



URBANICE
MALAYSIA

TAMPIN

Voluntary Local Review 2023

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in **Tampin**



TAMPIN

Tampin District Council VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2023

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This report is prepared for
Tampin District Council



This report is prepared by
Urbanice Malaysia



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Part A

1.0 Introduction

Tampin is a strategically located town and district in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, known for its role as a key transportation hub connecting the west and east coasts of Peninsular Malaysia, its rich cultural heritage influenced by Adat Perpatih, its agricultural economy centered on rubber and oil palm plantations, and its natural attractions such as Gunung Ledang and Tampin Lake Gardens, making it a blend of historical significance, multi-ethnic diversity, and scenic beauty.

Part A

1.0 Introduction

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia SDG Cities



The Malaysia SDG Cities introduced by URBANICE Malaysia, as we recognizes that ***cities and communities are crucial in determining its own set of priorities and deciding on the means of implementation*** to ensure that the SDG Goals and targets are met.

The framework is set to encourages a bottom- up approach in developing local action plans that will accelerate the SDGs achievement for Malaysia where the 17 SDGs and its 169 targets of the 2030 Sustainable Agenda must be achieved. Localizing the global goals at cities and urban areas is important for an urban nation like Malaysia and the Malaysia SDG Cities will ensure that vertical integration between national and state policies at all levels are aligned to the SDGs by realizing the aspirations and ensuring of its effective implementation locally.

“There are 17 SDGs and 169 targets in total”

Why Malaysia Need SDG Cities ?

- 1 Raise local government awareness, commitment and capacities towards sustainable agenda.
- 2 Set local priorities and focus attention on urgent urban challenges to harness future opportunities.
- 3 Create a platform for Partnership to mobilize and empower stakeholders to identify practical integrated and innovative Solutions.
- 4 Develop an Action Plan to match the SDG and synchronized and align with National, State and Local development agendas.
- 5 Facilitate local government access to funding resources and develop business models to finance SDGs actions.
- 6 Strengthen role of Local Governments to monitor, evaluate and report SDG progress to national and state level

1.1 Structure Of The Report

Under Malaysia SDG Cities Project, there are three steps in preparing Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Tampin city. During the first step, SDG Assessment Report is written as the first interim report of Voluntary Local Review, which is based on ***My Local Statistic of Tampin 2021 (published by Department of Statistics Malaysia, DOSM), Tampin SDGs Report, Local Plan Tampin 2035 and Focus Group Discussions (FGD)***. This report is divided into two parts;



1.2 Process and Framework

Introduction

SDG Workshop Tampin District Council is held for one day on April 14th, 2023, convening department representatives from different internal departments of MDT, council members, and technical agencies. The workshop aims to review Tampin SDGs progress and set the agenda for the next stage of Tampin SDGs journey. This is also part of the Malaysia SDG Cities framework for cities to embark on SDG localisation. Then, the key outcomes from the workshop are recorded and summarized in SDG Assessment Report and should inform the strategic direction moving forward. The report is written to build upon and tie together existing efforts in Tampin which ultimately set the foundation for the reporting of SDGs performance in Voluntary Local Review later at stage 3 of Malaysia SDG Cities Project. The strengths and challenges of each SDGs were examined to provide an overview of the SDGs for Tampin. This comprehensive analysis was conducted by reviewing engagement sessions and analysing relevant documents, including the local plan and strategic plan.

Workshop Objectives

- 1 Assessing the role and functions of MDT towards achieving SDGs targets
- 2 Assessing the understanding and level of perception of stakeholders SDGs
- 3 Inculcating the participants on how localization of SDGs improves efficiency and supports Tampin and the 2030 agenda
- 4 Establishing and maintaining momentum, engaging stakeholders and catalyzing political will

Workshop Modules

The one-day workshop started with a talk from Deputy CEO URBANICE Malaysia, **Dr Azmizam bin Abdul Rashid** to introduce participants about SDGs and its importance for cities, the Malaysia SDG Cities Framework, and case studies from across the Malaysian network cities. This introductory talk was to improve participants' familiarity with what a localizing SDG at city looks like. Then, the participants are divided into three groups to engage in a module with three different themes – social, governance and environment. Each groups led by a facilitator who was partnered with a cofacilitator. The facilitators used indicators of each SDGs as discussion points with intentions to, (1) assess the role and functions of MDT internal departments and agencies towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals targets, and (2) identify Tampin's perceived issues and challenges in progressing towards achieving each SDGs. Lastly, a representative from each groups presented the summary of outcomes to the other participants. These facilitator-led activities helped participants better understand SDGs across the Tampin District Council . The outcomes from the stakeholder's engagement are set out in more details across this report according to related indicators of each SDGs. Supporting data are extracted from My Local Statistics Tampin 2021 and other supplementary documents provided by MDT.

"A structured approach to achieving SDG goals through stakeholder engagement."



Key Outcomes

The workshop generated wide-ranging discussion about the current state of Tampin, existing SDG efforts, and where future localising the SDG efforts should focus. This information will form the foundation of the TampinSDG Roadmap. The workshop is a physical session to encourage an open, informal and interactive discussion among MDT internal department officers and agencies. The workshop, which is held in three small groups, encourages the free flow of ideas, points of view, and inputs that are critical in establishing a path for SDG implementation in Tampin. The sessions were divided into three groups based on the outcomes, which are as follows:

3 KEY OUTCOMES for Malaysia SDG Cities

Outcome 1

Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7

Outcome 2

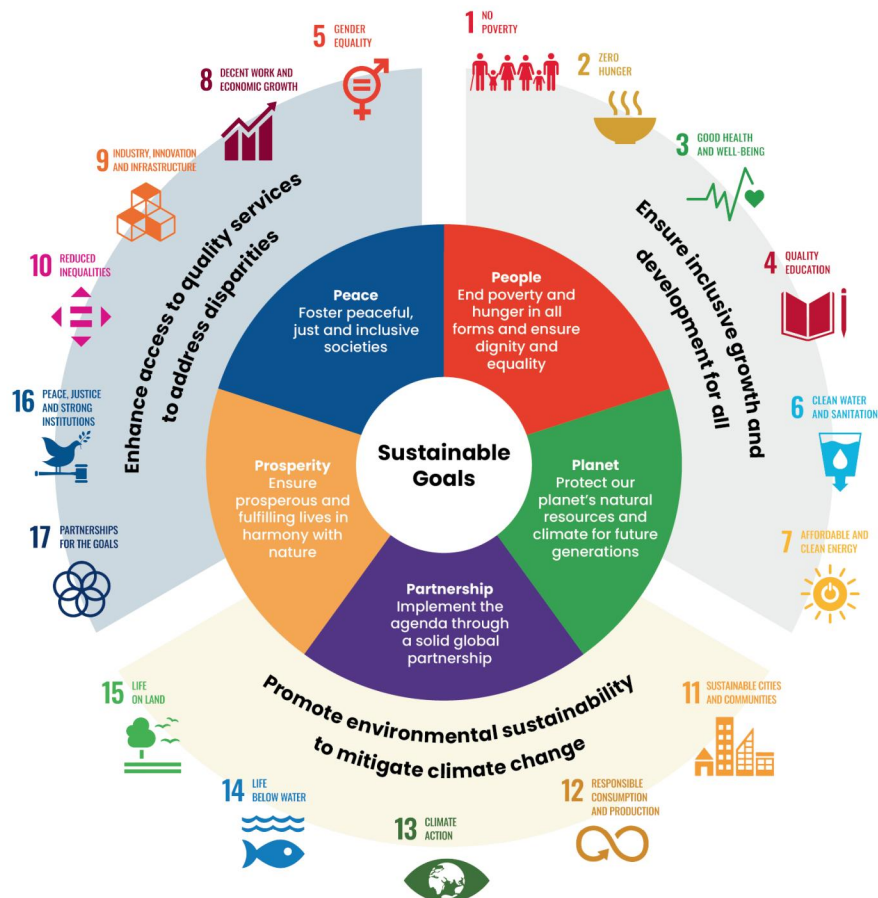
Enhance access to quality services to address disparities

SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17

Outcome 3

Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change

SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15



1.3 Stakeholder Engagement

WHICH STAKEHOLDERS WERE INVOLVED?

50

Participants

Group 1: Outcome 1

1. Jabatan Perancang Bandar MDT
2. Jabatan Bangunan MDT
3. Jabatan Pembangunan Komuniti Dan Sosial MDT
4. Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Tampin
5. Jabatan Kejuruteraan & Penyelenggaraan
6. Ahli Majlis (2 Persons)

3

Groups

Group 2: Outcome 2

1. Jabatan Perancang Bandar MDT (2 Persons)
2. Jabatan Pelesenan dan Penguatkuasaan MDT
3. Jabatan Pembangunan Komuniti Dan Sosial MDT
4. Unit Pesuruhjaya Bangunan (COB) MDT
5. Unit Undang-undang & Integriti MDT
6. Jabatan Penilaian dan Pengurusan Harta MDT

17

People in
each Group

Group 3: Outcome 3

1. Jabatan Perancang Bandar MDT
2. Jabatan Kesihatan Persekitaran dan Perkhidmatan Bandar MDT
3. Persatuan Aktivis Sahabat Alam
4. Jabatan Kejuruteraan & PenyelenggaraanMDT
5. Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Daerah Tampin



City Profiling

2.0 Tampin City Profile

Tampin's local economy is primarily driven by a mix of agricultural activities, small-scale manufacturing, and retail trade, with its strategic location as a transportation hub connecting Negeri Sembilan and Malacca fostering commerce, while traditional sectors like rubber and palm oil production, alongside emerging tourism and services, contribute to its economic diversity and growth.

City Profiling

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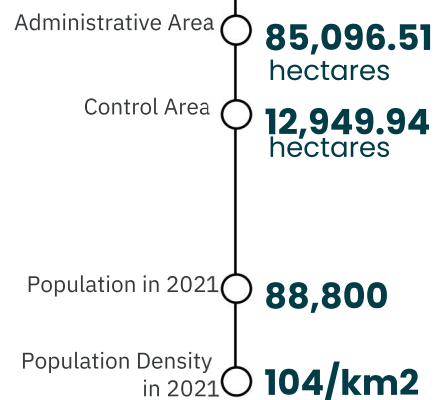
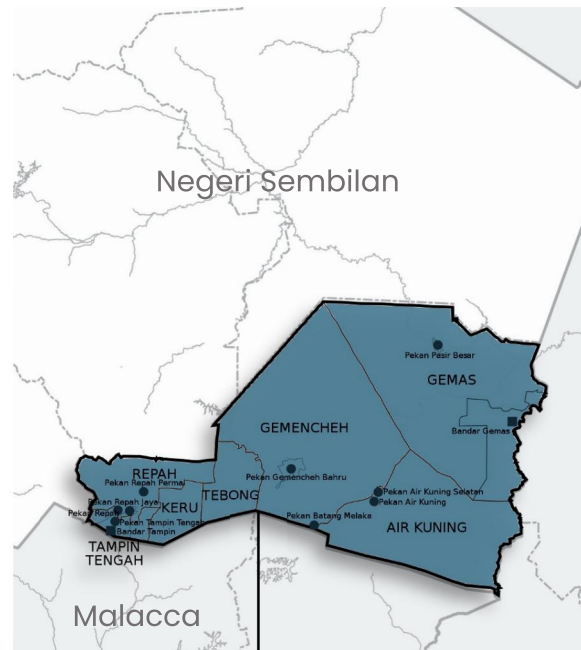


2.1 Tampin at a Glance

Tampin District is located in the state of Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. It is bordered by several districts, including Jelebu to the north, Rembau to the east, Alor Gajah and Jasin (both in the state of Melaka) to the south, and Port Dickson to the west. The district is situated in the southern part of Negeri Sembilan. Tampin District spans a total area of 85,096.51 hectare. Within Tampin District, there are seven sub-districts, namely Gemecheh, Gemas, Tampin Tengah, Air Kuning, Repah, Keru and Tebong. These contribute to the 12,949.94 hectare of control area of Tampin District Council. Tampin District Council was established on 1st July 1980 as a result of restructuring under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1976. The origin of the name "Tampin" is derived from a former food item made from mengkuang leaves and filled with dodol, which was placed inside a container.

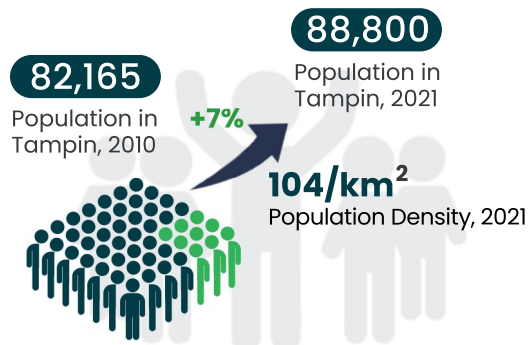
Significance of Tampin

- Agricultural activities, particularly in the cultivation of crops like oil palm and rubber.
- Tampin District boasts scenic landscapes, including mountains, paddy fields, and lush greenery.
- Promotes community engagement through cultural events and festivals
- Transportation Hub strategically, Tampin District acts as an important transportation hub with well-connected roads and highways.



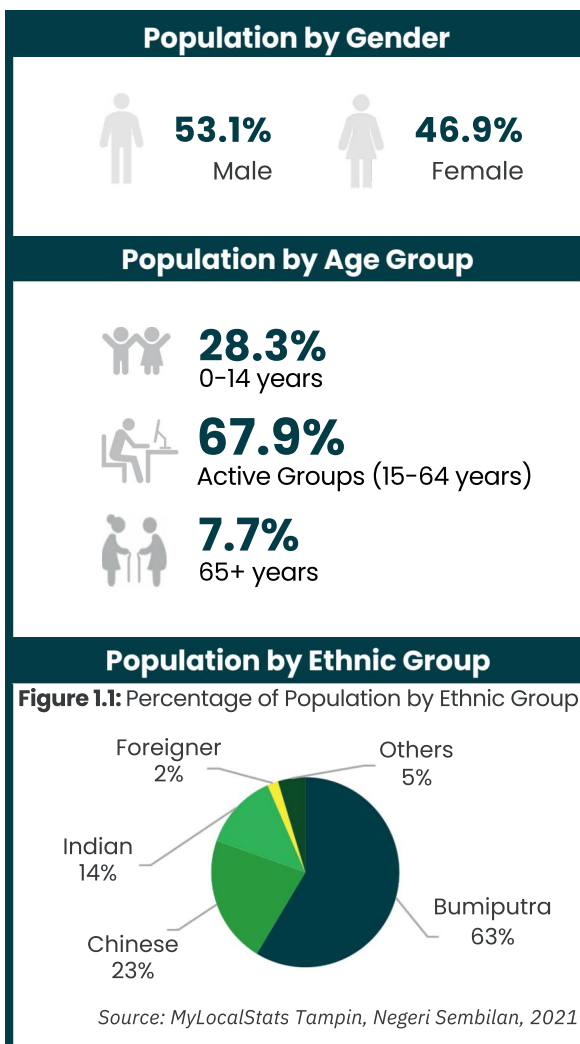
Source: MyLocalStats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan 2021 & Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

Demographic Profile



Source: MyLocalStats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

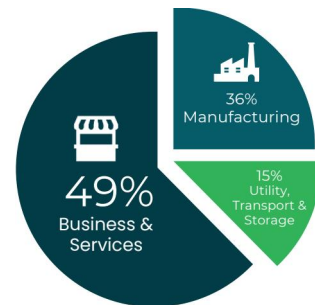
The population in Tampin grows **7% from 2010 to 2021**. It is also identified that the population average annual growth is 0.7%. Moreover, active groups population ranging from 15 to 64 years old dominated Tampin (56.3%) in 2021.



Economic Activities

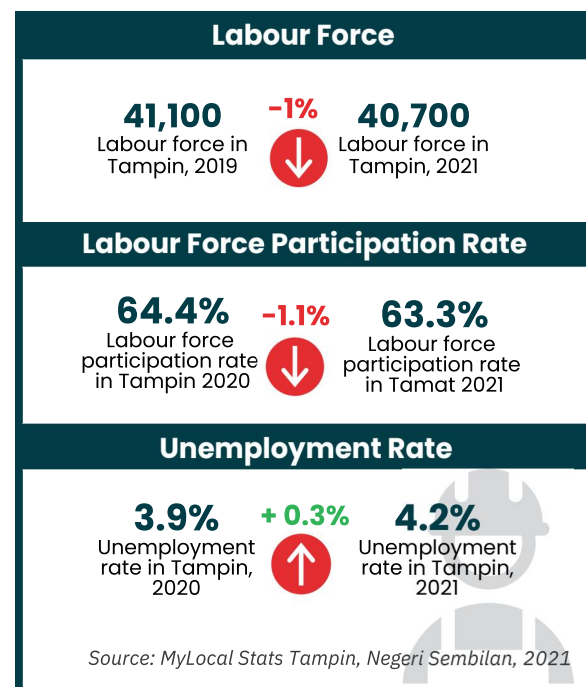
Mukim Gemencheh and Mukim Gemas are the most densely populated mukims in Tampin district with the highest number of residences and the highest number of households among other mukims (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2015).

Figure 1.1: Estimated Working Population According to Land Use Composition of Tampin District, State of Negeri Sembilan, 2012



Source: Tampin District Local Plan 2035

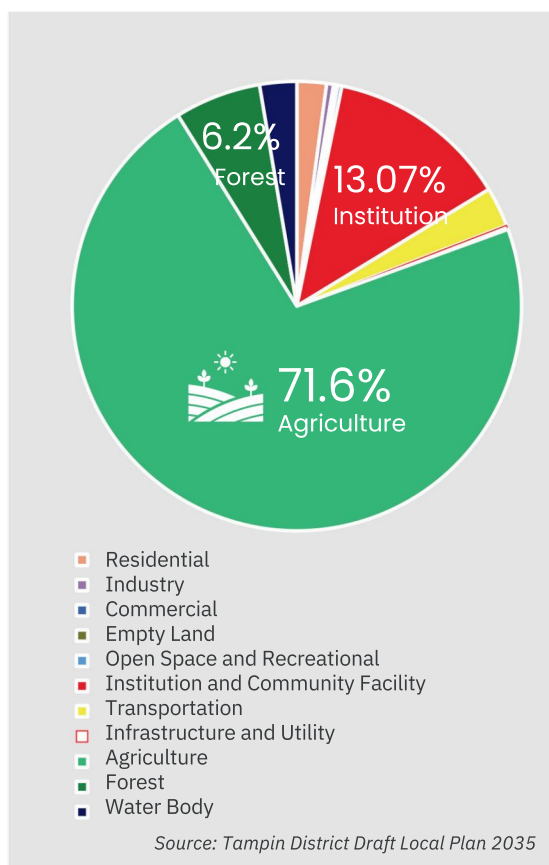
From the estimated working population (PB), according to the land use composition of the district, business and services are the highest at 49% in Tampin district and 50.86% in Kedah state.



Physical Aspect

As one of the Agropolis regions in the Vision Valley of Negeri Sembilan, Tampin has a large potential area for agricultural activities (71.6%) and livestock farming, in addition to suitability for housing, trade, industry, and institutional facilities.

Figure 1.1: Estimated Working Population According to Land Use Composition of Tampin District, State of Negeri Sembilan, 2012



The Agropolis development consists of 30% urban areas and the remainder is allocated for agriculture, HSK (human settlements and infrastructure), and water bodies. Based on the Tampin District RT 2035, it was found that the current land use in Tampin District (as of 2019) has not yet reached the level of Agropolis development according to the data available in 2019. The built-up area accounted for 19.26% while non-built-up area accounted for 80.74%.

Facilities

1 Hospital
18 Clinics



12 Secondary School (SMK)
39 Primary School (SRA)
26 Kindergarten / Pre-School

5 Police Station
7 Police Hut
3 Fire and Rescue Station



11 Community Centre
10 Banks

Natural Resources



3
Permanent Reserve Area of HSK

Area of HSK

8,812.97
(Hectares)



Reservoir

298.0 m³
Reservoir

Transportation



5
Public Bus Transport Operators

Land Public Transport **372.4 km**



12
KTM Komuter Service

Electric Train Service (ETS)

3

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

Electricity Supply System



10.070 GWh

Electricity Usage

3 Total Main Incoming Substation (PMU)

180 Capacity (MVA)

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

More than half of Tampin area is covered by electricity supply. The residents of Tampin also do not experience serious electrical disruptions, and the issues they face are of a local nature.

Solid Waste Management



0.9 kg/capita/day
Per Individual Generation Rate

88,123

Total Population, 2018

7,847.04 tons

Annual Generation Rate, 2018

21.5 tons/day

Daily Generation Rate, 2018

Ulu Maasop Solid Waste Disposal Site
(Dumpsite)

8.1 Hectares
Area

>25.7% (2.01 Ha)
Total Area that has been used (hectare)

135 Tons/day
Current Load

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

According to data from 2018, Tampin is equipped with a single landfill, known as Ulu Maasop, covering an area of 8.1 hectares. However, only 25.7% of this landfill has been utilized thus far. Additionally, Tampin boasts a low level of pollution, indicating that waste management is not a significant concern in the area.

Telecommunication System & ICT

7.9%

Equator and Direct Fixed Line (DEL)

142%

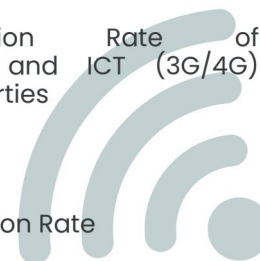
TM Internet Penetration Rate

135%

Wireless Penetration Rate of Telecommunications and ICT (3G/4G) provided by Private Parties

75%

Total Internet Penetration Rate



Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

In the Tampin District RT area, it is estimated that 75% of the region has high-speed internet coverage and facilities, ensuring at least a 4G connection. Moreover, the percentage of households equipped with telecommunication devices and services, including home internet subscriptions, meets or exceeds 86.1% compliance. Mobile network coverage spans across all inhabited areas, except for remote and isolated rural regions.

Governance, Legal Frame Work and Finance

Tampin District Council , also known as the Tampin District Council, is the local government body responsible for governance and administration in the district of Tampin.

As an important entity, the council plays a crucial role in providing various public services, maintaining infrastructure, and implementing policies to ensure the well-being and development of the area and its residents.

Tampin District Council was previously known as the Tampin Municipal Board. The administrative area of the Tampin District Council is divided into three categories, operational areas covering 14.50 square miles or 3,755.47 hectares, controlled areas covering 23.25 square miles or 6,021.73 hectares. The governance structure of Tampin District Council is based on democratic principles and aims to foster transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in decision-making processes. The council is headed by a Mayor/Council Chairperson who is appointed by all members of the Council.

Tampin District Council , as the local authority of Tampin District, is responsible for the administration and governance of the district. These include managing and controlling development within the Tampin District Council area, ensuring that all development plans comply with the requirements of the National Physical Plan and the Town and Country Planning Department. Additionally, the council is responsible for imposing assessment taxes and overseeing and regulating the cleaning works carried out by private



Tampin District Council (MDT)

“Tampin District Council , as the local authority of Tampin District, is responsible for the administration and governance of the district.”

companies. It also plays a vital role in enforcing all laws under Acts 171, 172, and 133, as well as any other applicable minor laws that are enacted. Through these functions, Tampin District Council contributes to the orderly and sustainable development of Tampin District while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and maintaining the well-being of its residents.

Tampin District Council also collaborates with other government agencies, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations to implement projects and programs that benefit the district. This collaborative approach helps in leveraging resources and expertise, resulting in more effective and efficient service delivery to the residents.

In addition to its governance and administrative functions, Tampin District Council operates within the legal framework provided by various laws and by-laws, including Acts 171 and 172.

The financial operations and revenue generation of the Tampin District Council (MDT), like other local government bodies in Malaysia, depend on diverse sources to support their activities, infrastructure development, and service provision.

Below are essential components of the financial operations and revenue generation of the Tampin District Council:

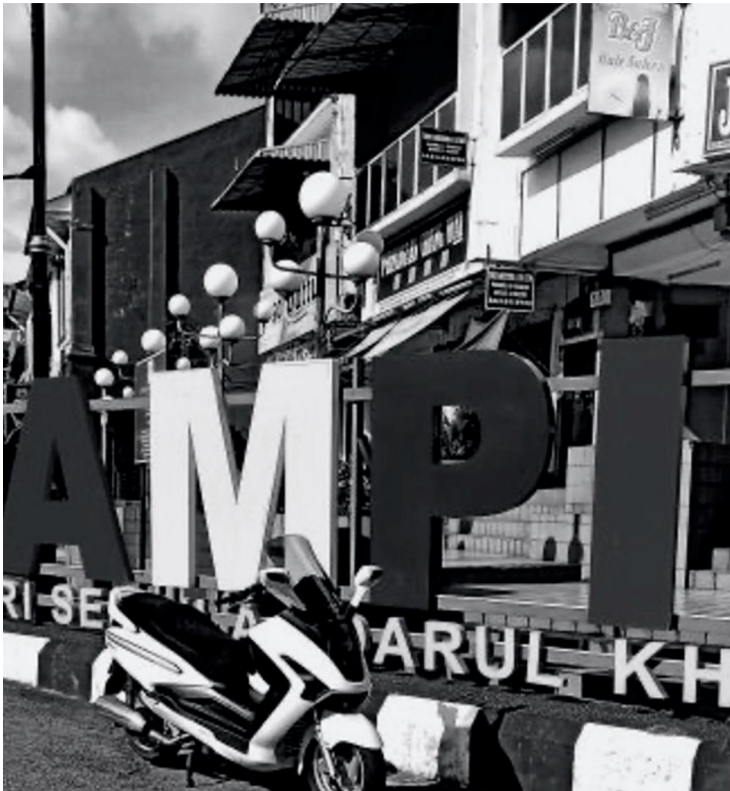
- Assessment Tax;
- License and Permit Fees;
- Property Development Charges;
- Parking Fees;
- Fines and Penalties; and
- Grants and Subsidies.

Tampin District Council aims to manage its finances efficiently and effectively to ensure a sustainable revenue stream that supports the provision of quality services, infrastructure development, and the overall well-being of the district and its residents.

2.2 CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Based on Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035, Tampin have several challenges such as:

1. The development within the Tampin District that remains at a Moderate level has resulted in the migration of residents to areas outside the district.
2. The development of traditional rural villages with low income that primarily rely on agricultural and livestock activities has led to a low socio-economic level.
3. The current development pattern in Tampin District, which is characterized by being fragmented and non-comprehensive, has resulted in development imbalances.
4. The impact of a non-comprehensive development pattern is reflected in the provision of infrastructure at a low level.
5. Insufficient quality control and environmental management practices involving natural resources, such as timber logging, have resulted in the exploitation of natural resources.
6. The potential tourism assets that can be developed are, however, inadequately promoted.



City Sustainability

3.0 Tampin Sustainability Journey

Gunung Tampin, also known as Mount Tampin, is a prominent hill located in the state of Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. It lies on the border between the districts of Alor Gajah in Malacca and Tampin in Negeri Sembilan. The hill is part of the Titiwangsa Range, which is a major mountain range that forms the backbone of Peninsular Malaysia.

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3.1 PERCEPTION ASSESSMENT

Online Readiness Survey

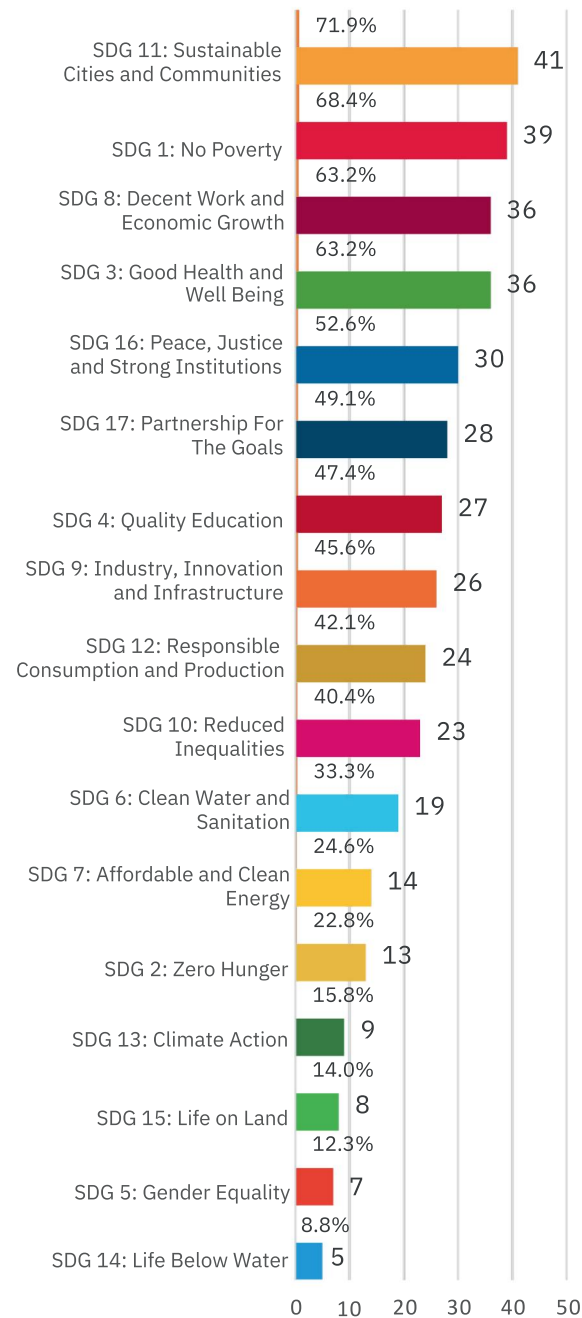
Before the FGD took place on April 14th, 2023, an online survey was carried out to evaluate the preparedness and initial perception of residents, stakeholders and communities in Tampin District Council regarding the SDG knowledge and implementation by the city council. The survey aimed to gather valuable information regarding the specific importance of SDGs within the Tampin district and identify areas that require additional focus and attention.

A significant number of respondents actively participated in the Readiness Survey, providing valuable insights into the readiness and perception of MD Tampin with regards to the SDGs and the city council's initiatives. The following chart illustrates the outcomes of an MD Tampin survey assessing the significance of the SDGs at the Tampin district, ranked in order of importance.

According to the survey,

- **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities holds the highest level of importance among the SDGs in Tampin
- It is closely trailed by **SDG 1:** No Poverty, which holds the second position in terms of significance
- Subsequently, Tampin considers **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth to have relatively lower levels of importance.

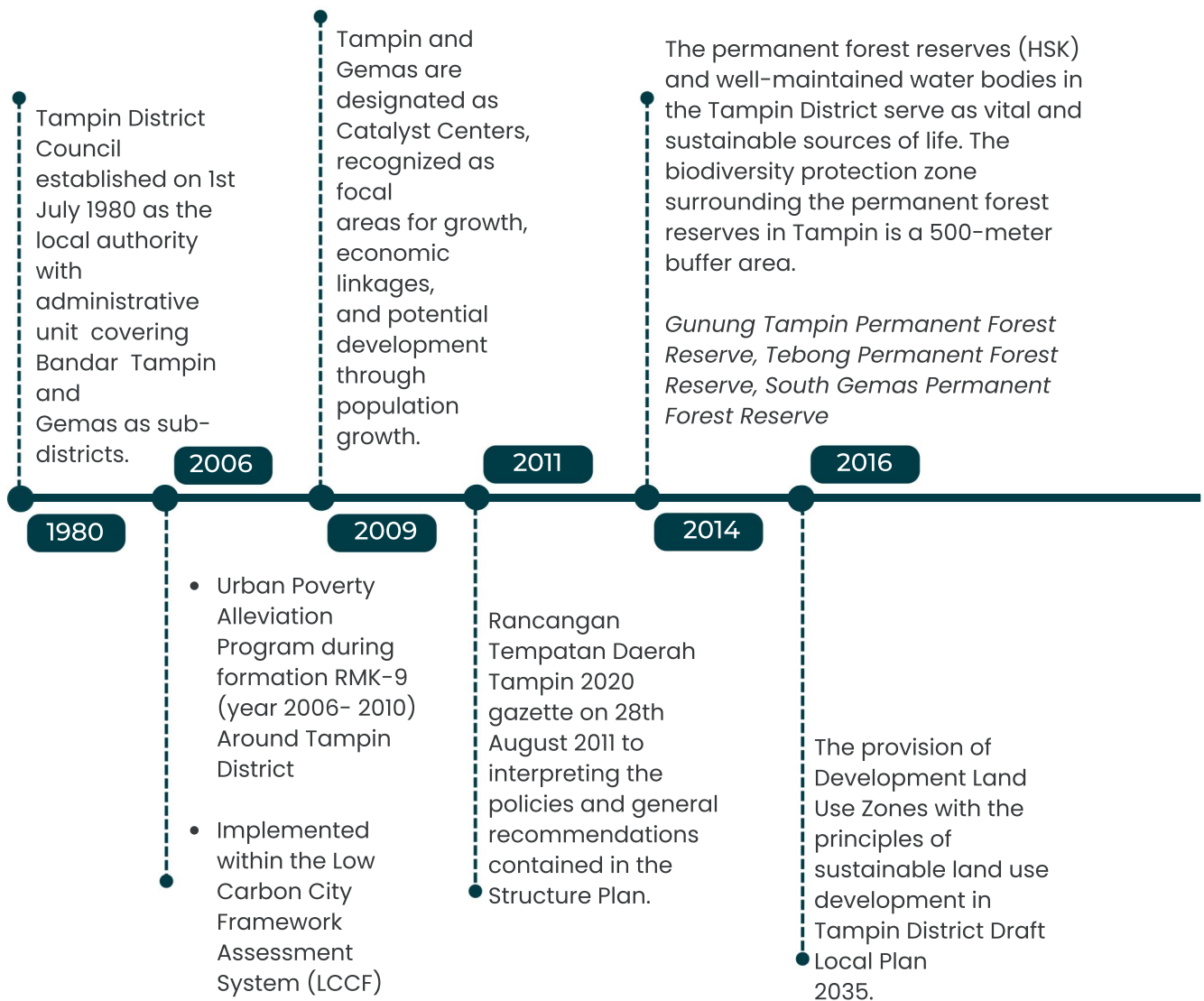
Figure 1.4: Online Readiness Survey

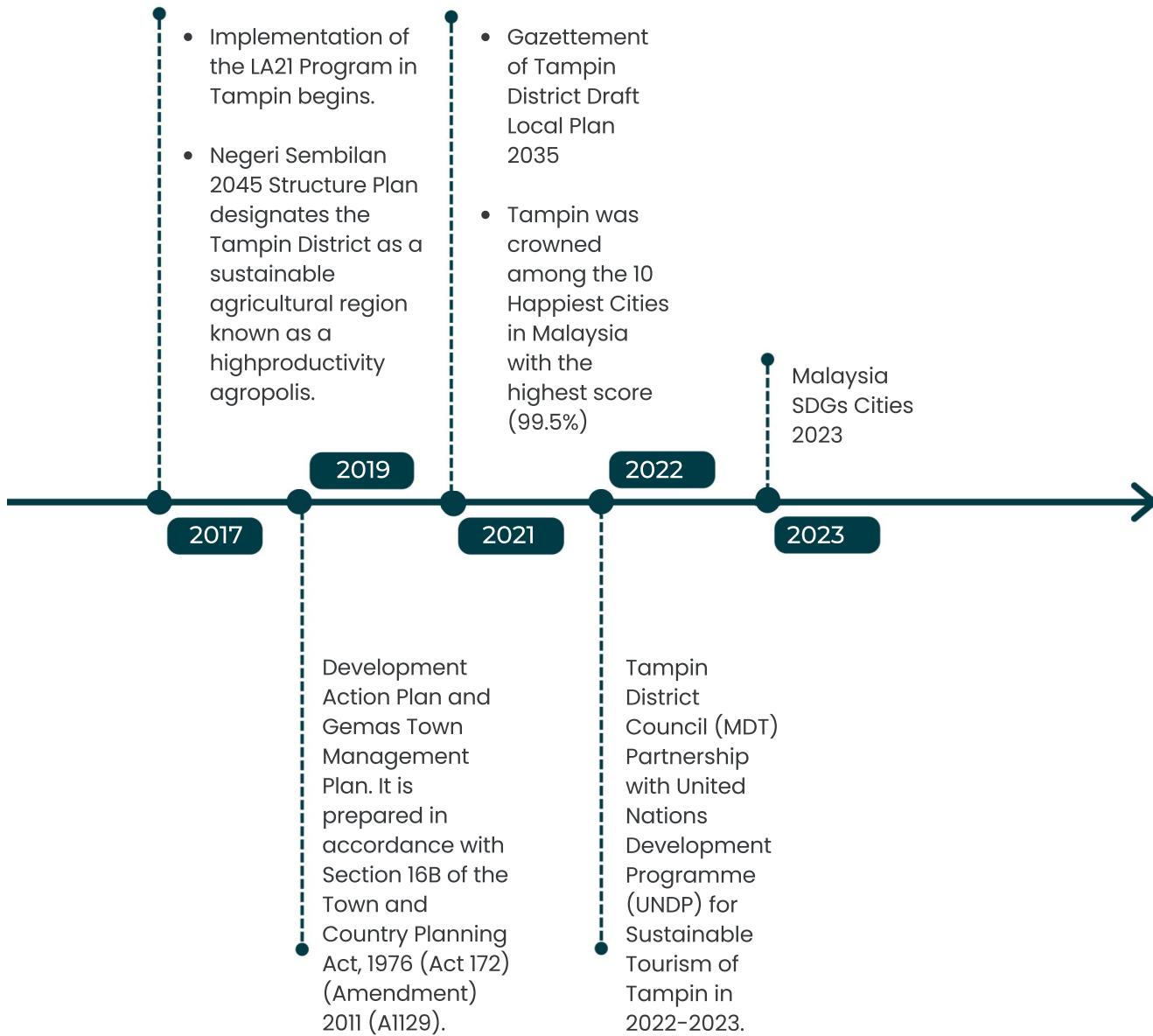


Source: Questionnaire Survey MDT, 2023

3.2 TAMPIN SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

Over the years, the council has been actively engaged in various initiatives aimed at **promoting sustainable development and improving the overall well-being** of the district's residents since its establishment in 1980.

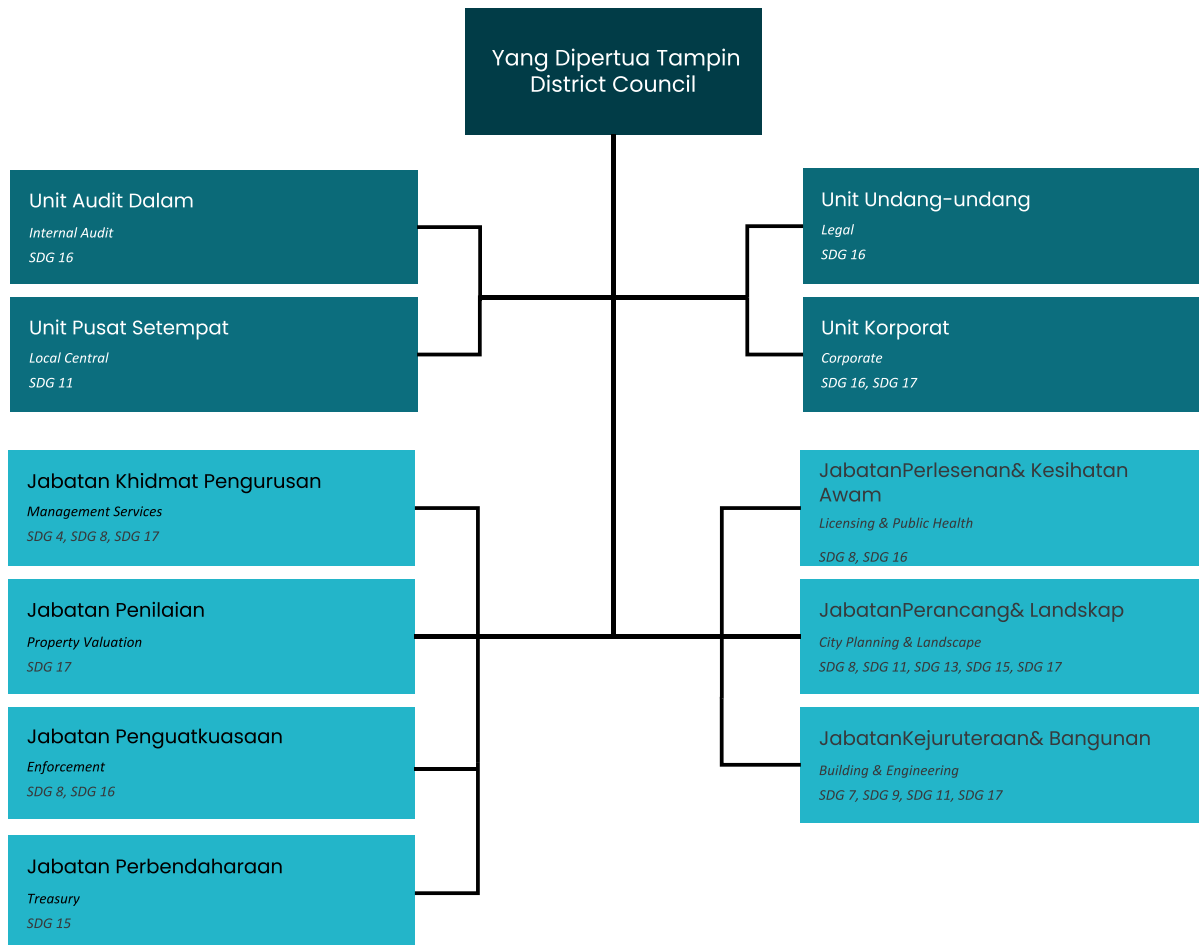




3.3 INTERNAL DEPARTMENT ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

The alignment between the SDGs and the internal department roles and functions of the MDT was meticulously carried out across its seven units and ten departments, with the most aligned SDGs being **SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 14 & SDG 16**.

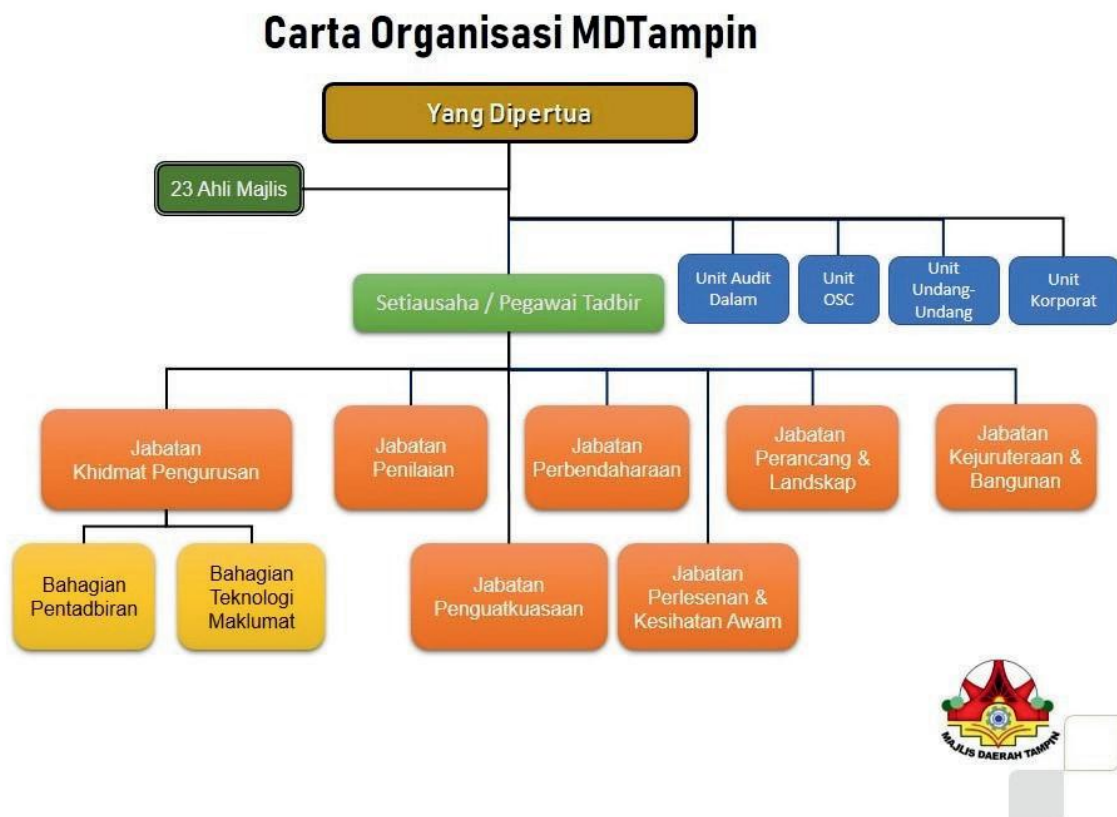
Figure 1.5 : Alignment between the SDGs and the internal department roles and functions of the MDT



This process aimed to integrate the principles and objectives of the SDGs into the core activities and operations of the organization, fostering a holistic approach towards sustainable development. To ensure effective alignment, MDT initiated a comprehensive review and analysis of the SDGs and their corresponding targets. The organization recognized the importance of addressing the interconnected nature of the goals and sought to identify areas where its departments could contribute to achieving the SDGs in a coordinated and impactful manner. Each unit and department then conducted an indepth assessment of their roles, functions, and ongoing projects, mapping them against the SDGs and relevant targets.

This exercise allowed MDT to identify areas of synergy and potential gaps, ensuring that every department's efforts were aligned with the broader SDG framework. By carrying out this comprehensive alignment process, MDT aimed to institutionalize the SDGs within its organizational culture and operations. This approach ensured that sustainable development considerations were integrated into decision-making processes, resource allocation, and performance management throughout the organization.

Graph 1.1: Organisation Chart of MDT



Source: Tampin District Council Official Website,



Part B

4.0 Progress On 17 SDGs By Indicators





No Poverty

In the Tampin district, there has been a 1.7% decrease in the incidence of poverty from 2019 to 2021; however, the number of individuals living in poverty has significantly increased to 1,219 people. The PROSPEK initiative, aimed at centralizing data on the poor, encountered delays due to disagreements among authorities. It is now set to proceed using E-Kasih data as its primary focus.

Various agencies, including MAINS and JKM, play vital roles in providing aid, while MDT is responsible for implementing poverty eradication programs. Challenges include the integration of data among agencies and the effectiveness of E-Kasih policies. Long-term tenancy issues in Desa EKasih, Gemas, continue to persist despite monitoring by MDT. Nevertheless, agencies are committed to assisting and empowering those in extreme poverty through various initiatives.

SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN SEGAMAT

In Malaysia, extreme poverty is defined as a condition in which an individual or community lacks the financial resources and necessities for a minimum standard of living. It signifies that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs cannot be met.

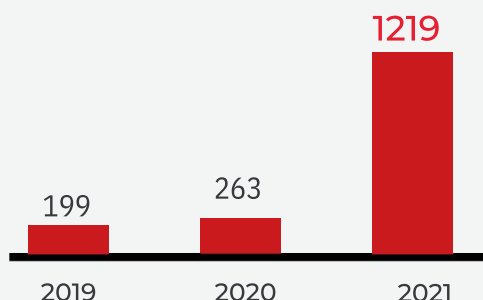
In Negeri Sembilan, a person or community is classified as being in extreme poverty if the household monthly income is less than the Poverty Line Income (PLI) of RM1,241 (approximately \$272.63) or RM341 (about \$74.91) per capita, as of 2019.

Data on poverty is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), but specific categorization of extreme poverty has yet to be established.

1.2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50% IN SEGAMAT

In the city, households with an average income of less than RM2,138 per capita are classified as poor. According to Graph 1.1, the number of individuals living in poverty in the Tampin district has significantly increased from 2019 to 2021, reaching a total of 1,219 individuals.

Graph 1.1: Number of head of poor household registered with eKasih Tampin, 2019–2021



Incidence of Poverty in Tampin

4.8% (2019)  **6.5%** (2016)

0.386 Gini Coefficient Tampin, 2019

Source: MyLOCALStats Tampin Negeri Sembilan, 2021

The incidence of poverty in the Tampin district decreased by 1.7% from 2016 to 2019. In contrast, the Gini Coefficient in the Kemaman district, which measures the household income inequality gap, increased by 0.022 points, rising from 0.364 in 2016 to 0.386 in 2019.

An initiative to centralize data on the impoverished, through the PROSPEK program as mandated by the ICU of the JPM, has been initiated in collaboration with the District Office, which serves as the secretariat. However, progress on this initiative has been stalled due to differing approaches between the State Government and the District Office. It has been reported that the initiative will continue, focusing on the E-Kasih data as the central element.

1.3 IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

In the Tampin district, various agencies, including the Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Sembilan (MAINS) and the Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM), provide assistance to individuals experiencing poverty. Many residents are close to meeting the income requirements for registration under e-Kasih, leading to regular aid distributions by these agencies.

The Federal Government has tasked all local authorities, including the Tampin District Council (MDT), with implementing

poverty eradication programs. MDT verifies the information of e-Kasih registrants and distributes aid to eligible recipients as part of these initiatives. Additionally, MDT prepares special funds for urgent assistance through a simple application process.

1.5 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN SEGAMAT

Listed below are the initiatives implemented by MDT under Poverty Eradication Programs:

1. Provision of kiosks for starting businesses at no cost.
2. The Ministry of Development and Trade (MDT) has streamlined the licensing process to ease the burden on entrepreneurs.
3. The Desa E-Kasih in Gemas consists of a total of 50 units, designed as transit homes.
4. MDT offers a one-on-one program for around 300 individuals living in extreme poverty, aimed at empowering them to increase their incomes.

MAINS focuses on assisting Asnaf, while JKM has adopted the Poverty Line Index (PLI) from 2016 to distribute aid to those in poverty, rather than using the more recent PLI from 2019. This approach is more sustainable for JKM and has been agreed upon by the authorities in Tampin, emphasizing that aid should be distributed based on the agencies' capacities. As of now, JKM provides eight types of aid across eleven categories of beneficiaries, including:

1. Handicapped person (RM450/month);
2. Disabled person (RM300/month; subdivided whether they are working or otherwise);
3. Elderlies (RM500/month);

4. Bedridden person (RM500/month for the caregiver); and
5. Children by age

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Lack of Data Integration

There is a significant lack of shared and integrated data management among agencies providing assistance to individuals in poverty. Multiple agencies offer support, but the absence of coordination leads to overlapping aid recipients. Some individuals even conceal information about previous aid received in order to qualify for additional support.

2. Ineffectiveness of E-Kasih Policies by ICU, JPM

The E-Kasih statistics have shown no improvement over the years, suggesting that the policies implemented by the Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) and the Prime Minister's Department (JPM) under E-Kasih initiatives have been unsuccessful. The reasons for this lack of success remain unclear. Despite ongoing monitoring and regular censuses of E-Kasih, many individuals living in poverty continue to struggle with the poverty line index (PLI).

3. Tenancy Issues in Desa E-Kasih, Gemas

Most tenants in Desa E-Kasih, Gemas, have not moved out after 15 years, despite regular monitoring and enforcement by the Management and Development Team (MDT).



Zero Hunger

In the Tampin district, residents find that fresh produce prices are affordable, while frozen foods tend to be more expensive, leading to higher demand from tourists and visitors. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tampin district has consistently maintained high production levels of primary vegetables and fruits from 2019 to 2021. However, the production of cash and industrial crops saw a significant decline in 2021.

The Ministry of Tourism's initiatives to enhance the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers include urban farming, the establishment of kennels for consumption, and developing satellite farms to create a meat hub in Kampung Londah, Gemas. Unfortunately, urban farming has not gained widespread acceptance in local communities due to several factors: low vegetable prices, lack of cooperation among residents, issues with water supply, and unsuitable soil conditions for certain crops.

Additionally, chicken farms in Gemas have been reported to generate methane gas and produce foul odors, resulting in a small percentage of chicken mortality and shortages for businesses like KFC. To combat ammonia emissions, proposals for fertilizer substitution have been suggested.

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

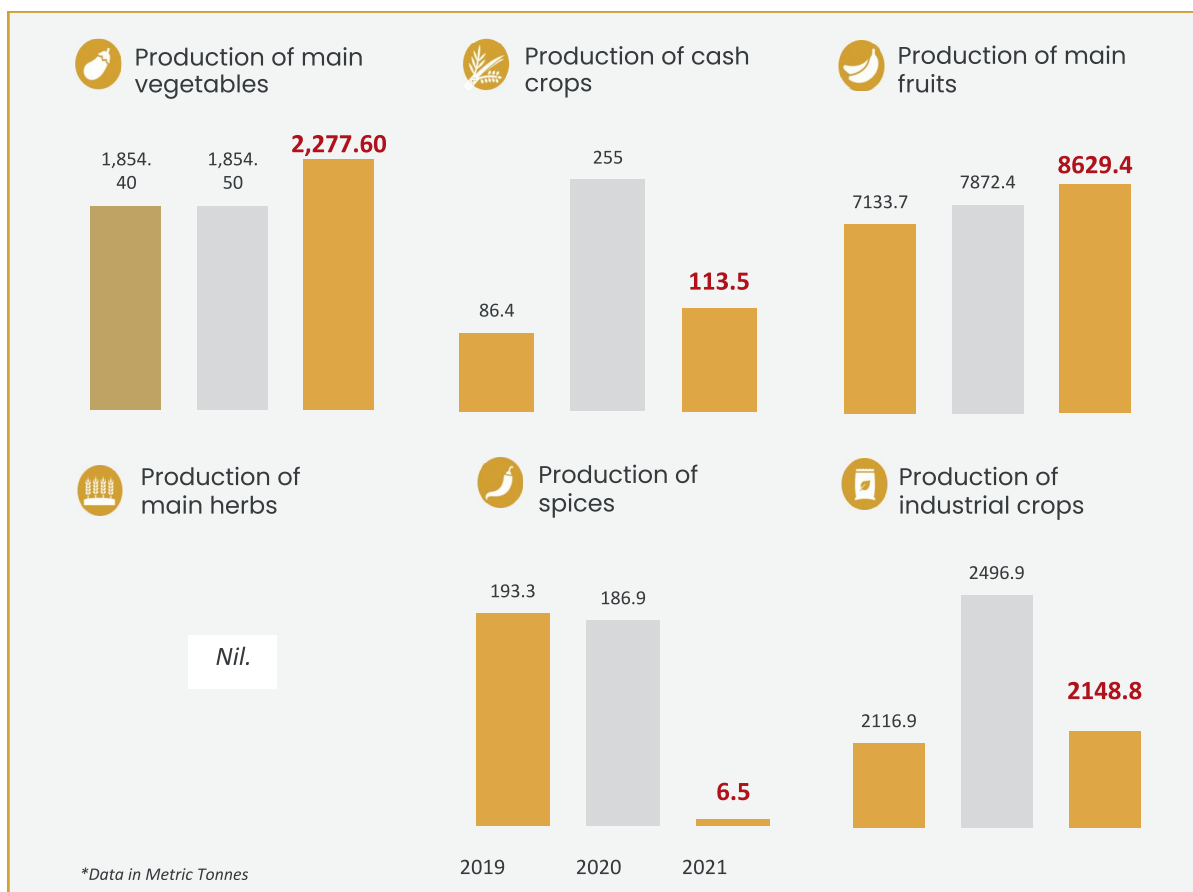
CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The prices of fresh produce in Tampin District are affordable, while frozen foods are relatively expensive. Residents of Tampin District find that frozen foods are sold at high prices; however, these items are popular among visitors and tourists.

2.3 DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Tampin District has consistently produced a high volume of main vegetables and fruits, with production increasing from 2019 to 2021. Conversely, there was a significant decrease in the production of cash crops and industrial crops in 2021 compared to 2020, despite a general increase in production since 2019. Additionally, the production of spices dropped to a mere 6.5 metric tonnes in 2021, down from the hundreds in 2019 and 2020.

Graph 2.1: Production of agricultures in Tampin, 2019–2021



PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

MDT initiatives to increase productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers:

1. Urban farming in the neighborhood area.
2. A total of 40 acres of kennels have been established in Kampung Gemas to support the consumption needs of the Negeri Sembilan population.
3. Satellite farms for the meat hub in Kampung Londah, Gemas. Each piece of land is allocated to one or more names for yield production.
4. The State Structure Plan aims to ensure food security in Negeri Sembilan.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Urban farming has been implemented but has not been widely accepted by the community for several reasons:

- i. The prices of vegetables are relatively low.
- ii. There is a lack of cooperation from the community in maintaining the farms.
- iii. There is no supply of water to sustain the farms.
- iv. Some plants, such as chili peppers, have not thrived as they only last for one growth cycle. This may be due to unsuitable soil for the seeds.

2. Chicken farms in Gemas operate in enclosed areas, which prevents the complete release of methane gas. Approximately 5% of the chickens in these farms perish. The farms are plagued by flies and emit a foul odor that affects the nearby neighborhoods. To address uncontrollable ammonia emissions, a measure taken has been the substitution of fertilizers. These issues are somewhat connected to a time when restaurants like KFC faced difficulties meeting customer demands due to chicken shortages.



Good Health and Well-being

In the Tampin district, the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 86.0 to 78.2 per 100,000 live births between 2020 and 2021. However, it still exceeds the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target. In contrast, both the neonatal mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate are below their respective SDG targets.

Challenges in maternal and child care include the necessity to refer cases to Hospital Segamat, as Hospital Tampin is not a specialist hospital and its location is distant from certain areas. This situation has contributed to a lower birth rate in the district, which adversely impacts statistics related to maternal and child health. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of premature mortality in the district, followed by cancer.

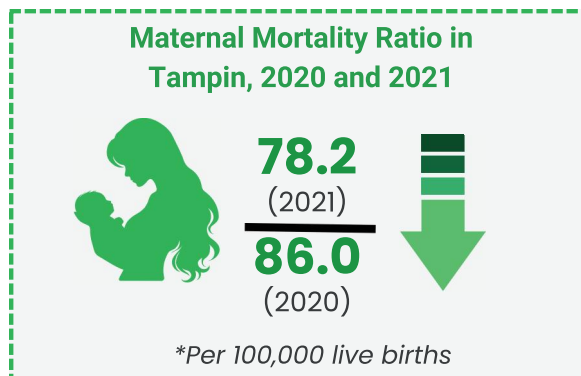
Health screenings conducted by KOSPEN volunteers have been well-received; however, decisions regarding further treatment rest with the communities. Although the number of drug addicts has declined, drug abuse remains a contributing factor to crime. Additionally, Hospital Tampin faces underutilization of its beds, as residents often seek specialized care in other hospitals. On a positive note, the national immunization program has successfully covered the entire population in the Tampin district.

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

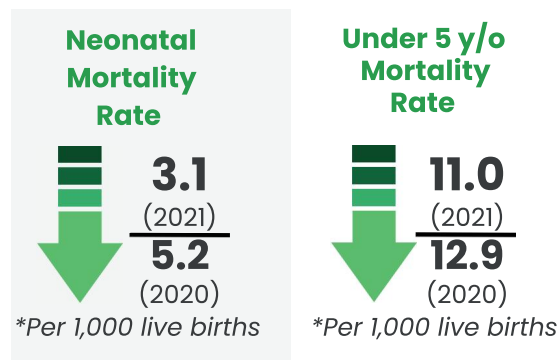
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

The maternal mortality ratio in Tampindistrict was 78.2 per 100,000 live births in 2021, a decrease compared to 2020, which was 86.0 per 100,000 live births. However, this ratio is still higher than the SDG 3.1 target of 70 per 100,000 live births.



3.2 END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE



Both the neonatal mortality rate and the mortality rate for children under five years old in Tampin district are lower than the targets set by SDG 3.2.2 (12 per 1,000 live births) and SDG 3.2.1 (25 per 1,000 live births), respectively. Additionally, both rates decreased between 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the neonatal mortality rate in Tampin district was 3.1 per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 2.1 per 1,000 live births compared to 2020. Similarly, the mortality

rate for children under five years old fell by 1.9 per 1,000 live births, from 12.9 per 1,000 live births in 2020 to 11.0 per 1,000 live births in 2021.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Challenges in maternal and children care in Tampin district

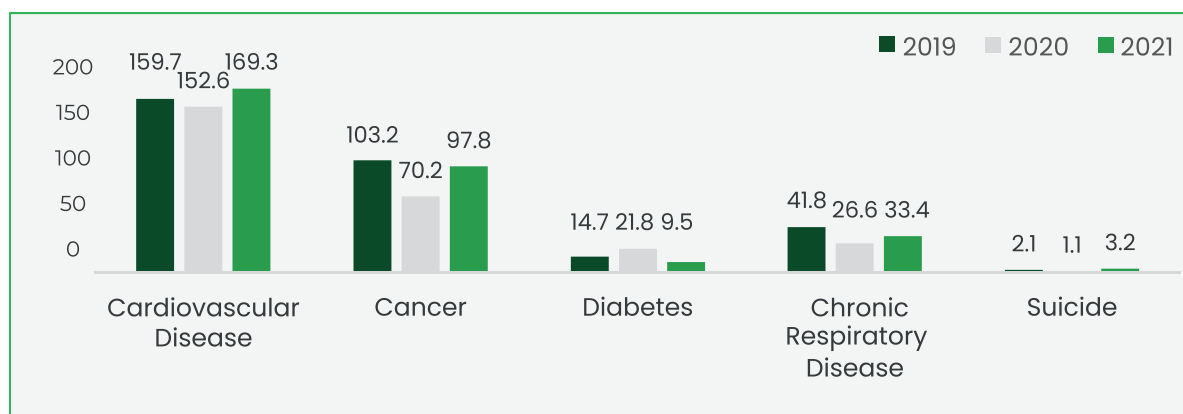
Most cases related to children and maternal care in the Tampin district, particularly high-risk pregnancy cases, are often referred to Hospital Segamat. There are a couple of reasons for these referrals. Firstly, Hospital Tampin is not a specialist hospital; the nearest specialist facilities are Hospital Kuala Lipis and Hospital Segamat. Secondly, Hospital Tampin is located in the southern part of the district, which can be far for residents living in the eastern and northern areas. As a result, many prefer to give birth at Hospital Segamat.

Consequently, the birth rate in Tampin district is low, as data collection is based on the location where the babies are born. At the same time, data on maternal mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates are collected based on the maternal residential address. These circumstances may distort the statistics related to maternal and child health in the Tampin district. While there is a high maternal mortality ratio, the neonatal and under-5 mortality rates per 1,000 live births are low compared to other districts.

3.4 REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH

Graph 3.2 indicates that cardiovascular diseases have consistently been the leading causes of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Tampin district over the past three years, followed closely by cancer. This trend is also reflected at the national level. In 2021, the premature mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases increased compared to 2020, with the exception of diabetes. Interestingly, the premature mortality rate for diabetes per 100,000 population rose in 2020. According to the focus group discussion (FGD), NCDs primarily affect the aging population.

Graph 3.2: Premature Mortality Rates of Major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) per 100,000 Populations in Tampin, 2019–2021



PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

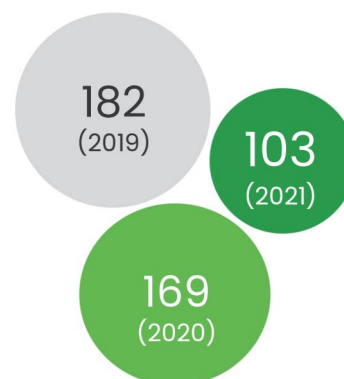


Health screening in the Tampin district is primarily conducted by KOSPEN volunteers, who receive necessary training from the Public Health Department (PKD). Overall, the community has a positive attitude toward the screenings, but the decision to pursue further treatment rests solely with the individuals. The Head of Nurses at Public Clinics offers rewards to encourage participation in promoting pap smear screenings among women. Under the KOSPEN-WOW initiative, health screenings are held at office premises, allowing employees to undergo screening without needing to take time off from work.

3.5 PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

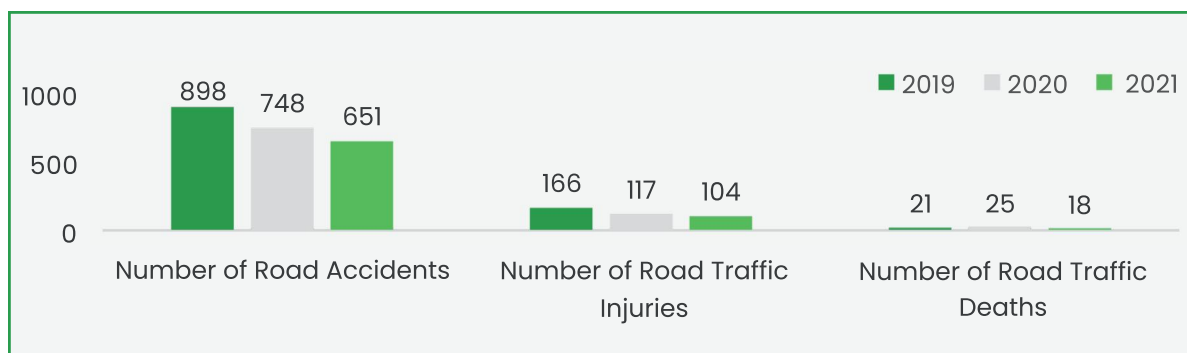
The number of drug addicts in Tampin district decreased between 2019 and 2021. Findings from focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed that drug abuse among locals significantly contributes to crime in the area, particularly in neighborhoods identified as high-risk. According to the FGD findings, there are approximately 300 cases currently under surveillance by the National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK). One initiative addressing this issue involves raising awareness about communicable diseases through health education. This includes health screenings, HIV treatment, and providing general information about diseases related to drug use. However, cases of relapse still occur.

Number of Drug Addicts in Tampin District, 2019–2021



3.6 REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATH

Graph 3.3: Number of injuries and deaths from road accidents in Tampin district, 2019–2021



Number of road accidents in Tampin district decrease from 2019 to 2021, contributing to decrease in number of road traffic deaths and injuries as well.

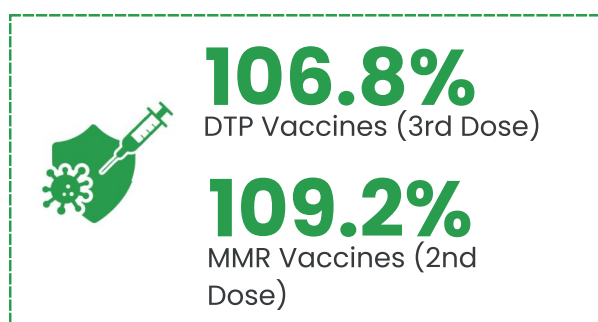
3.8 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

The number of drug addicts in Tampin district decreased between 2019 and 2021. Findings from focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed that drug abuse among locals significantly contributes to crime in the area, particularly in neighborhoods identified as high-risk. According to the FGD findings, there are approximately 300 cases currently under surveillance by the National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK). One initiative addressing this issue involves raising awareness about communicable diseases through health education. This includes health screenings, HIV treatment, and providing general information about diseases related to drug use. However, cases of relapse still occur.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Hospital Tampin experiences underutilization of its beds. Many residents in Tampin prefer to seek specialist care at Hospital Kuala Lipis and maternal and child care at Hospital Segamat. The location of Hospital Tampin, which is far from certain districts, often leads residents to seek treatment at other hospitals.

3.B SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES



In 2021, the proportion of the target population in Tampin district that was vaccinated with vaccines included in the national immunization program showed that the entire population received the third dose of the Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP) vaccine and the second dose of the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Quality Education

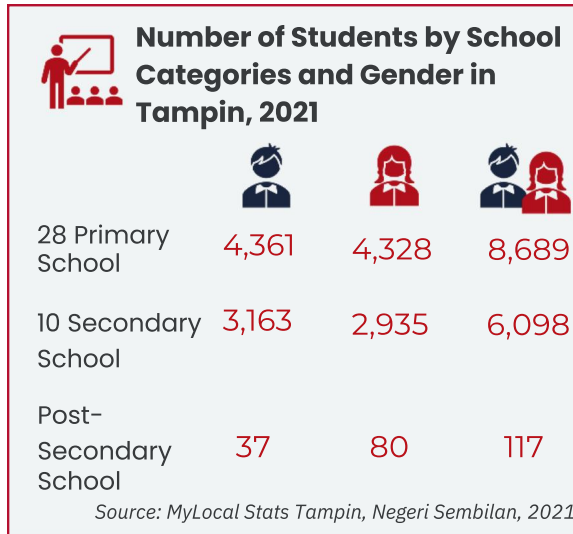
Tampin is home to two colleges: Tampin Community College and GIATMARA, which provide educational opportunities for local residents. However, there is no Institute for Public Higher Education (IPTA) in the area. Another challenge in education is the shortage of local teachers. Many teachers come from other districts, while numerous individuals from Tampin often prefer job opportunities in Malacca, where salaries and career prospects are more attractive and aligned with their qualifications.

Accessibility to preschools is also a concern, as many of these facilities are located far from residential areas, making it inconvenient for parents. Additionally, the closure of preschools during holidays forces working parents to turn to private kindergartens, even though they come with higher fees.

SDG 4: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION



CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Limited Access to Higher Education in Tampin

Tampin does not have any Institute for Public Higher Education (IPTA). However, the district hosts two colleges: Tampin Community College and GIATMARA.

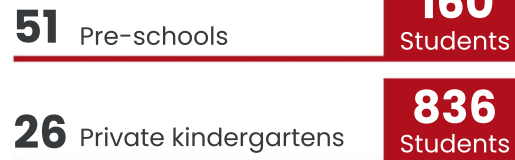
2. Lack of Local Teachers

A significant number of teachers in Tampin come from other districts. Many local residents prefer to work in Malacca, drawn by better salaries and opportunities that better match their qualifications.

4.2 EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION



Number of Students in Pre-schools and Kindergartens in Tampin, 2021



Source: MyLocal Stats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Accessibility of Pre-schools

The placement of pre-schools presents challenges, as many are located far from residential areas, making access inconvenient for parents. The limited availability of land closer to communities further hinders the establishment of pre-schools.

2. Private Kindergarten Services

Additionally, the closure of pre-schools during school holidays forces working parents to opt for private kindergartens, which remain open throughout these breaks. However, the fees for these private services are higher—RM450 monthly for infants and RM350 monthly for toddlers—compared to regular pre-schools. There have been no reported issues regarding the quality of education provided by these private kindergartens.



Gender Equality

Tampin is in the early stages of working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and gathering additional data is essential. Localized data is crucial for assessing progress on SDG 5 and its related targets within the administrative boundaries. According to focus group discussion (FGD) findings, violence against women and vulnerable groups, such as children and the elderly, still occurs. The FGD findings also indicate a significant shortage of female leadership in Tampin, as well as limited job opportunities for women in the area.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Tampin is currently in the early stages of realizing and achieving **SDG 5**, and additional data is needed. Localized information is crucial for assessing the progress of SDG 5 and its targets within the administrative boundaries. This information will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities related to gender equality and women's empowerment in Tampin, enabling targeted efforts to achieve SDG 5 effectively.

5.2 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- According to findings from focus group discussions (FGDs), violence against women and other vulnerable groups, such as children and the elderly, continues to occur.

5.5 ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Women Participation and Opportunities in Leadership

- The FGDs also highlight a significant shortage of female leadership in Tampin. The absence of accurate data on women's participation stems from inadequate record-keeping of attendance at local council activities. Additionally, there are limited job opportunities for women in Tampin.





Clean Water And Sanitation

Access to clean, piped water is guaranteed for all residents in the Tampin district, with the government providing subsidies to ensure it remains available as a basic necessity. The district experiences no interruptions in water supply, and river pollution is effectively managed by the Department of Environment (Jabatan Alam Sekitar, JAS). Additionally, equitable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities is ensured, allowing all residents to maintain proper sanitation practices and hygiene standards.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

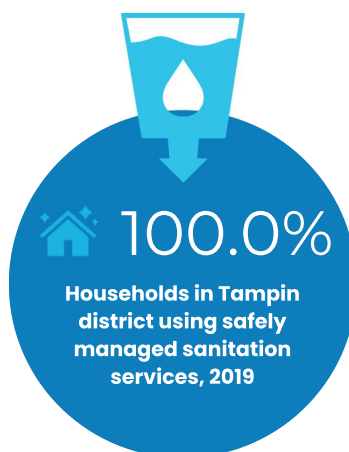
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 UNIVERSAL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER FOR ALL



Access to clean piped water is guaranteed for all residents of Negeri Sembilan, including the Tampin district. The Malaysian government provides subsidies for water supply, as it is regarded as a basic necessity. It is reported that there are no interruptions in water supply in the Tampin district, and river pollution is managed by the Department of Environment (Jabatan Alam Sekitar, JAS).

6.2 ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL



All residents of Negeri Sembilan State, including Tampin District, are guaranteed equitable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, ensuring equal opportunities to maintain proper standards of sanitation and hygiene.



Affordable And Clean Energy

In 2020, Hospital Tampin partnered with Medinvest Sdn Bhd to initiate the Hospital Tampin Solar Project. Additionally, data from 2019 indicates that every household in the Tampin district had already been guaranteed access to electricity.

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

Electric Supply System in Tampin district



Households in Tampin district has accessed to electricity supply, 2019

Data from 2019 indicates that every household in the Tampin district has guaranteed access to electricity.

7.2 INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 2020, Hospital Tampin collaborated with Medivest Sdn Bhd to initiate the Hospital Tampin Solar Project. This project aims to design, install, and commission a photovoltaic system that utilizes solar panels.



**8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



Decent Work and Economic Growth

The district's major economic sectors include the service industry, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture, while the mining and quarrying industry remains relatively undeveloped. Although there is potential for agricultural opportunities, the small size of the agricultural land makes it less appealing for investment. This situation is further complicated by a lack of technological advancements and innovations, such as greenhouse technology.

The Negeri Sembilan 2045 Structural Plan envisions Tampin transforming into a sustainable agropolis, focusing on the advancement of key agricultural products, conservation efforts, primary livestock production, and the promotion of historical products. However, challenges such as the development of low-income rural villages, dependence on short-term economic trends, difficulties in promoting isolated farming areas, obstacles in securing long-term land rentals, and fluctuations in labor force participation and unemployment rates collectively hinder the district's potential for sustainable economic growth.

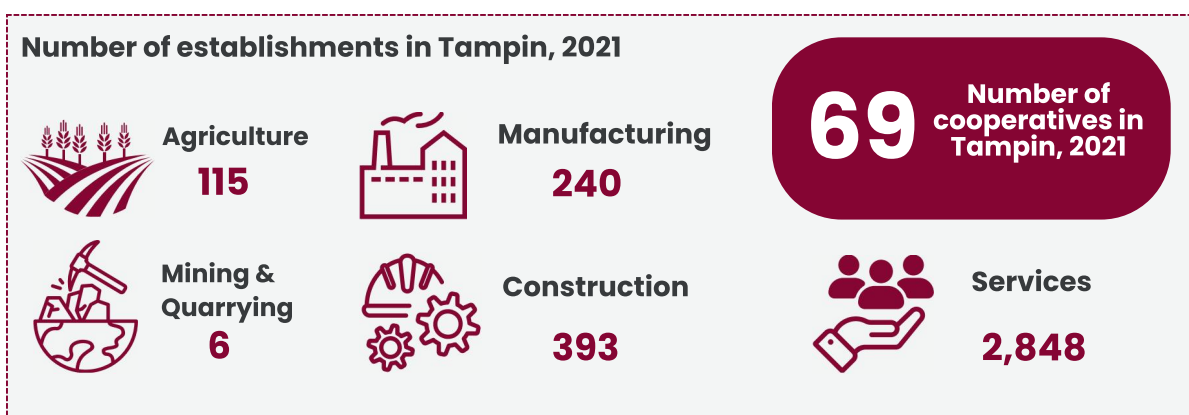
SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.2 DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

The primary economic sector in Tampin is the service industry, followed by construction, manufacturing, and agriculture. The mining and quarrying industry is the least developed in the area.

The main land use in Tampin is primarily agricultural, surrounded by forest land. The Negeri Sembilan 2045 Structural Plan envisions Tampin evolving into a sustainable, advanced, high-quality, and highly productive agricultural region known as an agropolis. This development concept emphasizes progress in key agricultural products, conservation areas, primary livestock, and historical products.

The agropolis development framework serves as a guide and benchmark for the Tampin District's growth through 2035, positioning the agropolis function as the focal point for sustainable economic development in the region.



8.5 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

Economic Challenges in Tampin

(i) Despite the abundance of agricultural opportunities in the Tampin district, the total area of agricultural land remains relatively small, which makes it less attractive for investment in development. The lack of technology and innovation, such as greenhouse technology, hinders the growth of the agriculture sector and limits the potential to improve the local economy.

(ii) Additionally, the development of traditional rural villages with low incomes, which primarily focus on agricultural and livestock activities, contributes to their low socio-economic status.

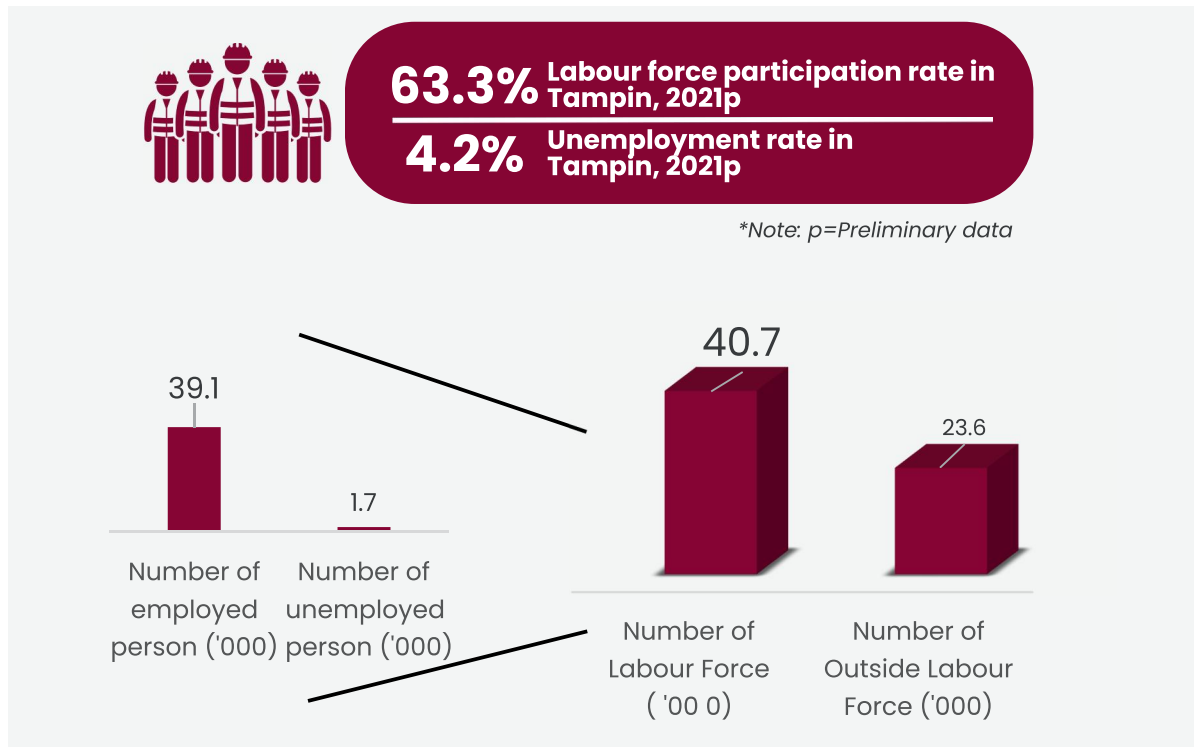
(iii) Many businesses and industries tend to focus on short-term trends for immediate economic gains, but they often struggle to maintain success in the long term.

(iv) Agricultural areas located in remote regions face challenges in promoting themselves within the agricultural industry due to limitations such as budget constraints and geographical isolation.

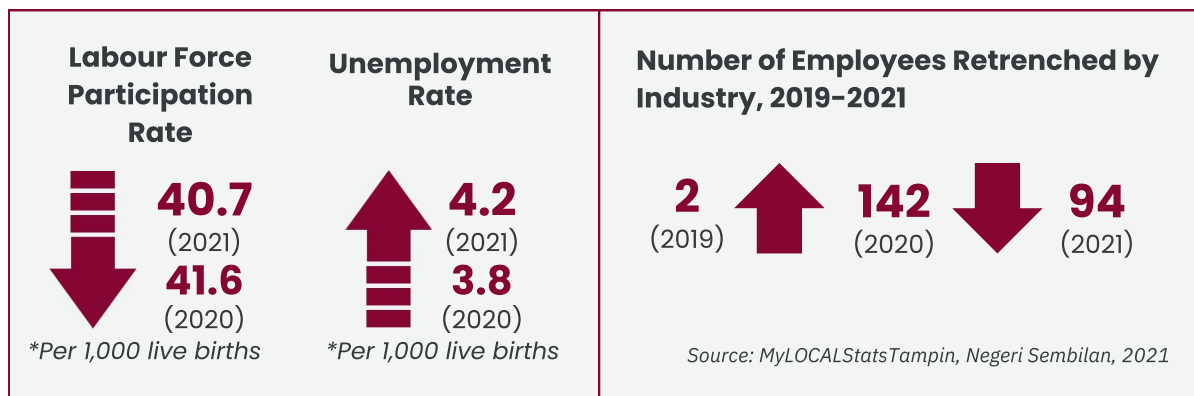
(v) Difficulties in securing long-term land leases impede the process of applying for business premises.

8.5 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

Graph 8.1: Number of employed person, unemployed person, labour force and outside labour force in Tampin, 2021



In 2021, the labor force participation rate experienced a slight decline of 0.8%, decreasing to 41.6% compared to 2020, which had a rate of 42.4%. Additionally, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4%, rising from 3.8% in 2020 to 4.2% in 2021. Furthermore, the number of employees retrenched varied by industry. There was an increase of 140 retrenchments from 2019 to 2020, followed by a decrease of 48 retrenchments in 2021.





Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

In Tampin, rural communities that heavily rely on agriculture and animal husbandry experience lower socio-economic levels due to insufficient integration of technology and innovation in the agricultural sector, which reduces their product competitiveness.

Focus group discussion (FGD) findings highlight several infrastructure issues in Tampin: many narrow roads negatively impact daily activities, particularly for larger vehicles; urban management priorities in Negeri Sembilan tend to favor other districts over Tampin; and the rainwater dam dries up during the dry season, affecting water availability.


Despite efforts to promote free carbon initiatives, a lack of support from industries hampers the establishment of green infrastructure necessary for a zero-carbon city. Many existing industrial zones in Tampin remain vacant due to inadequate infrastructure, stunting industrial growth and contributing to a sluggish industrial economy.

Additionally, pollution from the rubber industry affects the Setempah community, which lacks infrastructure for pollution reduction, leading to environmental concerns. Current pollution control measures implemented by the local government are inadequate.

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

 **1,352.6 KM**
Road Length, 2021

 **9**
Number of Digital Economy Centre in Tampin, 2021

 **1**
Number of Citizen Information Centres in Tampin, 2021

leading to a lack of competitiveness in their product yield. The FGD findings highlight concerns about the provision of infrastructure in Tampin:

i. Many narrow roads in the district hinder daily community activities, making it unsafe for larger vehicles to navigate these routes.

ii. Urban management by Negeri Sembilan tends to prioritize other focal districts over Tampin.

iii. Regarding water supply, the rainwater dam dries up during the dry season, affecting water availability.

9.2 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

 **86.1%**

Proportion of household in Tampin subscribed to internet at home, 2019

iv. Despite efforts to promote carbon-free initiatives, a lack of support from relevant industries hinders the establishment of green infrastructure needed to achieve a zero-carbon city.

v. Although Tampin has several existing industrial zones, many remain vacant due to inadequate infrastructure, which impedes industrial growth and contributes to the slow development of the industrial economy.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

According to the Tampin Draft Local Plan 2035, communities in rural areas that primarily depend on agriculture and animal husbandry for their income contribute to lower socioeconomic levels. This situation arises from the inadequate integration of technology and innovation in the agriculture industry, which leads to a lack of competitiveness in product yields. The findings from the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) highlight several concerns regarding infrastructure in Tampin:

vi. Pollution from the rubber industry negatively impacts the Setempah community, as insufficient infrastructure has been implemented to reduce pollution, raising significant environmental concerns. Currently, local government measures for pollution control are inadequate.



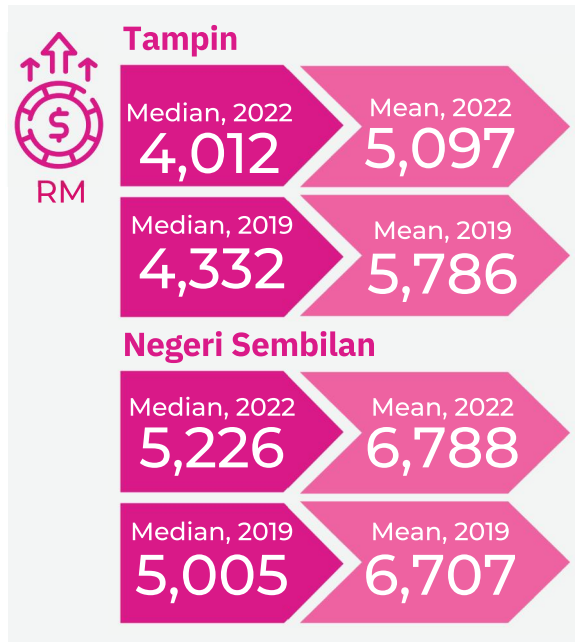
Reduced Inequalities

Between 2016 and 2019, the household income in Tampin decreased by 7.38%. In contrast, Negeri Sembilan experienced a 4.41% increase during the same period. The mean monthly income in Tampin fell by 11.9%, while Negeri Sembilan saw a slight rise in income. Rural communities that rely on agriculture are facing economic challenges due to a lack of technology and innovation, which is impacting their competitiveness in the market. Additionally, the allocation of resources for the low-income and aging population is insufficient, as highlighted in the findings from focus group discussions (FGDs).

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10.1 REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES

Monthly Household Gross Income in Tampin and Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022



The median monthly household gross income in Tampin decreased by 7.38%, declining from RM4,332 in 2016 to RM4,012 in 2019. Tampin is one of four districts in Negeri Sembilan that have experienced a decrease in income. In contrast, the overall figures for Negeri Sembilan showed a 4.41% increase, rising from RM5,005 in 2019 to RM5,226 in 2022. Meanwhile, the mean monthly household gross income in Tampin declined by 11.9% during the same period, falling from RM5,786 in 2019 to RM5,097 in 2022. Five districts, including Tampin, experienced this decline. On the other hand, Negeri Sembilan saw a slight increase in mean monthly household gross income, rising from RM6,707 in 2019 to RM6,788 in 2022, which reflects a 1.2% growth.

Source: MyLocalStats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

Communities in rural areas, which primarily depend on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods, tend to exhibit lower socio-economic levels. This is largely due to the insufficient incorporation of technology and innovation in the agriculture sector, resulting in a lack of competitiveness in their product yields.

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Although there is a lack of data on allocations for low-income groups and the aging population, focus group discussion (FGD) findings indicate that there is inadequate funding available for the aging society.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Sustainable Cities and Communities

Tampin faces several challenges in creating a sustainable city and community. Traditional land use practices limit the availability of land for affordable housing, which is further exacerbated by the presence of vacant houses damaged by flooding. In addition, low train frequencies at the Gemas railway station, poor bus connectivity, and a lack of bicycle lanes hinder the use of public transport.

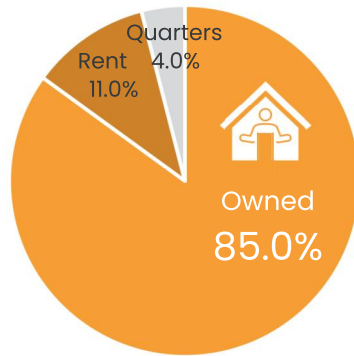
There is also insufficient attention given to the preservation of natural heritage, and some areas lack proper waste management facilities. Furthermore, Tampin is experiencing a shortage of public open spaces, recreational parks, and green facilities, which negatively impacts the well-being of residents.

The Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035 aims to address the housing needs of the growing population by implementing proactive housing provision planning.

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11.1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

In Tampin, 85% of housing units are owned, while 11% of housing units are rented, and 4% of housing are designated of quarters.



Source: MyLOCALStatsTampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

According to the Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035, the population is projected to grow at an estimated rate of 1.53% from 2019 until 2035. To meet the goal of providing one housing unit for each family, an additional 4,094 housing units, covering a total land area of 406.78 hectares, will be necessary to accommodate the expected population increase by 2035. Of these, 2,047 units are designated as affordable housing, requiring a total land area of 91 hectares.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Tampin faces significant challenges in terms of affordable housing, largely due to limited land availability caused by traditional housing and land use practices. There is also an inadequacy of low-cost housing options for military personnel. Furthermore, many vacant homes are considered unsafe for occupancy due to damage from flood events.

11.2 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Primary Mode Of Transport

- 1 Main Bus Terminals**
- 1 KTM Station**

The primary modes of public transport commonly used in Tampin are rail transport and bus transport. The Gemas Railway Station, located in Tampin, serves as an interchange station for KTM Intercity services. It is the railway junction connecting the West Coast Line with the East Coast Line. Additionally, the Gemas Railway Station serves as the terminal station for KTM Electric Train Service (ETS) services on the southbound route.

In Tampin, charter bus services are available, connecting the town with other major locations including Seremban, Bandar Melaka, Kuala Pilah, Bahau, and Gemas. There are also express buses that connect Tampin with Kuala Lumpur and Johor Bahru.

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Infrequent Train Services

Findings from the focus group discussion (FGD) highlight the low frequency of KTM services at the Gemas KTM station.

2. Poor Accessibility and Connectivity of Public Transport

Concerns have been raised about the inadequate connectivity of bus routes in Tampin that link to the Gemas railway station, particularly in areas beyond the town of Tampin.

3. Lack of Bicycle Lanes and Pedestrian Paths

There is a significant lack of bicycle lanes and pedestrian paths, making it difficult for individuals—especially those who are vulnerable—to cycle and walk safely in Tampin.

11.4 PROTECT THE WORLD CULTURE AND NATURAL HERITAGE

There are seven locations in Tampin classified as Class I Heritage Value under *Pemeliharaan dan Pemuliharaan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS)*, namely:

- i. Gua Batu Maloi
- ii. Gunung Tampin
- iii. Tor Granit MachapUmboo
- iv. Gua Emas Bukit Jalor
- v. Chengkau Hot Spring (Kg. Lada)
- vi. Sg. KelamahWar Memorial
- vii. Gemas Historical Train Station

Two additional locations are classified as Class II Heritage Value under *KSAS*, namely:

- i. Markas GarisanvGemas
- ii. Kem Syed Sirajuddin

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

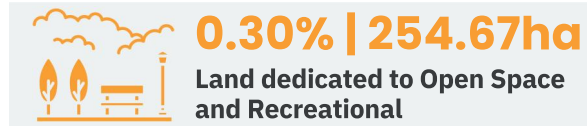
Although data on natural heritage is limited, FGD findings indicate inadequate maintenance and preservation of historical buildings and sites.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- **KSAS Program**

11.7 PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACE

Tampin District has 254.67 hectares of open land; however, there is a lack of green spaces and facilities accessible for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities.



Source: TampinDistrict Draft Local Plan 2035

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Lack of Public Open Spaces and Recreational Spaces

Tampin faces a scarcity of open spaces designated for public use, such as playgrounds and recreational parks, primarily due to the limited availability of land. Although there are several recreational parks in Tampin, many are not well-maintained, which can lead to vandalism. Furthermore, there is a notable shortage of green spaces and facilities that are accessible to senior citizens and individuals with disabilities.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Responsible Consumption and Production

Solid waste in Tampin is transported to the Ulu Maasop Solid Waste Disposal Site in Kuala Pilah, as the previous site was deemed unsuitable and has been closed. Illegal dumping, particularly the burning of waste tires in the fields of Gemencheh, presents challenges for Tampin. Additionally, areas that are not taxed lack waste bins, which contributes to littering problems.

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

12.4 RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE

In Tampin, solid waste is collected and transported to the Ulu Maasop Solid Waste Disposal Site located in Kuala Pilah. The previous disposal site used by Tampin has been closed due to its unsuitability for continued operation as a landfill. The Ulu Maasop site covers a total land area of 8.1 hectares and is also utilized for disposing of solid waste from other areas, including Rembau, Jempol, and Jelebu. Each day, a total of 135 tons of solid waste is disposed of at this site, with waste from Tampin accounting for 54% of the total. The lifespan of the Ulu Maasop Disposal Site ended in November 2019, prompting an expansion to accommodate a larger volume of waste.

Average Weight of Waste Disposed Per Day, 2018

73.35 (tons/ day)

0.83kg per person/ day

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

In Tampin, in 2018, the average daily waste disposal was 0.83 kg per person, totaling 73.35 tons per day. Based on population estimates for the Tampin district, it is projected that by the year 2035, the solid waste generated in the district will reach 98.72 tons per day. This figure represents a 25.7% increase compared to the estimated generation in 2020.

Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

i. Illegal Dumping

According to sources from SWCorp, there have been several reported cases of illegal waste disposal, including waste tires from manufacturing factories being discarded and burned in oil palm fields in Gemencheh.

ii. Waste Management in Non-Taxed Areas

There are no waste bins provided in the non-taxed areas of Tampin, which contributes to problems with littering.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- Program Pengkomposan Sisa



Climate Action

Until January 2019, Tampin identified 13 locations that are prone to flooding. The district struggles with issues related to its drainage and irrigation systems, particularly in towns such as Bandar Gemas, Gemencheh, and Tampin, as well as in rural areas like Jelai 4 and Kampung Ayer Kuning. The existing drainage infrastructure is inadequate to manage heavy surface runoff during intense rainfall. Additionally, river flooding, caused by overflow from small rivers like Sungai Gemas, Sungai Peder, and Sungai Chemengkoh, worsens the flooding incidents. Although there is limited data on climate change, focus group discussions (FGDs) reveal that there are significant shortcomings in disaster risk management, training, and disaster warning systems, which hinder effective disaster prevention in the region.

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION CONSUMPTION

13.1 STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS



As of January 2019, 13 locations in Tampin were identified as flood-prone areas. Flood incidents are recorded when rainfall exceeds 50mm, the water level reaches 1.0m, and floods occur twice a year.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Drainage and Irrigation System

The drainage and irrigation system in towns such as Bandar Gemas, Gemencheh, and Tampin, as well as in several rural areas including Jelai 4 and Kampung Ayer Kuning, is poorly maintained and incomplete. These communities often experience flash floods due to inadequate infrastructure. Furthermore, the size of the drains is insufficient to handle large volumes of surface runoff, especially during heavy rainfall.

River Flooding

Flood incidents in the district are also exacerbated by the overflow of small rivers like Sungai Gemas, Sungai Peder, and Sungai Chemengkoh during periods of heavy rainfall.

Disaster Risk Management

There is a notable lack of data related to climate change, and findings from focus group discussions indicate a deficiency in disaster risk management training and limited disaster warning systems. This hampers effective disaster response and prevention efforts.




Life Below Water

Tampin operates nine river quality monitoring stations across two river basins: the Lembangan Sungai Melaka and the Lembangan Sungai Muar. Contamination in these rivers is caused by surface erosion from logging, sediment runoff, effluent from palm oil production, and poultry waste from farms lacking proper sewage systems. The Tampin Draft Local District Plan 2020 aims to improve the aquaculture industry by focusing on technological and infrastructural upgrades, implementing efficient drainage systems, and enhancing water treatment processes to address river pollution, particularly in the areas of Tebong and Gemas.

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

14.1 REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

In Tampin, there are nine river quality monitoring stations situated in two river basins: Lembangan Sungai Melaka and Lembangan Sungai Muar.

 Water Quality Index (IKA) in Tampin, 2014–2018			
Lembangan	Sungai	2014	2018
	Keru/ Dusun	90	87
Sungai Melaka	Tampin	94	83
Sungai	Gemencheh	84	80
Muar	Muar	80	79
● Clean 81–100 ● Slightly Polluted 60–80 ● Polluted 0–79			
Source: Tampin District Draft Local Plan 2035			

Both Sungai Keru/Dusun and Sungai Tampin, which flow from Lembangan Sungai Melaka, were classified as "clean" in both 2014 and 2018. However, the water quality of Sungai Gemencheh, which flows from Sungai Muar, has deteriorated from "clean" to "slightly polluted." Meanwhile, Sungai Muar has been classified as "slightly polluted" since 2014.

The contamination of these rivers is attributed to several activities, including:

- i. Logging activities that cause surface erosion, which washes sediments into the rivers.
- ii. Effluent produced from palm oil production that flows into the rivers.
- iii. Poultry waste from chicken farms that is washed into the rivers without a proper sewage system or wastewater treatment.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- Waste Water Treatment at Poultry Farms

14.4 SUSTAINABLE FISHING

The Tampin District Draft Local District Plan 2035 aims to expand and enhance the existing aquaculture industry to increase production in Tebong and Gemas. This plan includes the implementation of advanced technologies and infrastructure, the establishment of a proper drainage system, and the introduction of water treatment measures in aquaculture areas to prevent river pollution.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- Expanding the Implementation of Freshwater Fish Aquaculture Activities in Potential Locations



Life on Land

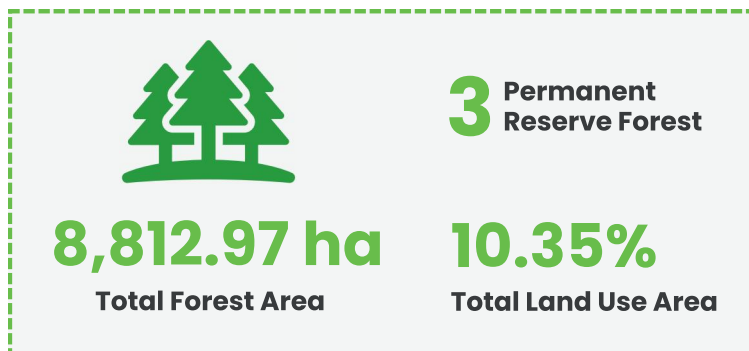
In Tampin, three Permanent Forest Reserves—HSK Gunung Tampin, HSK Tebong, and HSK Gemas Selatan—cover a combined area of 8,812.97 hectares, which constitutes 10.35% of the region's total land. All three forests are classified as Class I status, the highest rank in the Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS) classification, meaning they are subject to strict development controls to protect biodiversity. However, challenges arise in maintaining these KSAS areas due to surrounding development.

Mining activities near the Tebong Permanent Forest Reserve have led to issues of trespassing and illegal land use, posing significant threats to the reserve. Discussions in focus group meetings (FGDs) have highlighted instances of illegal logging in the Jeram area and additional problems related to forest trespassing. The lack of enforcement regarding resource use has further exacerbated these challenges, leading to issues such as overexploitation, particularly evident in the case of overlogging.

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

15.1 CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

In Tampin, there are three Permanent Forest Reserves: HSK Gunung Tampin, HSK Tebong, and HSK Gemas Selatan. These reserves cover a total area of 8,812.97 hectares, accounting for 10.35% of the total land in the region. All of these forests are classified as Class I, which is the highest rank among the three classes in the Sensitive Environmental Area (KSAS). Strict development control measures are implemented for KSAS to ensure the protection of biodiversity in these areas.



CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Development and Activities Surrounding KSAS

- i. The presence of certain Key Sensitive Areas (KSAS) in the Tampin district, surrounded by various forms of development and activities, presents challenges in preserving and maintaining the forests. This includes mining activities conducted adjacent to the Tebong Permanent Forest Reserve, which complicate forest preservation due to issues such as trespassing and illegal land use, leading to over-exploitation
- ii. The focus group discussion (FGD) highlighted that illegal logging activities are occurring in Jeramarea. Additionally, there are issues related to trespassing into the forest.
- iii. The lack of enforcement regarding the use of natural resources also contributes to challenges such as over-exploitation, including excessive logging.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



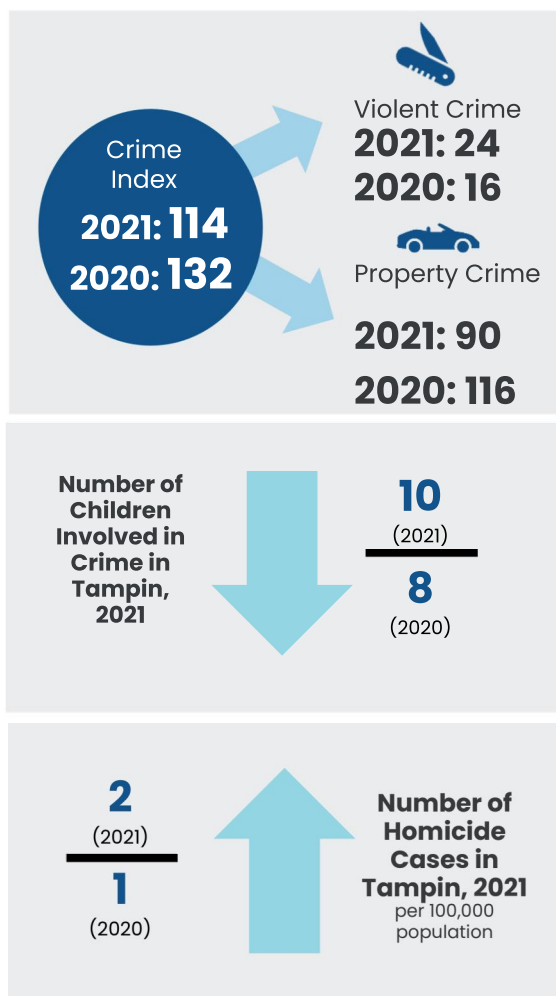
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

In 2021, Tampin saw a 13.63% decrease in the crime index compared to 2020. However, violent crimes increased by 50%, while property crimes decreased by 22.41% during the same period. Homicide cases also rose over this time frame.

Tampin's legal system faces several challenges, as it only has a compound court and lacks a dedicated magistrates' court for more complex cases. This limitation results in delays in court proceedings, which are worsened by the requirement for Rembau to share the magistrates' court with Tampin.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE



Source: MyLocal Stats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

36 CCTV in Majlis Daerah Tampin, 2020



Source: MyLocal Stats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

In Tampin, the crime index decreased by 13.63% in 2021, dropping from 132 cases in 2020 to 114 cases in 2021. This decline also contributed to the overall reduction in the crime index for Negeri Sembilan. However, the number of violent crimes increased by 50%, rising from 16 cases to 24 cases. Conversely, property crimes decreased by 22.41%, falling from 116 cases to 90 cases.

Notably, the number of homicide cases rose from 1 in 2020 to 2 in 2021. According to findings from a focus group discussion (FGD), most fire incidents in the district are attributed to natural factors, such as hot weather. The Fire Department has indicated that the risk of buildings burning down is low.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The legal system in Tampin is facing some challenges, with only a compound court available in the district and no magistrate's court to handle more complex cases. Additionally, there is a lack of legal representation in the area, necessitating that Rembau share its magistrate's court with Tampin. This situation has resulted in delays in court proceedings.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Partnership for the Goals

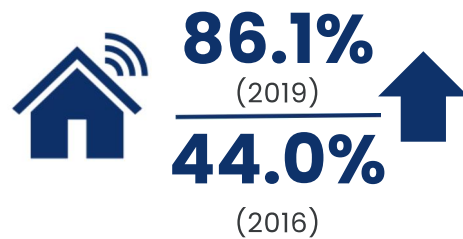
The Tampin District is in the early stages of implementing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and is facing challenges, including a lack of integrated data at the district level. Budgeting is also a concern due to insufficient funds. The government is closely monitoring the situation, as most of the expenditures by the MDT are concentrated on solid waste management and infrastructure development.

SDG 17 : PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The Tampin District is in the early stages of implementing Sustainable Development Goal 17, facing challenges such as a lack of integrated data at the district level. Budgeting is problematic due to insufficient funds, and the government is monitoring the situation closely. Most of the expenditures by are primarily focused on solid waste management and infrastructure.

17.8

STRENGTHEN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



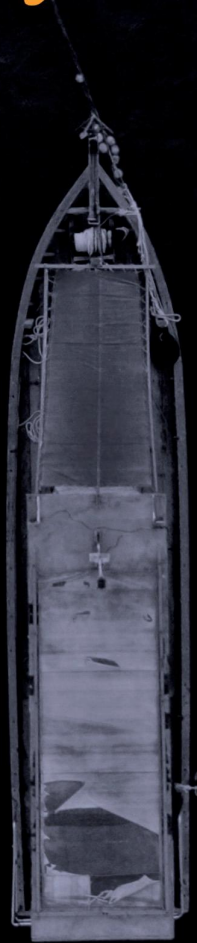
Proportion of household in Tampin Subscribed to Internet at Home, 2019

Source: MyLocalStats Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, 2021

In 2019, 86.1% of households in Tampin had internet subscriptions at home, a significant increase from 44.0% in 2016. This sharp rise reflects substantial improvements in digital accessibility, likely driven by advancements in infrastructure and increased affordability of internet services. The increase also demonstrates the enhancement in digital inclusion, ensuring that more households in Tampin have access to the internet.

Part B

5.0 Way Forward



5.0 Next Steps for TAMPIN

In Tampin, the local authorities are taking important steps in their journey towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Phase 2: The first step is to identify the priority areas for the SDGs in the City of Tampin. Ongoing stakeholder consultations will be essential in developing a comprehensive SDG roadmap for the city. All participants from the workshop, including those who were unable to attend, as well as newly identified stakeholders, will be invited to contribute to this process.

Phase 3: The focus will shift towards accelerating the drafting of the SDG Roadmap report for Tampin. This phase includes conducting a thorough analysis of each SDG, proposing actions to boost progress, and establishing indicators to measure achievements. These actions reflect a proactive approach to integrating the SDGs into Tampin's development planning. The involvement of various stakeholders alongside a systematic roadmap will guide the city towards effective SDG implementation and monitoring, ultimately leading to sustainable development and an improved quality of life for its residents.

In addition to these steps, data collection for each of the **17 SDGs** will be carried out to enhance the analysis and understanding of the current status and progress of each goal in Tampin. This data collection process will provide valuable insights and support more informed decision-making regarding the specific actions needed to achieve the SDGs in the city.

“Regular monitoring and reporting of progress will be essential to track the achievements and identify areas that require further attention and improvement. This will involve establishing appropriate indicators and measurement mechanisms to assess the impact of actions taken towards the SDGs”

Looking ahead, the strategy for SDG implementation in Tampin emphasizes a collaborative and participatory approach. Engaging stakeholders from different sectors—including government agencies, private companies, civil society organizations, and community members—will be crucial for driving progress and ensuring the success of SDG initiatives.

The future of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation in Tampin depends on the ongoing commitment of all stakeholders, effective coordination across different sectors, data-driven decision-making, and a participatory approach that ensures inclusivity and engagement from all community members. By collaborating towards the SDGs, Tampin can create a sustainable and prosperous future for its residents.



URBANICE
MALAYSIA

