, civil society, communities, the private sector, professionals, the scientific and academic community, in support of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development; especially SDG 11 - making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Development Enablers

- **NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES**
- **URBAN ECONOMY & MUNICIPAL FINANCE**

Operational Enablers

- **URBAN PLANNING & URBAN DESIGN**
- **URBAN LEGISLATION, RULES & REGULATIONS**
- **LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION**

NEW URBAN AGENDA

3 Transformative Commitments

Urban Prosperity

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with full and productive employment and decent work for all, is a key element of sustainable urban development where can people live healthy, productive, prosperous, and fulfilling lives.

Environmentally Sustainable

Unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, natural and man-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks, undermine efforts to end poverty and to achieve sustainable development.

Social Inclusion

Development must protect the planet and enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives, and to achieve their full human potential.

2 Effective Implementation

Governance Structures

The NUA is anchored in participatory urban policies that mainstream sustainable urban and territorial development as part of integrated development strategies and plans, supported by institutional and regulatory frameworks linked to transparent and accountable finance mechanisms.

Spatial Development

Balanced territorial development that accounts for different scales of cities and human settlements, strengthens their role in food security and nutrition systems, puts housing at the centre, builds infrastructure and services, facilitates trade, and connects farmers and fishers across value chains and markets.

The New Urban Agenda and Malaysia/Asia

- The New Urban Agenda is **timely and good for Asia and Malaysia** especially as most nations and cities are developing rapidly.

- At the same time it is also **very challenging** as they balanced the rapid demand for growth and development to meet local needs with the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, STATE POLICIES

Aligning and connecting National Urban Policies with Regional and State policies. Policies should be more outcome oriented with key targets and clear implementation strategies.

LOCAL ACTIONS

City/Local Governance Role Crucial in New Urban Agenda.

- New Action Plans
- New Urban Rules and Regulations
- Innovative Urban Planning and Design

ROLE OF NATIONAL PLANNING AGENCIES

Align and connect National Urban Policies with Regional and Stare policies.

There is a need to adopt an integrated planning approach and a more flexible planning document to address urban resilience and the new urban agenda.

	PLAN	COVERAGE
Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172)	NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN	MALAYSIA
REGIONAL AUTHORITIES ACT	REGIONAL PLAN	ISKANDAR MALAYSIA
Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172)	STATE STRUCTURE PLAN	STATE WIDE
	LOCAL PLAN	DISTRICT WIDE
	ACTION AREA PLAN	SPECIALAREA WIDE

ISKANDAR MALAYSIA

KORIDOR UTARA MALAYSIA

EAST COAST ECONOMIC REGION

01

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY 6 KEY ACTION POINTS
NUPs that recognise that urbanisation is not just a local government challenge

02

URBAN LEGISLATION RULES AND REGULATION 6 KEY ACTION POINTS
Rules and regulations that provide a transparent legal framework for urbanisation

03

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN 6 KEY ACTION POINTS
Well-planned and designed urban areas which add to quality of life

04

URBAN ECONOMY AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE 6 KEY ACTION POINTS
Viable municipal financial models that sustain urban functions and encourage economic prosperity

05

PLANNED CITY EXTENSIONS /PLANNED URBAN RENEWALS 6 KEY ACTION POINTS
Planned city extensions and planned city infills that grow a city in a manageable way

ROLE OF NATIONAL, REGIONAL & STATE PLANNING AGENCIES

The need to evaluate and access performances

Evaluate Performance → **Scorecard** → **Gap Analysis** → **State of Today**

1.6 Stage 1: Performance Evaluation

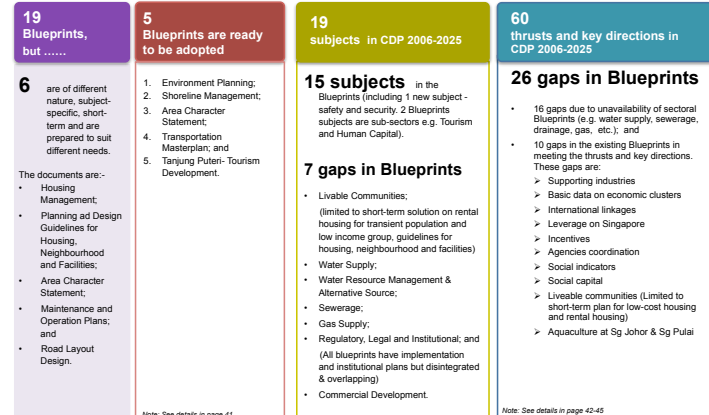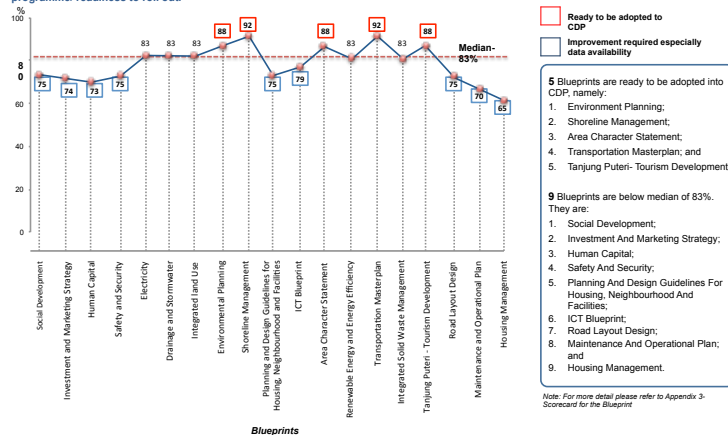Performance Evaluation is the first stage of CDP Review process which aims to assess the gap and the success of CDP and Blueprints implementation. The Performance Evaluation also sets the framework for the preparation of form and content for the revised CDP.

Setting parameters & baseline → Data Compilation → Performance Evaluation Analysis → Meeting New Directions/ Challenges → Draft Performance Review Report

CDP 2006-2025
- Strategic Thrusts and Key Directions

Baseline 2005 | Progress 2010/11 | Target 2025

- Annual Reports 2008-2010
- Johor City and Corridor Transformation Programmes
- IMF Labs
- Relevant documents from other agencies e.g. MIDA, EPU, etc.
- Five year Progress Report
- Blueprints
- Yearly Progress report 2011

Content/Gaps | Performance Gap

- Blueprint content gaps

New Directions
- National & State policies, plans & programmes
- Change in strategic directions
- Quality of Life Ranking
- Sustainable Benchmarking
- World economy
- Organizational structural

- ETP
- Johor Regional Corridor & City Lab
- Iskandar Moving Forward Lab
- 10th Malaysia Plan
- IRDA's new direction: IM Sustainable Metropolis (Green City)
- Quality of Life Indices
- Sustainable Indices

Working Committee and Technical Committee Approvals

Performance Review Report

STAGE 2

3.2 Scorecard For The Blueprint

19 Iskandar blueprints have been evaluated to identify their content gaps. 5 main elements has been considered in the analysis including addressing relevant CDP strategic thrusts, objectives of blueprint, comprehensiveness of coverage, data availability, sustainability and programme/ readiness to roll out.

Values shown on chart: 75, 74, 73, 75, 83, 83, 83, 88, 92, 88, 79, 88, 83, 92, 83, 88, 75, 70, 65 — Median- 83%

Legend:
- Ready to be adopted to CDP
- Improvement required especially data availability

Blueprints (x-axis): Social Development; Investment and Marketing Strategy; Human Capital; Safety and Security; Electricity; Drainage and Stormwater; Integrated land Use; Environmental Planning; Shoreline Management; Planning and Design Guidelines for Housing, Neighbourhood and Facilities; ICT Blueprint; Area Character Statement; Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency; Transportation Masterplan; Integrated Solid Waste Management; Tanjung Puteri - Tourism Development; Road Layout Design; Maintenance and Operational Plan; Housing Management

5 Blueprints are ready to be adopted into CDP, namely:
1. Environment Planning;
2. Shoreline Management;
3. Area Character Statement;
4. Transportation Masterplan; and
5. Tanjung Puteri- Tourism Development.

9 Blueprints are below median of 83%. They are:
1. Social Development;
2. Investment And Marketing Strategy;
3. Human Capital;
4. Safety And Security;
5. Planning And Design Guidelines For Housing, Neighbourhood And Facilities;
6. ICT Blueprint;
7. Road Layout Design;
8. Maintenance And Operational Plan; and
9. Housing Management.

Note: For more detail please refer to Appendix 3- Scorecard for the Blueprint

3.3 Content Gap Findings

Of the 19 blueprints evaluated, 6 are categorised as non-blueprint (either guidelines or short-term implementation programme) and 5 blueprints are comprehensive in-terms coverage, therefore are readily to be adopted into the Revised CDP without requiring extensive study.

19 Blueprints, but ......

6 are of different nature, subject-specific, short-term and are prepared to suit different needs.

The documents are:-
- Housing Management;
- Planning ad Design Guidelines for Housing, Neighbourhood and Facilities;
- Area Character Statement;
- Maintenance and Operation Plans; and
- Road Layout Design.

5 Blueprints are ready to be adopted

1. Environment Planning;
2. Shoreline Management;
3. Area Character Statement;
4. Transportation Masterplan; and
5. Tanjung Puteri- Tourism Development.

Note: See details in page 41

19 subjects in CDP 2006-2025

15 subjects in the Blueprints (including 1 new subject - safety and security. 2 Blueprints subjects are sub-sectors e.g. Tourism and Human Capital).

7 gaps in Blueprints

- Livable Communities; (limited to short-term solution on rental housing for transient population and low income group, guidelines for housing, neighbourhood and facilities)
- Water Supply;
- Water Resource Management & Alternative Source;
- Sewerage;
- Gas Supply;
- Regulatory, Legal and Institutional; and (All blueprints have implementation and institutional plans but disintegrated & overlapping)
- Commercial Development.

60 thrusts and key directions in CDP 2006-2025

26 gaps in Blueprints

- 16 gaps due to unavailability of sectoral Blueprints (e.g. water supply, sewerage, drainage, gas, etc.); and
- 10 gaps in the existing Blueprints in meeting the thrusts and key directions. These gaps are:
  - Supporting industries
  - Basic data on economic clusters
  - International linkages
  - Leverage on Singapore
  - Incentives
  - Agencies coordination
  - Social indicators
  - Social capital
  - Liveable communities (Limited to short-term plan for low-cost housing and rental housing)
  - Aquaculture at Sg Johor & Sg Pulai

Note: See details in page 42-45

Comprehensive Development Plan [CDP] Review

Performance Evaluation Report
Final

prepared for
ISKANDAR MALAYSIA

August 2012

prepared by
APUDG

PUBLIC PERCEPTION SURVEY was conducted as part of performance evaluation process

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government must play a proactive role in promoting the New Urban Agenda.

LOCAL ACTIONS

New Action Plans
- Implementation Strategy & Plan that has a multi-stakeholder process
  - Quick wins

New Urban Planning
- New Urban Rules and Regulations
- Innovative Urban Planning and Design

KEY STAKEHOLDERS OF THE CITY

Multi-stakeholders
- Identify them
- Collaborate Closely
- Engage and Empower

02

URBAN LEGISLATION RULES AND REGULATION 6 KEY ACTION POINTS

Rules and regulations that provide a transparent legal framework for urbanisation

03

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN 6 KEY ACTION POINTS

Well-planned and designed urban areas which add to quality of life

04

URBAN ECONOMY AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE 6 KEY ACTION POINTS

Viable municipal financial models that sustain urban functions and encourage economic prosperity

05

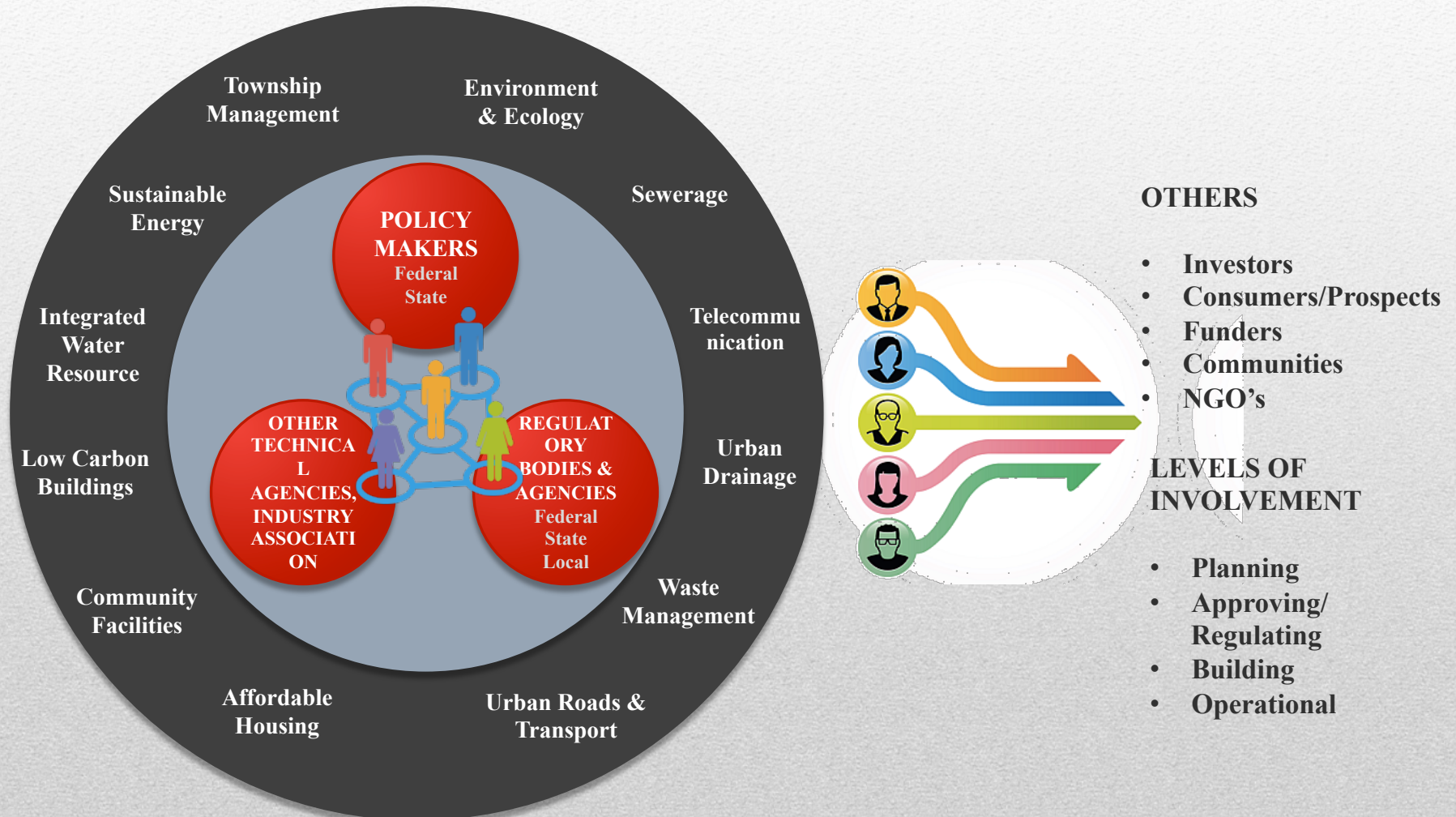**PLANNED CITY EXTENSIONS /PLANNED URBAN RENEWALS** 6 KEY ACTION POINTS

Planned city extensions and planned city infills that grow a city in a manageable way

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING

Stakeholders for the various development components involves various key players that at the various levels of government.

Township Management

Environment & Ecology

Sustainable Energy

Sewerage

POLICY MAKERS
Federal State

Integrated Water Resource

Telecommunication

Low Carbon Buildings

OTHER TECHNICAL AGENCIES, INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

REGULATORY BODIES & AGENCIES
Federal State Local

Urban Drainage

Community Facilities

Waste Management

Affordable Housing

Urban Roads & Transport

OTHERS

- Investors
- Consumers/Prospects
- Funders
- Communities
- NGO's

LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT

- Planning
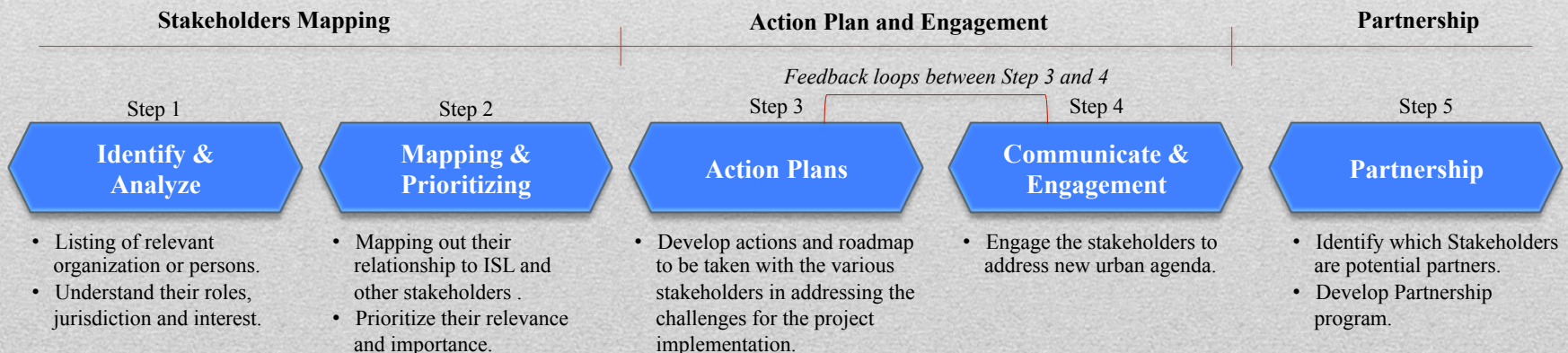- Approving/ Regulating
- Building
- Operational

STAKEHOLDERS MANAGEMENT

Stakeholders management is an important process in a sustainable urban development. It helps to manage change, resolves conflicts and contribute towards effective project implementation.

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING
Understanding Roles and Responsibility

↓

ACTION PLAN & ENGAGEMENT
Issues and Key Concerns

↓

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME
Successful Work Plan

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT :

1. **To identify stakeholders that are directly/indirectly involved in the planning, approval and implementation process.**
2. **To develop an Action Plan to manage key stakeholders.**
3. **To communicate and engage the stakeholders that are key to the success of a project.**
4. **To develop a Partnership program with key stakeholders.**

- **Manage the Stakeholders Interest**
- **Develop Support & Understanding**
- **Reduces Project Risks**
- **Well-informed and Reduces Negativity**
- **Assist in approval process**
- **Acceptance of proposals.**

The Process

5 key steps that can be undertaken:

Stakeholders Mapping		Action Plan and Engagement		Partnership

Feedback loops between Step 3 and 4

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Identify & Analyze	**Mapping & Prioritizing**	**Action Plans**	**Communicate & Engagement**	**Partnership**

- Listing of relevant organization or persons.
- Understand their roles, jurisdiction and interest.

- Mapping out their relationship to ISL and other stakeholders .
- Prioritize their relevance and importance.

- Develop actions and roadmap to be taken with the various stakeholders in addressing the challenges for the project implementation.

- Engage the stakeholders to address new urban agenda.

- Identify which Stakeholders are potential partners.
- Develop Partnership program.

ROLE OF COMMUNITIES : COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

To encourage communities to develop Neighbourhood Action Plans to encourage proactive and responsive communities that decides upon actions that would enhanced their well-being

Develop local capacity building to educate and empower communities to develop their own action plans.

NEIGHBOURHOOD COMMUNITIES
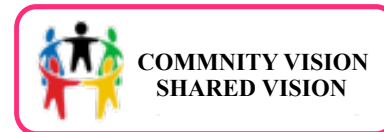
COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

LOCAL AREA STATUTORY BLUEPRINTS

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION & BUDGET PLAN

Assist Local Government in preparing statuary planning documents as well as provide inputs towards the City's management and budget plans.

planning your neighbourhood

COMMNITY VISION SHARED VISION

CHANGE SCENARIO

ACTIONS

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

TODAY'S COMMUNITY

TRENDS

Data on Community,

Facts & Statistics

Issues, Potential & Resources

Needs & Priority

KNOWLEDGE SHARING PLATFORM

Reinventing the 'Urban Observatory' into a Comprehensive Knowledge Sharing System to innovate new urban solutions to address urbanization.

The Malaysia Urban Observatory model transform existing systems and create a new platform of integration.
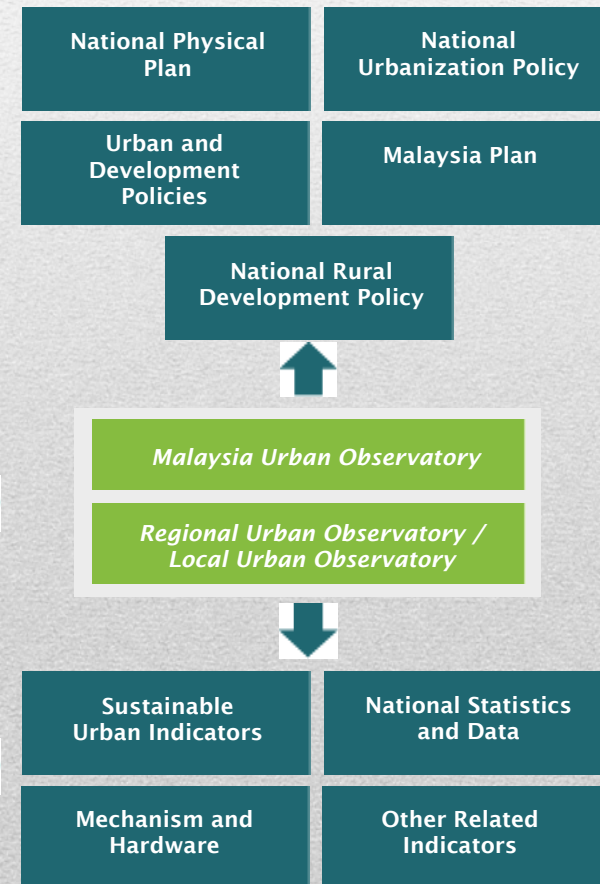
It provides a link to similar Global initiatives that will encourage global knowledge sharing.
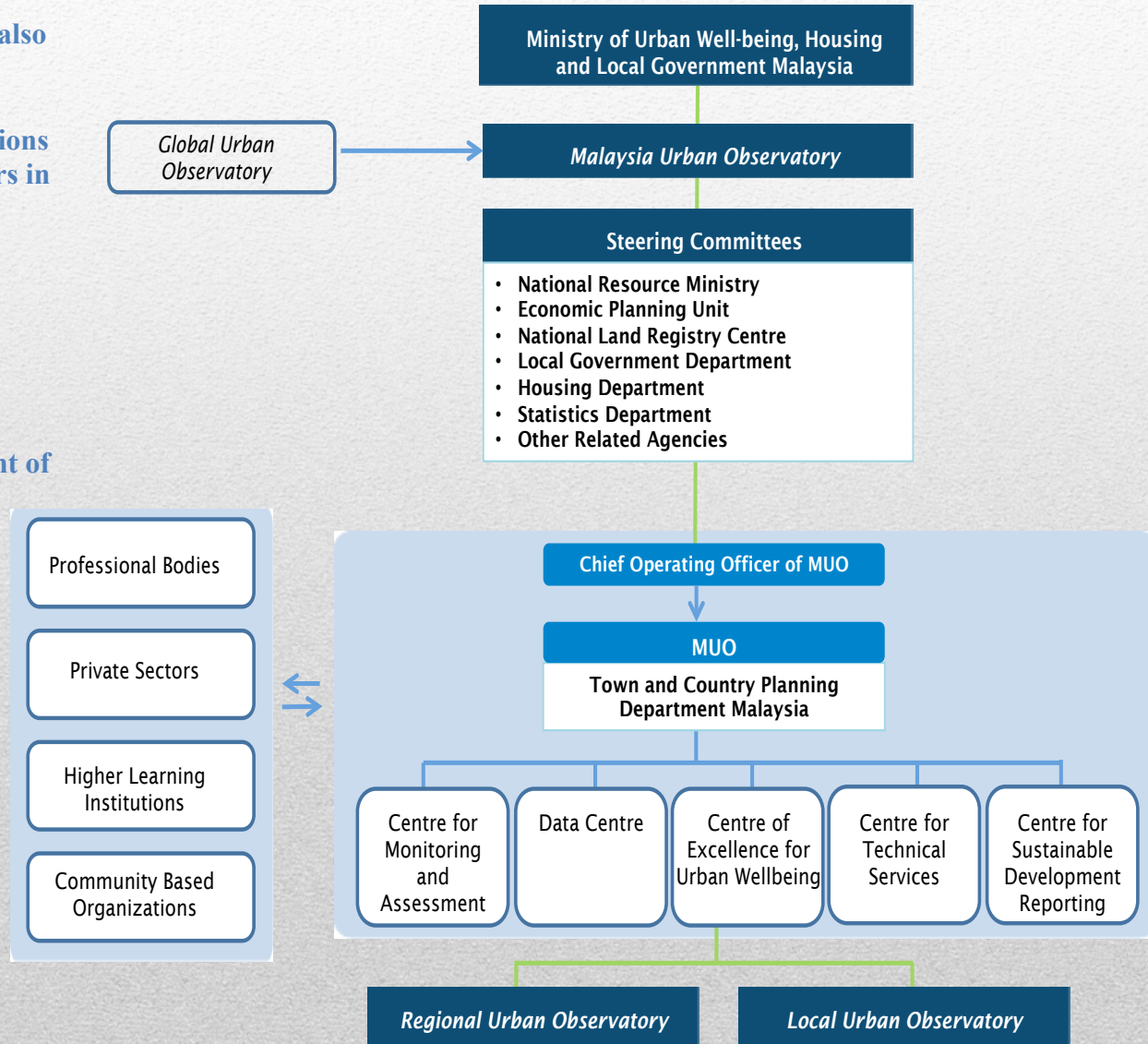
MALAYSIA'S INITATIVES

- Monitoring and Assessment of Policies & Strategies
- Data Centre
- Sustainable Urbanization Reporting Centre
- Technical Services Centre
- Urban Wellbeing Centre of Excellence (URBANICE MALAYSIA)

MUO

Knowledge Centre with Data & Information that shall lead to the development of a sustainable nation

National Physical Plan	National Urbanization Policy
Urban and Development Policies	Malaysia Plan

National Rural Development Policy

GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Global Urban Observatory
- Global Data Centre
- Issues and Trends of Global Urbanization

Global Organizations Relevant

Malaysia Urban Observatory

Regional Urban Observatory / Local Urban Observatory

Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators

New Urban Agenda, Habitat III

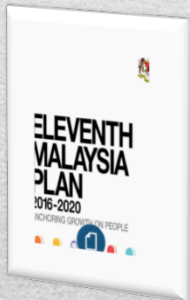| Sustainable Urban Indicators	National Statistics and Data
Mechanism and Hardware	Other Related Indicators

KNOWLEDGE SHARING PLATFORM
Reinventing the 'Urban Observatory' into Strategic Partnership Model

The Malaysia Urban Observatory model also promotes Strategic Partnership:

- **International Organizations & Institutions**
- **Key Data and Information Stakeholders in Malaysia**
- **Private and Public Sectors**
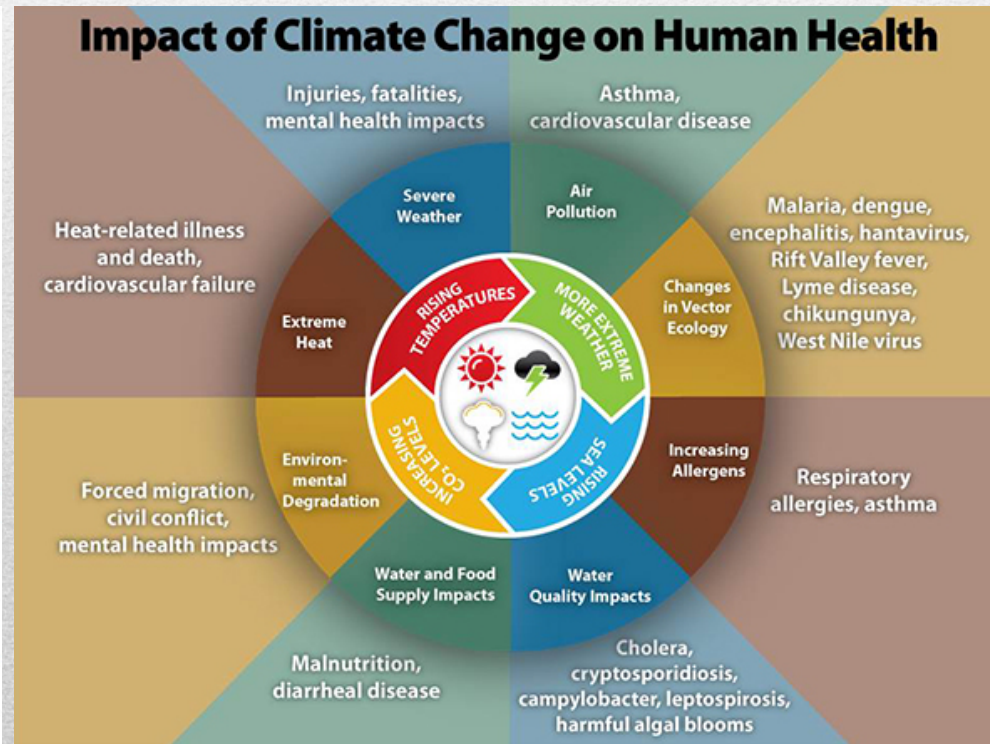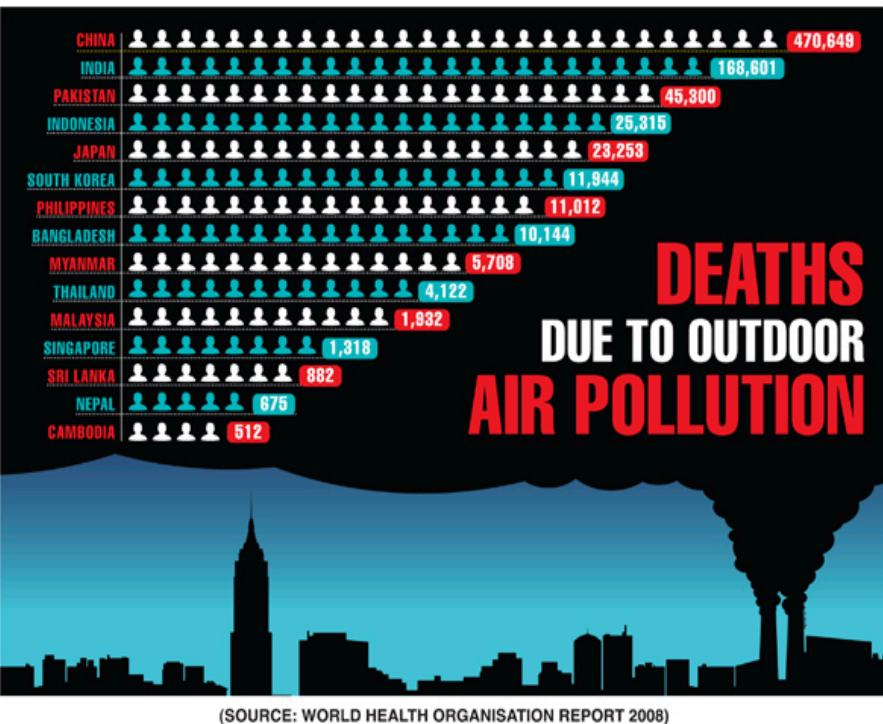- **Professionals and Non-Government Organization**

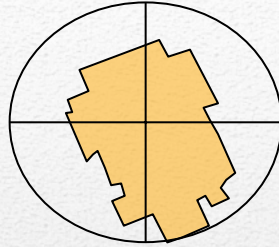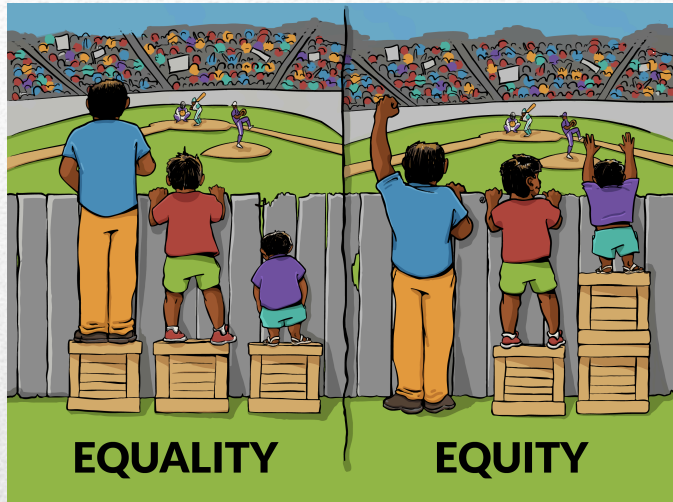**It also provides input into development of national blueprints.**

Global Urban Observatory

Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government Malaysia

Malaysia Urban Observatory

Steering Committees
- National Resource Ministry
- Economic Planning Unit
- National Land Registry Centre
- Local Government Department
- Housing Department
- Statistics Department
- Other Related Agencies

Professional Bodies

Private Sectors

Higher Learning Institutions

Community Based Organizations

Chief Operating Officer of MUO

MUO
Town and Country Planning Department Malaysia

- Centre for Monitoring and Assessment
- Data Centre
- Centre of Excellence for Urban Wellbeing
- Centre for Technical Services
- Centre for Sustainable Development Reporting

Regional Urban Observatory

Local Urban Observatory

Key Outcome : Health and Well-being

Climate Change Impacts the Human Health
Changes in climate affect the average weather conditions that we are accustomed to.
Extreme heat, cold and storms are more frequent now affecting everyday health.

DEATHS DUE TO OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION

CHINA 470,649
INDIA 168,601
PAKISTAN 45,300
INDONESIA 25,315
JAPAN 23,253
SOUTH KOREA 11,944
PHILIPPINES 11,012
BANGLADESH 10,144
MYANMAR 5,708
THAILAND 4,122
MALAYSIA 1,932
SINGAPORE 1,318
SRI LANKA 882
NEPAL 675
CAMBODIA 512

(SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION REPORT 2008)

Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

Injuries, fatalities, mental health impacts
Asthma, cardiovascular disease
Malaria, dengue, encephalitis, hantavirus, Rift Valley fever, Lyme disease, chikungunya, West Nile virus
Respiratory allergies, asthma
Cholera, cryptosporidiosis, campylobacter, leptospirosis, harmful algal blooms
Malnutrition, diarrheal disease
Forced migration, civil conflict, mental health impacts
Heat-related illness and death, cardiovascular failure

Severe Weather
Air Pollution
Changes in Vector Ecology
Increasing Allergens
Water Quality Impacts
Water and Food Supply Impacts
Environmental Degradation
Extreme Heat

RISING TEMPERATURES
MORE EXTREME WEATHER
RISING SEA LEVELS
INCREASING CO₂ LEVELS

Encourage Walking
Accessibility for ALL

EQUALITY   **EQUITY**

- **The Concept of Permeability**
- **The Pedestrian Shed Areas**

Overhead Crossing (Ped + Bike)

- **SAFE** : Safety is main issue in accessibility and communities must be assured that its safe to walk

- **CONVENIENCE** : Interconnected streets creates options to get from one place to another

- **WALKABLE** : To emphasize on pedestrian friendly development which prioritize to favour on-foot, bicycle, public transport and finally private transport.

- **BARRIER FREE** : Creating a barrier free environment, where accessibility and reachability to public spaces can be achieved.

Reclaim Road Space
Shared spaces for Public Transport, Cycle Paths and Pedestrian Walkways and Public Spaces

Reduce Conflicts in Pedestrian Priority Areas
Buildings and Podium Car Parks Creates Bustles

Podium Car Parks Creates Pedestrian Conflicts

No Bustles and seamless Pedestrian walkways

AGE PROOF CITY
Making homes and built environment safe and livable for all ages

SMART CITY PLANNING AND DESIGN
Shared spaces, co-locations and optimum use of land

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Pantai 2 Sewage Treatment Plant, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur A new and innovative project to upgrade the existing aerated lagoon sewage treatment. Above spaces used as recreational and communal facility for local residents.

Source: Bjarke Ingels, BIG
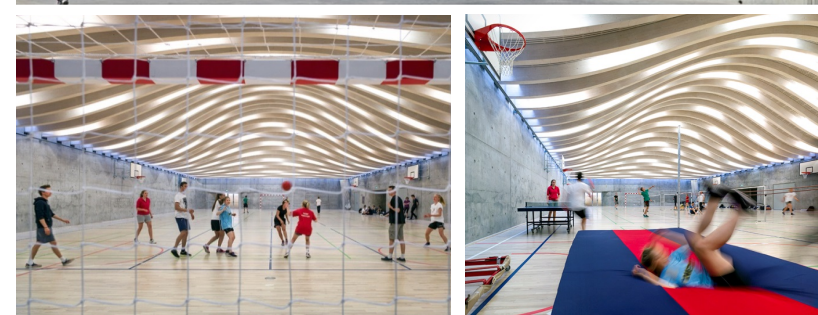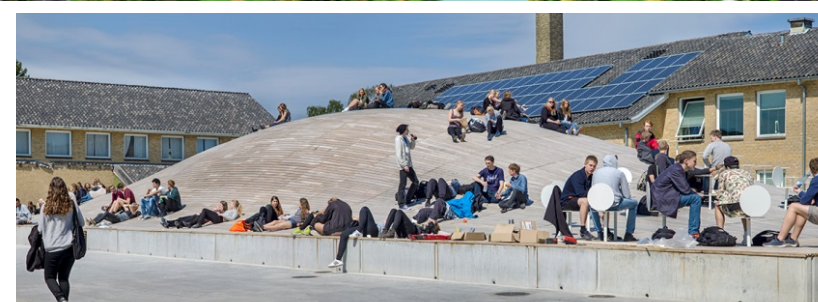
SMART CITY PLANNING AND DESIGN
MULTIPLE OUTCOMES
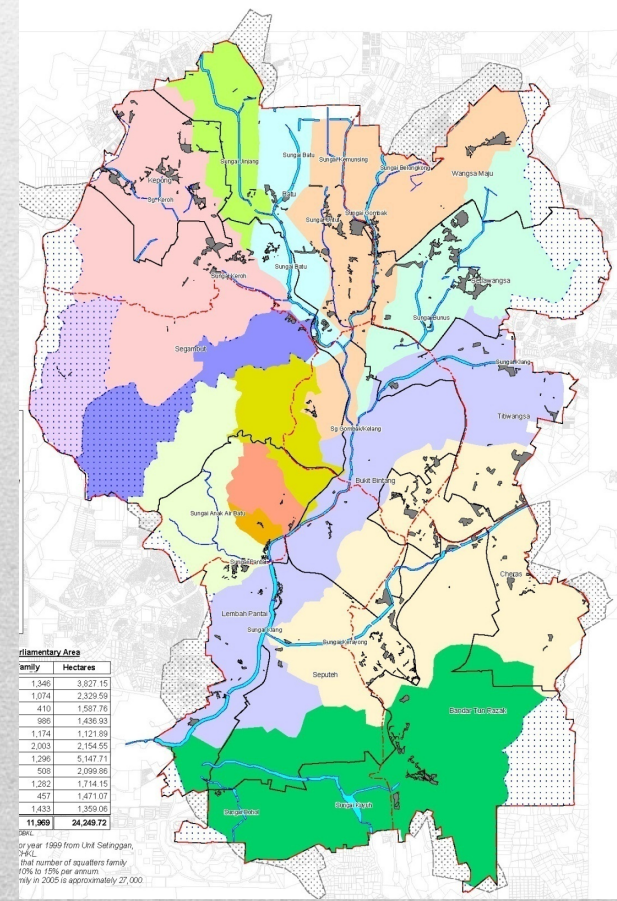
KEY FOCUS OF NEW URBAN AGENDA

TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION
WHAT? WHY? HOW? WHEN? WHOM?

MULTI-SECTORAL CROSS CUTTING

MULTI-LATERAL STAKEHOLDERS

COST EFFECTIVENESS

MULTIPLE OUTCOMES

New Urban Agenda and How We Achieve It?

RETHINK . REIMAGINE . INTEGRATE . COLABORATE

- **New Urban Rules and Regulations,** improved urban planning and design.

- **Inclusive and integrated planning approached -** important at national, regional and local planning levels.

- **A multi-stakeholder process -** key to implementing the New Urban Agenda.

- **Multi-sectoral urban solutions -** that involves various stakeholders has to be identified.

- **Partnerships and collaboration model** need to be emphasized and City Government play a lead role in this.

- **Relook at City Governance** for good management and maintenance of the city.

FORUM BANDAR SEDUNIA

KUALA LUMPUR • 7-13 FEB 2018

WUF9 | 2018

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA : THE HOST

WUF BACKGROUND

World's Premier Conference on Cities

WUF3@ Vancouver, Canada 2006
WUF7@ Medellin, Colombia 2014
WUF6@ Naples, Italy 2012
WUF5@ Rio Jeneiro, Brazil 2010

WUF BACKGROUND

Past Session

| 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Nairobi, Kenya	**Barcelona, Spain**	**Vancouver, Canada**	**Nanjing, China**	**Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**	**Naples, Italy**	**Medellin, Colombia**
Sustainable Urbanization	Cities: Crossroads of cultures, inclusiveness and integration?	Our Future: Sustainable Cities – Turning Ideas into Action	Harmonious Urbanization: The Challenge of Balanced Territorial Development	The Right to the City: Bridging the Urban Divide	The Urban Future	Urban Equity in Development – Cities for Life
Almost 1,200	Over 4,300	Over 10,400	Almost 8,000	Almost 13,800	Over 8,200	Over 22,000

WUF9 PROGRAM

More than 500 Events at WUF9

4 Assemblies

4 Plenary Meetings

10 Special Sessions
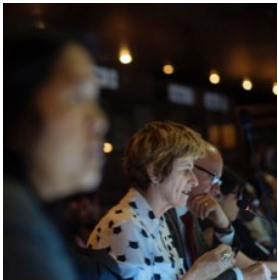
12 Roundtables
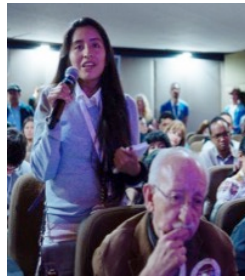
14 Policy Dialogues

30 Side Events

100 Networking Events

3 Urban Talks

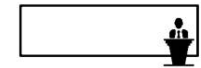**3** Urban Breakfast

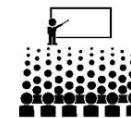**7th Feb**

Four Assemblies
- Mayors
- Women
- Business
- Youth

8th & 9th Feb

- Special Session
- Roundtables
- Dialogues
- Plenary
- Networking Sessions

8th Feb

Opening Ceremony

10th & 11th Feb

- Technical visits
- Trainings
- City Event

12th & 13th Feb

- Special Session
- Roundtables
- Dialogues
- Plenary
- Networking Sessions

13th Feb

Closing Ceremony

Commitments that we will all together take the responsibility of one another and the direction of the development of our common urbanizing world."

Thank You

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