Subang Jaya Voluntary Local Review 2021
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
This Voluntary Local Review is part of the Malaysia SDG Cities Roadmap process and has been aligned to the Asia Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews of UNESCAP and Penang Platform for Sustainable Urbanization. This report is prepared by Urbanice Malaysia in collaboration with and for Subang Jaya City Council, with the involvement of various technical departments, civil society organizations, private sector and the academia. The involvement of the stakeholders includes various consultation sessions, validations and verification of data, and of inputs and information.

Disclaimer
The publication of results are based on inputs and data obtained via the many engagement and consultation sessions as well provision of information by the City Council and all its related publications. Urbanice Malaysia maintains a position of neutrality at all times and any conclusions reached in this publication are those of the authors and not attributed to directions, functions or to Urbanice Malaysia itself.

Proposed citation
Urbanice Malaysia and MBSJ Voluntary Local Review 2021 – The implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Subang Jaya City.
# Contents

## Frontrunning the Sustainable Agenda

Preface

Selangor’s Chief Minister Message

Mayor of Subang Jaya Message

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Subang Jaya’s Sustainable Commitments

1.2 Subang Jaya SDGs Framework

1.3 Subang Jaya Unique City Context

2.0 Preparation of the Voluntary Local Review

2.1 The VLR development process

2.2 Rapid Integrated Assessment

2.3 Stakeholders Engagement

2.4 Participants Background

3.0 Policy Enabling Environment

3.1 Alignment with national government on SDGs Implementation

3.2 Subang Jaya Journey Towards Sustainability

3.3 Institutional Mechanisms

3.4 City Financial Overview

3.5 Subang Jaya Continued Challenges

4.0 Subang Jaya Progress Towards SDGs

4.1 Subang Jaya Goals Achievement

4.2 SDGs Progress Reporting

5.0 Moving Forward and Challenges
Frontrunning the Sustainable Agenda

Preface

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda are integrating with social, economic and environmental issues, and aim to “leave no one behind” in realizing sustainable, diverse and inclusive societies. This must be achieved at global, national, and subnational levels, where the localization relates both to how SDGs can contribute towards the local development policy and to how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs by implementing local action from the bottom up. City mayors and community leaders, together with relevant stakeholders, play an important role in city planning that leads to safe, sound and high-quality lives for the people living and working in urban areas. The many urban issues such as poverty, crime, social inequality, environmental degradation, climate change and food security provide cities with opportunities to transform and implement solutions that addressed the issues in an integrated manner and to develop new mutually-complementary policies and measures.

Globally, Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) have established themselves as the main tool for local and regional governments to report on their SDG progresses, but their potential goes far beyond their primary reporting task. VLRs are a powerful tool to localize the SDGs, supporting national development frameworks, and drivers of innovation by and for the cities to advance progress on their local priorities. The Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Penang Platform for Sustainable Urbanization (PPSU), highlights the critical role local leaders and city governments play in developing local action for the SDGs.

The formulation of VLRs will be a game changer as it encourage and motivate local governments to share their efforts and assess their progress in the SDGs localization. This will provide the opportunity for cities to rethink their planning process as well as better engage local communities in understanding their needs and getting them involved meaningfully in recovery strategies and long-term development efforts. This VLR is prepared following the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews, the first regional knowledge product of the Penang Platform for Sustainable Urbanization, which was formally established in 2019 during the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum held in Penang, Malaysia. Eight city partners are involved in the development
of the VLRs and they include Surabaya, Indonesia; Subang Jaya and Shah Alam, Malaysia; Naga Phillips; Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand; Singra, Bangladesh; and Dhulikhel, Nepal.

For Malaysia, the VLRs preparation have also been aligned to the Malaysia SDG Cities Roadmap framework, where Urbanice Malaysia and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have set the direction for cities to transform and set their local policies, blueprints, strategies and actions to be aligned to the SDG targets that will subsequently meet the aspiration for a sustainable urban nation. Currently, Subang Jaya is committed to the sustainable agenda and is concretely advanced in formulating their SDGs implementation progress report for the VLR. Subang Jaya’s VLR is produced through data analysis efforts based on a set of localized indicators drawn from national and global indicators, for each of the SDGs. Subang Jaya has also undertaken several participatory processes involving key members from city councils, community leaders and local stakeholders in the development of the VLR. This participatory-process is important as it supports cities to raise awareness on sustainable agenda, allow communities to identify and raised key local issues, be part of the decision-making processes, and to share the responsibility in realizing the sustainable agenda. Subang Jaya will play a critical role in the 2030 Agenda, as much actions required will be undertaken at the local level. Subsequently Subang Jaya will proceed to develop its mid to long term plan to further improve and meet the other SDGs targets and this process will be part of the Malaysia SDG Cities roadmap that encourages all Malaysia cities to prepare its own sustainable development roadmap and action plans to meet their local needs and challenges.
Cities are facing major challenges – climate change, digitalisation and the ageing and increasingly diverse population greatly impact on cities’ field of operation and require cities to be able to adapt to constant change. Cities and city networks have an ever-growing role to play as global influencers and local advocates in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Succeeding in accelerating sustainable development requires strong commitment and dedication from the city’s decision-makers and the whole city organization. Subang Jaya also play a key role in achieving the SDGs which is a commitment to ‘making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Subang Jaya’s approach to sustainable development has, pursued a long-term, integrated approach to policy planning and implementation.

Therefore, based on SDGs in 11th Malaysia Plans, many initiatives and projects have been established all over the country in order to contribute to the sustainable city development. For instance, Subang Jaya Low Carbon City 2030 Action Plan was launched to bring together the city council, industry, and citizens to improve urban life through more sustainable integrated solutions through applied, better planning, a more participatory approach, higher energy efficiency, better transport solutions, intelligent use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). I am pleased to present Subang Jaya Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report, which outlines the actions we are taking to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to help create a more equal, more prosperous and more inclusive city. This report recognises the achievements we have made and the challenges we face, and sets out our strategies to move forward as we continue to make progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs are as meaningful in Selangor and Subang Jaya as their commitment to align with their priorities such as building economic growth that works for everyone, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, taking action on climate change, and narrowing persistent socio-economic gaps that hold too many people back. The actions of Subang Jaya VLR serve a double purpose: VLR can help Subang Jaya to assess its own achievement of the SDGs while also supporting the cause of multilevel governance and enabling city to integrate local-state-national development. Subang Jaya VLR is a key tool for accountability for the SDGs at both the national and state level. As the main mechanism for tracking progress on the SDGs at the local level and reporting on it at the global level, VLR provide an important opportunity for cities to be answerable to their citizens in relation to their implementation of the SDGs, especially for members of civil society who have limited space to participate in SDGs accountability processes at a national level.

VLR report is expected to show what steps a city has taken to implement the 2030 Agenda and provide an assessment of the results on the ground including successes, challenges, gaps in implementation, possible solutions and emerging issues. In conclusion, sustainable development means providing for the needs of the present without compromising the interests of future generations. We must empower our youths to take climate action to ensure our planet’s sustainability and resilience. As a tool for accountability, the VLR process can strengthen local ownership of the SDGs, promote transparency, inclusiveness and participation in reporting on the SDGs, and support more effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Datuk Seri Amirudin Shari
Selangor’s Chief Minister
Foreword by the Mayor of Subang Jaya

City mayors and community leaders, together with relevant stakeholders play an important role in city planning that leads to safe, sound and high-quality lives for the people living and working in cities. Against urban issues such as poverty, violence, social inequality, environmental destruction, climate change and food issues, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide cities with opportunities to ascertain linkages between these issues, and also serve as a framework to link differing policy areas in order for cities to discover and implement new mutually-complementary policies and measures. Globally, Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) have established themselves as the main tool for local and regional governments to report on their SDGs progresses, which goes far beyond their primary reporting task. VLRs are a powerful tool to localize the SDGs, supporting national development frameworks, and drivers of innovation by and for the cities to advance progress on their local priorities. Localization is described as ‘the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals and targets.’ Specifically, it includes the process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Covering 16,180ha, Subang Jaya City Council’s (SJCC) administration covers Subang Jaya, Bandar Sunway, Putra Heights, Seri Kembangan, Seri Serdang, Puchong as well as parts of Balakong and Batu Tiga. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), the population in Subang Jaya was 898,830 in 2019. Bandar Sunway and Subang Jaya, former mining land and rubber and oil palm estates respectively, have been transformed into bustling commercial areas.

Over two decades, Subang Jaya grew and blossomed in the heart of Selangor, Subang Jaya is rank as the most urbanised city in Selangor. Fortified with the requisite of political will, backed by a dynamic team of officials and with the unwavering support of the people Subang Jaya city are all set for an urban regeneration that will transform it into a global city with world class facilities. One of the ultimate goal of Subang Jaya is to become the most liveable and environmentally friendly city in Malaysia. The 17 SDGs includes several elements such as no poverty, no hunger, health and welfare, quality education, better law and policies, water sanitation, clean water, clean energy resources and other issues.

The development in Subang Jaya has been extensively explained in which it will be a source of inspiration and guide to the stakeholders, scholar, researchers, students as well as Subang Jaya residents and others. The SDGs report is the initial initiative for SJCC on the journey to produce the VLR report. This initiative is modelled after the Voluntary National Review, which has been commended as an innovative approach to stock take the progress of SDGs implementation at a city level. It is also an opportunity to showcase the best practices with others, while ensuring the transparency and accountability of local progress. SJCC vision is to make the Subang Jaya’s VLR as the first example of integrating both NUA and SDGs in a systemic approach.

TPr. Noraini Roslan
Mayor of Subang Jaya
Subang Jaya Mayor emphasizes on the importance of approaching the sustainable agenda in an integrated manner by empowering the communities.
1.0 INTRODUCTION
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Subang Jaya’s Sustainable Commitments

The Subang Jaya SDG Voluntary Local Review (VLR) captures the strategies, plans, actions and allocations that has been prioritized by the city to accelerate its achievements to localized the Sustainable Development Goals. These achievements is an outcome of its long term commitment to the agenda as well as the consistency of the city council in rolling out plans and programs that meets the set targets of the SDGs.

Subang Jaya city aspiration is to be a Vibrant City, where the city is lively, energetic, friendly, clean, beautiful and green. With this the Subang Jaya City Council aim to be internationally acclaimed by providing quality urban services that will make Subang Jaya the city where people want to live and work, and where businesses and industries will thrive.

It is with these values that Subang Jaya has identified 5 key principles in its Strategic Plan:
- Good Urban Governance;
- Sustainable and environmentally friendly urban planning and development;
- Socio-economic development to improve community well-being;
- Mobility and access to communities and place; and
- Equitable and inclusive society.

These are the fundamentals that has led to the strong partnership that Subang Jaya has with its communities and this VLR report capture the outcomes of this strong commitment and collaboration that it has nurtured over the years. Its greatest testimony is when the city continues to be the choice for living and Subang Jaya in 2020 received the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour award for its efforts towards a holistic and integrated approach to providing affordable housing and community empowerment. Its Housing for All: A Better Urban Future agenda demonstrate its 10 years commitment in prioritizing community development planning for low-income communities where 122 sites has been built to provide quality homes and living environment.
1.2 Subang Jaya SDGs Framework

This report provides the past and present actions and plans of Subang Jaya in relation to the SDGs, based on the Malaysia SDG Cities framework, and has been developed in reference to the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews by UN-ESCAP. In preparation and compilation of this report, Urbanice Malaysia together with Subang Jaya City Council has exchanged views with various related departments within the city council and conducted workshops with the city’s key stakeholders and decision makers on its current progress, commitments and future pathways to implement SDGs in Subang Jaya.

A Smart Sustainable and Vibrant Subang Jaya
- Ideal for living and working;
- Lively, high spirit, energetic, green and friendly.

Mission
To manage and establish a city of international standards with conducive urban living environment that is happy, harmonious and liveable by 2030.

Planning Key Directions 2035
A Sustainable City of Choice and Opportunities.
4 Thrusts
- Inclusive
- Good Governance
- Integrated Landuse
- Continued Growth
Subang Jaya Sustainability & VLR Framework

**Sustainable Key Focus**

- **PEOPLE**
  - Equitable and Inclusive city with priorities for community’s well-being

- **PLACE**
  - Sustainable and environmentally friendly urban planning and development and access to places

- **PROSPERITY**
  - Socio-economic development to improve community well-being

- **PARTNERSHIP**
  - Good Urban Governance and collaboration and partnership with business, industries & communities

**SDGs Priorities Today**

- **GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**
- **GENDER EQUALITY**
- **DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- **SUSTAINABLE CIUTIES AND COMMUNITIES**
- **RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**
- **CLIMATE ACTION**
- **PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

**6 City Action Plans Today**

- **Green City**
- **Smart City**
- **Healthy City**
- **Safe City**
- **Well-being City**
- **Women Friendly City**

**City Council Governance**

- **Lead by Example**
- **Stakeholder**
- **Corporate Values**
- **Internal Customers**
- **Passionate Teamwork**
- **External Customers**
- **Skilled Professionalism**
- **Trend Setter**
- **Guidelines**
- **Acts**
- **Legal Frameworks**
- **Enactments**
- **Policies**
- **By-laws**

**Blueprints and Guidelines**

- **Subang Jaya Local Plan**
- **Subang Jaya Strategic Plan**
- **Local Agenda 21**
- **Low Carbon Cities**
- **Subang Jaya Sustainable City**
1.3 Subang Jaya Unique City Context

Background

Subang Jaya is located in the District of Petaling in the State of Selangor, with a total land area of 161.8 sq.km. Subang Jaya is one of the 10 main cities in the National Conurbation, which is the most dense region in the country where the national capital city of Kuala Lumpur and the federal administrative capital city of Putrajaya is also located.

Just 20km away from Kuala Lumpur, Subang Jaya is a mature city with an urban built-up area of 84% that comprises of predominantly residential and institutional uses and supported by commercial and industrial activities. Hence today, it is home to 968,930 wide mix of residents and contribute towards Petaling District employment of more than 1.2 million. And with more than 30 higher learning institutions, Subang Jaya is also an education hub that attracts the youth population.

A highly connected city, Subang Jaya has good quality urban infrastructure and urban transportation network. With 2 light rail transit lines, a rail commuter line and a BRT line, Subang Jaya is well connected to Kuala Lumpur and other main employment centres within the region.

Governed under the Subang Jaya City Council, Subang Jaya attains its City status in October 2020 and with this recognition, the sustainable development of Subang Jaya will continue to be enhanced through a world-class service delivery system.

**Total Area of MPSJ**
16,180.00 hectare (161.8 km²)

**District**
Petaling

**Subang Jaya Total Population 2020**
968,930

**Population Density**
59.88 person/hectare
Land Use Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Acreage (Hectare) 2020</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built-Up Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>4,060.94</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>840.34</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>874.33</td>
<td>5.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions/Public Amenities</td>
<td>1,720.70</td>
<td>10.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure/Utilities</td>
<td>903.45</td>
<td>7.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>5,130.90</td>
<td>24.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Built-Up Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,301.22</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.62%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Built-Up Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Space</td>
<td>1,298.89</td>
<td>8.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>1,153.24</td>
<td>7.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Bodies</td>
<td>197.21</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non Built-Up Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,649.34</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.38%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,180.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Profile

In recent years, Subang Jaya has experienced an average population growth of 3.93% between the period of 2015-2020. Subang Jaya population is relatively young with those aged 15 years and below forming 26.1% of Subang Jaya’s population while 71.6% are within the working age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>3.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–69</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–74</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–79</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Statistics

Future Growth

In managing future growth, Subang Jaya has set its targets to ensure that the City meets the needs of its growing population. Projected to grow to 1.35 million in 2030 and 1.56 million by 2035, the city has to accommodate for housing, amenities, recreational and infrastructure needs that will ensure of a continued quality and sustainable growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population 2030</th>
<th>Job Opportunities</th>
<th>Public Amenities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,349,841</td>
<td>440 ha</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subang Jaya population in 2030</td>
<td>New areas for commercial in Subang Jaya which consist of • SME • E-commerce • Retail and Commerce</td>
<td>Number of primary and high schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,556,656</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subang Jaya population in 2035</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health facilities consist of hospitals, public health clinic, dental, community clinic and mobile clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Police headquarters and stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses needed by 2035 in Subang Jaya</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public multipurpose halls, public halls and community complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Religious temples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"It is our shared responsibility to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals in Subang Jaya - Mayor Noraini Roslan"
2.0 PREPARATION OF THE VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
The VLR preparation involves processes that are important for Subang Jaya to review their progress towards delivering the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In line with this, early frameworks of the Subang Jaya’s VLR were established to guide in structuring its delivery and to gain the necessary support in moving the VLR process forward.

The VLR review process then began by collecting and identifying the documents that guides the Subang Jaya operations in line with the SDGs local indicators. The review process focused on the current development plans, governance strategies, programs and initiatives. This is to assess the readiness of the city on SDGs and provide understanding on Subang Jaya sustainability strength and weaknesses. This process is further strengthened by including a participatory process where stakeholder engagement is carried out to listen to the needs of the people and to help to identify the city’s future pathway for effective implementation of the SDGs. Thus the process of reporting and reviewing requires multidimensional and multilevel assessment and the process undertaken is comprehensively inclusive from the start, involving key decision making leaders in Subang Jaya as well as the State of Selangor.

### 2.1 The VLR Development Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| June 2020 | **Subang Jaya as a pilot city for the VLR under Asia Pacific Regional Guidelines on VLR by UNESCAP**  
Subang Jaya identifies coordinator and core team members to outreach to other relevant offices |
| July 2020 | **SDG & VLR Awareness Programs**  
**Gathering Data and Inputs**  
Awareness programs were held to internal key stakeholders and gathering of data and inputs from Subang Jaya City Council and its internal agencies were carried out. Data acquired are linked to plans, programs and progress made on sustainable initiatives in the city |
| August 2020 | **Alignment and review current efforts to SDGs using the Malaysia SDG Cities Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)**  
Undertook comprehensive diagnostic of SDGs alignment to current policies, plans and blueprints. Mapping Subang Jaya against SDGs and identify gaps in implementation and identify need for further efforts and engagement needed to build resilience |
| January 2021 | **Engagement with Internal Department of SJCC**  
Engage internal department and identify the opportunities and challenges |
| February 2021 | **Engagement and workshop with Subang Jaya stakeholders**  
Over 100 participants from 7 sectors of stakeholders |
| March 2021 | **Developing VLR for Subang Jaya**  
Identify SDGs prioritized in Subang Jaya and its successful implementation and key institutions and partners involved in the program and future programs to accelerate actions for the SDGs |
| June 2021 | **Global Sharing Sessions VLR & VNR Lab**  
**VLR Series: Leaving No One Behind**  
Subang Jaya has been invited by ESCAP & UNDESA to share their experience |
| June 2021 | **VLR Endorsement**  
VLR receives endorsement from  
- The Mayor and its Council Members  
- The Chief Minister of Selangor and its State Executive Committee |
| July 2021 | **VLR Submission**  
VLR submission to UNDESA |
2.2 Rapid Integrated Assessment

To assess the readiness of Subang Jaya in localizing the 17 SDGs, assessment was done by adopting Malaysia SDG Cities technical analysis tool called Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) which was originally adopted from the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), 2017 and has been localized to suit Malaysia’s institutional arrangements and practices. Urbanice Malaysia conducted the assessment on all its planning documents against the 17 SDGs targets and local indicators that has been locally established. This assessment lead to identification of gaps in alignment of the SDGs, allows for cross-sectoral linkages for SDG implementation and provide an early indication of Subang Jaya’s area of priority.

List of the statutory policies, development plans and programs that are examined under RIA are as below:

**Statutory Policies**

Subang Jaya City Council Local Plan 2035

**Strategic and Operational**

Subang Jaya City Council Strategic Plan 2020 – 2035

**Action Plan**

- Green City Action Plan
- Safe City Action Plan
- Smart City Action Plan
- Livable City Action Plan
- Healthy City Action Plan
- Women Friendly City Action Plan

**THE MALAYSIA SDG CITY RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT FOR SUBANG JAYA**

- To have a quick understanding on Subang Jaya’s situational analysis;
- To facilitate SJCC in mainstreaming SDGs into the local council planning and programs by assessing their readiness on SDG initiatives;
- To provide a snapshot of the level of alignment between SJCC’s existing policies, strategic plans, initiatives, programs, projects and SDG targets and areas for potential multisectoral coordination; and
- To identify SJCC’s SDG priorities in addressing local issues and challenges.
SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13 and SDG 16 shows most aligned to Subang Jaya current development planning. Subang Jaya shows a strong commitment in these SDGs especially with their action plans which are specific related tackling the current issues and also responding towards the global commitment.
2.3 Stakeholders Engagement

Collaboration and stakeholder’s engagement in the development of VLR are the key priorities for SJCC. Subang Jaya’s VLR Workshop took place on March 30th, 2021, convening leaders from across Subang Jaya’s civic and community organizations, business and foundations, academic institutions, and government agencies to review Subang Jaya’s SDGs and set the agenda for the next stage of Subang Jaya’s VLR journey. The Stakeholders Engagement Workshop is part of the Asia-Pacific Guidelines for Voluntary Local Review.

The intention of this workshop was to build upon and tie together existing efforts in Subang Jaya and set the foundation for the reporting of SDGs progress to work ahead.

2.4 Participants Background

The diverse groups of stakeholders engaged by Subang Jaya provides the opportunity for ownership and commitment by the city’s residents to ensure that the goals are achieved. Where 115 people who attended the workshop comprise of both public and private sectors as well as the academia and NGOs that actively participated in one-day workshop.

The workshop also provided the opportunity for networking and participants become focal points for their respective organization for further interactions needed throughout the preparation of the VLR.
Outcome of the Stakeholders Engagement

The first module of the workshop aims to review and reaffirm existing initiatives and efforts carried out by SJCC. A total of 268 initiatives were identified from various blueprints and action plans. All initiatives were also checked against its synergy to the 17 SDGs.

The second module of the workshop intends to identify initiatives that should be given priority for the VLR. 158 initiatives were selected from the total of 370 for benchmarking based on its high impact results in terms of investment, participation and efforts to increase the wellbeing of the community. These initiatives were also tied back with the by Subang Jaya City Council SDG initiatives.

158 prioritized initiatives from 370+ should be given priority for the VLR

An analysis of 370+ actions (plans, strategies, programs, projects, practices, initiatives, legislations, and funding actions) designed to contribute to the functioning or advancement of the city, via the Malaysia SDG Cities Framework revealed that a total of 158 actions is considered to be sustainable and impactful. This actions covered mostly in SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 11, SDG 12 and SDG 13
Making Subang Jaya a sustainable city of choice and opportunities based on Sustainable City principles: Social, Economy and Environment
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya

3.0 POLICY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
3.0 POLICY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Alignment with national government on SDGs Implementation

Globally, VLRs have established themselves as the main tool for local and regional governments to report on their SDGs progresses, but their potential goes far beyond their primary reporting task. VLRs are a powerful tool to localize the SDGs, supporting national development frameworks, and drivers of innovation by and for the cities to advance progress on their local priorities.

Sustainable and inclusive development has always been a key principle in the nation’s development planning. Efforts to mainstream SDGs in national development planning were undertaken via the alignment of SDGs in the five-year national development plans, the development of the SDG data, and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder institutional framework. Malaysia’s Voluntary National Report (VNR) 2021 is the second report submitted as part of the review of the 2030 Agenda. The stakeholder engagement for the VNR 2021 commenced with a formal online inception workshop attended by more than 300 participants. The findings and data collected for the upcoming 12th Malaysia Plan (12th MP) and the SDG Indicators Malaysia 2019 report are also utilized in the VNR 2021. Following the improvement in data collection, the VNR 2021 will provide a more comprehensive evidence-based data as compared to the first VNR in 2017. The theme of Malaysia’s VNR 2021 is “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”, and the review is slated to be presented at the High-Level Political Forum in New York in July 2021.
Malaysia is also making progress towards sustainability and managing climate change by adopting a resource-efficient and climate resilient development model. The sustainable consumption and production (SCP) approach was undertaken by creating green market, managing waste holistically, and increasing the share of the renewable energy mix. While various efforts are being made to better coordinate SCP and climate change at the policy level, technical and financial support are still required in the implementation.

In 2019, the DOSM published its second report - The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators 2019, where it reviews Malaysia’s performance on the 17 SDGs. Out of the 247 global indicators, Malaysia can provide 51.8% of available indicators.

Malaysia also supports the VLRs and this has been framed within the Malaysia SDG Cities, where Urbanicce Malaysia and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have been providing cities with an overall strategy and guiding frameworks to implement the SDGs in their territory.

Inspired by the VNR process, local and regional governments have been progressively engaged in the development of VLRs to report on their SDG progress that aligns with the national and regional policies on sustainable urbanization.

Hence the preparation of Subang Jaya’s VLR is in line with national objectives and policies towards achieving the sustainable agenda. It will also contribute towards DOSM review towards Malaysia performance and ultimately the VLR will assist to chart future actions and development priorities as well as the city’s planning and budgeting, in line with their 2030 Agenda and coherent with the national development and recovery plans.
In developing local policies and strategies, Subang Jaya aligns its plans and blueprints to national policies and development plans as well to the Selangor State policies, strategies, and guiding frameworks towards a smart and sustainable growth for the state.

National Level

**National Physical Plan (RFN 3)**
The goal of this plan is to achieve a viable country, resilient to ensure growth sustainability after 2020. RFN 3 emphasizes on sustainable development and planning as the main principle in achieving a country that resilient and habitable in 2040. One of its core underlines as Spatial Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change

**Green Technology Master Plan**
The Green Technology Master Plan (GTMP) 2017 – 2030 has earmarked green growth as one of its priorities shifting the pathway of the nation’s growth. The GTMP creates a framework that enables the mainstreaming of green technology into planned developments of Malaysia. Underpinning the Masterplan are the four pillars set in National Green Technology Policy (NGTP) namely energy, environment, economy, and social.

**National Urbanisation Policy (DPN)**
National Urbanisation Policy is a policy to guide and coordinate the planning and urban development to be more efficient and systematic in particular to manage the increasing number of urban residents in 2020 with emphasis on the balance between the social, economic, and physical development in the city. Its vision stated as “A Sustainable City for People’s Welfare”

**Framework for Low Carbon Cities (LCCF)**
The Framework for Low Carbon Cities (LCCF) document was developed to measure cities’ performance on its contribution to CO2 emission levels of the cities, guiding the implementation of programs/initiatives on CO2 emission. This framework allows for the performance of such measures to be qualified and monitored. LCCF helps stakeholders/users in cities and townships to define their priorities and develop action plans to reduce the city’s CO2 emissions from the city.

**National Housing Policy**
The National Housing Policy aims to ensure that all Malaysian, particularly the low-income groups, have access to adequate and affordable shelter and related facilities. The policy is emphasized through housing programs and strategies outlined in the country’s development plans. Housing development also emphasized the human settlement philosophy through the provision of social services and amenities as well as economic activities necessary for the attainment of a better quality of life, national integration, and unity.

**National Policy on Climate Change**
The main objective of the National Policy on Climate Change is to mainstream the climate change agenda through wise management of resources and enhanced environmental conservation. The policy also aims to strengthen institutional and implementation capacity to better harmonize opportunities to reduce the negative impacts of climate change. The policy is based on the principles of sustainable development, coordinated implementation, effective participation, and common but differentiated responsibilities.

**National Policy on Biological Diversity**
The National Policy on Biological Policy acts as a directive and guide to all government agencies including state and local government on the conservation and management of biological diversity in the country. The policy also aims to promote sustainable use and ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefit arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

**National Community Policy**
The objective of The National Community Policy to empower the community in residential areas, particularly those in social housing (People’s Housing program), to be actively involved in the management and maintenance of public property. The policy also focuses on building an inclusive community towards the wellbeing of the people.
The Selangor Structure Plan (RSNS) incorporates policies from the Federal Government, and, and oversees the state’s physical including urban development. The plan aims to foster integrated planning for development and reduce inter-state disparities across Selangor State. SJCC shaped its local planning following the state-level structure plan. The development regulations within this local plan are to be followed by all developers and technical agencies. One of its principles emphasizes the application of Sustainable Development through a more green technology approach environmentally friendly inside planning and development municipal area.

Smart Selangor Action Plan
Smart Selangor is a state-wide program with the vision to make Selangor a livable Smart State in ASEAN by 2025. The Smart Selangor Action Plan 2025 (SSAP) updates the Smart Selangor State Program with a new program domain, initiatives, targets, and a clear roadmap for the year 2020 until 2025. SSAP addresses certain expected outcome relevant to RSNS 2035 and also how all SSAP interventions are connected to achieving the overall three key goals of the Smart Selangor scheme, including livability, economic efficiency, and environmental sustainability.

Selangor Green Technology Action Plan
Selangor Green Technology Action Plan 2016 – 2018 is one of the Selangor State Government’s efforts towards sustainable economic development as one of the efforts to ensure that Malaysia can achieve the status of developed countries by 2020 and achieve a reduction of 45% of carbon emission from GDP in comparison carbon emission in 2005.

Subang Jaya has been addressing the city’s environmental issues and improving its community’s quality of life as part of its sustainable development journey since the City’s Council establishment in 1997 through the adoption of Local Agenda 21 (LA21) in its urban management and governance. It has also embed community programs in its Strategic Plans and encourage the private sector to work collaboratively and alongside the city council to assist in rolling out the plans. It yearly measures and evaluates its performance based on the Malaysia Urban Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development which has been developed by the country’s national town planning department, i.e. PLANMalaysia.
Subang Jaya has continued its commitment and has adopted the 2030 Agenda and participated in various local, regional, and global forums to share its experience as well as a continuous effort to improve and incorporate the sustainable agenda into its local planning and action plans. Subang Jaya attained its city status in 2020 and with strong leadership, the city continues its sustainable development journey by preparing the VLR to best reflect its current and future sustainability pathway.

Subang Jaya Sustainable Development Journey

1997
Establishment of MPSJ

Local Agenda 21
a program for the community, the private sector and local authorities to work together to plan and manage the surrounding area

2001
MPSJ Strategic Plan 2001-2006
a program for the community, the private sector and local authorities to work together to plan and manage the surrounding area

2011
Malaysian Urban Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development (MURNInets)
a tool to measure and evaluate the sustainability level of a local authority’s area through a set of predetermined indicators

2017
New Urban Agenda (NUA)
A roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity and centres of cultural and social well-being while protecting the environment.

2015
Sustainable Development Goals
A shared blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all with 17 goals, 169 targets and 247 indicators for peace and prosperity for people and the planet

2018
World Urban Forum 9 (WUF 9)
WUF9, taking place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 2018, has been recognized as the first session to have a thematic focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

2019
Malaysia Urban Forum (MUF 2019)
a consensus of commitment by all WUF participants to localize and scale up the implementation of the NUA as an accelerator to achieve the SDG

2020
Subang Jaya Strategic Plan 2020-2025
an effective tool for MBSJ to achieve goal sustainable development and resources to the solution of the city’s current issues

2021
Subang Jaya Sustainable City Action Plan 2019-2024
Is a plan and control development document with apply the principle of sustainable development that is social, economy and the environment
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya

Subang Jaya's sustainable city efforts are reflected in its Sustainable City 2019 -2024 Blueprint, where it focuses on 6 main action plans that will transform the city effectively. Subang Jaya has also shown how dynamic and resilient the city can be by refocusing its plans and programs to address the challenges and impact of COVID19 on the city's economic and social well-being.

**Subang Jaya Sustainable City 2019-2024**


**Subang Jaya COVID-19 Pandemic Report**

The report is prepared to strategically plan for crisis management on the ground to prevent the COVID-19 outbreak in the city by giving awareness to the community, businesses and strategic partners on following the regulation instructed by Control Movement Order, monitoring business to follow regulation instructed by Control Movement Order and others related activities.

**Subang Jaya Green City Action Plan 2019 - 2024**

Subang Jaya Green City Action Plan is a comprehensive strategic planning document that aims to make SJCC a green city with international standards by 2024. The action plan integrates the city council’s Strategic Plan, Local Action, Subang Jaya Traffic, and Transportation Study and Low Carbon City Framework (LCCF) as the benchmark. 5 main strategies were identified in order to achieve the city’s goal to become a Green City, namely; Green technology, Waste Management, development of an Environmental Friendly Transport System, Inclusive City and a Sustainable Revenue.

**Subang Jaya Smart City Action Plan 2019 - 2024**

Subang Jaya Smart City Action Plan aims to make Subang Jaya a Smart City by 2024. Among the objective of the action plan is to improve the quality of life by sustainable economic growth, a safe environment, and efficient urban management through the adoption of technological advances. 4 strategies were identified, namely, Smart Safety & Barrier Free, Smart Transport & Traffic Management, Smart Waste Management, and Smart Information.

**Subang Jaya Healthy City Action Plan 2019 - 2024**

Subang Jaya Health City Action Plan comprises of 3 main strategies namely 1) Smart transportation system, CO2 emission reduction, 2) improve the use of bicycle by residents and public and 3) healthy and well-being citizen.

**Subang Jaya Well-Being City Action Plan 2019-2024**

Subang Jaya’s sustainable city efforts are reflected in its Sustainable City 2019 -2024 Blueprint, where it focuses on 6 main action plans that will transform the city effectively. Subang Jaya has also shown how dynamic and resilient the city can be by refocusing its plans and programs to address the challenges and impact of COVID19 on the city's economic and social well-being.
Subang Jaya Well-being City Action Plan 2019 - 2024
Subang Jaya Well-being City Action guides the city to become a prosperous city by empowering communities and encouraging healthy community lifestyles. The action plan is guided by 5 main strategies, namely, community, heritage and smart sharing plan, socio-economic improvements, sport development, education and awareness, and culture and tourism.

Subang Jaya Women friendly City Action Plan 2019 - 2024
Women Friendly City Action Plan which aims to ensure that no group is left behind in the city’s development. The action plan stresses holistic city development by empowering communities, especially women in the B40 groups, to overcome challenges arising from urban poverty and the rise of the cost of living. The mission of the project is to encourage Subang Jaya women to partake in all spheres of urban life on an equal footing with men through its 4 core values, namely; Equality, Inclusivity, Wealth, and Empathy.

SJCC Strategic Plan 2020-2035
SJCC Strategic Plan 2020 – 2035 outlined 6 thrusts which is aligned with the 17 SDG targets. The plan is the city’s testimony on its commitment to provide choice and space to its communities, where the city will continue to be livable and prosper. The plan acts as a compass guidance for Subang Jaya city council to fulfil the needs of it’s communities and acts as a tool to achieve the goals. The figure below reflects the linkages of the SDGs to the 6 strategic thrust of the Strategic Plan.
3.3 Institutional Mechanisms

To implement and execute the SDGs localisation effectively, SJCC had set-up a Sustainable Development Task Force as shown in Figure 3.2. Chaired by the Mayor and overseen by the Department of Town Planning, the task force is a cross-departmental unit consisting of all professionals and officers from the 19 departments of the city council’s administration. Where the task force unit will be responsible for the SDGs implementation, the VLR preparation, Local Agenda 21 programs as well as specific projects that has been identified by the Mayor and City Council. Today, the task force also oversee the 6 special action plans developed to implement the sustainable development agenda and specific departments has been assigned to further manage and implement the specific action plans.
3.4 City Financial Overview

Revenue
The city council has a target to achieve RM 300 million (approximately USD 73.03 million) in revenue every year, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other economic factors, revenue collected for the year 2020 (as of April 2020) amounts to only USD 27.9 million, a decrease of 6% in comparison to 2019 revenue in the same period. Major source of revenue comprise of Assessment Tax (79%), followed by Interest and Profit from Investments (4.6%), and Licenses and Permits (4.5%). Despite the decrease in revenue for 2020, the city council has strong financial standing and is also prepared for the 2021 fiscal year. SJCC financial reserve as of April 2020 is estimated at USD 26.96 million, compared to USD 13.84 million in 2019. An increase of USD 13.18 million, equivalent to 48%.

Expenses
In light with the current pandemic as well as taking into consideration the council’s recovery plans, Subang Jaya City Council have revised its 2020 expenditure from USD 73.52 million to USD 59.04 million. Over 65% of its expenses are focus on development projects while the remaining 35% are allocated to operating expenses. The council has adopted a lean management approach in the management of its public services as well as ensuring that expenses are prioritized to important projects and focusing on elevating the community’s burden in view of the pandemic situation.

SJCC Revised Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>25.67</td>
<td>20.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>47.84</td>
<td>38.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>73.52</td>
<td>59.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Subang Jaya City Council: Challenges & Strategies to Restructure the Budget Post COVID-19. Exchange rate : 1myr=0.24 usd

SJCC Restructuring Expenses Activities

- Reduction of Administrative Cost
  - Overtime
  - No purchase or replacement of vehicles
  - Minimize publication activities
  - Reduction of community programs such as carnivals and achievement awards
  - Reduction of souvenirs to the public
  - Reduction of internal recreational club allocation

- Allocation on maintenance infrastructure & public facilities
- Repair works including road maintenance, drain and electric, waste collection and cleaning services to ensure all public facilities are in good working condition
3.5 Subang Jaya Continued Challenges

Subang Jaya has faced certain existing issues that challenge the community quality of life and sustainable development implementation namely limited source of income by the local government, low response on civic engagement, high expectation & demand from the community, natural disaster especially flash flood, COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, limited land space, high upkeep on waste management and safety.

Hence, Subang Jaya has identified actions that need to be taken to solve the current issue through 1) incorporating SDG’s in local & strategic planning, 2) status report & gap analysis on policy integration and stakeholder perception of the SDGs, 3) capacity building, education, and enforcement and 4) SDG report * voluntary Local Review (VLR). Although efforts to address the economic, social, and environmental issues are not new for the city, it is vital for Subang Jaya to track the progress of SDGs implementation as a roadmap and to report them in a documented manner through Malaysia SDG Cities Roadmap.

Community’s Perception on SDG Progress

To understand the community’s perception of the city council’s effort in addressing its sustainable challenges, an online survey was conducted with a total of 117 respondents participating in the survey. All 169 targets within the 17 SDGs were evaluated with evaluation ranging between 0 to 5 (0 signifying poor and 5, excellent).

Results of the survey were then used to generate the perception assessment chart as below. As a whole, the community has a relatively good perception of the city council’s efforts in addressing sustainability challenges in the city. In particular, Subang Jaya is perceived as performing well for SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 17.
Whilst acknowledging these overall achievements, respondents also highlighted areas that require improvements. Among highlighted are:

- To provide affordable housing and improve the provision of basic needs for the low income society;
- To enhance transportation infrastructure and improve access to employment and services to boost local economy in Subang Jaya; and
- To ensure social equity where the needs of vulnerable communities in Subang Jaya are accounted for.
SUBANG JAYA PROGRESS TOWARDS SDGs
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
4.1 Subang Jaya Goals Achievement

Subang Jaya has raised seven priority goals and targets that have positive economic, social and environmental impacts to the city. The seven goals are Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution), which these goals highlight upon Subang Jaya’s strengths and achievements in leading the sustainable agenda initiatives.

Subang Jaya’s progress attribute to its proactive measures and commitments in taking on the SDGs and applying them to the local contexts. The city also recognized that the goals is a useful framework to measure the progress on its strategies, plans, and priorities that are meaningful to the city. It also provide an opportunity to SJCC to discuss the progress with their residents and share their report with the global community. Moving forward this will also contribute effectively to its future phases of SDGs plan for implementation and future VLR reporting.

High Impact SDGs Projects

Subang Jaya agenda 2030 localization has led to eight high impact SDGs projects, which has an interconnected nature of SDGs fulfillment of targets as well as demonstrate inter-agency collaboration that has led to impactful outcomes for the city. The eight projects are community-based and showcases new solutions that could be used as referral projects for other sites in the future and at the same time allow for development of new capabilities for SJCC. These projects are significant and powerful as the local communities are empowered through collective participation and partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
Subang Jaya COVID-19 Recovery and Resilience Building

The Movement Control Order has effectively prevents the spread of COVID-19. However, the heavily constraint on economy and social activities has negatively impact the citizen as well the city economic and financial well-being. The pace of industries especially for tourism, retails, hospitality, Small Medium Enterprise (SME) in the city are severely affected, leading to business closure and unemployment. Although there are no number to indicate the unemployment rate for Subang Jaya. Like the rest of the world, unemployment number are increases in alarming rate, noting that the Malaysian unemployment rate has hit 5% or around 780,000 jobless from under normal economic circumstances has a historical unemployment rate of 3% to 3.5%. SJCC also impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic where the city experience 8% decrease of revenue, comparing on January – April 2019 to January – April 2020 (SJCC, 2020).

Since the start of COVID-19 crisis, SJCC has promptly responds to the crises by set up SJCC Emergency and Disaster Committee (District Level). The city also has set up an Operational Room for COVID-19 which main tasks are to collect and display data of daily and cumulative COVID-19 cases worldwide and more specifically data of cases in Malaysia, State of Selangor, Petaling District and within the Subang Jaya City Council. There has been good collaboration not only within the various departments in City Council but also with other external departments such as the Fire and Rescue Department. City Council Staff has also assisted the Petaling Health Office in doing contact tracing of positive COVID-19 cases of COVID-19 pandemic through SeLangkah and MySejahtera mobile applications. SJCC is also under Selangor State Task Force and the State Disaster Unit Command Centre. The city council also facilitates on the enforcement of MCO on Standard Operational Practice. With regards to the basic needs of Subang Jaya citizens, SJCC provides basic need assistance to poorer residents for budget, deliver food and basic needs, provide charity fund and online and offline training for example sewing skill course. SCJJ and other stakeholders have spent around Ringgit Malaysia (RM) 240,000 for Food Basket as of May 2020 to 4,710 recipients.

In businesses reactivation and resilience SJCC collaborates with other organization & COVID-19 Charity Fund for business resilience. SJCC helps on public area sanitation, subsidises registered small businesses and hawkers, give moratorium on city’s properties rental, provide Online Business Platform for start-ups, houses-based business in collaboration with other agencies platform e.g. Maybank, SELDEC, MSD. In addition, SJCC provides rental payment exemption for 3 months to traders, operators, tenants of premises, food court operators belonging to SJCC.

The impact from COVID-19 pandemic has make Subang Jaya rethink and revaluate whole scope from the city’s annual budgeting, operationalization especially its prioritization. Pre-COVID-19, Subang Jaya was prioritized more on sustainable development however navigated to urgently respond on the citizen basic needs and business reopening. Currently, SJCC is developing Subang Jaya COVID-19 recovery and Resilience Building Plan working with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) to design, implement and monitor sustainable, resilient and inclusive COVID-19 economic and financial responses, recovery and rebuilding plans.
Leaving No One Behind

As Subang Jaya charts to way forward, it is conscious that the 2030 Agenda’s goals and targets must meet the needs of all segments of society and especially the most vulnerable including children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, internally displaced persons and migrants. Its high impact SDGs projects as well as its Action Plans has well demonstrated of its commitment to address inequality, to ensure inclusivity and to fast track and focus on communities furthest behind. It’s UN-Habitat Scroll of Honor Award 2020 is in recognition for SJCC’s holistic and integrated approach in addressing affordable living priorities and in mainstreaming community empowerment in its work processes.
8 high impact SDGs project in Subang Jaya

Women Friendly City  
Barrier Free City

Subang Jaya Smart City Initiatives  
Smart Gen

SJ Riverfront Rejuvenation  
Waste Wise City

Community Empowerment Programs in B40 Areas  
Community Urban Farming

The first phase of SDGs reporting focuses on existing initiatives that are strong and tangible projects with coherent policies, structured implementation plans as well as institutional support. The success of these projects is also influenced by the support and buy-in of a wide range of stakeholders in Subang Jaya.

Phase two of the SDGs reporting will focus on the city’s efforts to develop its knowledge, data collection as well as monitoring and evaluation to improve and refine its efforts and frameworks through lessons learned. The city council aims to fulfill ten SDGs by 2030 where its implementation may vary on the resources available. It is hoped that Subang Jaya will be able to report all these ten SDGs in the next VLR reporting.
First phase of SDGs reporting for Subang Jaya

The first phase of SDGs reporting focuses on existing initiatives that are strong and tangible projects with coherent policies, structured implementation plans as well as institutional support. The success of these projects is also influenced by the support and buy-in of a wide range of stakeholders in Subang Jaya.

Next phase of SDGs reporting

Phase two of the SDGs reporting will focus on the city’s efforts to develop its knowledge, data collection as well as monitoring and evaluation to improve and refine its efforts and frameworks through lessons learned. The city council aims to fulfill ten SDGs by 2030 where its implementation may vary on the resources available. It is hoped that Subang Jaya will be able to report all these ten SDGs in the next VLR reporting.
Subang Jaya
Women Friendly City

As women constitute 43.7% of the Subang Jaya population, SJCC had developed the Women Friendly City Action Plan which aims to ensure that no group is left behind in the city's development. The action plan stresses holistic city development by empowering communities, especially women in the B40 groups, to overcome challenges arising from urban poverty and the rise of the cost of living.

The mission of the project is to encourage Subang Jaya women to partake in all spheres of urban life on an equal footing with men through its 4 core values, namely; Equality, Inclusivity, Wealth, and Empathy.

Upgrading Women Friendly Infrastructure and Facilities

The City Council are encouraging the preparation of women's infrastructure in all premises and building under Subang Jaya City Council administration.

As of September 2020, there are 141 dedicated women parking bays, 185 women toilets, 16 lactating rooms, 9 women swimming pools, and 3 women gyms spread across the city.

The city council has also taken the initiative to upgrade various aspect of the city built environment including upgrading pedestrian (insert women-friendly features), landscaping and tree shades, placemaking in hawker areas, and installation of more than 100 units of CCTVs and street lights in areas such as SS15 & SS16, Subang Jaya and Puchong Utama, Puchong.

Infrastructure Women Friendly City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SJCC</th>
<th>Public Areas (Malls, Universities, Hotels)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Designated Parking</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Toilet</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gym</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dedicated Women Parking Bays

The city council has enforced the 2% + 2% parking bay allocation to all commercial premises in the city where parking operators would need to allocate 2% of its parking bays for women and another 2% for disabled drivers.

These dedicated women parking bays are for lone female drivers, pregnant women, and women drivers with children, which all are located conveniently near entrances and lifts. To further ensure safety and security, these parking bays are equipped with LED lighting, 24 hours CCTV camera systems which is directly connected to the MPSJ Headquarters or the parking operator for security and monitoring purposes, and some extent panic buttons as well as buggy services.

Subang Jaya Career Fair

In 2020, SJCC had conducted several virtual career fairs in collaboration with more than 100 small, medium enterprises (SMEs) to support locals who have been retrenched due to the pandemic subsequently to reduce the unemployment rate in the city.

The program was particularly targeted for the B40s, M40, newly graduated, and PWDs. Among the activities conducted during the 3 days virtual fair was sessions on interview and resume tips, engagement with potential employers, and awareness on the PenjanaKerjaya program, a COVID-19 response initiative by PERKESO.

Subang Jaya Women SME & Entrepreneurship

Since 2018, SJCC has introduced the E-application for business license and permit application. In 2020, 80% of licensing and permit applications were done online and mostly dominated by women entrepreneurs.

Women entrepreneurs in Subang Jaya are also empowered through state-led initiatives and in collaboration with various city councils such as Kasih Ibu Smart Selangor (KISS) and Niaga Darul Ehsan (NaDI), which enables and empower female breadwinners to easily set up their own small businesses.

In addition, the city council in collaboration with the Selangor State government The city council is also considering setting up safe houses for at-risk children staying in low-cost flats as a form of support for working single mothers and entrepreneurs that need to leave their house unattended to earn their livelihood.

Health Roadshows

The city council conducts various health roadshows under its Gaya Hidup Sehat Program. Among the programs conducted in 2020 was a workshop for the Subang Jaya ladies in coping with stress at work and family life.

Women Friendly City activities with community

Stakeholders engagement on Women Friendly City
Subang Jaya was initially developed as a ‘car city’ township, as the population size and number of aging citizens increased, the need for the city to become more pedestrian-friendly and public transport terminals became more prevalent.

This realization has prompted Subang Jaya to create a barrier-free city where everyone including the elderly and disabled can move about the city safely, independently, and with ease. To bring about a Barrier-Free Subang Jaya, efforts include Quarterly Accessibility Audits in selected areas, OKU community and expert engagement, and infrastructure improvement according to ISO 1184:2014.

Disabled-Friendly Pedestrian Upgrades

In September 2020, USJ 10 became the pilot for the Barrier-Free City project, with RM 445,000 (USD 107.1 thousand) was allocated to improve the area’s disabled-friendly pedestrian. USJ 10 was chosen as it is one of the major business areas with a systematic public transportation system that attracted large crowds and is used by many.

Upgrades include installation of anti-slip tiles and tactile paving for 550 m pedestrian walkways, connecting pathways to the nearest light rail transit (LRT) stations, construction of 6 ramps, 3 staircases, 6 pedestrian crossings with traffic lights, and solar-powered warning lights to alert motorists of disabled pedestrians and pedestrian crossing signage.

Since the pilot, the infrastructure upgrades under the Barrier-Free City project have expanded to other parts of the city. Participating areas are as follows:

- SS16, Subang Jaya
- SS 15, Subang Jaya
- Taman Puchong Utama, Puchong
- Taman Puchong Prima Business Area, Puchong

Upon conducting a series of accessibility audits in the areas under the council’s jurisdiction, it was found that many disabled folks use the public transport system but once reaching their last mile, it is very challenging and dangerous as either the tactile pavement was disjointed or there was inadequate disabled-friendly infrastructure available.

Project Value:
RM 1.2 million (USD 288.7 thousand)

Funder
- Subang Jaya City Council
- Ministry of Home Affairs (Safe City Program)

Impact
Increased of PWDs participation in the area
Reduction of pedestrian-related accidents
Sunway BRT System

The BRT Sunway Line is Malaysia’s first dedicated and elevated bus rapid transit line. Introduced in 2015, the BRT system aims to liberate the urban commuters from traffic congestion and enhance connectivity, accessibility, and mobility for high-density areas of Sunway and Subang Jaya.

Operated by Rapid Bus, the dedicated elevated busway runs isolated from traffic congestion, starting from Sunway-Setia Jaya Station and ends at USJ 7 Station. The BRT line integrates 2 train lines, the Setia Jaya KTM Komuter Line and Kelana Jaya LRT Line, serving some 500,000 commuters in the area. The BRT stations are equipped with universal access such as tactile pathways, ramps, and lowered ticket counters facilities, easing access for persons with disabilities. Its station platforms are leveled with the bus floors for quick and easy boarding and are fully accessible for wheelchairs, disabled passengers, and baby strollers. ‘Park n Ride” facilities are located at the SunU-Monash station providing a total of 1,153 parking bays including 102 dedicated bays for lady drivers and 23 parking bays for the disabled.

All stations are built above existing roads and connected to adjacent developments by pedestrian link bridges integrated with escalators. Moreover, the stations are design based on a simple open concept that facilitates passenger movement aided by extensive roof eave overhangs to protect from wind-driven rain, escalators, and car drop-off lay bys.

---

**Project Value:**
RM 452 million (USD 113 million)

**Funder**
- Prasarana Negara Berhad
- Sunway Berhad
- Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta
- 

**Impact**
Increase of Public Transport Usage in the Area

---

Sunway City BRT system that connecting major areas in Subang Jaya
Subang Jaya Smart City Initiatives

Subang Jaya has embarked on its smart city plan since 2018 with The federal government launched the Malaysia Smart City Framework in 2019 to serve as a guide for local authorities and state-led own initiative SmartSelangor in accelerating the implementation of the smart city in Subang Jaya.

The Smart City Action Plan was developed in 2019 to make Subang Jaya a Smart City by 2030. The blueprint focuses on five areas: smart governance, infrastructure, and public facilities, sustainable development, socio-economic development, and smart outreach.

Executive Information System (EIS)

Executive Information System (EIS) is one of the innovations by utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) based technology implemented as SJCC’s commitment to support and support the suggestions and views of the people in line with the ICT policies of the Central and State Governments in using ICT comprehensively in all SJCC service delivery.

EIS SJCC Web Portal is a web-based portal that can be accessed via smartphone & computer online. The SJCC EIS Web Portal displays a combination of spatial data information from 18 SJCC Internal Departments and contains 68 sub-portals in it to be shared in each SJCC Internal Department and the public/residents to access geographical maps and limited information provided according to user id requirements.

SJCC EIS Web Portal is also the first Local Authority in Malaysia to have a platform that combine 18 internal departments spatial data into one information system. With the SJCC Executive Information System, it is easy to obtain information immediately.

Project Funder
Subang Jaya City Council

Partners
Digiphonic Sistem Sdn Bhd

Data and Monitoring by
• Town Planning Department (Coordinator), SJCC
• Data update from 20 SJCC departments
Subang Jaya Vibrant Command Centre (SJVCC)

Subang Jaya Vibrant Command Centre (SJVCC) started operating in 2019 as a result of a combination of the SJCC Call Center and SJCC CCTV Control Room. It plays 3 main functions namely as a Call and Information Center, Emergency and Disaster Management, and CCTV Monitoring. This center is an important innovation in realizing the goal of SJCC as a Smart City.

SJCC has also turned its SJVCC into SJCC’s COVID-19 Operations Room during the lockdown. The operations room will be open Mondays to Fridays, from 8 am to 5 pm, throughout the lockdown period. It includes updating current COVID-19 case data in Malaysia, Selangor, and the Petaling district besides conveying information related to the standard operating procedure. Its functions include answering public inquiries on the latest lockdown SOP, receiving complaints and inquiries from the public over the phone, emails, and mobile app, as well as monitoring the 167 CCTV units located within SJCC’s administration area.

SJCC is the first local authority in the country to use the 5G standard in its daily operations. The pilot project involves the Smart Traffic Light, Smart Parking, and Smart Safety as well as security solutions. The 5G-enabled Smart Traffic Light solution programs traffic lights to respond to real-time, rich data collected by connected high-definition (HD) cameras and sensors to enable improved traffic flow and reduce idle time at red lights. Meanwhile, the Smart Parking solution enables real-time parking bay monitoring using HD cameras and Artificial Intelligence (AI) so users can search for vacant parking bays and reduce time spent searching for a parking spot.

5G Subang Jaya Demonstration Projects

Subang Jaya leads the way in smart solutions as it undertakes a pilot project using 5G technology to address parking, congestion, and security issues. SJCC in collaboration with TM One, the enterprise and public sector business solutions arm of Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM), has deployed three 5G-enabled use cases in SS15, Subang Jaya, to address specific issues faced by the community.

Subang Jaya Vibrant Command Centre

Smart traffic light in Subang Jaya

Subang Jaya Vibrant Command Centre
Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System for Subang Jaya

41 CCTV cameras had been installed at strategic spots along Persiaran Kewajipan from the Kesas Highway intersection to USJ19. Work to install the cameras which is part of a Selangor Government Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System (ITMS) started in October last year and have since been completed in February and the ITMS is now undergoing tests and collecting traffic data via the cameras.

The system provides real-time traffic monitoring and collating data which will help the authorities come up with better options for reducing traffic congestion along this stretch of road. The system will analyze the data and provide options on how to optimize traffic flow on the road. It will also detect and record abnormal traffic flow.

The system will in the long run provide authorities with a baseline for vehicle and traffic data; better enforcement efforts and improve the management of traffic flow.

5 km
Length of road in Subang Jaya implemented with the ITMS system

10
Junctions in Subang Jaya implemented with the ITMS system

7
Traffic lights equipped with ITMS system

31
Street lamppost equipped with ITMS system
SJ Riverfront Rejuvenation

Started in 2019, SJCC has launched a Klang riverfront rejuvenation project called SJ Riverfront (Subang Jaya Riverfront). Klang River flows across, stretches 10.2 km in length in the city. The project covers all riverside areas on both sides of the Klang River. SJ Riverfront aims to make the riverfront a clean, safe, beautiful, and public space for the residents of this city.

The project is listed under Green City Action Plan for the Implementation of Control Strategies on Greenhouse Gas and Heat Island through the SJ Riverfront Project

Before the SJ Riverfront took place, the Klang River in Subang Jaya faced several persistent issues which deteriorate the river’s water quality as well its aesthetic value. Among the issues faced were littering and illegal waste dumping along the river, illegal squatting structures, and lack of social space for community activities.

Having this in mind, The SJ Riverfront was initiated, spearheaded by SJCC and the adjacent Resident Associations in collaboration with other stakeholders. 4 main objectives were identified, which are:

• Clean the riverfront from illegal dumping, squatters, and bushes
• Provide basic public amenities that are easy to maintain
• Create an environment with various biodiversity
• Ensure the area is well maintained.

Two public exhibition and engagement were held since July 2019. The project is divided into 2 phases; Phase 1 started on 16 December 2019 and finished on 23 February 2020. Underpinning Phase 1 is the development of a walkable pathway at the USJ 1/1 park area.

Project Funder
Subang Jaya City Council

Partners
Lembaga Urus Air Selangor and Resident Association

Data and Monitoring by
Town Planning Department as coordinator
Landscape Department

Other programs were conducted under the SJ Riverfront project namely the World River Day 2020 Celebration Program, Selangor State and Initiatives Friends Of River (FOR), Tree Planting program. Public sharing of River Basin Management Initiative at USJ 1, intermittent Lake near the river, Biodiversity report of Biodiversity Lake Garden USJ1 and community mapping with Community of Zone 12.
Subang Jaya Smart Gen (Generasi Bestari) Program

This program involves the participation of national and secondary schools within Subang Jaya to create a more healthy school environment that includes free from breeding of Aedes mosquitoes and dengue outbreaks, toilet sanitation as a priority and a clean, comfortable and safe learning environment.

SJCC has successfully implemented School Prosperity Program in 2017 in collaboration with Selangor State Education Department through the Petaling District Education Office. Due to its success, the program has been extended and rebranded as the Smart Generation Program, inspired by a famous Malaysian proverb “melentur buluh biarlah dari rebungnya” or in English “To bend a bamboo while it’s still a shoot”. The program will be implemented within 5 years to ensure the impact and effectiveness of the program can be measured.

The program is also seen as a platform in giving recognition and appreciation to schools that contributes to the successful implementation of modules, activities, and healthy environment-related learning, care for conservation of nature as well as a dengue-free to the school environment.

Objective of the Program

Creating a healthy school environment that includes
- Free from breeding grounds for Aedes mosquitoes and dengue outbreak;
- Toilet sanitation is a priority;
- Clean, comfortable and safe learning environment;
- Foster and implement waste management best practices and reuse of resources among students in ensuring environmental sustainability;
- Building the next generation of communities that are sensitive to environmental health, environmental sustainability and sustainable development; and
- Forming ‘agents of change’ to change the community into a more civilized society.

PROGRAM MODULE

5,594.90 kilograms of recycling items has been collected

23,700 Participants of this program consist from students, teachers and school workers
Waste Wise City is an initiative under the UN-Habitat program and launched by SJCC for a more effective waste disposal in the city council’s administrative area.

SJCC has been recognized for its efforts when the city council was awarded the National Scroll of Honor 2019 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) for the Waste Wise City Project during the launch of National Cleanliness Policy and World Habitat Day 2019.

The objective of the Waste Wise City project is to establish a waste management network in the local community, provide a working environment for the community, and educate the local residents on the importance of waste separation at the source using 5R practices.

Two main activities are underpinning the program which are the Waste Separation Program at Source (Housing area) and SJCC Kiosk Let’s Cycle Program.

Supporting projects were also launched to strengthen the program, namely awareness on the 5R practices (Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle), Recycling collection from house to house for 2092 existing housing unit involvement in 2020, and SJCC Green Model. Mrs. Euodia Lee was awarded by SJCC under the SJCC Green Model for her high dedication and participation in reducing her house waste generation through recycling and composting.

SJCC Kiosk Let’s Cycle Program supports the Waste Wise City program by providing infrastructure for the community to practice the 5R. They can recycle their waste item to exchange with souvenirs. Others, SJCC also provide a mobile recycling collection, a vehicle that moves from door-to-door which enables residents to weigh & redeem their waste.
Community Urban Farming

The concept of ‘urban farming’ has been widely used around the world as a non-profit activity giving added value for urban dwellers. It is an effort to encourage activities that produce local crops through promoting community-based agriculture which also supports local economic development. Apart from being a source of agricultural supply for local use, urban farming also provides greener and beautification of the surrounding areas. In line with the Green Neighborhood Planning Guidelines adopted by the Selangor State Planning Committee in 2012, the Urban Farming program in Subang Jaya was implemented throughout the communities since 2013.

The problem arose when residents started cultivating informally on shoulders of roads and at surrounding green areas within housing areas. The caused the issues as the area became unattractive due to its unplanned nature and also risks polluting the cleanliness of the area. Therefore, SJCC Proposed a pilot project at Garnet Apartment on the 3rd of October 2013 following the capacity building model for Urban Farming.

This program later gained the attention of other local communities within Subang Jaya which sees the number of community urban farming rose to 69 different areas in 2021. The program was formed through benchmarking of projects that were successful from other countries, with changes and adaptations done to suit the needs according to administrative suitability.

Project Funder
Various organizations

Partners
• Majlis Perwakilan Penduduk
• State Government
• State Agricultural Department
• Residents Association
• Companies supplying smart agriculture/planting methods
• Department of Environmental management (SJCC)

Data and Monitoring by
• SJCC Landscape Department
• Quarterly reports are presented in the Local Agenda 21 Committee.
Distribution of areas for Community Urban Farming

Status of Community Urban Farms in 69 areas of Subang Jaya (2021)

- Well-maintained
- Needs support
- Stopped operating
- New

Distribution of Community Urban Farms in Subang Jaya (2021)

- Agency owned lands
- Joint Management Body (JMB)
- Open space
Project benefits

5 months after its inception in October 2013, the harvests were obtained repeatedly. Attempts to explore suitable vegetables for cultivation also began and new methods were beginning to be used on site which shows the community effort to expand their agricultural efforts.

There are also active residents that are subject matter experts on agriculture that are sharing their knowledge and guidance for the other residents. The produce is also harvested and shared among the community which instils sense of leadership and partnerships among the community.

Recent informal meetings show the community is happy with the project environment and are also requesting for additional plots, indicating the project is capable of moving further within this community.

Project relevance

• Relevance towards national and state policy
  It is in line with the Green Neighborhood Planning Guidelines approved by the Green Technology and Climate Change Council on the 11th of August 2011, the National Physical Planning Council (MPFN) on the 20th of March 2012 and subsequently adopted by the Selangor State Planning Committee on the 14th of May 2012, to be implemented throughout all local governments in Selangor.

• Relevance towards surrounding environment
  There are abundance in green areas in neighborhood areas that need to be maintained monthly which causes residents to grow crops within these green areas without the permission of the Council and plant various types of trees for decorative, food or medical purposes. The urban farming project aims to solve the problem of informal cultivation by the residents, which were identified as being the cause of unmaintained shrubs and causing spread of dengue.

• Relevance towards surrounding community
  The policies made through this project also upskills residents’ representatives to better manage their living environment. The end result not only benefits the community, but its urban, national and global environment.
Project implementation

The implementation of this project is in line with the SJCC’s Strategic Plan to become a Green Township by 2030. The Community Urban Farming Project was given profile as Zon Bersih (Clean Zone) in 2013 in a competition organized by the Selangor State government. The project was carried out at an open space within the Garnet Puchong Indah Apartment area after going through discussions with the Zon Bersih Residents Committee in 2013.

Layout for community urban farming at Garnet Puchong Perdana

There are several conditions to be met prior to participating of the program which are:
- Applicants are to sign the Pledge for Neighborhood Gardening Ethics, which must be adhered to at all times;
- The demarcation area for each participant for their gardening activities are as requested; and
- Plot owners who violate any of the Neighborhood Garden Ethics will have their permission revoked immediately.

For community groups that require assistance, SJCC will provide the site, land, and basic plot structure. For the initial stage, crop seeds will also be provided. For able community groups, they are allowed to implement the project themselves by following all conditions that have been set. However, the incentives by SJCC will only be provided during the initial year as an introduction, the program will later continue with the initiative led by the community group itself with permission and enforcement of the city council.

Project expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of new Community Urban Farming</th>
<th>Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64,647.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome of the Project

70 active Community Urban Farms throughout the City; 967 participants, 40,461 square feet and annual yield of 3000kg.

- **28.5 %** (20 farms) managed by lower income communities - B40
- **21.4 %** (15 farms) are led by women
- **15.7%** (11 farms) uses technology that are up-to-date
- **In 2021**
  - A Community Urban Farm by a Children Disabled Community is rejuvenated by the MPP

Source: Community Capacity Building for Urban Food Resilience, SJCC 2021
Community Empowerment Programs in B40 areas

Subang Jaya City Council under the SJCC Strategic Plan 2020-2025 has responded to the call for the National Community Policy introduced by the Prime Minister on 17th February 2019 through implementing the Community Empowerment Programs in B40 areas.

This program is considered as a transformation in service delivery by taking an approach to empower the bottom 40 percentile (B40) community towards making Subang Jaya a prosperous, smart and dynamic city without marginalizing the less fortunate (leaving no one behind) in enjoying the current modernization of the country.

This program will support the agenda and goals under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in overcoming the issue of poverty and ensuring global peace and prosperity. Programs are delivered based on 3 aspects which are:

- Social and economic development
- Educational development
- Health and safety development

Objectives of the program
- Creating effective management organizations;
- Empowering communities in low-cost strata areas;
- Creating a safe and conducive living environment;
- Making communities free from crime and drugs; and
- Assist the poor and the less fortunate with the cooperation of existing agencies.

Project Funder
Subang Jaya City Council (SJCC)

Partners
- NGOs – (FEDEX, TETRA PARK, Genesis Business Academy, What A Waste, Food Aid Foundation Yayasan Rosni Noor, John Ambulance & Soup Kitchen)
- Education Sector – (UITM, UPM, UKM, INTI College, UTM & Institute Sultan Iskandar)
- Government Sector – (PDRM, BOMBA, LPHS, Zakat Selangor, Department of Social Welfare, AADK, Smart Selangor, KPKT, SUK, Agriculture Department & JAIS)
- Private Sector – (Maybank, UOB, Nippon Paint, MyDin, Giant, Summit USJ, Susbadi, PHB, Nestle, Mcdonald’s & Bukit Puchong Development Sdn. Bhd.)

Data and Monitoring by
- SJCC Community Development Department
Empowered Community Apartments and Villages Program as of 2021

24 apartments
Unique areas of low-cost apartments involved

65,368
Residents involved

12,598
Housing units involved

3 villages
Unique areas of traditional villages involved

Timeline of the program
The program undergone 3 stages which are as follows:

Phase 1 (May – December 2018):
Introduction & data collection

Phase 2 (January – December 2019):
Implementation of program

Phase 3 (2020 – 2028):
Evaluation of program

Participation by population ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Ethnicity</th>
<th>Malay (60%)</th>
<th>Chinese (11.9%)</th>
<th>Indian (11.4%)</th>
<th>Others (16.7%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social and economic development</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational development</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety development</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programs Community Empowerment Programs in B40 areas in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPP Zone</th>
<th>Social and economic development</th>
<th>Educational development</th>
<th>Health and safety development</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social and economic development

This aspect of the program is directed towards curbing the increasing cases of domestic violence and adultery that were occurring in Subang Jaya.

Educational development

This aspect of the program is aimed towards alleviating vandalism, littering, and usage of drugs among the youths in Subang Jaya.

Health and safety development

The following aspects was in response to reports of spike in dengue cases that was a major concern especially within low-income communities. Also lack of maintenance for public amenities such as apartment lifts was a major issue.

Highlights of program: Community Empowering Programme (Clean and Lively Neighbourhood) 2020

Garbage disposal area (before and after)

Joint effort by Local communities

Activities done under the empowerment of B40 program
Program feedback by the local community

Respondent's Profile

Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-55</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;56</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program Feedback

Are the programs implemented suited to the needs of this community / village?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does this program help in the development and organization of JMB/residents association?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does this program help in creating a more friendly and harmonious neighbourhood?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Should this program be implemented in other Apartments/Villages elsewhere?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall summary of response to the effectiveness of programs are as below:
4.2 SDGs Progress Reporting

7 Focus Goals

This report accounts for the progress of the City in the 7 Goals prioritized by Subang Jaya City Council which involved SDG 3: Good health and well-being, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13: Climate action and SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.

With this Subang Jaya VLR, we want to demonstrate where we stand in the SDG implementation process. Facts and figures illustrate the current situation in Subang Jaya. We strongly believe that reporting and monitoring are important tools. Tangible data creates transparency. If we wish to create an environment for efficient decisions to build a sustainable future, we must know where we stand. In this sense, our report is also an important communication tool to initiate a fruitful dialogue with our citizens and other cities alike. It links our traditional sustainability reporting with a special focus on the SDGs and our targets for 2030 as laid out in our Sustainability Strategy. Through it, Subang Jaya promotes cross-cutting initiatives so that men and women have the same opportunities to grow and contribute with their talent to the development of the city. This is a great example of how global goals translate into a better quality of life in cities.

Subang Jaya continues to grow – and so do the challenges faced by the city. More people means more housing, which in turn puts pressure on vacant spaces, biodiversity and much-needed climate corridors. Mobility must be re-thought. Subang Jaya City Council adopted the first Subang Jaya Local Plan in 2019 to systematically align city action with the 17 SDGs and achieve progress in shaping the future with sustainable development in mind. The plan uses concrete goals and measures to define the framework for Subang Jaya’s future development and growth.
The aim of goal three is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Subang Jaya Healthcare System and Facilities

Malaysia has an advanced, efficient, and easily accessible healthcare system due to the government’s extensive support and investment in promoting overall public health. Healthcare services in the country consist of tax-funded and government-run primary healthcare centers as well as private services which are mostly located in urban areas. Both public and private healthcare facilities are gradually increasing to meet the rising patients’ demand for better healthcare and population growth.

According to Selangor Health Department (Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Selangor), there are a total of 16 health facilities in Subang Jaya. This includes Health Clinics, Dental Clinics, Community Clinics, Mobile Clinics, and Hospitals. There are 5 hospitals servicing Subang Jaya, namely Columbia Asia Puchong, KPMC Medical Centre, QHC Medical Centre, Sime Darby Medical Centre Subang Jaya, and Sunway Medical Centre which are all privately run. There are no public hospitals in the area, community members in need of a more affordable treatment would have to consider adjacent government hospitals such as Hospital Shah Alam or Hospital Serdang.

It is estimated that Subang Jaya will be needing 38 health clinics by 2035 to cater to its projected population growth of 1.56 mil. Currently, only 4 health clinics are available scattered in the area and 12 more in planning according to the Subang Jaya Local Plans.

Low income communities in Subang Jaya is also able to access affordable healthcare services through SelCare, a holistic healthcare assistance program under the Selangor State Government. Among the assistance provided under this program are:

- **Healthcare Insurance Scheme (Skim Insuran Peduli Sihat):**
  Free basic treatment as well as funeral assistance, critical illness coverage, life insurance and personal accident protection to household income below RM 2,000 per month

- **Selangor Heart Treatment Scheme (Skim Rawatan Jantung Selangor):**
  Free heart treatment to low-income people

- **Healthcare for Civil Servant Scheme (Skim Peduli Sihat Penjawat Awam):**
  Private healthcare subsidies up to RM 10,000 annually for Grade 44 civil servants and below

- **Skim Kasih Ibu Smart Selangor:**
  Special welfare program for mothers (including single mothers) of low income group

### Total Number of Hospital Beds in Subang Jaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>No. of Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Asia Hospital</td>
<td>Puchong</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPMC Medical Centre</td>
<td>Puchong</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QHC Medical Centre</td>
<td>Subang Jaya</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sime Darby Medical Centre</td>
<td>Subang Jaya</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunway Medical Centre</td>
<td>Subang Jaya</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Beds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,179</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:
1. Selangor Health Department
2. Subang Jaya City Council

Note: Hospitals includes both government and private hospitals
Subang Jaya Mortality and Diseases (Communicable and Non-Communicable)

According to the DOSM’s statistics on Cause of Death in Malaysia, 2019, Ischaemic heart diseases was the leading cause of death contributing 15.9% to the nation’s urban cause of death, followed by pneumonia (12%), cerebrovascular diseases (7.6%), transport accidents (3.6%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung (2.5%). The Petaling District (Subang Jaya) recorded 835 deaths due to Ischaemic heart diseases in 2019, making the district one of the highest recorded cases nationwide.

**Principal Causes of Death in Subang Jaya, 2019**

Dengue remains endemic in Malaysia since its outbreak in the 1980s. Selangor has the highest concentration of cases annually, with 7,132 out of 12,473 recorded cases nationwide as of June 16, 2021. The dengue fever in the country is seasonal, with variable transmission and prevalence patterns occurring from June to September and September to March following the Southwest monsoon season and Northeast monsoon season respectively, creating the perfect breeding condition for the Aedes mosquitoes.

According to Selangor Health Department, Subang Jaya has among the highest dengue active and hotspot areas in the Petaling District. SJCC has taken a proactive approach through its public cleaning services and supervision to ensure breeding spaces of vector-borne infection diseases are reduced or completely eliminated.

The average number of dengue cases in Subang Jaya is 7,574 cases between 2015 to 2020. The highest recorded number of cases in the city was in 2015 with a total of 10,499 cases. The city saw a 32.1% drop in cases in 2020 in comparison to the previous year. Aside from SJCC’s continuous efforts to prevent Aedes breeding, dengue incidences were probably indirectly inhibited by the periodic COVID-19 Movement Control Order (MCO) by the Malaysian government that resulted in people staying at home and being more attentive to their living environments.
As part of the municipality’s role in the prevention of substance abuse, SJCC’s Licensing Department was selected as the pioneer program of the Anti-Drug at Entertainment Premises Campaign (Kempen Anti Dadah di Premis Hiburan) by the National Anti-Drug Agency (Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan, AADK). A total of 147 entertainment license holder has participated and implemented the drug-prevention promotion and program on their respective premises. In 2020, SJCC had declared Subang Jaya as a Drug-free City.

Water (River) Quality in Subang Jaya

There are 10 rivers within the administration area of SJCC, namely Sungai Kuyoh, Sungai Rasau, Sungai Damansara, Sungai Biring, Sungai Bohol, Sungai Penaga, Sungai Kuala Bharu, Sungai Kemuning and Sungai Klang. The water quality of Sungai Klang, Sungai Damasara and Sungai Rasau remains in Class III (Slightly Polluted) from 2012 to 2015. The main reason to the low water quality are the prevalent discharge of untreated sewage into the rivers as well as illegal dumping of garbage into the river.
Eradicating Dengue Through Surveillance and Public Cleanliness

Prevention of and response to dengue cases falls under the Health Department of Subang Jaya City Council. Among the activities taken-up by the department to eradicate dengue breeding spots are Surveillance, Abating, Larva-ciding, Fogging and the Enforcement of the Eradicating Disease –Carrying Insect Act. In 2019, up to epidemiological week (ME) 52, a total of 440,120 premises had undergone fogging and 25,254 premises was monitored to detect and implement early intervention in Subang Jaya. Community responses and complaints have also contributed to the city council’s preparedness and planning in its dengue eradicating activities.

Subang Jaya Dengue Eradicating Activities, ME 52, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premise</th>
<th>Surveillance</th>
<th>Abating</th>
<th>Larva-ciding</th>
<th>Fogging</th>
<th>Notis Sek 8</th>
<th>Ntk</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>Community Complaints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shop lots</td>
<td>20,925</td>
<td>20,923</td>
<td>225,553</td>
<td>434,332</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Site</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factories</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Centres</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Buildings</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveyards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Lots</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Parks / Playground</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (e.g. Parking areas, drains, back alley, etc.)</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>3,387</td>
<td>2,519</td>
<td>3,549</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of premises</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,254</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,233</strong></td>
<td><strong>229,611</strong></td>
<td><strong>440,120</strong></td>
<td><strong>270</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SJCC Annual Report, 2019
COVID-19 Operations Room

The city council had turned its Subang Jaya Vibrant Command Centre (SJVCC) into SJCC’s COVID-19 Operations during the national lockdown. As the name suggest, the room will become the central hub for any COVID-19 updates in Subang Jaya including updating current COVID-19 cases data in Malaysia, Selangor and the Petaling district, close contact and management of positive cases in the district as well as conveying any information and answering queries from the public with relation to the pandemic and its standard operation procedures (SOPs). The public are able to access the operations room daily from 8am to 8pm.

Monthly “Gotong Royong” Campaigns

SJCC conducts Gotong-Royong campaigns at targeted areas as part of its community engagement and dengue eradicating efforts. Gotong royong is a form of collectivism in the Malay / Asian culture. The idea behind gotong-royong is to share the burden or overcome difficulties among members of the community for mutual benefit. The idea has been integrated into the formal institution in Malaysia during social activities partly to encourage public awareness on health and cleanliness and subsequently build social cohesion.

In 2020, SJCC had conducted 7 gotong royong within the Subang Jaya area. The campaigns are usually in collaboration between the city council, community groups, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) Ministry of Health COMBI Squad, Selangor State health department (JKNS), Petaling District Health Office (PKD), Fire and Rescue Department and the private sectors.

Aside from the gotong-royong activity, activities such as robotic exercises, children coloring contests, health exhibitions, fogging, and individual housing inspections are conducted during the campaign.

“Gotong-royong” activities by communities in Subang Jaya
SDG 5: Gender Equality

Women agenda in Subang Jaya remain to be a top priority as the city has launched a gender balance approach in its organization and policy making. SDG 5 aims to grant women and girls equal rights, opportunities to live free without discrimination including workplace discrimination or any violence. This is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls in Subang Jaya.

Proportion of seats held by women in local governments

11 out of 54 members from the State Assemblyman, Council Members and Residents Associations in Subang Jaya are women, which accounts 20.4%.

Proportion of women in managerial positions in SJCC

10 out of 23 seats in management level of Subang Jaya City Council is filled with of women including the mayor, this makes the percentage of women as decision maker in MBSJ are 43.5%.

Since 2018, Subang Jaya has launched initiatives to shift from a male-centric organization at city hall to an organization where everyone can be active, such as the appointment of a female mayor, in order to change situations where women constitute the minority in the decision-making process for city policies.
Continuous engagement with expert partners on women agenda for Subang Jaya.

One of the discussion held was with Tun Farimah Hashim Women’s Leadership Centre, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (PKWTFH) with representative from Corporate Strategic and Communication Department and City Planning Department.

This discussion aims to discuss cooperation as well as views from PKWTFH in:
- To revise the Women Green City Action Plan based on current situations and trends
- Collect programs under the action plan
- To conduct program effectiveness study with the university expertise

Subang Jaya Career Carnival

Subang Jaya Career Carnival was held on the 19 to 21 November 2020 online in collaboration with the SJCC and several companies. This is an effort to overcome the problem of unemployment, apart from helping individuals including women who have lost their jobs, SJCC also helps in promoting this program online. The platform has targeted 100 employers to help the unemployed register.
The aim of goal eight is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Sustainable economic growth requires societies to be able to provide high-quality jobs to their residents without harming the environment. Cities have a major role to play as employers and providers of employment aiding services. Several of the Subang Jaya indicators measure the achievement of the goal indirectly from the point of view of economic and social sustainability.

Subang Jaya Main Economic Activities

In Selangor, services contributes more half of the states GDP with 62.2%, a total of USD 51,602 Million in 2019, meanwhile manufacturing sector contributes 27.8% with total of USD 23,109 Million in 2019. Selangor state GDP grew 6.9% from 2018 to 2019, surpassing the National average which is at 4.3%. This shows that the State is one the economic powerhouse for Malaysia.

As Subang Jaya is located in one of the prime location of economic centres in Selangor, it plays an important role in reflecting the state economic performance. The importance of these economic activity in Subang Jaya is also reflected spatially. In Subang Jaya, 13% of the land use are economic area or employment (industrial & commercial). Major commercial areas in Subang Jaya includes Puchong, Bandar Sunway, SS 15 and Seri Kembangan, and while in every neighbourhood areas in Shah Alam there are also local commercial centre and market place that generates local economy.

Selangor State GDP at 2015 constant price, 2017 to 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>CAGR %</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarry</td>
<td>166,686</td>
<td>175,117</td>
<td>183,789</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>20,465</td>
<td>21,951</td>
<td>23,109</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4,234</td>
<td>4,489</td>
<td>4,962</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>44,807</td>
<td>48,230</td>
<td>51,602</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GDP</td>
<td>72,789</td>
<td>80,154</td>
<td>82,985</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia
There are approximately 14 industrial parks in Subang Jaya with a total area of 937.17 hectares, many of which are relatively strategic in location as they are accessible to major national ports and air ports and are easily accessible from main highways.

According to Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA), there are total of 39 approved manufacturing projects in Selangor which is located in Subang Jaya locality. Approximately 40% of the manufacturing projects approved were in expansion or diversification activities. This shows a high interest and remarkable level of domestic and foreign investment to Subang Jaya.

**Subang Jaya Labor Force and Employment**

Number of labour force in Petaling District increasing from 1,166,500 in 2018 to 1,189,700 in 2019, an increase of 1.98%. Employment in the district also has increased from 1,135,000 to 1,157,100, an increase of 1.94%. The district of Petaling holds 33.1% of the total employment in Selangor which makes this district very important in the economic growth of Selangor.

However, outside labour force is 386,500 which accounts 33 percent of the population (inactivity rate). Reasons of being outside of labour force were mainly due to housework / family responsibilities and schooling.

It is highlighted that a combination of an effective policy framework, well-developed infrastructure and the provision of education and skills training were among the key instruments that provided a conducive framework to attract investments into the State and Subang Jaya particularly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Capital Investment (USD Billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puchong</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seri Kembangan / Serdang</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subang Jaya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subang Hi-Tech Ind Park</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seri Kembangan IE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

**Labor Force and Employment Snapshot**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>Selangor’s Labor Force readily available in Petaling District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>Selangor’s Employment is in Petaling District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.9%</td>
<td>Subang Jaya (Petaling District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unemployment Rate, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statistics of employment in Petaling District (Subang Jaya)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor force ('000)</td>
<td>1,166.5</td>
<td>1,189.7</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment ('000)</td>
<td>1,135.0</td>
<td>1,157.1</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed ('000)</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside labour force</td>
<td>376.3</td>
<td>386.5</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation rate (%)</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya

**Subang Jaya Permit and License for Businesses Application**

There’s an increase of numbers of application for license and permit from 2017 to 2018 with an average rate of 80%

Besides that, facilitation approach in easing the process of business licensing has given a huge impact in the increasing of application and collection from licensing. These are:

- Introducing new Licensing Guidelines that are responding to the current business trends
- Improvement in new and renewal licensing application online platform
- Innovation in SJCC in an effort to facilitate service delivery to customers
- Engagement licensing officers with customers. Customers are given specific explanations and information as well as simple procedures related to licensing aspects. Engagement has been implemented with:
  - Hotel Management
  - School canteen operators
  - Shopping malls management
  - Kindergarten and childcare operators
  - Event management companies

**Factors contributing to the increasing businesses permit and license**

- Implementation of online application for business licenses and permits with immediate approval (OSM)
- Study taken and the standardization of licensing fee under the Food Establishment By-Law for the activities below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business License</th>
<th>Temporary Permits</th>
<th>Entertainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4,312</td>
<td>5,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Permits</td>
<td>3,858</td>
<td>5,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SJCC Annual Report, 2019

Application of business license and permits in MBSJ

![Graph of Business License, Temporary Permits, and Entertainment](image)
Tourism sector plays an important role in boosting local economic growth. Lifting off the data from Selangor’s tourist arrivals’ statistics; Subang Jaya City recorded the highest number of tourists into the State in the year 2019 with a total of almost 1.2 million tourists out of the overall 7.62 million, figure in the same year. Hence, it is evident, Subang Jaya City is one of the most premier travel destinations in Malaysia, particularly Selangor State. However, due to the pandemic Tourism is one of the sectors most, impacting economies, livelihoods, public services and opportunities on all continents. All parts of its vast value-chain have been affected.

**Tourism Activity in Subang Jaya**

Total number of domestic tourist by quarterly in 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTR</th>
<th>Number of Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>194,387</td>
<td>203,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>211,128</td>
<td>212,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>211,128</td>
<td>212,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Domestic Tourist**

678,230

+15%

Tourist arrival by State to Subang Jaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Domestic Tourist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPKI</td>
<td>259,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBSA</td>
<td>417,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBPJ</td>
<td>499,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSp</td>
<td>507,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBSJ</td>
<td>678,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Domestic tourist arrival in comparison with other local authorities in Selangor**

International tourist arrival in comparison with other local authorities in Selangor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTR</th>
<th>Number of International Tourist</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>825,016</td>
<td>795,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>755,503</td>
<td>819,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>912,792</td>
<td>901,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total International Tourist**

695,691

+1%

International tourist arrival by countries to Subang Jaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of International Tourist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPKI</td>
<td>88,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBSA</td>
<td>266,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBPJ</td>
<td>630,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSp</td>
<td>503,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBSJ</td>
<td>695,691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya

The Urban Community Wellbeing Program (PKMB) previously known as the Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PPKB) is a program implemented by SJCC to eradicate urban poverty in the SJCC administrative area. The urban poor are facing a challenging life even in a favorable economic scenario due to the higher cost of living in the city. The main target group of this program is the B40 groups, residents in the 24 low cost housing, residents association. Local communities, youth, small and medium industry which consist of all ages and backgrounds from senior citizens, single mothers, youth and women.

SJCC has provided an allocation for the Urban Community Welfare program amounting to RM290,000.00. For the Entrepreneur Program (PKMB) has been allocated a total of RM2,000.00 to each Residents Committee (JKP) through the PKMB Allocation Grant and throughout 2019, JKP has successfully implemented 21 PKMB Entrepreneur Programs with an expenditure of RM 42,000.00.

Various special programs organized by JKP SJCC for the target group such as workshops to make cakes, bread, flower spoons from used items, make bags from used banners and so on. Apart from that, SJCC has also made an entrepreneur visit to KEMAS in Kampung Endang and has also implemented SJCC PKMB Classes such as PKMB Sewing and Handicraft Class, Culinary Class and Hydroponics Class which have been implemented on Saturday every month. All programs implemented will open opportunities for the target group to develop themselves and improve their living standards.

Source: Harian Metro, 11 August 2020
Highlight Project

Sustainable Ramadan Bazaar

A bazaar is a local market consisting of rows of stalls selling miscellaneous goods and mostly foods. This is social space and also an local economic space for the local to sell their products.

- There are total of 16 locations of Ramadan Bazaar that is under the purview and supervised by SJCC Licensing Department.
- On the other hand, there are 7 other locations that is organized by private organizers.
- There's also a special bazaar that is introduced which is Bazaar Ramadan Food Truck or Food On The Move Ramadan Special which was located at The Summit USJ.
- Total number of stalls for Ramadan Bazar in Subang Jaya every year is 1,810.

Sustainable Ramadan Bazaar features the following campaign and initiatives before and due to COVID-19, SJCC has taken proactive measures in transforming the experience into online platform. The initiatives are:

**Green Initiative Campaign**

An initiative and awareness campaign in bringing their own food containers, ban of polystyrene usage, recycling of used cooking oil and no plastic straw campaign.

**B40 Entrepreneur Development Program**

The CSR program implemented with Syarikat Best Marketing and Distribution Sdn Bhd is to launch and promote e-wholesale portals by Ramadan bazaar traders as well as small traders available in the SJCC area. The development of this portal aims to help small traders and entrepreneurs to place orders for wholesale purchases of up to 1000 types of basic goods online. It is hoped that this program will help alleviate the cost of initial capital as well as increase sales and income of traders.

**Special Course on SJCC E-Bazar Ramadan Platform**

A course that helps to close the digital gap on online platform due to COVID-19. This course helps the entrepreneur to conduct digital marketing, online transaction as an alternative source of income. This also provides employment opportunity to deliver the food to customers by Dapur Rider and SELDEC Rider. Yayasan Hijrah Selangor has also introduced a special credit loan to interested participants.

Source: Harian Metro, 11 August 2020
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

The aim of goal eleven is to make Subang Jaya inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city. By choosing to act sustainably we choose to build cities where all citizens live a decent quality of life, and form a part of the city’s productive dynamic, creating shared prosperity and social stability without harming the environment.

Efforts by Subang Jaya to provide housing for all

One of the main components towards achieving this goal in Subang Jaya is to ensure provision of adequate housing for all. This effort is translated through the Selangor state commitment to achieve zero squatters policy set by the 11th Malaysia Plan in 2014.

To ensure the state achieves this commitment, Subang Jaya encourages development of better quality and affordable housing within proximity to employment centres and Transit Oriented Development areas.

However in 2019, Subang Jaya recorded shortage in total number of affordable housing that gained development approval where only 3,282 units were approved as compared to the target set by the state government which is 6,000 units.

Subsequently in 2020, Subang Jaya recorded a surplus in total number of affordable housing that gained development approval where 4,038 units were approved which is well above the state target of 1,554 units.

Housing developments in Subang Jaya consists a total of 4,060.94ha which occupies 25.1% of the total land area.

Providing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation systems

Subang Jaya has seen rapid growth in development and now benefits from well-integrated transportation infrastructure that provides local connectivity. Located 20 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur, residents within Subang Jaya can access the capital through a number of key public transportation routes.

LRT in Subang Jaya offers convenient and accessible transport throughout the Klang Valley, with stations located near popular malls and destinations within the neighbourhood. The major Subang Jaya LRT Station can be found in SS16, within close proximity to Subang Parade shopping mall and Aeon BiG Subang hypermarket. The station is served by the Kelana Jaya LRT Line, which connects from Gombak in the north, through KLCC, KL Sentral, Petaling Jaya, and south to Putra Heights.

Subang Jaya LRT Station is also an interchange to the KTM Subang Jaya Komuter Station, providing an easy link to KTM Komuter services throughout the Klang Valley.
Valley. Subang Jaya also benefits from access to the Bus Rapid Transport link, a dedicated bus link using an exclusive elevated highway that links over 5 kilometres from the Federal Highway north of Bandar Sunway through to Subang Jaya. The township is further served by buses run by both Metrobus and Rapid KL, which provide affordable and accessible travel throughout Subang Jaya and onwards to connecting neighbourhoods, Kuala Lumpur, and the wider Klang Valley.

Towards a resilient Subang Jaya

Cities that are well prepared when faced with natural disasters can help reduce the impact towards its inhabitants and minimize economic losses.

It is important to identify areas of high risk and flood-prone areas so that emergency response team can react swiftly when disaster strikes. This will also allow inhabitants within the area enough time to react and avoid casualties.

SJCC has prepared a mechanism for flood management, which serves as a platform for local residents to report on flood incidences. Data on Past trends is also essential to guide planning and formulation of policies to help mitigate flood issues in Subang Jaya.

The Immediate Action Team (PANTAS) established by the state government of Selangor together with local governments to assist in handling emergency and disasters. PANTAS was deployed for a total of 436 emergency cases. The breakdown of these cases are as follows.

SJCC also actively carry out maintenance for their stormwater drainage infrastructure. The responsibility of cleaning of the main ditch was handed over to the Department of Environmental Management in 2018. Since then, cleaning was carried out on a ‘one-off’ basis by departmental staff and contractors appointed through tender.

### List of public transportation terminals in Subang Jaya

**LRT Stations:**
- Subang Jaya
- SS15
- USJ7
- SS18
- Taipan
- Wawasan
- USJ21

**BRT Stations:**
- Setia Jaya
- Mentari
- Sunway Lagoon
- SunMed
- SunU-Monash
- South Quay
- USJ 7

**KTM Station:**
- Serdang

### Location of public transportation terminals in Subang Jaya

*Source: SJCC Annual Report 2019*
Inclusive participation in Subang Jaya

The strategy towards achieving the status of a vibrant and sustainable city is through development of civil society and harmonious living. Subsequently, SJCC has implemented programs, activities and approaches which include capacity building for lower income groups and programs towards improving the community well-being. The projects are written in detail in the following Highlight Projects section for SDG 11.

Various community programs were implemented such as sports, cleanliness, economy, educational, social as well as cultural which mainly benefits the youths in Subang Jaya. The objective is towards reducing social degradation within the community and foster a sense of belonging within them.

Safe and inclusive public spaces

Subang Jaya City Council provides facilities and community activities which are part of its social responsibility towards the community under the SJCC administrative zone.

The following are the statistics on the use of sports facilities for the year 2014 to 2019 for MPSJ Arena, Complex 3K Seri Kembangan, and 3K Subang Jaya Complex. This facility is provided for the local communities to partake in sports, social activities and also a place to host weddings and celebrations.

Based on the statistics there is an increase in facilities usage from 2014 to 2017 but then faced decrease in its usage onwards until 2019. This facility is provided as an alternative for nurturing and educating civil society which will instil a sense of responsibility in appreciating each facilities and services provided. Highlighting and implement awareness on caring for their public facilities with the local community.
Management of Traditional Villages in Subang Jaya

There are 18 areas that are classified as traditional villages and 2 ‘kampung baru’ (new villages) by SJCC with an estimated 32,000 population residing within these vilages. The City Council has taken several measures towards the preservation of these villages which include upgrading of amenities and technology infrastructure within the area.

Establishment of an organization to help oversee the management of these traditional villages was also done with assistance by the City Council to help manage the various placemaking programs that are being implemented.

Location of Kampung Tradisi and Kampung Baru (Traditional and New Villages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18 Traditional Villages</th>
<th>2 New Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kampung Batu 13½</td>
<td>1. Kg. Bunga Melor, Batu 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kg. Sri Puchong</td>
<td>2. Kg. Baru Seri Kembangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kg. Sri Longkas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kg. Sri Longkas Tambahan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kg. Sri Andalas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kg. Bersatu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kg Kenangan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kg. Kuola Sg. Baru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kg. Tengah A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kg. Tengah B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kg. Puchong Indah, Bt 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Kg. Baru Puchong, Bt 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kg. Pasir Puchong, Bt 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Kg. Sri Aman Hilir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kg. Sri Aman Luar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Kg. Sri Aman Tengah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Kg. Sri Aman Dalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kg. Bukit Lanchong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RTSJ 2035
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya

The program is considered a transformation in service delivery by taking an approach empowering the B40 community where basic goods are donated to the needy, towards making MPSJ a prosperous, smart and dynamic without marginalizing the less able (no one left behind) in enjoying the current modernization of the country.

Three aspects form the basis for the planning and implementation of the program, namely Social and Economic Development, Education Development and Health and Safety Development. A total of 21 Apartments and 3 Adopted Villages were selected for the implementation of the program as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JKP Zone</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RPKP SS 13, SUBANG JAYA SS 13, SUBANG JAYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SUNWAY LOW COST FLAT JALAN PJS 7/15, BANDAR SUNWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SRI TANJUNG USJ 16, SUBANG JAYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI ANGSANA, PERSIARAN SUBANG MEWAH USJ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SERI NIPAH, TAMAN PINGGIRAN USJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SUBANG PERDANA GOOD YEAR COURT 10 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SERI MUTIARA PUTRA HEIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>KAMPUNG TENGAH A &amp; B, PUCHONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RUMAH KOS RENDAH TAMAN SRI PUCHONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI KOS RENDAH TAMAN PUNCAK KINRAR A FASA 1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI CERIA, TAMAN KINRAR A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>KG SRI LANGKAS &amp; KG SRI LANGKAS TAMBAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SEROJA JLN INDAH 3, TMN PUCHONG INDAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI F1-F4, PUCHONG PERMAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI PUCHONG UTAMA COURT 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>APARTMENT WAWASAN 500 RPKR, PUSAT BANDAR PUCHONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI SRI SENTOSA, SALUJANA PUCHONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI DAMAI UTAMA JALAN DU 2/7, TAMAN DAMAI UTAMA, PUCHONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI RUSELIA, JALAN PINGGIRAN PUTRA 1/1, SEKSYEN 1, TAMAN PINGGIRAN PUTRA, SERI KEMBANGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI KOS RENDAH SRI SERDANG JALAN 18/28, TAMAN SRI SERDANG, 43300 SERI KEMBANGAN, SELANGOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>TEMBIKAI &amp; PULASAN COURT COURT B3-02, JALAN INDAH 3 TAMAN UNIVERSITI INDAH, SERI KEMBANGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI BAYU, BLOK D, JALAN MAWAR, TAMAN BUKIT SERDANG, SEKSYEN 8, SERI KEMBANGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>FLAT SERDANG RAYA, SERDANG RAYA 1, RUMAH PANGSA SERDANG RAYA, JALAN SR 1 SERDANG RAYA, SERI KEMBANGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>PANGSAPURI KUANG , KENARI DAN KETITIR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some activities done under the program together with community.
Urban Community Well-being Programmes

The Urban Community Well-being Programme (PKMB) which was previously known as the Urban Poverty Inauguration Program (PPKB) is a program implemented by the SJCC to eradicate urban poverty in Subang Jaya. The B40 within Subang Jaya are going through life which is challenging even in a favorable economic scenario due to the high cost of living in the city.

Various programs organized by the JKP SJCC towards target groups such as organizing interactive workshops which include baking, making crafts out of recyclable items, turning used banners into bags and so on. Furthermore, SJCC has also approached KEMAS in Endang village and has also implemented SJCC PKMB Classes such as PKMB Sewing and Handicraft Class, Culinary Class and Hydroponics Class which is held on the Saturday of each month. These programs will open up opportunities to target groups to upskill themselves and improve their living standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Jan 2019</td>
<td>Culinary Classes: Making of Tauhu Bergedel - a local delicasies</td>
<td>Bilik Sendikit 1, Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Feb 2019</td>
<td>Sewing Classes: DIY Beg Sewing Class Banner for SJCC PKMB Program</td>
<td>Bilik Sendikit 2, Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Mac 2019</td>
<td>Culinary Classes: Pineapple Tart Dan Florentine Biscuits</td>
<td>Pangsapuri Enggang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mac 2019</td>
<td>Culinary Classes: Sweet Potato</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Mac 2019</td>
<td>Sewing Classes: Bag making from used banners</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 April 2019</td>
<td>Visit to MBPJ for Sewing Class Program on Recycled Goods For PKMB SJCC</td>
<td>MBPJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2019</td>
<td>Culinary Classes: Pineapple Tart Dan Florentine Biscuits</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April 2019</td>
<td>Handcrafts Classes: Bag Making</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mei 2019</td>
<td>Handcrafts Classes: Bag Making</td>
<td>Pusat Kreativiti Komuniti (Pangsapuri Enggang BK6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mei 2019</td>
<td>Culinary Classes</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mei 2019</td>
<td>Sewing Classes and Handcrafts</td>
<td>Kompleks 3C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sewing classes from recycle materials
Goal 12 aims to reform the consumption and production patterns that helps to promote dissociation of economic development and human welfare from resource use and impacts to the environment.

Circular pathway on maximizing the value of resources and eliminating production of wastes

Subang Jaya has shifted the city’s and its stakeholder ways towards more sustainable consumptions and production patterns through many targeted programs for specific stakeholders. SJCC understand the importance of data for better decision making to solve unsustainable consumptions and waste production. Under Green Data Program, SJCC keep tracked wastes generated namely separation at source waste, recycle waste, e-waste, food waste, compost waste. SJCC mapped out formal and informal recycling centre, 15 SJCC recycling centres and 15 private recycling centres. SJCC should continue progress on this direction toward total diversion of waste to the environment.

Subang Jaya solid waste generation and compost programs under Green Data Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste Collected (ton)</td>
<td>Solid waste generation</td>
<td>239,753</td>
<td>242,127</td>
<td>249,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Waste</td>
<td>72.22</td>
<td>185.90</td>
<td>178.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vermi Leaf and vegetables</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden waste</td>
<td>19.74</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used cooking oil</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>122.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost produced (ton)</td>
<td>Vermi compost</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden Waste compost</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>7.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sold</td>
<td>7.05 ton</td>
<td>4.80 ton</td>
<td>0.678 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RM 10, 168.50</td>
<td>RM 7, 175.10</td>
<td>RM 4, 760.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost Used (ton)</td>
<td>Distribute to Communities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.29 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RM 6, 450.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.968 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RM 10, 168.50</td>
<td>RM 7, 175.10</td>
<td>RM 11, 210.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>RM 30,616.00</td>
<td>RM 38,972.34</td>
<td>RM 55,539.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycle waste (ton)</td>
<td>51, 943</td>
<td>466,977</td>
<td>82,886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-waste collection (unit)</td>
<td>RM 1, 102, 176</td>
<td>RM 1, 330, 992</td>
<td>RM 1, 999, 438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal to landfill Saving Value (RM)</td>
<td>RM 1, 102, 176</td>
<td>RM 1, 330, 992</td>
<td>RM 1, 999, 438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass visit</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness program</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School / Agency program</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal dumping and open burning enforcement</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial premise inspection program</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial premise inspection program</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistic on Subang Jaya Waste Generation and Recycling rate

- **249,668.08 Ton**
  - Solid Waste generated in 2019
- **1.90 kg/capita/day**
  - Domestic waste generation per day
- **22.24% (55,539.95 Ton)**
  - Recycle wastes in 2019

Source: SJCC Annual Report 2019
Green Initiatives to raise public awareness

SJCC has continuously creates targeted public awareness program to instill behavioral change of its citizen and actively participate to reduce plastic waste, waste generations from the city through SJCC Green initiatives. In 2020, at least 14 major awareness program as been initiated.

SJCC Green Initiates
1. Separation Waste at from house
2. Tetrapark Recycling Cabin
3. Used cooking oil mini depot at USJ 7 food court
4. Biomass Town Program
5. SJCC Sustainable Ramadhan Bazaar Program 2019
6. Free polystyrene and bring your own food container campaign
7. Reduce Plastic Straw campaign
8. Reduce Plastic Bag Campaign
9. Food waste Separation Campaign
10. 3R waste separation program
11. Urban Green Market with Vive Green Market company
12. SR Program (Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)
13. Zero Waste Lifestyle (SR concept)
14. Free Plastic Campaign
15. Wase wise city

Source: Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal Local Agenda 2030 SJCC, SJCC Annual Report 2019

Sustainable Night Bazaar Under MBSJ Green Initiaives

Main trust
Night Bazaar development with strong support Business Association (JJP)

Definition
Sustainable Night Bazaar means night bazaar with the potential to be developed and reach good level of achievement from economic and development also provide conducive environment among customers and businesses

Target Group
- Improvement on organization level
- Improvement toward business satisfaction
- Improvement toward customer satisfaction

Program
- JJP involvement in MBSJ programs
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implementation
- Community programs
- Training program to Committee
- Well-being program with business

Other activities
- Free Plastic Campaign program
- Cashless Society Program
- Reduce Plastic Straw Program

Source: SJCC Annual Report 2019
SDG 13: Climate Action

Goal 13 aims for taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This is by reducing carbon emissions and the degradation of the environment.

**Adopt Low Carbon Cities Framework and its measurable parameters**

The city is prone to natural disaster mainly from soil sink and landslide, flash flood and fall trees. In year 67, SJCC received 67 complaints on flash flood, 33 complaints on soil sink and landslide and 334 cases on fall trees.

SJCC has rolled out Smart Disaster Management, under Smart Selangor Initiative and Subang Jaya Green City Action Plan. With the available of current technology, the citizen will be able to receive real time update for upcoming disaster which able to save lives and reduce casualties.

**CO2 emission level of the city**

About 9.5 million tonne a year of carbon emission in year 2019 based on the year number of population. The city has strengthen its efforts on reducing carbon emission under Smart Generation program by tracking students and citizen carbon emission. 21.4% (164,515,871 tCO2e) of carbon reduction by urban community of 207,700 people.

Moreover, SJCC has already implementing tree planting program in 2015 and up until 2020 and 36,611 trees were planted since.

---

**Reported cases of natural disasters in Subang Jaya**

- **334** Fallen trees in 2019
- **33** Soil sink and landslide in 2019
- **67** Flash floods in 2019

**Carbon emission in year 2019 based on the year number of population**

- **9.5 million ton/year**

**Carbon reduction from**

- **4.2%** (32,903,174 tCO2e) Carbon reduction from school community of 41,554 student under smart generation program
- **21.4%** (164,515,871 tCO2e) Carbon reduction from urban community of 207,700 people under smart generation program

Source: SJCC Annual Report 2019
**Tree Planting Program in Urban Areas**

SJCC has taken progressive initiatives in reducing degradation of the environment through tree planting programs from year 2015 to 2020. About 906,684 shrubs were planted from year 2015 to 2020. The result shown SJCC and its community has done well for the tree planting program however there trend of tree and shrubs planted decreases.

In 2020, about 2,574 tree were planted. The highest participants recorded from the program was from developers with 1,648 trees planted. However, tree planted by residents were still very low.

This program should be the staple programs by SJCC and the local council must set target for how much of tree to be planted in a year for the longevity of this program.

![36,611 trees planted by the tree planting program 2015 - 2020](image1)

**Number of Tree Planted under the Tree Planting Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative planted trees</td>
<td>15,918</td>
<td>24,768</td>
<td>28,710</td>
<td>34,037</td>
<td>36,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total planted trees/palms</td>
<td>6,885</td>
<td>8,850</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>5,327</td>
<td>2,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal Local Agenda 2030* SJCC
**Highlight Project**

### Number of Shrubs Planted under the Tree Planting Program

![Bar Chart: Number of Shrubs Planted under the Tree Planting Program](chart.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Planted Shrubs</td>
<td>139,534</td>
<td>269,625</td>
<td>404,469</td>
<td>661,375</td>
<td>769,554</td>
<td>906,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Planted Shrubs</td>
<td>139,534</td>
<td>130,091</td>
<td>134,871</td>
<td>256,879</td>
<td>135,174</td>
<td>110,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal Local Agenda 2030 Majlis Bandaraya Subang Jaya Bil 04/2020

### Number of People Participated in Tree Planting Program 2020

![Pie Chart: Number of People Participated in Tree Planting Program 2020](chart.png)

- Council: 502
- Residents: 69
- Agencies, NGO, private and School: 355
- Developer: 1648

Source: Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal Local Agenda 2030 Majlis Bandaraya Subang Jaya Bil 04/2020
**SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

The aim of goal sixteen is to promote Peaceful And Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All, and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

**Total number of crime cases in Subang jaya decreased over years**

Number of crime cases in Subang Jaya were yearly decreasing over years shown in the graph. The lowest crime cases recorded was in year 2020 with 713 within 5 years from year 2016 with 2078 crime cases. Hence, Subang Jaya experience a drop of 66% since 2016 from 2020.

The yearly decrease of crime cases show Subang Jaya City Council (MBSJ) is serious to curb the crimes on the streets. Subang Jaya City Council (MBSJ) should empower the community through community policing and help the authorities in making the city a safer place to live in where its citizen are secure and residents feel at ease visiting local businesses, parks, and schools.

**SJCC Corruption Management Plan**

SJCC adopts ‘Zero Tolerance Policy’ (Zero Tolerance Policy) against all forms of corruption activities, abuse of power and irregularities. In 2017, the Mayor announced the city anti-corruption plan, SJCC Anti-Corruption Policy. This policy provides guidance to its officers on methods on avoiding and especially eliminating the opportunities vis-à-vis bribery and corruption activities to occur.

SJCC is the first council in Selangor to receive recognition from Sirim Berhad for the 37001: 2016 Anti Bribery Management System. This is a recognition of corruption prevention systems to help organisations implement the systems more effectively as well as prevent, detect and deal with corruption.

SJCC has give it utmost commitment in preventing and eliminating any corruption within the organisation. Till now, SJCC has provided more than 20 initiatives for corruption prevention in Subang Jaya.

**Initiatives for corruption prevention by Subang Jaya City Council (SJCC)**

- SJCC Anti-Corruption Policy
- Organizational Integrity Plan (PIO) / SJCC Organizational Anti-Corruption Plan
- Corruption Risk Management (CRM)
- Integrity Strengthening Program - briefings / seminars, talks, visits
- Naziran Integriti
- Integrity Pledge of the Public Service
- Ikmar Integriti Korporat (Corporate Integrity Pledge)
- SJCC Code of Ethics
- Integrity Pact
- Whistle Blowing Policy
- Declaration of Property
- Serious Indebtedness Control
- Country-Exit Limit Control
- Joint Integrity Development
- Community Integrity Building

Source: SJCC Integrity Unit Selangor MACC

*Source: SJCC Town Planning Department (Sustainable Development Division, LA2030, Special Projects & Green Townships)*
Safe City Action Plan Subang Jaya 2019-2024

Safe City is a concept of development city organized by the Department of Town and Country Planning Peninsular Malaysia (PlanMalaysia) since 2004. The concept of a safe city is introduced with purpose to prevent increasingly serious crimes from occurring in cities.

Safe City Action Plan also in line with the SJCC Strategic Plan emphasizes about Planning and Sustainable Development as well Eco-friendly. This Action Plan made to control as well coordinate crime rates in SJCC administrative area. Strategies in the plan this action takes into account physical and social environment.

This program aims to monitor and coordinate the hotspot area frequent crime in the SJCC area, Identify the major crimes that gave bad effect for residents in MPSJ area, Ensure elements of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) implemented in existing and new development, and to develop crime prevention programs and activities for public awareness by applying the elements 5 safe city steps in collaboration with agencies government.

International Anti-Corruption Day (HARA) 2020

The International Anti-Corruption Day (HARA) 2020 Celebration at the SJCC was held on 9 November 2020 (Thursday) with the theme ‘Local Authorities Fight Corruption’. In conjunction with this celebration, Ybhg. Dato’ Junipah binti Wandi, Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism), Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) paid a visit to SJCC.

Through this platform, these two women icons have inspired (recognition of women as pillars of inspiration) and collaborated in spreading the message of anti-corruption by focusing on local authorities and subsequently to the community.
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
5.0 MOVING FORWARD AND CHALLENGES
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect an ambitious development objective with a transformative vision. The new development agenda makes for a holistic developmental framework. Successful implementation of the SDGs is great blending with dependent on an efficient governance system and sound policy frameworks. Developing countries should place greater emphasis on structural reform and increase institutional efficiency through proper investments, training and capacity building.

Subang Jaya and a few cities Malaysia are testbeds for implementation of the SDGs will create an opportunity to enhance the Goals’ effectiveness. Though the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets are often described as aspirational, cities are where they become tangible to regular citizens. Hence, achieving this Goal depends in part on the level of engagement of local stakeholders, regional governments, community-based organizations, academia and the business sector, as well as on adequate synergies between national and local policies. The linkages between the 17 SDGs, targets and indicators may seem apparent, but there are open questions regarding: implementation and monitoring at the local level; the importance of “localization” and the connections between political leadership and technical solutions.

Subang Jaya’s VLR refers to accounting for local contexts in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda, as well as prioritizing a bottom-up approach to urban development. That is, the SDGs provide a policy framework within which bottom-up action from local authorities can provide support. Urbanice Malaysia, an organization representing the interests of local governments on the world stage, has advocated for localization, arguing that successful implementation of the SDGs depends on the strong involvement of local and regional governments. All SDGs have targets that are directly related to the delivery of basic services, which means that all SDGs have implications for the responsibilities of local governments. Among the areas of relevance for the average citizen’s quality of life in an urban setting, the SDGs aspire to overcome poverty, gender inequality, combat climate change and insecurity, and provide high quality public goods, including education, health care, water, energy, clean air, housing and the conservation of natural resources. While the SDGs are global, their implementation is local.

Subang Jaya will still need to cope with existing major issues such as providing sufficient affordable housing to an increasingly varied population, ensuring inclusiveness and integration among its communities, and reducing environmental impacts. Subang Jaya an important role to play in pushing forward societal change. Environmental pollution, congestion, and long commuting times are just some of the issues related to mobility in Subang Jaya. A decrease in ownership of private vehicles in favour of efficient and connected public transport and active mobility
modes could greatly ease these problems. Legislation and appropriate governance measures will be needed to ensure new transport modes, such as autonomous electric vehicles, complement rather than compete with public transport.

Public and commercial urban services should be sustainable, efficient, reusable, co-usable, modular, personalised and data-driven in the future. The provision of services could be improved by promoting compact urban development and the mixed use of land; developing integrated land use and mobility plans, and embracing new service-easing technologies. Housing availability and affordability remains under threat due to changing acquisition and rental patterns, including new forms of financial investment that see strategic opportunities for the conversion of volatile assets into physical ones in cities. This would challenge obsolete social housing measures which would have to be re-thought to reduce social polarisation and conflicts.

Subang Jaya is essential hubs for both the implementation of global agendas and for citizens’ engagement in policy decisions directly affecting their lives. While committed to providing a good life for their citizens, Subang Jaya can push forwards behavioural and institutional changes that will benefit all, taking a more active role in global governance. Subang Jaya is at the forefront of issues such as governance and citizen engagement, innovation and creativity. In all of the above, Subang Jaya communities will play a substantial role in reshaping their own futures. Greater efforts will be required to fully anticipate the impacts that these trends will have, and to determine how to help communities become more resilient in the face of these changes. Strengthening local administrations and empowering citizens contributes to building urban resilience to new challenges and better protecting human, economic and natural assets in cities and their surroundings.

Subang Jaya VLR’s focuses on two crucial aspects of conducting a local review: the level to which the VLR process engages with stakeholders, and the alignment of the VLR with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. The report reviews the impressive number of commitments and actions that are already underway at the local level, details which are often missing in VNRs. The comparative analysis of VLR revealed that conducting a VLR can unlock meaningful opportunities for Subang Jaya. In particular, the report: a) allows the SJCC to listen to the needs of its people and reflect them into local policymaking; b) invites self-reflection; c) provides for a process that is data-driven and can be used to plan for action to achieve the future we want; and d) gives SJCC take on the global conversation on sustainable development. Altogether, these opportunities can lead to transformation. The report also found that the majority of the report has focused chiefly on aligning the SDGs with SJCC policies, but have not explicitly included a stakeholder engagement process.

The current COVID-19 pandemic in Subang Jaya is reminding humanity that society as a whole as its most vulnerable people. It also brings into sharp focus the ramifications of inequality at many levels. These challenges cannot be suddenly alleviated during the crisis. Recovery must go beyond “returning” and aim to “Build Back Better”, anchored in leaving no one and no place behind. VLRs can be instrumental to this end, building resilience and transforming Subang Jaya.
Voluntary Local Review 2021

Subang Jaya Voluntary Local Review 2021

Authored and designed by
- TPr. Norliza Hashim
- Dr. Azmizam Abdul Rashid
- Mohd Syafiq Subri
- Dr. Hafiyyan Mahmud
- Alia Nabila Mohd Noor
- Haries Mohamad
- Muhammad Afiq Mohd Hardi

Co-authored by Subang Jaya City Council
- TPr. Noraini Roslan
- Muhammad Hafiz Bin Mohd Kamal
- Nurhaizah Binti Md Yusof
- Heida Sibima Binti Abu Talab
- Nor Najiah Binti Sukor
- Kharul Nizam Bin Khaid
- Sharifah Bahar Bin Arifat
- Siti Rohana Binti Kasim
- Nurul Aini Binti Mohammad Napiah
- Rubaijah Binti Mohd Noh
- Mohd Reyazal bin Mazlan
- Aznina Binti Mat Salim
- Emilia Binti Nasir
- Nor Afnas Binti Ab Hamid
- Rosiamawati Binti Zainuddin
- Zuliana Binti Husin
- Nurfaizan Binti Kasim

This report is prepared for
Subang Jaya City Council

This report is prepared by
Urbanice Malaysia
Voluntary Local Review 2021

100

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya
Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya