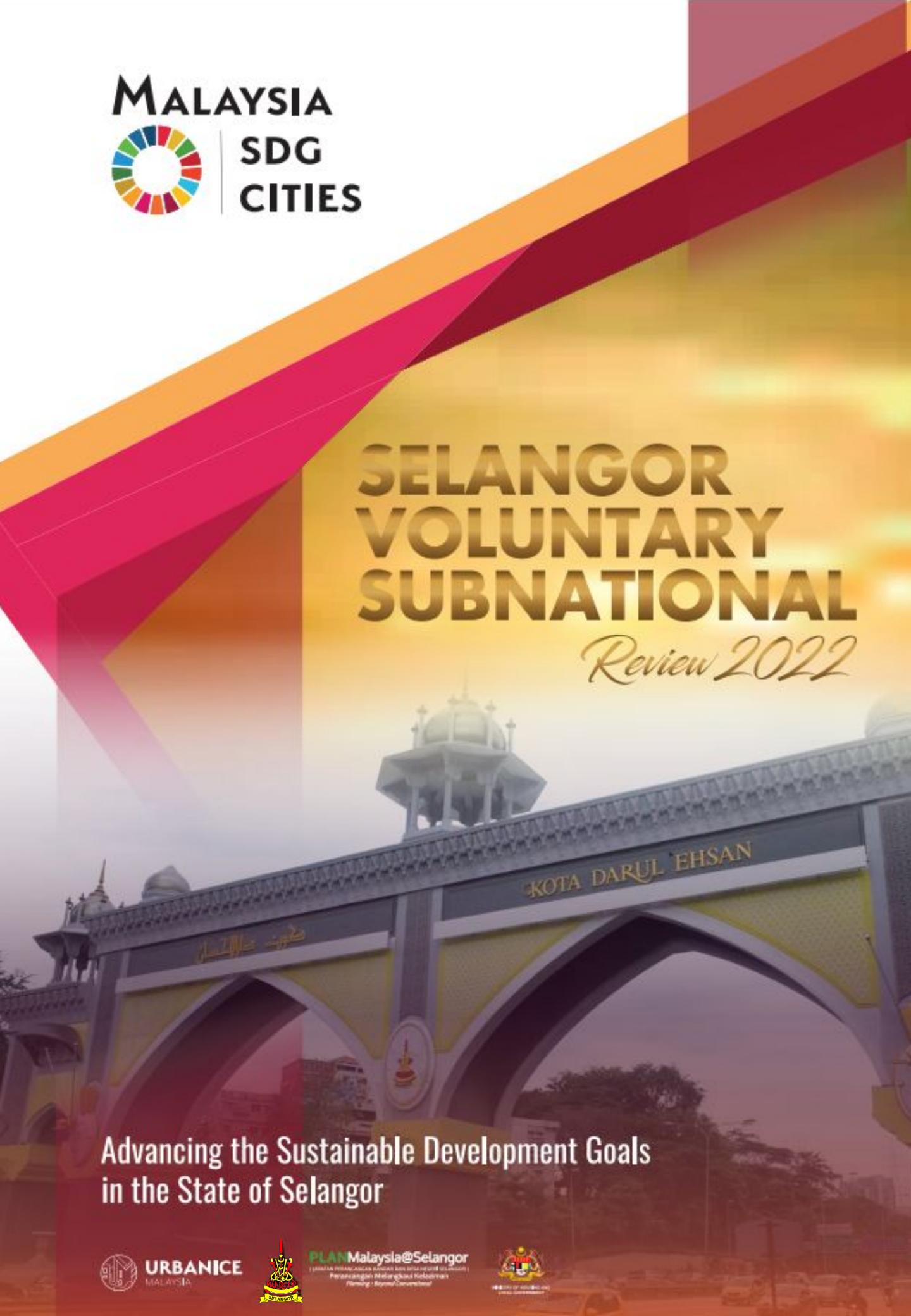




# SELANGOR VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL

*Review 2022*



A large, ornate archway made of light-colored stone. The words "KOTA DARUL EHSAN" are written in gold-colored Arabic script across the top of the arch. The archway has multiple arches and decorative elements. In the background, there are trees and a clear sky.

Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals  
in the State of Selangor



URBANICE  
MALAYSIA



PLANMalaysia@Selangor  
JABATAN PERENCANAAN RASMI DAN KERJA SAMA  
Perancangan Masyarakat Kebajikan  
Planning & Social Development



# **SELANGOR VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL REVIEW 2022**

## **About this report**

This report on Selangor's SDG Performance has been collaboratively prepared by Urbanice Malaysia and PlanMalaysia@Selangor, commissioned by the Selangor State Government. It encompasses contributions from a broad range of stakeholders including state government agencies, local government, technical departments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and academia. The report's development involved a rigorous stakeholder engagement process which included consultation sessions, data validation and verification, and sensitization of inputs and information.

## **Disclaimer**

As a component of the Malaysia SDG Cities Report process, this Voluntary Subnational Review draws on input from numerous agencies to present its findings and perspectives. However, it is important to note that certain groups may not be represented or may have been overlooked in the consolidation of this report's information.

Copyright © Urbanice Malaysia (2022)  
All rights reserved. First published in July 2022.

## **Proposed citation**

Urbanice Malaysia and Selangor State Government (2022). Selangor Voluntary Subnational Review 2021: Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Selangor

# **Selangor**

## Voluntary Subnational Review 2022



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>Selangor Chief Minister's Remarks</b>  | <b>iii</b> |
| <b>Selangor State Director of PLANMalaysia's Remarks</b>  | <b>iv</b>  |
| <b>Key Highlights</b>   | <b>v</b>   |
| <b>CHAPTER 1 – STATUS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN MALAYSIA</b>   | <b>1</b>   |
| <b>1.1 Malaysia Governance for SDG Roadmap</b>  | <b>1</b>   |
| <b>1.2 Malaysia SDG Cities</b>  | <b>6</b>   |
| <b>CHAPTER 2 – SELANGOR TODAY AND SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY</b>  | <b>7</b>   |
| <b>2.1 Selangor Socio-Economic Profiling</b>  | <b>7</b>   |
| <b>2.2 Selangor Commitment To Sustainable Development</b>   | <b>9</b>   |
| <b>2.3 Selangor SDG Roadmap</b>   | <b>12</b>  |
| <b>2.4 The COVID-19 'infects' the Implementation of SDGs in Selangor</b>  | <b>14</b>  |
| <b>CHAPTER 3 – SELANGOR SDG INDICATORS</b>  | <b>16</b>  |
| <b>3.1 SDG 1 – End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere</b>  | <b>17</b>  |
| <b>3.2 SDG 4 – Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All</b>   | <b>29</b>  |
| <b>3.3 SDG 8 – Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth</b>   | <b>34</b>  |
| <b>3.4 SDG 11 – Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable</b>                          | <b>42</b>  |
| <b>3.5 SDG 13 – Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts</b>   | <b>47</b>  |
| <b>3.6 SDG 16 – Promote Peaceful and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems and Sustainably Manage Forests</b> | <b>52</b>  |
| <b>3.7 SDG 17 – Strengthen and Revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>                          | <b>58</b>  |
| <b>CHAPTER 4 –MOVING FORWARD</b>  | <b>64</b>  |
| <b>4.1 Selangor Leaves No One Behind</b>  | <b>65</b>  |

# Selangor State Director of PLANMalaysia's Remarks



Selangor has consistently achieved significant economic growth for the past two decades until the global pandemic hit. Every nation, including Selangor, has been put to the test due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Its effects reverberated across all aspects of our lives, well-being, economy, and even the environment – testing our resilience in the face of adversity. The SDGs are as meaningful in Selangor as they are worldwide, and we are committed to their implementation. Our priority is to continue building sustainable, inclusive economic growth for everyone and to ensure that no one is left behind. COVID-19 has underscored the importance of digitalization, and Selangor is aggressively implementing relevant initiatives to safeguard the nation, becoming increasingly connected. We shall continue working closely with all stakeholders to ensure a more equal, prosperous, and sustainable Selangor for future generations.

This year marks Selangor's first submission of the SDG Voluntary Sub-National Review as part of the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since the development of the Selangor SDGs Roadmap, Selangor has made significant progress in mainstreaming SDGs into national development planning. This includes, among other things, Malaysia's 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR) aligning SDGs with national development – particularly in the 11th and 12th Malaysia Plans- and achieving significant milestones in developing a robust framework to monitor SDG adoption. We conducted comprehensive multi-stakeholder engagements. There has been a lot of collaboration between the public and private sectors. This helped us gain better perspectives on the nation's performance and identify gaps and challenges in implementing SDGs. Forging solid partnerships is essential to ensure buy-in from all relevant parties to the sustainable development agenda.

The SDGs are as meaningful in Selangor 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. VSR can help Selangor assess its achievement of the SDGs while supporting the cause of multilevel governance and enabling the city to integrate local-state-national development. Selangor VSR is a key tool for accountability for the SDGs at the national and local levels. As a tool for accountability and support more effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**TPr Khairulzaman Ibrahim**  
State Director  
Selangor

# Highlights

## Key learnings from the review process

Developing Selangor's first Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) was a challenging but insightful experience. One of the primary difficulties was collecting data from various government agencies, as data were often scattered and not always available in a consistent format. The process of making sense of the data was also challenging, as it required a deep understanding of the local context and the interrelationships between different factors. Another significant challenge was ensuring that all agencies, districts, and localities were included in the review and prioritizing what needed to be highlighted.

One of the key learnings of developing Selangor's first VSR was the importance of understanding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators and localizing them to measure the performance of Selangor's implementation from a multi-stakeholder perspective. This helped to identify areas that required greater focus and attention, as well as those where Selangor had made significant progress. It was also noted that different agencies were at different stages of maturity and implementation of their sustainable efforts. Some were beginners about to start, while others had advanced into creating policies, frameworks, and programmes being implemented.

Overall, developing Selangor's first VSR highlighted the need for effective data collection, analysis, and interpretation to understand the state's progress towards the SDGs. It also emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement and collaboration to identify key priorities and drive sustainable development at the subnational level. The lessons learned from this experience can inform the development of future VSRs and help to promote sustainable development in other regions and countries.

## Progress on the SDGs

The state of Selangor has made impressive strides in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In its recent Rancangan Selangor Pertama (RS1), Selangor has emphasized sustainable development and the need to balance economic growth with social progress and environmental protection. To achieve this, Selangor has institutionalized and integrated the sustainable agenda across all levels of state agencies, departments, and local government, ensuring that sustainable development remains a key priority. The state has also focused on outreach and collaboration with various stakeholders, including state, private, civil society, and communities.

Selangor's local councils have also committed to enhancing and localizing the SDGs in their respective jurisdictions while implementing sustainable directions from the state and federal governments. The Selangor state government has been sensitive to the needs of different stakeholders, and it has developed strategies and a way forward to rebuild a stronger and more resilient state post-COVID-19. Furthermore, Selangor's agencies have extended and recalibrated their roles, taking up more responsibilities and integrating the sustainability agenda beyond their original objectives.

Overall, Selangor's success in implementing the SDGs can be attributed to its emphasis on sustainability and the need to balance economic, social, and environmental factors. The institutionalization and integration of the sustainable agenda across all levels of government, along with outreach and collaboration with stakeholders, have contributed to Selangor's progress. Going forward, Selangor must continue to prioritize sustainability and collaborate with stakeholders while localizing the SDGs to ensure sustainable development in the state.

# Selangor Chief Minister's Remarks



Implementing Sustainable Development Goals is a shared responsibility that requires mobilizing government agencies, civil society, businesses, and other local stakeholders with national authorities and through international cooperation. Two-thirds of the 169 SDG targets can only be achieved through local action. Localizing the SDGs is, therefore, a crucial factor for the success of Agenda 2030.

This Selangor Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) highlights how agencies under the Selangor State Government, including Selangor Local Authorities, have localized the SDGs and their progress towards Agenda 2030. It should be noted that several of Selangor's local authorities have conducted their reporting on the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR), which have provided insightful case studies to the Subnational Review.

Local authorities are central to developing the next generation of VSRs, securing granular data to monitor SDG progress. The VLR and VSR process can provide multiple benefits, including more integrated policymaking and coordination within the government, enhanced data collection, and increased engagement with civil society, academia, the private sector, and other stakeholders. It can furthermore serve as a communication tool between different levels of government. This collaboration across tiers of government in Selangor has demonstrated the increasing recognition of the need for cooperation and joint action. Selangor's local authorities will make their contribution to a sustainable future.

VSR report is expected to show what steps a state 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.

**Amirudin Shari**  
YAB Dato' Menteri Besar  
Selangor

# 1.0 STATUS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN MALAYSIA

In September 2015, Malaysia, alongside 193 other UN State Members, committed to supporting the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The government's commitment to the sustainable development agenda was reflected in the Mid-Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) that aligned with the strategies and initiatives of the 2030 Agenda. Malaysia has implemented several initiatives to systematically and measurably embrace and implement the SDGs, creating an enabling environment for sustainable development.

One such initiative is the establishment of a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, to plan and monitor the implementation of the SDGs in the country. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has been tasked as the Focal Point in developing SDG indicators. Malaysia has presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2017 global High-level Political Forum (HLPF), demonstrating its commitment to achieving the SDGs by 2030. In December 2018, Malaysia conducted the Initial Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, which provided an overview of the progress made during that year. Subsequently, in October 2019, Malaysia published The SDGs Indicators report, specifically tailored to showcase the country's advancements in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level.

Despite Malaysia's efforts, there are several challenges in achieving the SDGs, including harmonizing data coming from different agencies, involving various agencies for a single indicator, dealing with unstructured data at the agency level, and standardizing metadata and methodology used by the agencies. Nonetheless, Malaysia has made significant progress in implementing the SDGs, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development and ensuring a better future for all Malaysians.

## 1.1 Malaysia Governance for SDG Roadmap

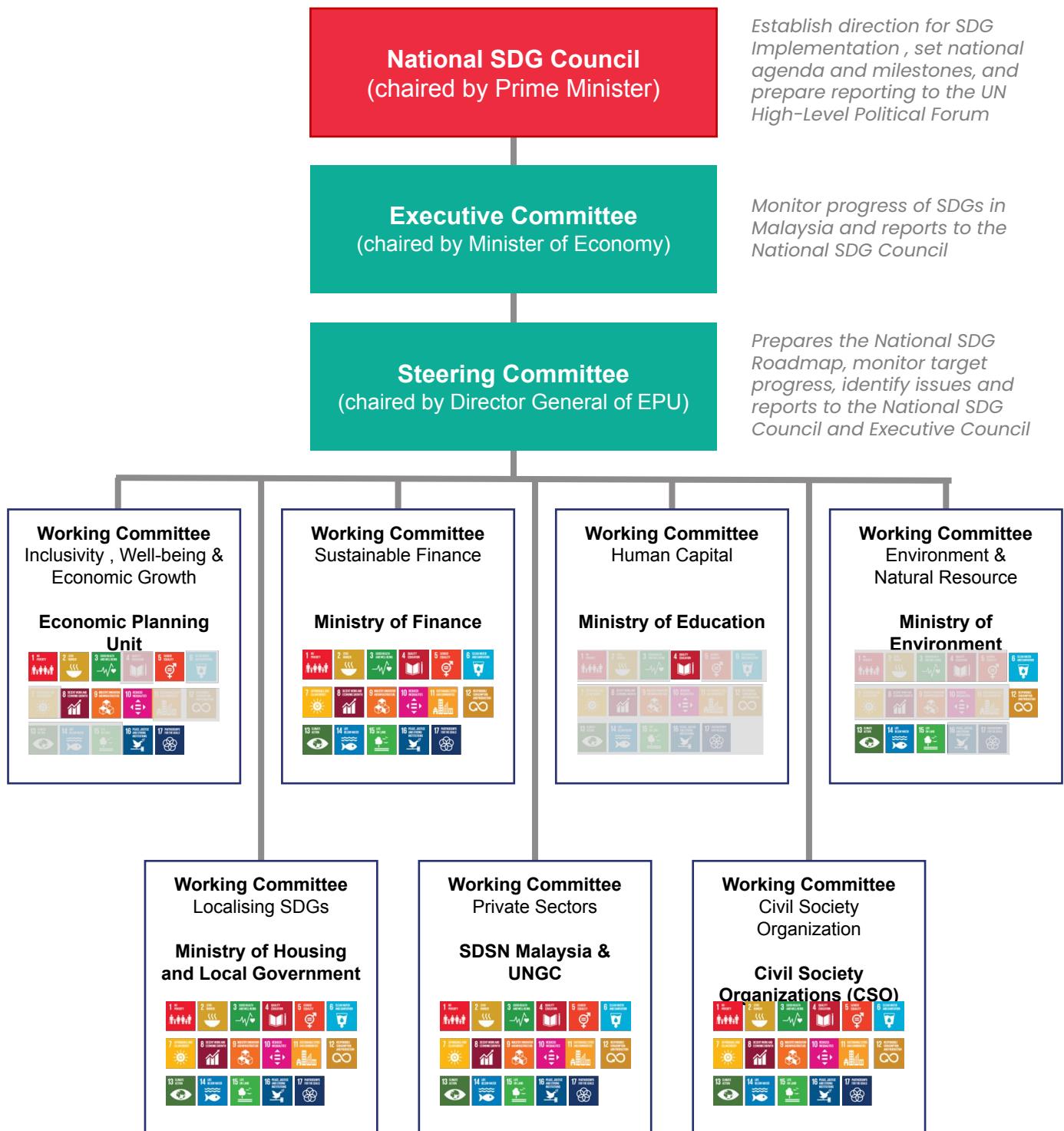
In 2014 and 2015, Malaysia engaged in consultations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda process, which coincided with the final review of the Millennium Development Goals and preparation for the Eleventh Malaysia Plan. These consultations included national workshops, focus group discussions, and UN-hosted programmes. As a result, Malaysia adopted the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2016, Malaysia decided to incorporate the SDGs into its national planning framework and implement them in three phases between 2016 and 2030. The government also recognized the need for a better data gathering and reporting framework to evaluate progress toward the SDGs. To ensure effective implementation of the SDGs, Malaysia established a governance structure for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, with the National SDG Council as the main decision-making body.

The National SDG Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, endorses and monitors SDG implementation and progress. It is supported by the National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by the Director General of the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (EPU). The NSC prepares national reports presented at the United Nations' High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. In 2017, Malaysia presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF.

To support the NSC, six SDG Cluster Working Committees (CWC) were established to identify gaps and opportunities for each goal, plan and implement programmes, and report on progress. These committees comprised of representatives from government ministries and agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and international organizations. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is the national focal point for SDG indicators, coordinating data collection and compilation from various line ministries and agencies.

## Structure of Malaysia National SDG Council



Each Working Committee is represented by members from government ministries and departments, state governments, UN agencies, private sector, CSOs, NGOs, and academia.

## Voluntary National Review 2017

In 2017, Malaysia submitted its initial Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. The purpose of this report was to evaluate Malaysia's progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its dedication to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The VNR 2017 document describes Malaysia's advancements in decreasing poverty, enhancing access to education, and improving healthcare services. It also recognizes the government's efforts to promote inclusive economic growth through various policies and programmes such as the 11th Malaysia Plan, the National Transformation programme, and baseline studies and engagements for sustainable activities.

Furthermore, the VNR 2017 report highlights Malaysia's endeavors in supporting sustainable energy, especially in the use of renewable energy sources, and addressing climate change by implementing the Paris Agreement. The report was developed by the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) in Malaysia, supported by the United Nations Country Team (UNCTC).

Despite Malaysia's achievements in attaining sustainable development, the VNR 2017 report also acknowledges various challenges that still require attention. These challenges include the necessity to reinforce institutional frameworks for sustainable development, improve social protection systems, and encourage gender equality. Additionally, the report emphasizes the need to address income inequality among vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The report concludes by highlighting Malaysia's commitment to the SDGs and its willingness to collaborate with all stakeholders to achieve sustainable development for everyone.

### MALAYSIA'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT 2017

#### ABSOLUTE POVERTY & HUNGER

Absolute poverty reduced from 49.3% (1970) to 0.6% (2014), 90% reduction in under-nutrition between 1990 and 2014



#### DISEASES & MORTALITY RATES

Child and maternal mortality rates are almost at the level of developed countries; eradicated endemic smallpox and polio; drastic reductions in water-borne diseases; and reversed the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria; 95% of public health service subsidised (2015)



#### EDUCATION

97.2% enrollment rates for primary and 90% for secondary school for both boys and girls in 2016 and 48% enrollment for higher education in 2012 (70% higher than in 2002)



#### BASIC AMENITIES

Over 95% coverage for treated water and sanitation facilities, and 98.2% coverage of 24-hour electricity supply at national level in 2015. A 1.5 times increase in renewable energy installed capacity (2016)



#### INFRASTRUCTURE

81.5% national broadband penetration (2016) with 91.2% coverage in populated areas (2016), 58% growth in road networks with improved connectivity across the country between 2010 and 2015



#### JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Ranked 55 out of 176 countries in Corruption Perception Index, Ranked 40 out of 193 countries in Online Service sub-index of the UN e-Government Development Index (2016)



#### SCP & CLIMATE CHANGE

RM429 million of green government procurement since 2013; carbon intensity of economy reduced by 33% since 2009



#### ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

Sustained 6.2% per annum economic growth for 50 years. Full employment since 1992. Increase of female labour force participation rate to 54.1% (2015)



#### INCOME INEQUALITIES

Reduced as indicated by lower Gini Coefficient from 0.513 (1970) to 0.401 (2014). Less than 1% poverty rate for male and female headed households



#### ENVIRONMENTAL ENDOWMENT

Maintained 55.2% forest cover, 12.1% as terrestrial protected areas and 3.36% as marine protected areas. Malaysia participates in international transboundary conservation efforts, namely, Heart of Borneo initiatives for forests and Coral Triangle Initiatives for marine areas.



#### GLOBAL ROLES

Shared development experience with 31,000 participants from 142 countries through Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (2016); Strong partner in the implementation of ASEAN Economic Community



## **Voluntary National Review 2021**

As a follow-up to its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) submitted in 2017, Malaysia presented its second VNR to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in 2021. The report provides an updated assessment of Malaysia's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also highlights the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Malaysia's efforts to attain sustainable development.

In the Voluntary National Review (VNR) submitted to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in 2021, Malaysia highlighted its significant achievements in transforming its economy, raising living standards, and moving from a low-income to an upper-middle-income economy within a generation. The report stated that Malaysia's gross national income (GNI) per capita has expanded about 29-fold, from US\$347 in 1970 to US\$10,118 in 2020. This impressive economic growth has enabled Malaysia to eradicate poverty and narrow inequalities, providing a better quality of life for its people. The incidence of absolute poverty reduced from 7.6 per cent in 2016 to 5.6 per cent in 2019, and hardcore poverty has almost been eradicated, although pockets remain among selected groups, and multidimensional deprivations persist.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted some vulnerable households within the B40 income group, resulting in higher poverty incidence and widened inequality. In response, the Malaysian government implemented a series of special economic recovery packages to boost growth and protect the vulnerable. The report also highlighted Malaysia's efforts to enhance its food production, with the self-sufficiency levels of ten major agri-food commodities continuing to improve. Nevertheless, the nutritional aspect of food security has become more pertinent as Malaysia faces a double burden of malnutrition, particularly involving vulnerable groups and in times of unexpected emergencies.

Overall, the VNR 2021 report shows Malaysia's commitment to sustainable development and highlights the country's progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Malaysia remains steadfast in its commitment to promote sustainable economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability, and work towards achieving a more equitable and resilient future for all its people.

## **The First Selangor Plan (RS-1) 2021-2025**

The First Selangor Plan (RS-1) 2021-2025 outlines a comprehensive framework for State policy for the next five years, which includes development projects and initiatives worth a total of RM212.44 billion. Out of this amount, RM92.44 billion is allocated for State-level development projects, with funding from the State government, subsidiaries and private sources. The State government will provide RM7.16 billion as seed capital and catalyst for the implementation of 262 initiatives under RS-1, while RM34.26 billion is allocated for development projects under State government subsidiaries, and RM51.02 billion involving private financing.

The remaining amount includes infrastructure projects at the Federal level, such as the East Coast Rail Link (ECRL), Light Rail Transit (LRT), and High-Speed Rail Transit (MRT), valued at over RM120 billion in Selangor. The RS-1 planning efforts will focus on economic growth, empowering people through welfare programmes, sustainable development, and efficient, transparent systems and services to achieve Selangor's goal of contributing 30% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025. Currently, Selangor contributes 24.8% to the country's GDP.

RS-1 includes 14 macro indicators as overall achievement indicators for strategic themes, which include economic strengthening, improving social inclusiveness and people's well-being, sustainability drive, and smart and effective governance. RS-1 aims to achieve State GDP growth of 6.5 to 7% annually, approved investments for main and sophisticated sectors amounting to RM25 billion to RM35 billion a year, and total employment opportunities of between 3.5 and 3.8 million people, equivalent to about 97% of the total labour force in Selangor.

Under social well-being, RS-1 focuses on providing income-generating opportunities and social interventions for the urban and rural poor, while empowering people with digital technology to become a smart state. The plan aims to make Selangor a leader in sustainable development, with a focus on environmental conservation and addressing climate change. The State is committed to becoming a low-carbon state through green projects and sustainable waste management practices. The plan also prioritizes strengthening governance to transform the State's public service into a modern, people-oriented organization that supports development and businesses, with the goal of providing comprehensive and effective service delivery using digital technology.

RS-1 is a dynamic document that will adapt to new challenges as they arise. The plan was developed through various discussions with stakeholders from Federal and state government agencies, academics, civil societies, and citizens. Selangor state organized four sessions with stakeholders during the development of the plan, including diagnosis and content development, finalizing programme details, validation and completing reports.

## ***First Selangor Plan (RS-1) Framework***

FIRST SELANGOR PLAN (RS-1) OUTLINES 4 CORE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN 5 YEARS PERIOD



## 1.2 Malaysia SDG Cities

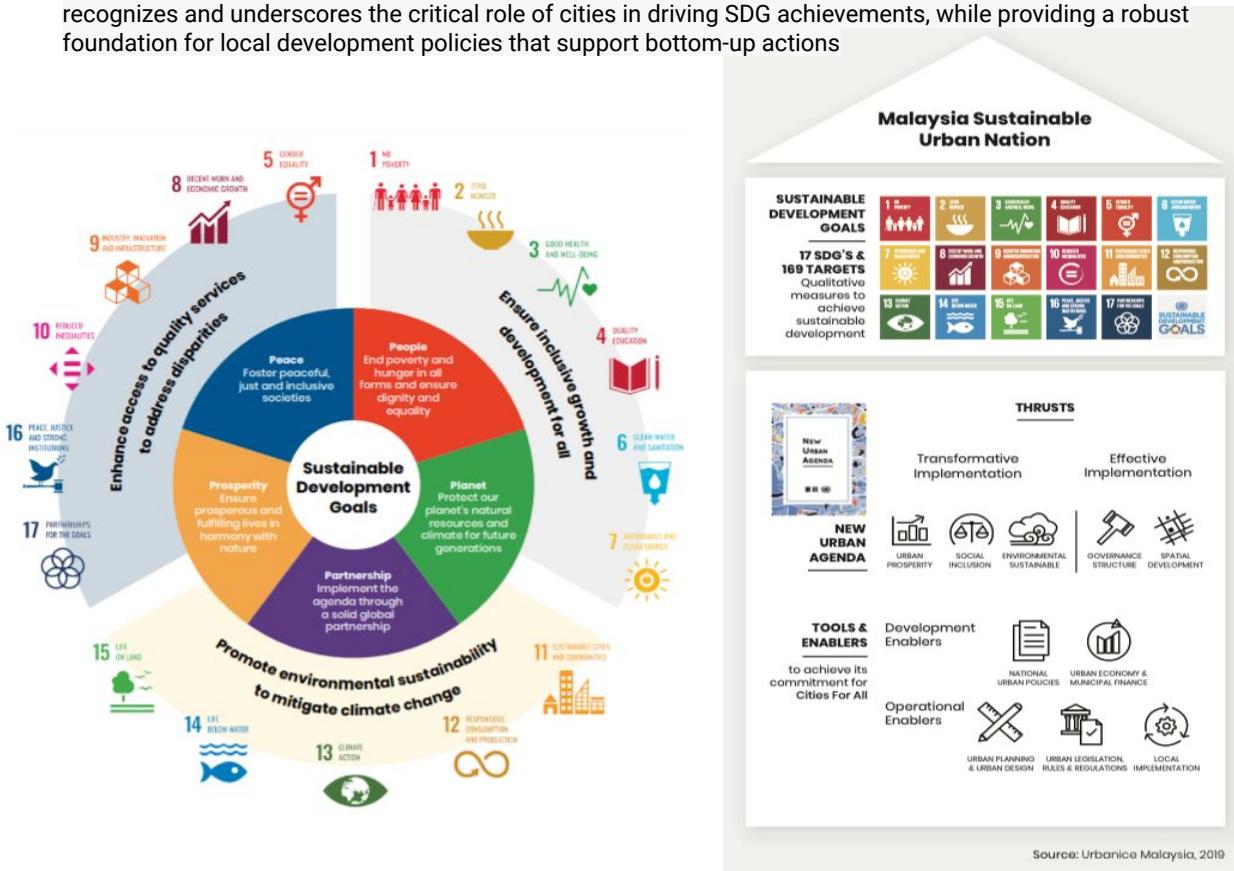
The Malaysia SDG Cities programme, developed by Urbanice Malaysia, is a significant initiative that supports Malaysia's existing policies and programmes towards sustainable development. The programme advocates for a sustainable urban nation by linking the SDGs with the New Urban Agenda and encourages all Malaysian cities to prepare their own sustainable development roadmap and action plans to meet their local needs and challenges.

The Malaysia SDG Cities programme's framework focuses on effective implementation and transformative commitments that emphasize the importance of governance structure and spatial development. The programme aims to provide a single universal agenda that links the SDGs with the New Urban Agenda, addressing how cities need to be planned, designed, managed, governed, and financed to achieve the 17 SDGs and its 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda.

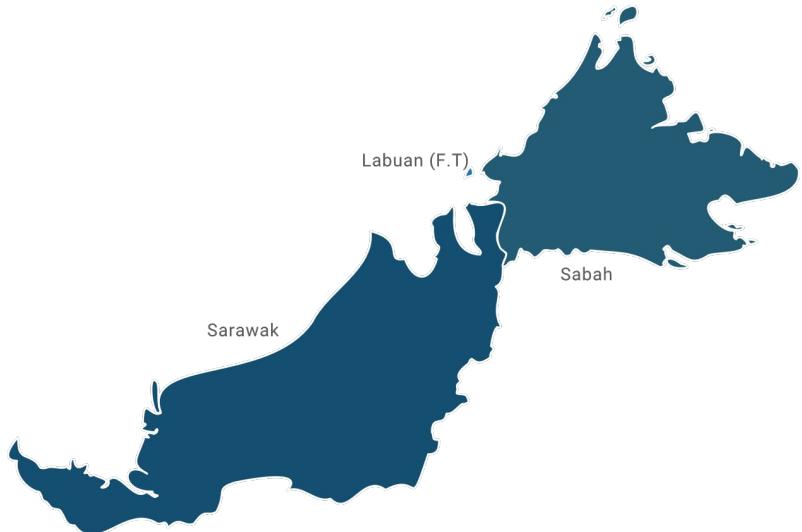
The programme is crucial to Malaysia as it underscores the elements of sustainable development, such as sustainable economic growth, equitable distribution throughout society, access to basic infrastructure and utilities, access to education and healthcare services, and mainstreamed environmental conservation. The Malaysia SDG Cities programme will help Malaysia achieve its sustainable development goals by promoting the adoption of sustainable practices and initiatives in its cities.

The Malaysia SDG Cities programme holds great significance for cities in Malaysia, as it recognizes their pivotal role in attaining the 2030 Agenda. Many cities have already taken proactive measures by implementing innovative policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable growth and development. By offering a framework for local development policy and promoting grassroots action, the Malaysia SDG Cities programme not only aligns with Malaysia's existing sustainable development policies and programs but also facilitates the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This comprehensive initiative emphasizes effective implementation, transformative commitments, governance structures, and spatial development within its framework. By doing so, the programme plays a vital role in aiding Malaysia's sustainable development goals and encourages cities to adopt sustainable practices and initiatives, thus contributing to the broader 2030 Agenda. The Malaysia SDG Cities programme recognizes and underscores the critical role of cities in driving SDG achievements, while providing a robust foundation for local development policies that support bottom-up actions



# 2.0 SELANGOR TODAY AND SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY



## 2.1 Selangor Socio-Economic Profiling

Situated on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, Selangor is bordered by Perak to the north, Pahang to the east, and Negeri Sembilan to the south. The state encompasses nine districts and covers an area of roughly 7,951 square kilometers. It serves as the country's primary port of entry and is strategically located near Kuala Lumpur, the capital city, and home to the administrative capital of Putrajaya. Selangor has a rich history that dates back over 2,000 years, and later was associated with tin and ore mining activities.

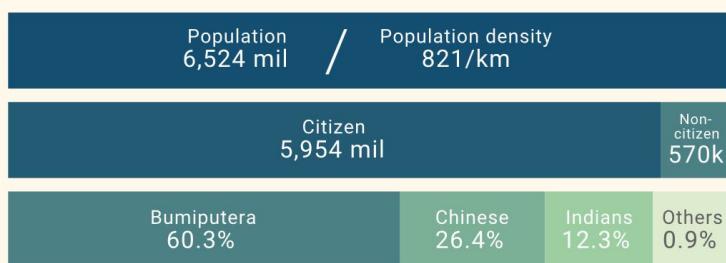
During the 18th and 19th centuries, Selangor's economy experienced significant growth due to the exploitation of its rich natural resources, particularly in the agriculture and mining sectors. The development of Kuala Lumpur, where most of the tin mining activities were concentrated, was fueled by the exploitation of the state's tin reserves. This economic boom also attracted Chinese and Indian migrant laborers, contributing to Selangor's multi-racial, diverse cultural, and demographic composition.

Previously, Kuala Lumpur served as the state capital of Selangor until the 1970s when the city was ceded to the federal territory. Presently, Shah Alam serves as the state capital of Selangor, with Klang being its royal capital. Selangor is one of the most developed states in Malaysia, with a stable socioeconomic, environment and well-established infrastructure.

Selangor has emerged as a bustling commercial hub and is home to Malaysia's economic and administrative center. The state has a range of distinctive features, including a diversified manufacturing sector, a high concentration of industrial activities, a central location for markets, a skilled labor force, and excellent transport and infrastructure connectivity. Selangor's infrastructure and connectivity are among the best in Malaysia, encompassing rail, highways, seaports, and airports. The state's connectivity is enhanced by its location, which makes it easy to access major highways and seaports. Port Klang, situated in Selangor, is a leading port in Southeast Asia due to its advantageous location along the Straits of Malacca.

Selangor is home to Malaysia's largest labor force, with 3.59 million workers. The state is also home to over 160 institutions of higher learning, which produce more than 60,000 graduates annually. This abundance of educational institutions creates an opportunity for continuous learning and talent development, ensuring that the economy has a consistent supply of talents. Selangor is also Malaysia's most populous state, with a population of 6.53 million. The state's development and urbanization have attracted numerous migrations from other states and overseas.

# SELANGOR SOCIOECONOMIC AT A GLANCE 2020



**Notes:**  
Current Population Estimates based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010  
This data will be reviewed once the results of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 are obtained



## EMPLOYMENT



3,446 mil  
Employment person  
75.4%  
Labour force participation rate  
4.3%  
Unemployment rate

## HEALTH



**14 units**  
Hospital  
**236 units**  
Clinic

Source:  
Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Notes:**  
Refer to government and private hospitals  
Refer to health clinics (includes maternal and child health clinics), rural clinics and community clinics  
Data as at 2019

## PUBLIC SAFETY



**152 units**  
Police stations  
**36 units**  
Fire stations

**Sources:**  
Royal Malaysia Police;  
Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Notes:**  
Refer to District Police Headquarters, police stations and police huts

## INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA



53.8%  
Broadband penetration rate per 100 premises  
121.1%  
Broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants

**42** Community Internet centres

**4** Rural Internet centres

**8** Citizen Information centres

**Source:**  
Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission;  
Ministry of Communication and Multimedia

## EDUCATION



Source:  
Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Notes:**  
Refer to government and government-sided school

|                  | School | Teacher | Pupils  |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Primary school   | 662    | 35,284  | 535,486 |
| Secondary school | 278    | 26,532  | 363,542 |

## COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION



**19,715**  
Domestic visitors  
**4,693**  
Domestic tourists

As of 2021, Selangor has an estimated population of 6.5 million, making it the most populous state in Malaysia. Located in the central region of Peninsular Malaysia, the state shares a border with the capital city, Kuala Lumpur, to the east. The population in Selangor is diverse, with Malays, Chinese, and Indians being the largest ethnic groups. With a median age of 29 years, the state's population is relatively young. The urbanization rate in Selangor is high, with about 94% of the population residing in urban areas. The state's population growth rate is also high, driven by both natural increase and migration from other parts of the country and overseas. The demographic profile of Selangor has significant implications for social, economic, and political development in Malaysia. Urbanization has enabled the state to plan its economic development, improve social well-being, and optimize resources, leading to sustainable future growth and global competitiveness.

Selangor's economy has been growing rapidly, with a GDP growth rate of 6.7% in 2019, higher than the national average of 4.3% and the highest among all states. The state's GDP is RM344.5 billion, accounting for 24.2% of the nation's economy. Selangor's GDP per capita stands at RM54,995, exceeding Malaysia's GDP per capita of RM46,450. The state's contribution to the country's economy has earned it the moniker "Golden State of Malaysia" and positioned it as an economic powerhouse.

## 2.2 Selangor Commitment To Sustainable Development

Selangor's sustainability agenda is not a recent initiative, but rather a continuation of Malaysia's commitment to sustainability since 1972, when the country joined the UN Conference on Human Environment. Selangor, being the most developed and urbanized state in Malaysia has made remarkable progress in implementing sustainable policies and practices in recent years.

### Local Agenda 21 (LA21)

Selangor was selected as the first state in Malaysia to implement the Local Agenda 21 (LA21) in 1992, in line with the country's commitment to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. LA21 encourages local authorities to engage in dialogue with the community to

achieve consensus on the LA21 Action Plan and to address issues, problems, and needs of the local area. Various programmes have been planned and implemented to achieve the goals of the Action Plan. Additionally, several critical projects and components started under the LA21 Project initiatives to guarantee Selangor's achievement towards sustainable development, among others including:

- i. Selangor's Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) in 1999
- ii. Sustainable Development Commitment through Iltizam Pembangunan Mampan Selangor in 1999
- iii. Selangor's Sustainable Development Strategy in 2000
- iv. Iltizam Selangor Ke Arah Pembangunan Mampan in 2003

Overtime, the LA21 programme has expanded its activities and reach, and it is now integrated into the Smart Selangor Sustainable 2035 programme.

### SMART SELANGOR 2016 BLUEPRINT

The goal of the Smart Selangor Blueprint is to enhance the quality of life of the people of Selangor by leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) solutions, in line with the state's urbanization wave. It is a comprehensive plan that sets out the vision and strategy for Selangor to achieve Smart State status by 2025, aiming to promote transformative programmes for economic growth, sustainable value creation, and high-quality living. The initiative's focus is on creating a greener and safer urban environment, better mobility, efficient digital public services, and more resilient economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Future digital technologies such as cloud technologies, blockchain, and IoT support these initiatives. The success of the Smart Selangor project is due to the continuous collaboration between the government and the private sector, emphasizing perseverance and forward-thinking ideas. The blueprint covers initiatives in transportation, education, health, and public services, intending to establish an efficient, connected, and livable smart city. Community engagement and collaboration among various stakeholders are also essential for achieving its objectives.

## The SMART Selangor Action Plan 2025

The Smart Selangor Action Plan 2025 is a comprehensive blueprint developed by the Selangor State Government in Malaysia to transform the state into a smart and sustainable region. The plan aims to leverage emerging technologies and innovative solutions to enhance the quality of life for citizens, promote economic growth, and preserve the environment. The plan includes initiatives in various areas such as transportation, energy, water management, waste management, public safety, and healthcare, among others. The Smart Selangor Action Plan 2025 is a reflection of Selangor's commitment to the sustainable agenda, as it aims to reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy efficiency, promote sustainable transportation, and ensure sustainable management of natural resources.

## The Selangor State Structure Plan 2035

The Selangor State Structure Plan 2035, which was gazetted in 2017, is an extensive development plan for the state of Selangor in Malaysia. The plan's primary objective is to steer Selangor's physical development for the next two decades while promoting sustainable growth, improving livability, and advancing social equity. It covers a range of areas, including land use, transportation, housing, environment, and economic development. The Selangor State Structure Plan 2035 plays a significant role in the state's development by providing a long-term vision and guidance for its growth and ensuring that development is carried out sustainably and equitably. Furthermore, the plan fosters coordinated and integrated planning among various stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, and civil society, to achieve the shared goal of a dynamic, prosperous, and sustainable Selangor.

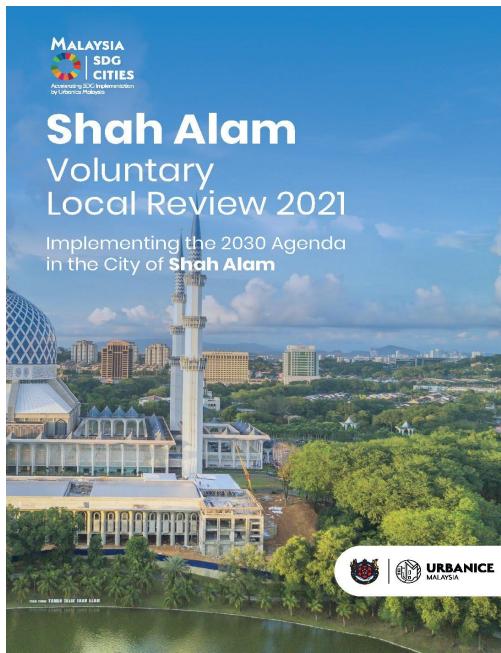
## SMART Selangor Mampan 2035

Smart Selangor Mampan 2035, formerly known as Local Agenda 21, is a comprehensive plan in the state of Selangor, Malaysia, that focuses on sustainable development goals and supports the Selangor State Structure Plan 2035 and the Selangor SMART Policy. The plan was created based on the findings of the Assessment of the Local Agenda 21 Implementation Success in Selangor study conducted by PLANMalaysia@Selangor in 2017.

All local authorities in Selangor have a sustainable development organization structure responsible for planning and implementing initiatives in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation of Smart Selangor Mampan 2035 is coordinated by the Selangor State Department of Town and Country Planning (JPBD Selangor) and the Selangor State Economic Planning Unit (EPU) through the Local Authority Section, with the goal of achieving the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and SMART Selangor.

## Rancangan Selangor Pertama (RS-1)

The Rancangan Selangor Pertama (RS-1) for 2021-2025 provides a comprehensive framework for Selangor's State policy in the upcoming five years. This plan includes development projects and initiatives worth a total of RM212.44 billion with a focus on promoting sustainable economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection in the state. The plan covers different sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and tourism, with the aim of ensuring a high standard of living for the people of Selangor while conserving the state's natural resources. RS1 also aligns with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including No Poverty, Quality Education, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Climate Action. Its emphasis on sustainable development, social equality, and environmental protection exemplifies the global objectives of the SDGs and can serve as a blueprint for other regions aspiring to achieve sustainable development.

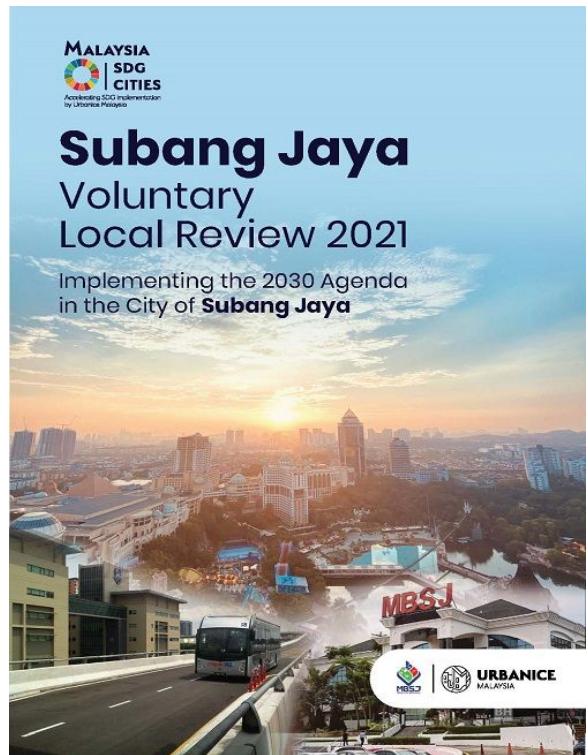


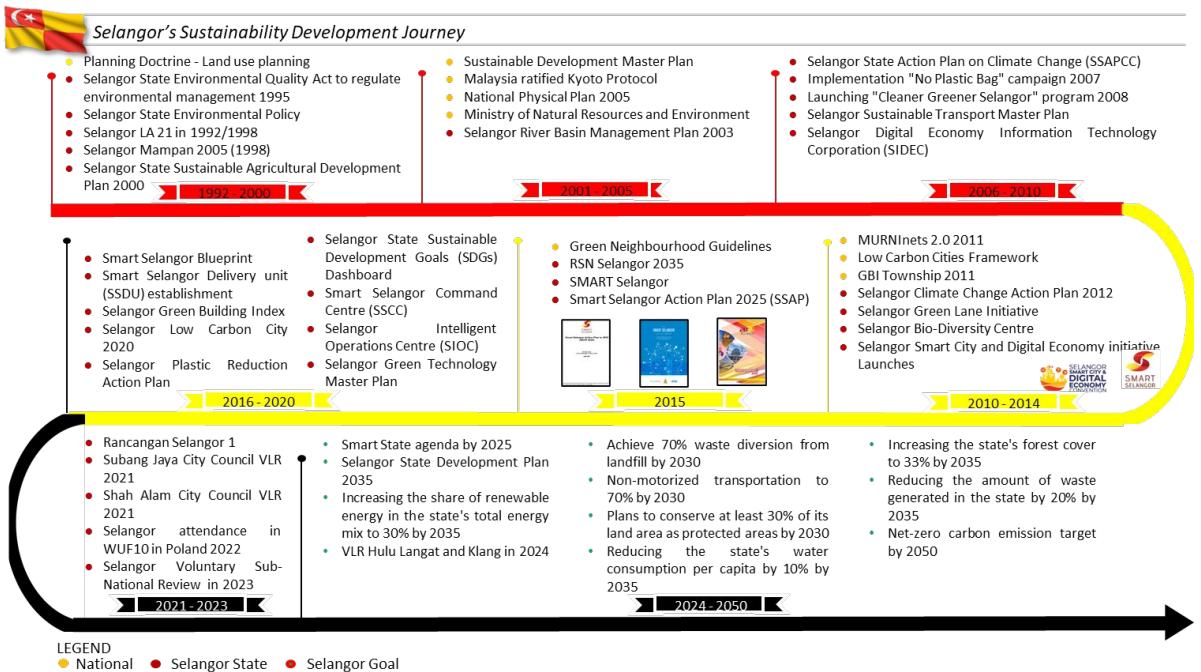
### Subang Jaya Voluntary Local Review (VLR), 2021

The Subang Jaya City Council's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for 2021 focuses on two essential aspects of conducting a local review: stakeholder engagement and alignment with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. The report outlines the numerous commitments and actions already underway at the local level, which are often missing from VNRs. The analysis of the VLR process reveals that it provides meaningful opportunities for Subang Jaya, including enabling the council to listen to the needs of its people and reflect them into local policymaking, inviting self-reflection, and providing a data-driven process for planning and taking action. However, the report also found that stakeholder engagement was not explicitly included in the report, despite its importance in ensuring an inclusive and participatory process. The COVID-19 pandemic highlights the importance of addressing inequality and leaving no one behind in the recovery process. VLRs can play a vital role in building resilience and transforming Subang Jaya, with the SDGs providing a policy framework for bottom-up action from local authorities to deliver basic services, combat poverty, gender inequality, climate change, and provide high-quality public goods. While the SDGs are global, their implementation is local, emphasizing the importance of local action for achieving sustainable development in Subang Jaya.

### Shah Alam Voluntary Local Review, 2021

The Shah Alam City Council's submission of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in 2021 marked a significant milestone as it was one of the first VLRs from a Malaysian and Selangor city. The report details the city's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on creating a more inclusive, prosperous, and equal city. The VLR acknowledges the city's accomplishments and identifies the challenges it faces, while outlining strategies to continue making progress in the implementation of the SDGs. The SDGs are crucial for Selangor and Shah Alam, as they align with the state's and city's priorities in advancing economic growth, promoting gender equity and climate action, and reducing socio-economic disparities. The VLR serves a dual purpose as it enables Shah Alam to evaluate its progress in achieving the SDGs while also supporting multilevel governance by integrating local, subnational, and national development visions. The VLR is a crucial tool for accountability at both national and subnational levels and provides an opportunity for cities to be accountable to their citizens in implementing the SDGs. Fostering sustainable development also placed great emphasis on empowering the youth to actively contribute towards the sustainability and resilience of the city. By collaborating and working together, their efforts aimed to achieve the common objectives outlined in the 2030 Agenda, ensuring a better and more sustainable Shah Alam for future generations.





## 2.3 Selangor SDG Roadmap

The Selangor SDG Roadmap serves as a significant policy document that outlines Selangor's commitment to achieve the SDGs by providing clear guidance on how to implement the 2030 Agenda. The primary objective of the roadmap is to inspire and engage all stakeholders to join in this collective effort towards a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive Selangor. The implementation of the Selangor SDG Roadmap will be carried out in three phases, with each stage lasting five years from 2016 to 2030. This approach will enable Selangor to identify gaps and challenges that exist in implementing the SDGs, and to make necessary adjustments in the subsequent phases of the roadmap and the Five-Year National Development Plan. It will also allow continuous engagement with stakeholders and incorporate their views, ensuring that the strategies implemented are effective in achieving the desired development outcomes. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be carried out throughout all three phases of the roadmap. In the initial phase of the roadmap, Selangor will focus on analyzing the remaining gaps, improving data readiness, establishing baselines, measuring progress, and piloting mechanisms for collaboration, partnership, and resource mobilization across the public, private, and social sectors.

The Selangor SDG Roadmap's phased approach provides flexibility in adjusting and re-aligning strategies to meet the desired outcomes while engaging with stakeholders to achieve a common goal. The initial phase will concentrate on identifying gaps and establishing baselines to better understand the current state of Selangor's sustainable development efforts. The roadmap will also focus on building capacity and increasing the availability of data to measure progress towards achieving the SDGs. The establishment of mechanisms for collaboration, partnership, and resource mobilization across public, private, and social sectors in Selangor is a crucial aspect of the roadmap's success. By fostering collaboration and partnerships, Selangor can leverage the strengths of each sector to achieve sustainable development outcomes. The Selangor SDG Roadmap's phased approach, coupled with its focus on collaboration, partnership, and resource mobilization, provides a robust framework for achieving the SDGs and ensuring that Selangor continues on a path towards sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development.

## DEVELOPING THE SELANGOR SDGs ROADMAP AND ACTION PLAN



### SELANGOR PROFILING & DIAGNOSTIC

- 1 Selangor Data Review  
Baselines information of Cities.  
Challenges and Issues  
Existing Blueprints and Development Plans  
Current Roll-out Plans and Its Phase of Implementation
- 2 Mapping and Alignment to the SDG's and to the NUA and recognizing many activities are compatible with the SDG's and NUA
- 3 Gap Analysis  
Where do we have gaps in the current activities

### SELANGOR VISIONING

- 1 Engagement Key Stakeholders
  - Collective review of current city's policies and strategies
  - Collective View on Best Policies to accelerate progress and initiatives
- 2 Setting Priorities
  - Collective views on local priorities for immediate actions
- 3 Key Selangor SDGs Targets and Indicators
  - Setting key targets and indicators for the districts

### SELANGOR SDG LOCAL ACTIONS & ROADMAP

- 1 SDG Local Action
  - Develop action plans for the localisation of SDGs and NUA
- 2 Setting Goals for Selangor. Set the base year and its targeted years for achievements
- 3 Roadmap and Action Plans
  - Develop a timeline for the implementation of the local actions.
  - Identify partners for implementation.
  - Identify key outcomes.
  - Local Programs and Projects
- 4 Accreditation
  - Local accreditation for SDG localisation

### VOLUNTARY SUB-NATIONAL REVIEW

- 1 Commitments for VSR  
Identify Local Commitments to SDGs that is shared for VLR
- 2 Mapping local needs to global goals - An opportunity to emphasize individual programs or initiatives highlight the district's initiatives, plan and targeted achievements
- 3 Setting up formal/informal mechanism for continued integration of SDGs  
Highlights specific local challenges and how the actions overcomes them

## Preparing the SDG Roadmap for Selangor

The Roadmap is the main document that provides direction and specific actions for SDG implementation. In line with the three implementation phase, this roadmap will be reviewed in 2020 and 2025. The formulation of the Roadmap includes the following:

| Taking stock of SDGs achievements and assessing the broader SDGs scope | Focusing on key challenges and issues with respect to achievement of goals and targets | Assessing priorities of clusters within goals and targets                          |
|--|--|--|
| Identifying inter-linkages between goals                               | Identifying inter-linkages between goals   | Assessing data availability and accessibility, as well as the monitoring framework |

## 2.4 The COVID-19 ‘infects’ the Implementation of SDGs in Selangor

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption and delayed plans, including progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals are essential for sustainable growth and development, and are interconnected, thus impacting the progress of one another.

Regrettably, the pandemic has had a significant impact on people across the globe, especially vulnerable populations such as those living below the poverty line or those with disabilities. This can be seen in the national economic categorization, where approximately 20% of individuals and households in the M40 category have shifted to the B40 segment, while 10% of the T20 have moved to the M40. In Selangor, the COVID-19 pandemic has transformed from a health crisis into a social and economic crisis, as evidenced by a contraction of GDP by -5.6%, an increase in unemployment of around 4.8%, and nearly one million job losses.

To recover from the impacts of the pandemic, we need to prioritize the SDGs' principles of "building back better." While the pandemic has set back progress, we can revisit past targets to move forward. Many cities are using the SDGs' principles and targets to bounce back from crises, and Selangor has been quite responsive in this regard. The 12th Malaysia Plan contains goals related to social inclusivity and climate change, which are especially relevant in Selangor, where 50 percent of the population lives in urban areas.

Achieving the SDGs was already challenging before the pandemic, and it has become even more so now. However, the pandemic has highlighted the vital link between our experiences during the pandemic and the SDGs. The interconnectedness between the goals and their impact on people's health and well-being has become more apparent. The pandemic has also exposed weaknesses in our ecosystem, including infrastructure, education systems, and health systems, which are being tested. We need to rethink whether we have an ecosystem that can help us face disruptions and crises, including the challenges of working from home, which require adequate infrastructure, technology, childcare services, and centers.

One positive outcome of the challenges brought by the pandemic is the opportunity to rethink city development. In Singapore, for instance, the work-from-home scheme has led to a quieter Central Business District (CBD), prompting a review of its commercial space to make it more appealing and safe for people. This is just one example of how the crisis has spurred innovation and change, demonstrating the need for continued commitment to the SDGs despite the pandemic.

The success of SDGs relies on various factors, with the commitment of countries in allocating resources and implementing the 2030 Agenda being key. Governments' responses to COVID-19 can provide insights into future development planning and how to better achieve the SDGs. While the pandemic has posed significant challenges, there is still strong political interest and private sector and volunteer actions towards the SDGs.

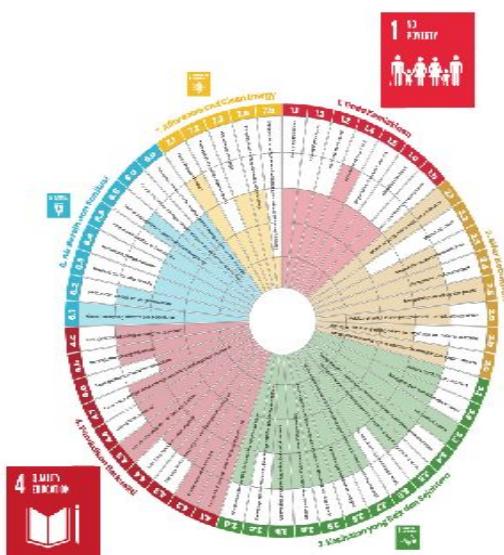
To effectively measure progress towards SDGs, a territorial approach is essential. This means looking beyond administrative boundaries and focusing on functional limitations, as issues like SDG 4 (life below water) and SDG 15 (life on land) transcend political divisions. Territorial planning allows for better understanding of linkages between urban, suburban, and rural areas, which is crucial for equitable growth and distribution.

As a major employment center, Selangor has been hit hard by the pandemic, with many businesses shutting down and people losing their jobs. This has had a ripple effect throughout the wider region, making it challenging to achieve SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth. Localizing the SDGs can help address this issue by providing targeted support to businesses and workers in Selangor, while also working collaboratively with other regions to ensure sustainable economic growth for all.

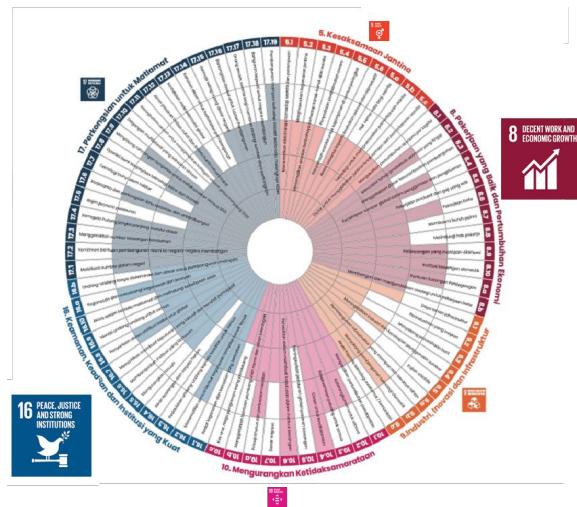
Another critical issue highlighted by the pandemic is the importance of addressing climate change. As part of SDG 13, climate action is a critical component of sustainable development in Selangor and beyond. The pandemic has demonstrated the interconnectedness of our world and the need for a collective effort to address global challenges like climate change. By adopting a multi-level approach that considers the local, regional, and national levels, we can work together to reduce emissions, promote renewable energy, and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. This will not only benefit Selangor but also contribute to a more sustainable future for all.

## **Stakeholders Perception on Selangor's SDG Performance in 2021**

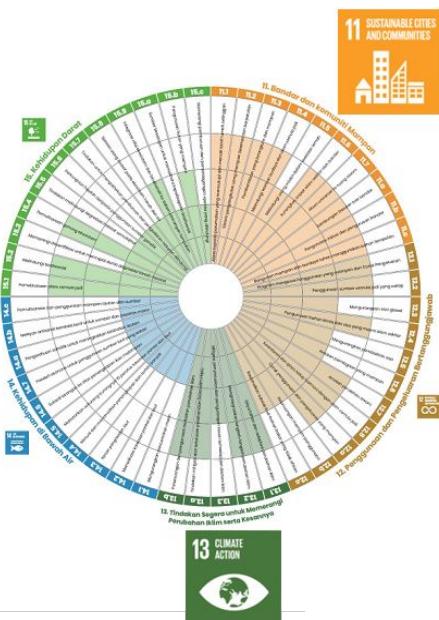
### **Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All**



### **Enhance Quality Services to Address Disparities**



### **Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change**



# 3.0 Selangor SDG Progress

## Implementing The Sustainable Development Goals and Achieving the 2030 Agenda in Selangor requires an collaborative , integrated and systemic approach

Implementing the SDGs in Selangor poses challenges in terms of contextualizing approaches at the state, agency, city, and local levels while maintaining a holistic perspective. Prioritizing SDGs and targets is crucial for Selangor's first VLR, as there are numerous urgent needs and limited data resources, and not all targets may be relevant for Selangor.

The prioritization process for Selangor involves a complex assessment that takes into account various factors. These factors contribute to the evaluation of the significance of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets in relation to the following:

- **Development plans and policies**
- **Project implementation**
- **The role of the relevant agencies and local council ; and**
- **Perception of the public and agencies on its readiness through a robust participatory process**

Through the use of the Malaysia SDG Cities framework, Selangor has developed a prioritization index for each SDG and its respective targets. Localizing the SDGs requires implementing a vertically, horizontally, and territorially integrated approach. Selangor has been working to incorporate sustainable practices into the existing structures and actions of its agencies. As a result, the state government has determined 7 SDGs to be prioritized in its initial Voluntary Sub-National Review (VSR).



## 1 NO POVERTY



Between 2016-2019, Selangor managed to decrease poverty levels from 2.4% to 1.7%. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant economic downturn, leading to a 5.6% drop in GDP and resulting in nearly a million job losses, which ultimately increased the number of people living in poverty. To address this issue, Selangor has implemented several measures to combat poverty, such as a programme that offers financial assistance, job training, and opportunities, as well as support for small and medium businesses and the creation of jobs across various sectors. These poverty reduction efforts in Selangor involve a collaborative approach that includes NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

### Selangor SDG 1 Targets



Intermediate  
household income  
**RM9,290**  
(by 2025)



Extreme poverty  
**0.7%**  
(by 2025)



Relative poverty  
**11.0%**  
(by 2025)



Family Well-being Index  
**8.0**  
(by 2025)



### Eradicating extreme poverty for all people in Selangor

# RM 2,022

## Selangor Poverty Line Index (2019)



**Household Income** RM 1,166 RN 1,171 RM1,074

**Per Capita** RM 303 RM305 RM 280

In Selangor, a person or community is considered as extreme poor or hardcore poor when they lack the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living or basic human needs to be met. The group is considered as extreme poor when the household monthly income is less than half of the State Poverty Line Income (PLI) of RM 2,022 or income per capita of RM 532.

Currently, urban households earning below RM 1,171 whilst rural households earning below RM1,074 are considered within the extreme poor group in Selangor.

The Covid-19 pandemic had pushed an additional 19,072 people into extreme poverty, making 0.39% of Selangor's population without enough financial resources to meet their basic needs.

### No of extreme poor in Selangor

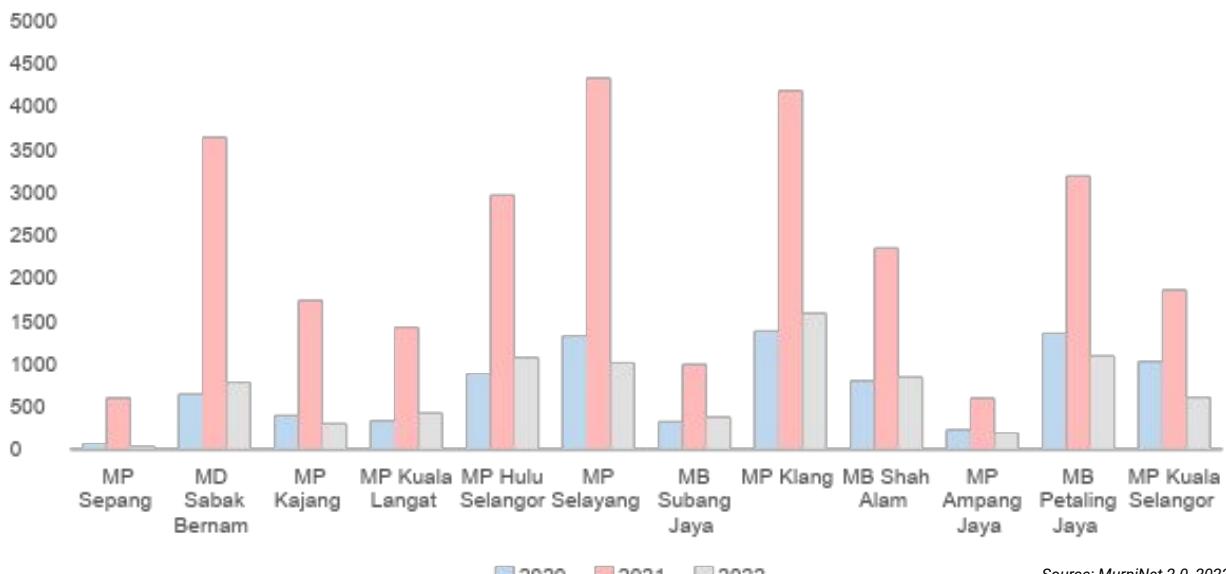


Source: MurniNet 2.0, 2022

Although all localities saw a steep hike in the number of extreme poor, localities such as Sepang, Sabak Bernam, Kajang and Kuala Langat saw the steepest hike by 780%, 464%, 340% and 324% respectively.

Fortunately, targeted multi-dimensional interventions for the extreme poor by both the Federal and State Government have helped to reverse the economic impact of COVID-19, although not fully eradicating extreme poverty in Malaysia.

### No of people considered as extreme poor in Selangor (by local authorities)



Source: MurniNet 2.0, 2022

| Highlighted Initiatives                                   | Description  | Project Owner                   |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Poverty Eradication Blueprint Assistance programme</b> | A programme that aims to improve the economic standard through income generation for individuals whose income is below RM 1,500 per month or household income below RM3,000. Provision of equipment and machinery worth up to RM 10,000 is given depending on the business being operated                            | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Bantuan Kehidupan Sejahtera Selangor (BINGKAS)</b>     | A RM 300 monthly financial assistance programme to reduce the cost of living expenses and increase the well-being of low-income families. Assistance is disbursed via e-wallet to purchase basic necessities from participating merchants.   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Tabung Warisan Anak Selangor (TAWAS)</b>               | TAWAS is a children inheritance trust fund for children born in Selangor. Through the Selangor Children Inheritance Trust Fund Enactment, TAWAS children will receive RM1,500 upon reaching the age of 18 and next of kin of TAWAS member will receive RM 1,500 should the member dies before reaching 18 years old. | YAWAS                           |

Note: Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs



### Gaps and Challenges

- The COVID-19 endemic, which hit the world in 2019, has pushed more households into poverty and extreme poverty as income has shrunk due to pay cuts and job losses.
- It is observed that rural localities have dilapidated infrastructures and lack employment opportunities which hinder economic competition.
- Though there are various assistance provided by the State Government and its relevant agencies, access to more information and means to attain such assistance is limited, especially for those digital illiterate or aged society.
- Aggregated poverty rate conceals significant pockets of extreme poverty in Selangor. The lack of granular profiling and locality data hinders policymakers and agencies from understanding the multi-dimensional perspective of poverty, thus developing and implementing evidence-based interventions.



### Overall Ecosystem Strength



### Way Forward

**Income generation and social welfare** is one of the main focus under the First Selangor State Strategic Plan, 2021-2025 (*Rancangan Selangor Pertama, 2021-2025*).

The strategies in particular aims to alleviate all types of poverty , from those in the rural to the urban , as well as both absolute and relative poverty. Among the mechanism to eradicate extreme poverty are:

- Periodical entrepreneurship assistance and grants
- Targeted social welfare assistance for the vulnerable groups
- Talent upskilling and reskilling to improve employability

New Well-Being Index to be used on the District and Local Government level in order to support agencies decision making and monitor impact.

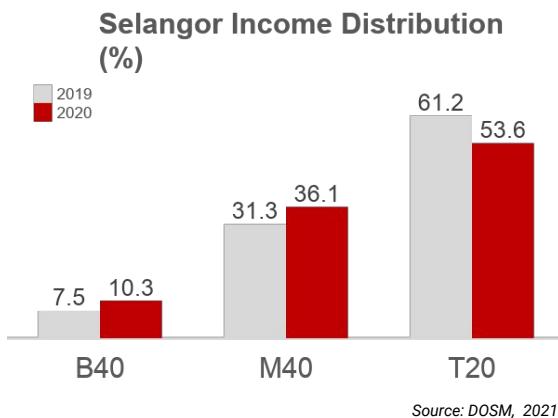
The post pandemic have also shown that city councils have expanded their role by allocating and extending services in eradicating poverty within their municipalities.



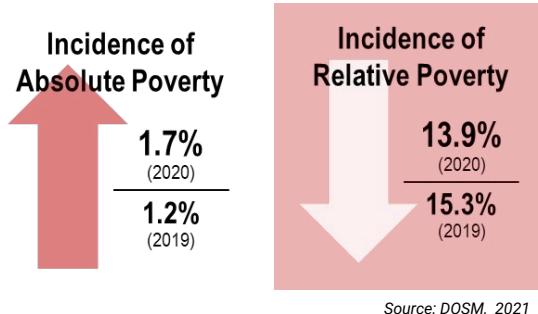


### Reduce Poverty in All its Dimension for All in Selangor

The COVID-19 outbreak had a significant impact on Selangor's household income and subsequently affected the structure of the state's household group. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, the number of poor households (B40 group) in Selangor increased by 37.3% in 2020 as compared to the previous year. It is estimated that similar to the national shift of income distribution, 20% of household of the M40 group had fallen into the B40 group in 2020 and 12.8% of the T20 group shifted to the M40 group.



Selangor ranks third lowest in term of incidence of absolute poverty nationally, however its absolute poverty rate have increased by 41.7% from 1.2% (2019) to 1.7% (2020).

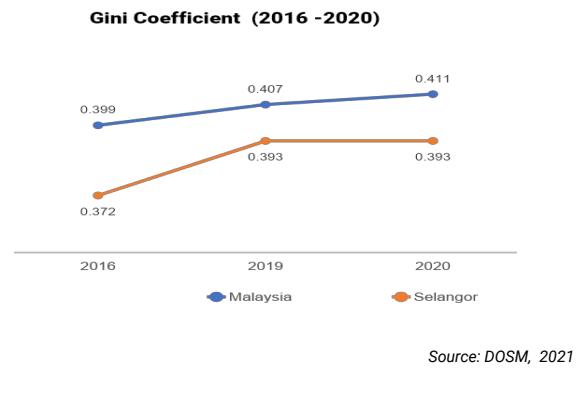


Selangor's relative poverty rate is third highest in Malaysia, second highest in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) as well as annual inflation in 2021. The State's CPI (125.7) is higher than the national rate (123.1) signaling high cost of living in Selangor. Consumption expenditure is also increasing faster than household income growth.



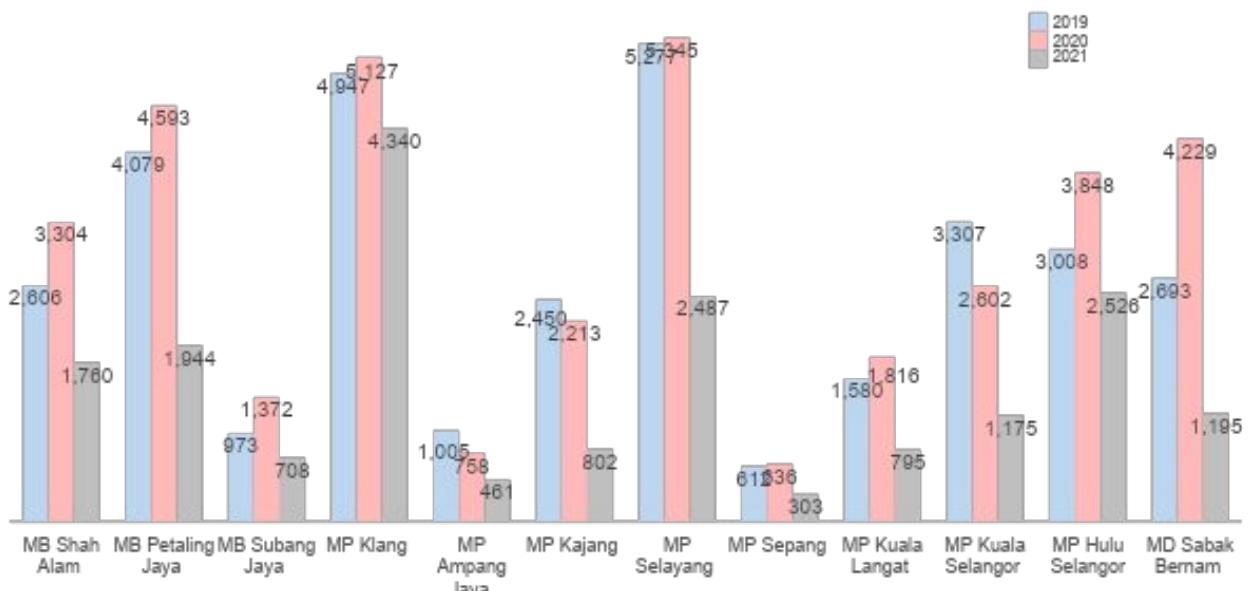
In Selangor, household income is categorized into three categories, bottom 40 (B40), Middle 40 (M40), and Top 20 (T20). Currently, the B40 household income is below RM 4,850; the M40 household income is between RM 4,850 – RM 10,959, and the T20 household income is above RM 10,960.

Selangor's Gini Coefficient has increased by 5.6 % over the past five years, signifying widening income inequality.



Various macro and micro incentive packages and social assistance have been introduced by the Selangor State Government and its respective local government to soften the impact of COVID-19 as well as efforts to rebuild the economy. The initiatives undertaken have led to improvements in Selangor's relative poverty rate, as well as in the conditions of those experiencing poverty.

### No of people under B40 category according to state threshold



Source: MuniNet 2.0, 2022

| Highlighted Initiatives                               | Description   | Project Owner                   |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>New well-being index for the State of Selangor</b> | A new well being index at the district or local authority level will be introduced, to support decision making and impact monitoring  |                                 |
| <b>Iltizam Selangor Penyayang</b>                     | The Iltizam programme is a continuation of the Selangor State Government policies and programmes to ensure the welfare of the people are being taken care of. In 2022, 42 programmes were identified, focusing on <b>Family Welfare, Education, Health, Employment, and Housing</b> . | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Bantuan Kehidupan Sejahtera Selangor (BINGKAS)</b> | A RM 300 monthly financial assistance programme to reduce the cost of living expenses and increase the well-being of low-income families. Assistance is disbursed via e-wallet to purchase basic necessities from participating merchants.  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Kasih Ibu Smart Selangor (KISS)</b>                | A RM 200 monthly financial assistance programme specifically for mothers from the low-income group. Financial aid is disbursed via e-wallet to purchase basic necessities from participating stores and supermarkets.   | SELCARE                         |
| <b>Skim Hijrah Selangor</b>                           | Various microfinance schemes to assist micro-entrepreneurs with loans worth from RM 100 to RM 5000.   |                                 |
| <b>Selangor Freelance Job Matching Platform</b>       | Job matching facilitating platform for freelancers in Selangor via online platform.   |                                 |

Note: Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs



## Gaps and Challenges

- Despite having a well-defined targeted programme, it is observed that the State Government does have an overall periodical poverty eradication target that the state government and the relevant agencies are able to benchmark with as well as to monitor the effectiveness of the programmes that are being rolled out.
- Existing state-level poverty indicators, such as absolute, relative, and multidimensional poverty index, mainly measures income and basic deprivations, excluding challenges impacting the well-being in an urbanized state.
- Data on the socioeconomic impact on Selangor's poor and vulnerable households are general, scarce, and fragmented.
- Despite the various policies, assistance programmes and interventions introduced, it is anticipated that many poor and vulnerable households will not recover as fast or at all. This is because, in addition to the limited social protection and scarce resources owned, they remain vulnerable to other shocks such as the increase of natural disasters in Selangor, economic crisis, loss of livelihood, and / or death of the head of household.
- Selangor has the second-highest Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Malaysia, indicating that living costs are rising in the State. This does not correspond to the income earned, resulting in households facing numerous problems related to poverty.

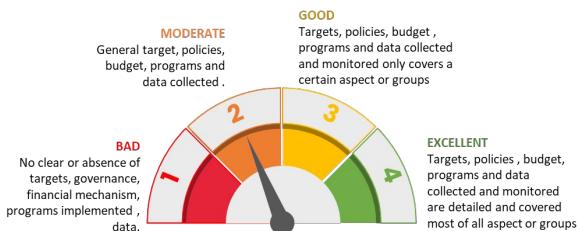


## Way Forward

- Sex Aggregated Data:** Data collection to be more refined and detailed out across all levels of agencies as to identify and understand the various aspects impacting the lives of women and men within their respective jurisdiction. Such data is essential to identify the gaps that persists between both sexes, thus strengthening poverty alleviation initiative and boosting shared prosperity in a more sustainable manner.
- Gender Responsive Participation and Budgeting (GRPB):** Adoption of GRPB across all levels of agencies for a more effective, equitable and inclusive budgeting in the context of good governance, gender equality and social justice.
- Target:** Established periodical target for each poor and vulnerable category for effective monitoring and evaluation process.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



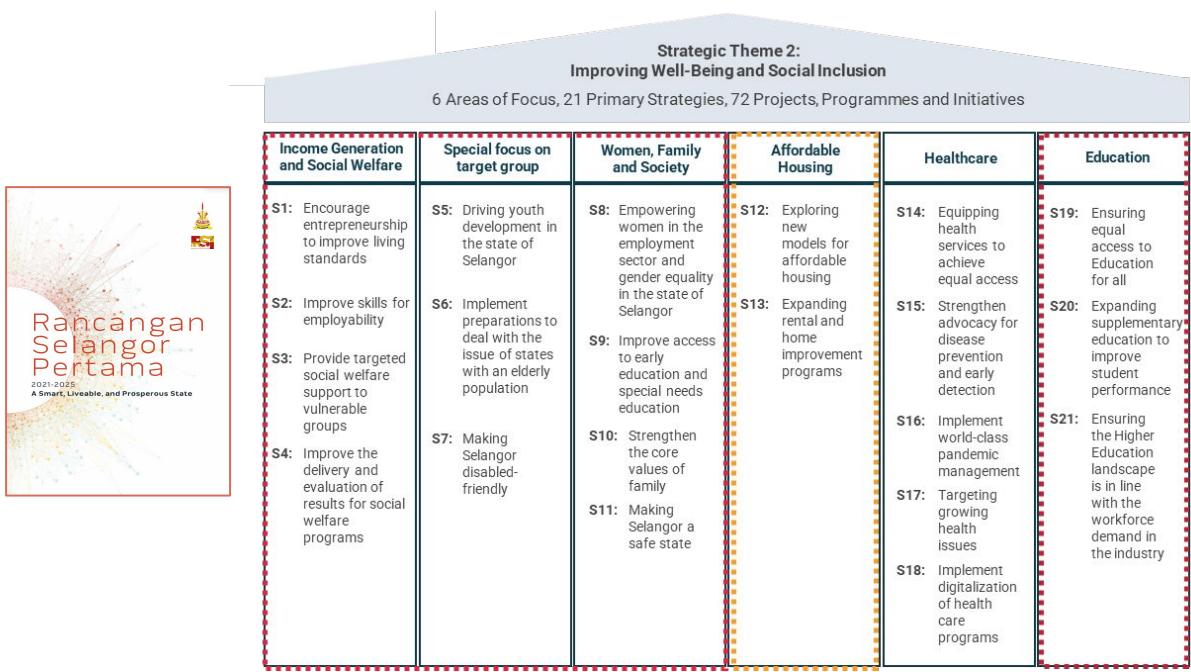


## Implementation of Social Protection and Measures for All

Social inclusivity and well-being have always been crucial in Selangor's development. The State Government strives to ensure that social development goes hand-in-hand with economic development to benefit all walks of life within the State.

The State Government and its various agencies, including local councils, housing council, and welfare department, have launched and rolled out various people-centric initiatives during and post-pandemic to ensure that people are prioritized, especially the vulnerable and the poor.

In particular, the State Government has formally spelled out its social protection measures under Strategic Theme 2: Improving Well and Social Inclusion of the First Selangor Plan (*Rancangan Selangor Pertama*), where the state will be focusing on **6 main areas, 21 primary strategies and 72 projects, programmes and initiatives** to be rolled out to the relevant focus groups.



Source: *Rancangan Selangor Pertama*

### Targeted Groups



Elderly



Youth



People with Disabilities



Women and Family Wellbeing

Selangor is transitioning into an ageing society where it is projected to be a "super-aged" society by 2040. With the rise of senior citizen, allocation of infrastructure and public expenditure is essential to ensure to cater to the groups needs

The youth population across all districts in Selangor have decreased from 29% in 2015 to 25% in 2020. Rising youth unemployment rate due to skills mismatch, and rising cost of living are among the main challenges faced by the group

Selangor has a total of almost 90,000 registered persons with disabilities and aspired to become a more PWD- friendly state. PWDs and orphans aged 19 and above are found to be one of the most underserved and most vulnerable

Despite having the second highest in female labour participation rate, there are still challenges to support women to actively participate in society such as childcare support, safety and general family wellbeing

Source: *Rancangan Selangor Pertama*

| Highlighted Initiatives   | Description  | Project Owner  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Iltizam Selangor Sihat</b>   | A health programme under Iltizam Selangor that provides basic health treatment including vaccination at registered clinics and insurance benefits to the B40 groups and their relatives  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                            |
| <b>Selangor Legal Aid Fund (DBGS)</b>   | First Malaysian state to provide free legal advice services for low income groups with an allocation of RM 1.000 million. This is to ensure that the less fortunate are not oppressed and marginalised. Among the services provided are civil issues, employment, sharia and domestic abuse. | Selangor Economic Planning Unit and Selangor Bar Committee |
| <b>Bantuan Rumah Kerajaan Prihatin</b>  | Programme to help the underprivileged to have a comfortable and safe home by building new homes or provide home improvement assistance to dilapidated houses.  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                            |
| <b>Anak Istimewa Selangor (ANIS) for Special Needs Children</b>                                   | Programme to assist children with special needs as well as their families such as cash assistance and incentives for education, training and therapy   | YAWAS  |
| <b>Skim Mesra Usia Emas</b>   | A yearly RM100 cash voucher for senior citizens and one-off RM500 cash assistance to support families on the event of the senior citizen   | YAWAS  |
| <b>Skim Smart Sewa</b>  | Rent-to-own scheme that provides occupants a more reasonable rate compared to market rental price. 30% return should occupants decide to buy the unit within 2-5 years period.   | LPHS   |
| <b>Welfare Centre Assistance programme</b>  | Cash assistance and collaboration with NGOs to improve wellbeing in welfare homes for people with disabilities (PWDs), orphans and senior citizens   | YAWAS  |
| <b>Establishment retirement facilities and provision of caretaker training for senior citizen</b> | Increase the supply of senior citizen caregivers through specialised training for elderly care services and promote the development of retirement villages to property developers  |  |

Note: Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs

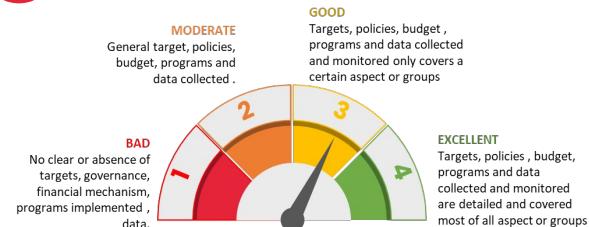


## Gaps and Challenges

- Several communities have been excluded from welfare assistance provided by the Federal and State Governments due to the following:
  - No legislative backing for certain community groups.
  - Beneficiaries do not fit into the eligible category definition, such as children whose parents are not “poor enough” to qualify for social assistance but not earning enough to benefit from child assistance or tax relief
- High possibility of cashless financial aid does not reach those in the urban poor and rural due to digital illiteracy, non-availability of smartphones, slow internet speed, data, and the lack of merchant or seller acceptance within their residential area



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Way Forward

- **Poverty Eradication Central System and Database:** Establish one central social welfare system and database to strengthen social aid distribution and coordination so that resources and aid available match the root causes of vulnerability and needs of the people
- **Enabling women in the workforce and create a Gender Inclusive Selangor:** Increase the provisions to support working women such as establishing childcare centers across the state as well as improve the security in urban areas using smart technology, awareness campaign and collective community surveillance to prevent crime against women
- **Sustainable and Inclusive Social Welfare programmes:** Expand, encourage and facilitate market and social inclusion programmes that are demand driven and user oriented to avoid long-term dependencies
- **New Models for Affordable Housing:**
  - Enhancement and improvements of existing affordable housing policies with a focus on connectivity, livability and size of affordable housing units by district areas
  - Explore and expand models for affordable rental units for those who do not qualify for home financing or those who are not financially ready to purchase a home
- **Private- Public Collaborations:** Enhance and further strengthen collaboration with local NGOs, inter-agencies and organization to promote and roll-out social welfare programmes
- Extension of social welfare aids and programmes to a broader issues coverage, wider and targeted groups with more flexible eligibility requirements



## Equal Rights for All Men and Women To Economic Resources, Basic Services, Ownership and Control Over Land, Natural Resources and Financial Services

All households have universal access to piped water and sanitation services in Selangor provided by Air Selangor. In 2019, the municipal waste collection increased by 23.9 % to 87% in urban areas, whereas only 57% of households in rural areas have access to municipal waste collection.

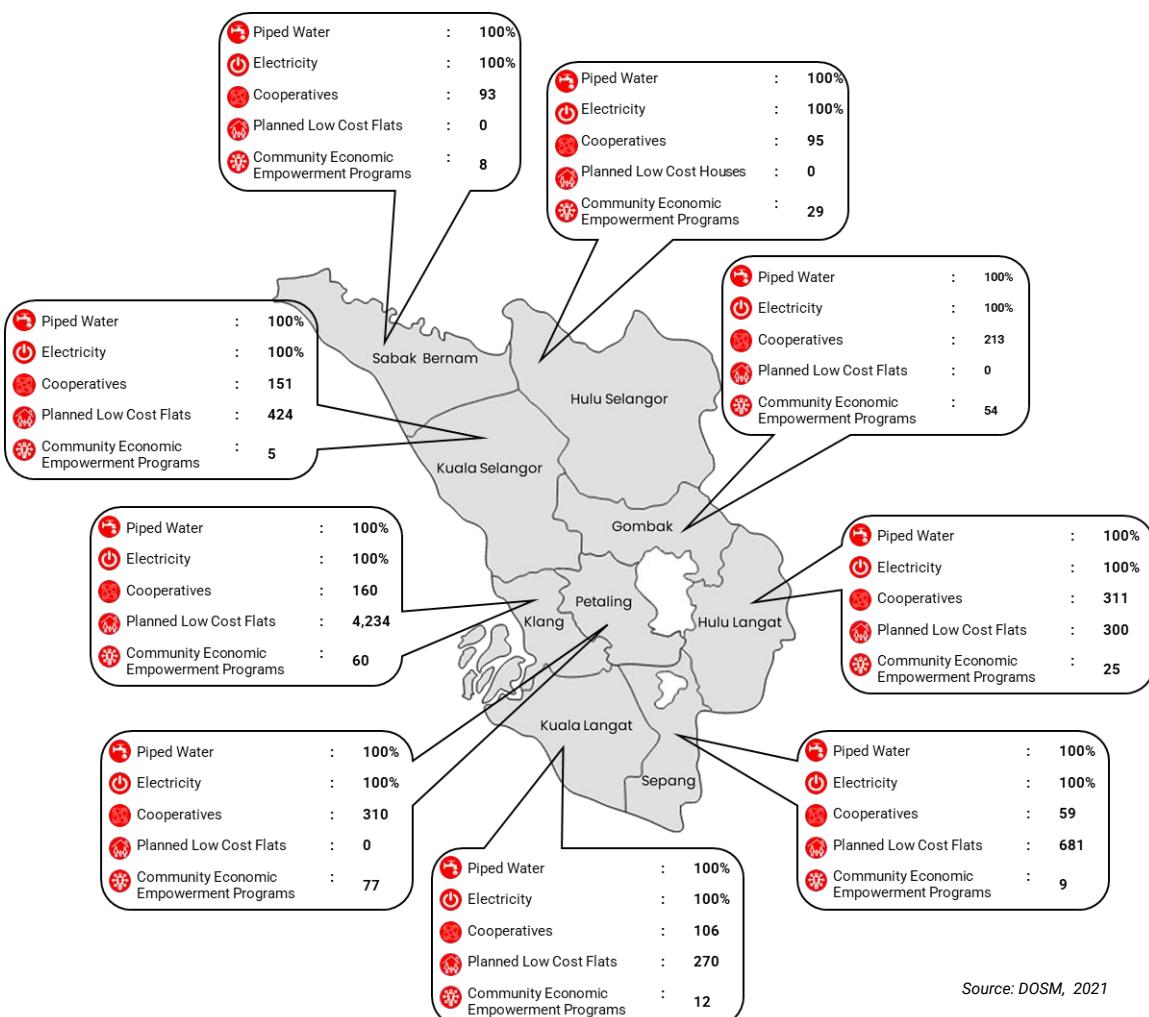
There are 1,799 community cooperatives operating in Selangor, providing financial, capital grants, retail and wholesale, tourism and health services, among others. In 2021, these cooperatives played a significant role in softening the impact of COVID as well as assisting in local economic recovery. Through Koperasi Prihatin Rakyat (KPR), communities and entrepreneurs from the urban poor and marginalized could operate collectively and access quality home supplies at a lower price.



Micro-financing mechanisms available in Selangor



### Basic Services and Economic Resources in Selangor by District (2021)



Source: DOSM, 2021

| Highlighted Initiatives   | Description  | Project Owner   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Dana Usahawan Mikro Selangor</b>                                       | Monetary assistance up to RM 30,000 per household or company to help micro-entrepreneurs to scale up and enhance their products and services business within two years of receipt of assistance  | Jawatankuasa Tetap Pembangunan Usahawan Negeri Selangor |
| <b>Skim Hijrah Selangor</b>   | Various micro-financing schemes assist micro-entrepreneurs with loans worth between RM 1,000 to RM 50,000.   | HIJRAH Selangor   |
| <b>Indian Selangor Empowerment and Entrepreneurs Development (i-SEED)</b> | Micro-grants provisions up to RM10,000 in the form of equipment and training programmes specifically for Indian micro-entrepreneurs.   |   |
| <b>Selangor Rent to Own Scheme under Rumah Selangorku</b>                 | The home rental scheme aims to assist the B40 groups in home ownership by offering rental homes at less than RM 200,000 per unit. Rental is between 2 – 5 years, and the right to purchase the unit will be made available at the end of the lease term. Tenants that do not take up the offer would need to forgo the unit for others to have the opportunity to own homes. | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)              |
| <b>Incentives and promotions for professional certification</b>           | Fee assistance and incentives to upskill via professional certifications to improve employability and income.  |   |
| <b>Pusat Wanita Berdaya (PWD)</b>   | Programme and facilities to empower and encourage women in the community to generate income through skills and capacity building modules within the three central cores, Education, Economy, and Social.   | Women and Family Empowerment Committee Selangor         |

Note: Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs

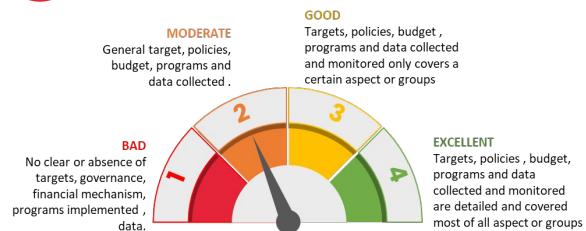


## Gaps and Challenges

- Although the State Government has introduced various initiatives to promote the underprivileged to own homes, these policies and programmes remain gender-neutral. There are no specific programmes or data to suggest that the right of women, the disabled, and other vulnerable groups to adequate and safe housing are encouraged and guaranteed



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Selangor, one of the most developed states in Malaysia, has made significant progress in improving the quality and access to education for all. The state government has initiated various programmes to promote lifelong learning, including skill enhancement courses and vocational training. Selangor has also invested in the development of infrastructure, such as the construction of new schools and upgrading of existing ones. The state government has prioritized the education sector, allocating a substantial portion of its budget to enhance the quality of education. Selangor has taken initiatives to ensure that students from all backgrounds have access to quality education, with a particular focus on those from low-income families. Overall, Selangor has demonstrated its commitment to providing an inclusive and holistic education system that equips its citizens with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the global economy.

### Selangor SDG 4 Targets



Intensif Perkembangan  
Kanak-Kanak (KIPK)

**90 teachers**

Trained per year



Iltizam Anak Istimewa Selangor  
(ANIS)

**700**

Beneficiaries per year



ASUH Pintar

**500**

Beneficiaries per year



Youth Employment

**10,000**

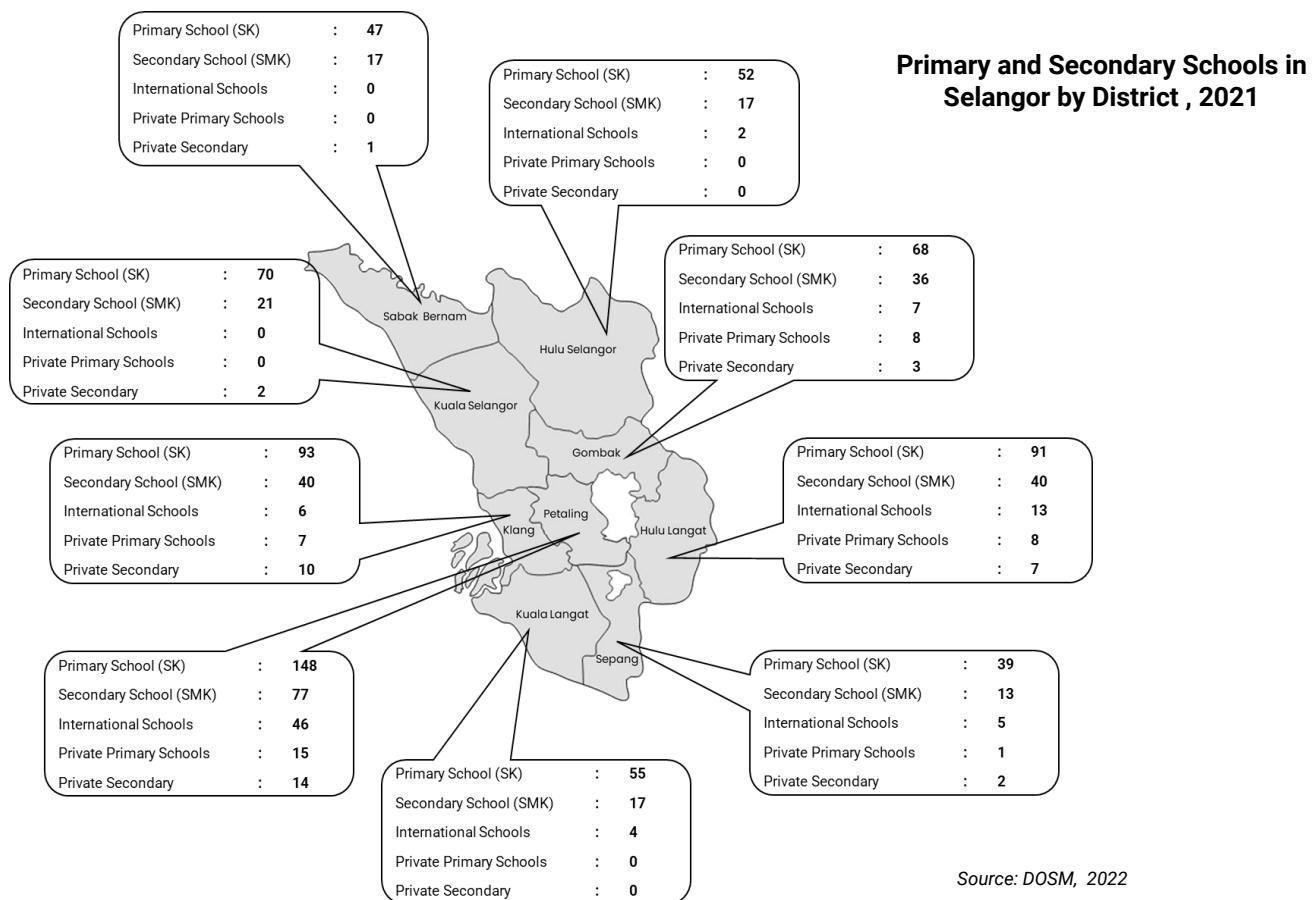
Job Matched by 2023





## Selangor Quality Primary and Secondary Education

Selangor is recognized for its diverse and well-developed education system, which includes both public and private schools. The Ministry of Education in Malaysia is responsible for overseeing primary and secondary education in Selangor. As of 2021, the number of government-assisted primary and secondary schools in Selangor has remained consistent with a total of 663 primary schools and 278 secondary schools. However, there has been an increase in the number of private and international schools, especially in the Petaling District. This rise in alternative education options is primarily due to the increasing demand for high-quality education and changing parental preferences.



While primary and secondary education is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education Malaysia, several state agencies and partners in Selangor significantly contribute to improving and bridging the gaps in the education system. These agencies and partners collaborate with the Ministry and each other to enhance the quality of education and create more opportunities for students to learn and excel. Among the efforts taken are the integration of digital technology into the education system and also efforts to enhance the learning experience of students and teachers in Selangor.

### Education Agencies and Partners in Selangor



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI SELANGOR



| Highlighted Initiatives                                 | Description   | Project Owner                             |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Pusat Tuisyen Rakyat (PTRS)</b>                      | The Selangor State Government, in collaboration with MBI, JPNS, and PPAS, launched the PTRS programme to support students, particularly those preparing for the SPM exam, in obtaining their SPM certificate. | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) |
| <b>STEM Online Challenge</b>                            | The state-level online competition that allows students to demonstrate their STEM proficiency and problem-solving skills in a creative and innovative manner.   | Selangor State Education Department       |
| <b>Itizam Pendidikan Fardhu Ain</b>                     | The Selangor government is providing RM30/month subsidies to 14,000 B40 students in 296 KAFAI institutions across the state to help with their fees   | Selangor Islamic Department (JAIS)        |
| <b>Skim Pinjaman Teknologi Asas Selangor (SEPINTAS)</b> | SEPINTAS is a computer loan programme designed to support underprivileged students in their remote learning or studying by providing them with 'refurbished' computers.                                       | Selangor Public Library (PPAS)            |
| <b>programme Bantuan Sekolah Negeri Selangor</b>        | The Bantuan Sekolah Negeri Selangor programme offers financial aid for the restoration and maintenance of school facilities within the state.   | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) |
| <b>BITARA programme</b>                                 | Provide sponsorship for high potential low-income students from Standard 4 until SPM to level the playing field for low income students.  | Yayasan Selangor                          |

Note: Please refer to **Appendix 1** for the comprehensive list



## Issues and Challenges

- COVID-19 led to learning loss in Selangor students due to school closures, remote learning, and limited resources. Disparities in access to technology have further widened the gap in learning abilities between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds.
- The economic impact of COVID-19 has caused many students, particularly those in secondary school, to drop out due to disinterest in learning or the need to provide for their families as breadwinners. This issue is particularly prevalent among low-income families, who are more likely to face financial challenges during the pandemic. Without proper intervention and support, the loss of these students from the education system can have long-term consequences on their future opportunities and the overall development of the community.
- Urban areas in Selangor have more resources and facilities, creating a significant education quality gap compared to rural areas. This can lead to discrepancies in academic achievement among students from different socioeconomic backgrounds.
- Selangor has a shortage of qualified teachers, which can negatively affect education quality, particularly in remote or rural areas, where attracting and retaining teachers is difficult.
- The lack of technology infrastructure in Selangor, particularly computers and internet connectivity, creates a barrier to learning, further exacerbated by the pandemic, which requires reliable technology and internet access for online learning.
- There is a lack of specific data regarding the number of children in early childcare and primary education who either did not enroll in early education programmes or did not continue their education to secondary school.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



## Way Forward

- Promotion and implementation of applied learning, which emphasizes hands-on and practical learning experiences, can effectively attract primary and secondary students back to school by making education more engaging and relevant to their interests and future career aspirations. Also this helps students develop problem-solving, critical thinking, and collaboration skills.
- **Expanding supplementary education to improve student outcomes:** Complementing schools with additional academic and non-academic programmes to improve student outcomes as well as specific programmes to address education gaps caused by the pandemic.
- Implementing targeted programmes and initiatives that address the specific needs of students in rural areas, such as providing transportation, offering flexible schedules, and providing extra support for struggling students.
- Encouraging community involvement and engagement in education, such as creating partnerships between schools and local businesses, organizations, and community leaders, to provide additional resources and support for students in both urban and rural areas.





## Equal access to quality early childhood and pre-primary education

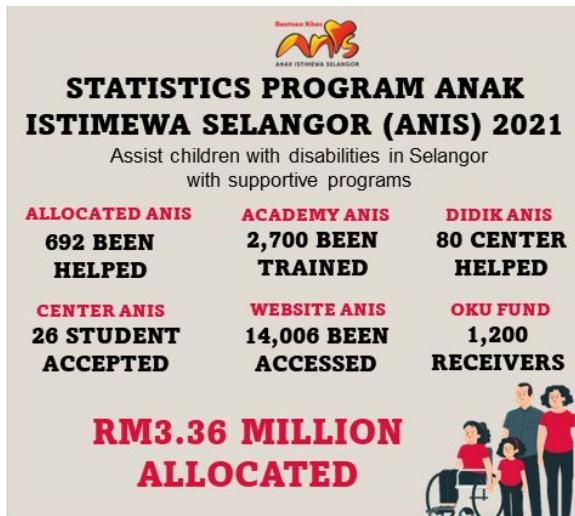
**Number of Kindergarten in Selangor**

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| <b>2,299</b> | (2021) |
| <b>2,189</b> | (2020) |

**Kindergarten Students in Selangor**

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| <b>78,087</b> | (2021) |
| <b>85,687</b> | (2020) |

Source: DOSM, 2022



Expanding access to high-quality education facilities is a top priority for Selangor, as early education is essential to a child's overall development. The state government has made significant investments in public kindergartens to offer every child free, high-quality early education. Alongside public kindergartens, a significant number of private kindergartens also operate in Selangor, providing diverse programmes and services to cater to the varying needs of families.

Despite the lifting of movement restrictions, there was a noteworthy reduction in early education enrollment in Selangor in 2020. Various reasons contributed to the decrease in student registration, primarily schools' inability to reopen and parents' loss of employability, making it challenging for them to afford kindergarten fees. Other factors that resulted in reduced enrollment include changes in demographics and declining birth rates.

The state government of Selangor is committed to enhancing early education access and addressing gaps in underserved regions. The government is developing initiatives like mobile kindergartens to reach isolated communities, providing financial support to low-income families to cover kindergarten fees, and providing free early intervention centers for special needs kids born in the State. By doing so, the government aims to ensure that all children can access high-quality early education regardless of their family's income level or geographical location.

| Highlighted Initiatives                         | Description  | Project Owner                         |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Iltizam Anak Istimewa Selangor (ANIS)</b>    | ANIS is a comprehensive programme that empowers children with disabilities to reach their full potential and integrate into society by providing special education, rehabilitation, and support services in Selangor.  | YAWAS                                 |
| <b>Intensif Perkembangan Kanak-Kanak (KIPK)</b> | KIPK is a Selangor programme providing intensive training and developmental assistance for children ages 0-4 at risk of developmental delays or disabilities, aiming to enhance their development and enable them to reach their full potential through speech, occupational, and physiotherapy, educational activities, and parent involvement in a group setting | Social Welfare Department of Selangor |
| <b>Skim Bantuan Tadika Selangor (Tunas)</b>     | Tunas is a Selangor State Government programme that offers financial assistance in the form of vouchers to eligible families who are unable to afford kindergarten fees, which can be used at participating kindergartens throughout the state   | Selangor State Education Department   |
| <b>Skim Bantuan Asuhan Anakku (Asuh Pintar)</b> | Asuh Pintar is a Selangor State Government programme that provides financial assistance to low-income families for the care and education of children aged 4 to 9, with eligible families receiving vouchers that can be used for child care services or educational materials.  | Selangor State Education Department   |

Note: Please refer to **Appendix 1** for the comprehensive list



## Issues and Challenges

- Despite initiatives from the Selangor state government to expand early education facilities, there is still a significant disparity in access to high-quality early education between urban and rural areas. Rural and underserved areas often lack the necessary infrastructure and resources, making providing quality early education to children in these areas challenging.
- The high cost of early education is a significant barrier for many families, particularly low-income families who may not be able to afford the fees charged by private kindergartens. According to a report by the Star, the average monthly fees for a full-day private early education for 2020 in the Klang Valley can range from around RM 600 to RM1,200 depending on the type of programme, location, and the quality of the facilities and staff. The same report notes that some high-end preschools charge up to RM3,000 per month. This may burden low to middle-income families who do not have access to public kindergarten in their areas.
- Ensuring that early education facilities provide high-quality education that meets the needs of children is essential but challenging. Some private kindergartens may not have the necessary resources or qualified teachers to provide quality education.
- Recruiting and retaining qualified and trained teachers in early education is another challenge. The shortage of skilled educators in Selangor is a pressing issue, and many private kindergartens struggle to find qualified teachers.
- Parental awareness and involvement in their child's education are crucial for their child's success. However, in some cases, parents may not be aware of the importance of early education, which can result in lower enrollment rates and reduced support for early education initiatives.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



## Way Forward

- Provision of incentives to private operators to encourage them to open more centers in underserved and rural areas. This could include financial incentives, tax breaks, or other benefits to offset the costs of establishing and running a kindergarten.
- Include private operators in the State's training programmes and support private operators to ensure that they are able to provide high-quality early education services to children.
- Improve infrastructure and access to resources in rural and underserved areas to make it easier for private operators to establish and maintain kindergartens in these areas.

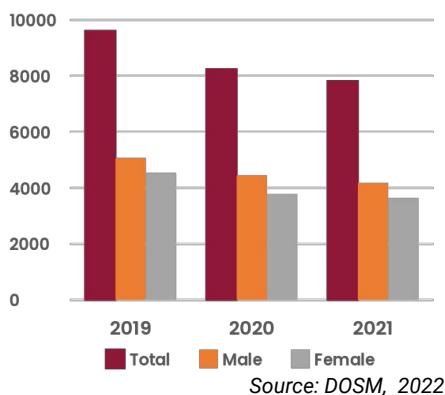




## Equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education in Selangor

Selangor is home to several reputable higher education and technical vocational institutions. The state's education system is well-developed, with a diverse range of academic programmes and courses offered at various institutions. The strength of Selangor's higher education and technical and vocational education systems is further bolstered by the government's unwavering commitment to education and substantial investments made in the enhancement of educational infrastructure.

Students at 3 Polytechnics in Selangor



While it is generally true that in Selangor, the youth, the disabled, women, and men have equal access to affordable higher education and technical and vocational courses, there are still some barriers to access for marginalized groups. Rural communities, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities may face additional challenges in accessing education due to geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic barriers.

Furthermore, despite the government's efforts to promote technical and vocational education as a primary choice of education, there is still a gender gap in the educational sector. This is partly due to the way modules in the courses are formulated, which are perceived as more suitable for men than women. The cultural norms and stereotypes that associate technical and vocational fields with masculinity further reinforce this perception. Consequently, women may feel discouraged from pursuing technical and vocational courses as they may feel that such courses are not suitable for them.

## Selangor Human Resource Development Centre (SHRDC)

SHRDC is a prominent institution that offers vocational and technical training. Since its inception in 1991, it has played a vital role in developing the skills and knowledge of young people in the region. The Centre offers several training programmes, including engineering, information technology, and multimedia, to help students develop their technical skills. It also provides soft skills training, including communication, teamwork, and problem-solving, that prepares students for employment in high-demand industries and helps them adapt to the changing workforce requirements.

SHRDC impact on vocational and technical training among the youth in Selangor has been immense. The center has provided an excellent opportunity for young people to gain valuable technical skills and knowledge that are in high demand in the job market. By exposing students to the latest technologies and techniques through the training programmes, they become highly competitive in the job market. Graduates of SHRDC have secured well-paying jobs in various industries. The success of the center has also helped promote technical and vocational training as a viable career path for young people in Selangor.



| Highlighted Initiatives  | Description  | Project Owner                             |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Inisiatif Kemahiran Teknikal Ikhtisas Smart Selangor (IKTISASS)</b> | Provide TVET courses, industry training, and certification programmes to produce an industry-ready workforce   | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) |
| <b>Selangor Bitara</b>   | Scholarship for Selangor students to further their education in internationally renowned universities  | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) |
| <b>Convertible Loans</b>   | Provide education loans for low-income students at public and private higher learning institutes of Selangor for Bachelor and Diploma level            | Yayasan Selangor                          |
| <b>Hadiah Institut Pengajian Tinggi (HPIPT)</b>                        | Provide a one-off RM1000 cash grant for eligible Selangor students starting their tertiary education who are from households earning less than RM5,000 | Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia     |
| <b>Convertible Loans (BPSM)</b>  | Provide education loans for Selangor students at public and private higher education institutions, locally, and internationally                        | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) |
| <b>Language Discovery programme @ Selangor Public Library</b>          | Provide subsidized language learning classes for interested parties, with 14 languages offered in a 3-6 months programmes                              | Selangor Public Library                   |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



## Issues and Challenges

- The economic impact of COVID-19 has caused many students to drop out due to disinterest in learning, high cost of living and the need to provide for their families as breadwinners. This issue is particularly prevalent among low-income families, who are more likely to face financial challenges during the pandemic. Without proper intervention and support, the loss of these students from the education system can have long-term consequences on their future opportunities and the overall development of the community.
- While affordable higher education and technical and vocational courses are available, certain barriers still exist for marginalized groups in terms of accessing these opportunities. Rural communities, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities may face additional challenges in accessing education due to geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic barriers.
- The gender gap in vocational and technical education courses and programmes persists due to the reinforcement of cultural norms and stereotypes that associate technical and vocational fields predominantly with masculinity.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



## Way Forward

- The promotion of technical and vocational fields are equally suitable for both men and women providing greater access to education for women from marginalized communities. Additionally, there should be more emphasis on making vocational and technical courses more inclusive and suitable for women by addressing the work-related requirements that are perceived to be unsuitable for women.
- A call to the Ministry of Education to promote applied learning and shorter university terms as a means of attracting students and providing them with practical and technical skills for their future careers. By offering shorter terms, students can complete their degrees faster while still receiving a quality education, making it an affordable option. These programmes also increase diversity and competitiveness among universities and provide practical skills needed for the workforce..



## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Selangor has made significant efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8), which focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. To create more employment opportunities and foster decent work, Selangor has collaborated with private companies and civil society groups. Additionally, the state government has placed emphasis on advancing sustainable industries like green technology to spur economic growth while minimizing environmental harm.

### Selangor SDG 8 Targets



#### Annual GDP Growth

**6.5-7.0%**  
(average 2021-2025)

million  
individuals



#### Jobs

**3.5-3.8**  
(average 2021-2025)



#### Investments approved for primary and modern sectors

**RM25-35 billion**  
(average 2021-2025)



#### Fixed broadband per 100 premises

**70%**  
(by 2025)



## Selangor Sustainable Economic Growth

Selangor has established itself as a key economic hub for Malaysia. Over the years, the State has consistently contributed over 22% to the country's gross domestic production (GDP), showcasing its credibility as a national economic powerhouse in the region.

In 2021 Selangor continued to be the most significant contributor to the Malaysian GDP, with a contribution of RM343.5 billion, an increase of 5.0% compared to the previous year, showing a healthy economic recovery from COVID-19. The economic recovery by the state government is supported by Selangor's matured ecosystem, strategic location, world-class land, sea, and air connectivity, urban commercialization, and growing talent pool that puts the State as one of the most attractive business hubs, connecting investors to ASEAN and global markets.

### **RM 343.5 Billion (24.8% share to National GDP, 2021)**



In terms of state revenue, Selangor generated a total of RM32.284 billion in 2021, with its primary sources including taxes, fees, and federal grants. The pandemic has shown challenges in generating revenue to support its programmes and services, compelling the State Government to adjust its budget and reallocate resources to ensure that it could provide essential services to the people of Selangor while maintaining a stable economy.

### **RM 32,284 Billion Total State Revenue, 2021**



Source: DOSM, 2021

The State's economy is primarily driven by the industrial sector, such as electronics, petroleum, and chemical production, and a rapidly growing services sector, such as retail and tourism.

### **GDP Contribution by Economic Activity, 2019– 2021 (RM, million)**

| Economic Activity    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Agriculture          | 4,709   | 4,721   | 4,953   |
| Mining and Quarrying | 859     | 755     | 733     |
| Manufacturing        | 95,942  | 95,312  | 107,756 |
| Construction         | 20,664  | 18,665  | 17,438  |
| Services             | 214,348 | 200,203 | 204,549 |
| Import Duties        | 8,487   | 7,432   | 8,073   |

Source: DOSM, 2021

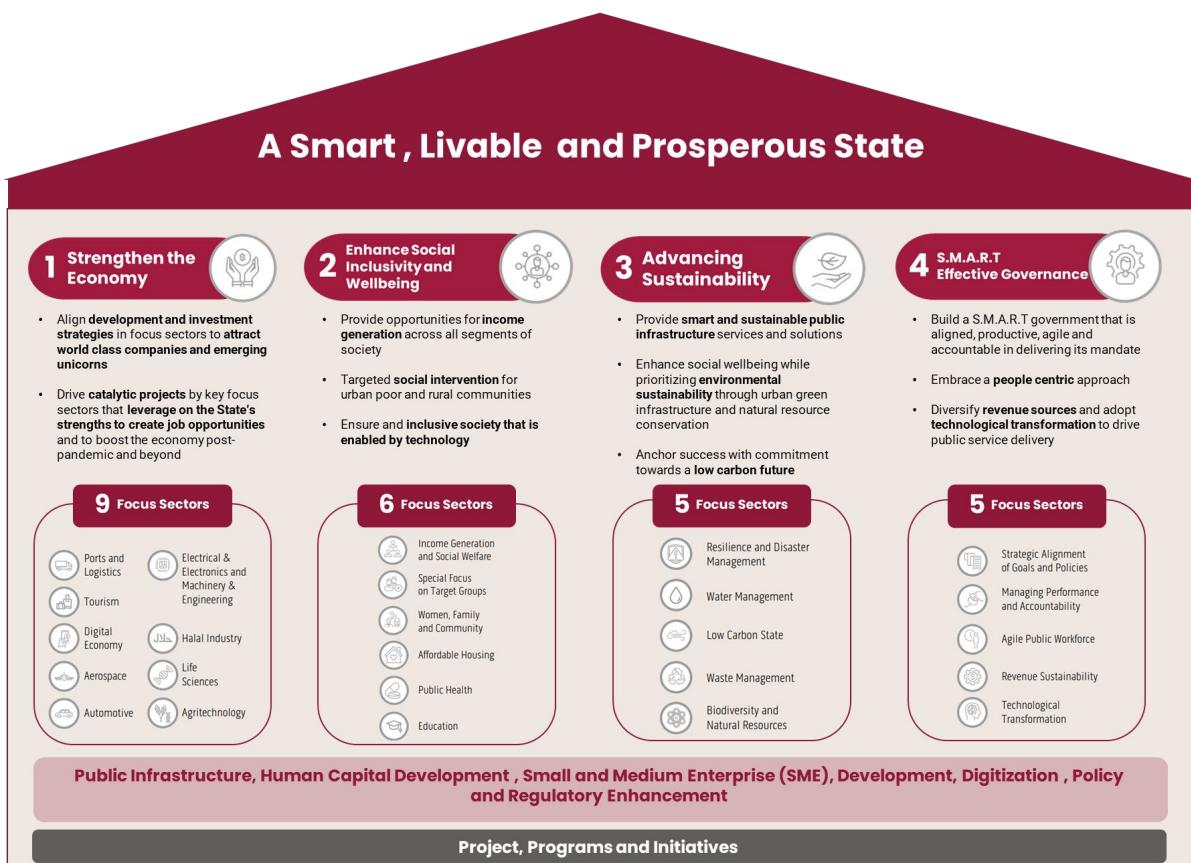
Like many other countries, states, and cities globally, the COVID-19 endemic has significantly impacted Selangor, with businesses being forced to close and communities' movements being restricted to curb or reduce the spread of the disease. The State Government has taken various measures to minimize and recover from the economic impact of COVID-19. Among others are:

| <b>COVID-19 Economic Stimulus and Provision under Selangor Budget 2021</b> |  |
|--|--|
|  | Financial aid to small, medium and micro entrepreneurs who are affected by the pandemic  |
|  | Moratorium and deferment of loan repayments in selected areas for entrepreneurs and general public   |
|  | Digitization of Selangor business community and government services  |
|  | Financial aid, training and special programs for the tourism industry  |
|  | Investment in health and safety measures such as PPE, testing , communication channels to help reduce the spread of virus and protect the public |

The current State's comprehensive development plan, Rancangan Selangor Pertama 2021-2025, plays a vital role in Selangor's sustained economic growth. The plan focuses on sustainable development, mainly promoting long-term, sustainable economic growth, emphasizing a need to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. There is a specific focus on promoting renewable energy, reducing carbon emissions, and improving public transportation infrastructure. These measures contribute to creating a more resilient and sustainable economy that can withstand the challenges of a rapidly changing global landscape.

The RS1 also emphasizes the importance of human capital development as a critical driver of sustainable economic growth. The focus aims to address skills mismatch and promote lifelong learning to enhance the quality of the State's workforce and support the development of high-value industries. This can attract more investment and promote the State's economic competitiveness.

## Framework of Rancangan Selangor 1, 2021 –2025



Source: Rancangan Selangor 1



## Issues and Challenges

- Since the onset of COVID-19, the revenue growth of the State has shrunk due to the reduced fees, waiver offers, and shutting down of businesses. In terms of composition, more than half of the State's revenue is non-tax revenues, comprising mainly of land premiums. This gives rise to concentration risk in terms of revenue sources
- Balance between economic growth with environmental sustainability. Selangor is home to several major industries, including manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism, which contribute significantly to the environment without proper mitigation and technology adoption.
- Despite being a wealthy state, Selangor still faces income inequality between the urban poor and suburban and rural development. Moreover, with the high cost of living, many low income residents struggle to make ends meet, leading to social and economic disparities that could impact overall economic growth.
- Workforce development has been an ongoing challenge to ensure sustainable economic growth in Selangor. Among others are skills gaps, low wages in certain industries, and limited access to training. Moreover, a mismatch between skills taught in formal education and the skills required at the workplace.



## Way Forward

- Diversification of the State's revenue sources to help safeguard Selangor's fiscal sustainability in the face of economic and political uncertainties. By minimizing concentration risk and reducing the resilience of any single source of revenue, the State can be more financially resilient in the face of health emergencies and economic and political instability.
- Promote the adoption of green technology and reduction of pollution to ensure long term sustainability of the state's natural resources
- To conduct a skill needs assessment to identify the skills and knowledge required for Selangor's modern economy. This assessment enables the State to give input to the relevant agencies as well as design their own education and training programmes that are tailored to the needs of the industry and provide workers necessary to grow the economy



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Higher Economic Productivity through Diversification , Technology Upgrading and Innovation

Selangor has been actively investing in the industrial sector and developing industrial parks to promote economic growth and attract foreign investments. The State is home to the largest port in Malaysia, Port Klang, which makes it an ideal location for industrial development.

In addition, the state government has been actively promoting the development of industrial parks in various locations, such as in Shah Alam, Klang, and Rawang. Some notable industrial parks in Selangor include the Selangor Halal Hub, a dedicated industrial park for halal industries, and the Selangor Bio Bay, a biotechnology and life sciences park.

The Selangor government has also offered various incentives to attract investments, such as tax exemptions and reductions, land and infrastructure incentives, and workforce development incentives. All these efforts have resulted in Selangor becoming a central industrial hub in Malaysia, with various industries such as manufacturing, logistics, and services. The State has attracted major multinational companies, such as Samsung, Panasonic, and BMW, to establish their operations in Selangor, contributing significantly to the State's economy.

### Agencies Responsible in Economic Diversification and Promote Investment

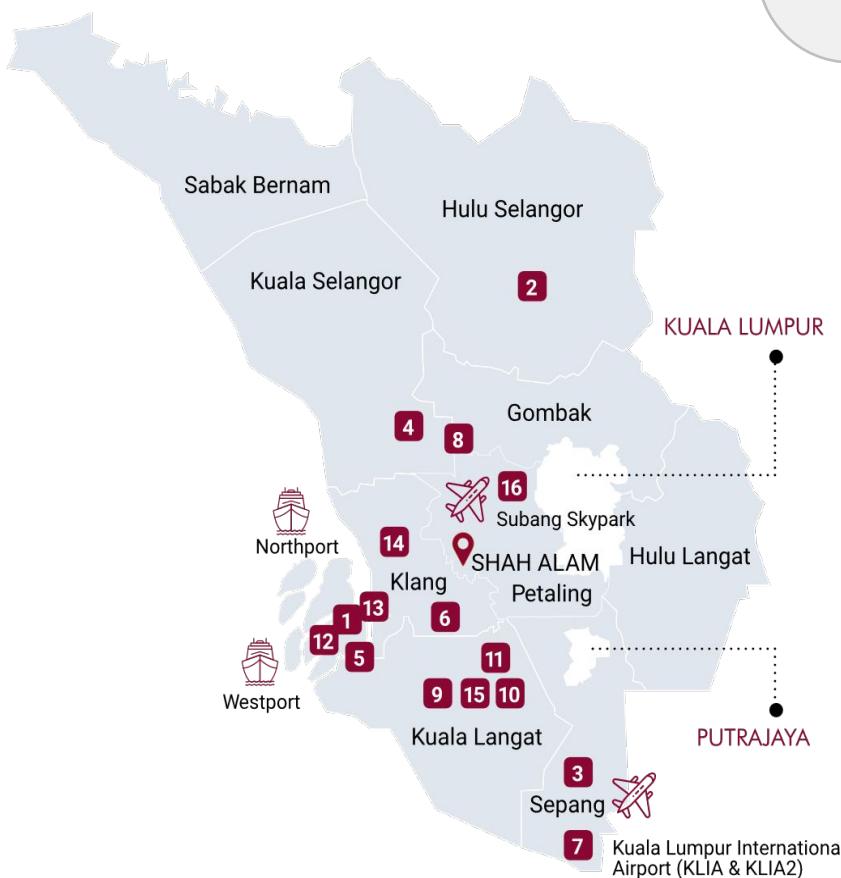
Invest Selangor is Selangor's investment promotion agency , attracting local and foreign investment with a focus on diversifying the state's economy. They provide information, guidance and support corporations and industries to expand businesses in the state

Selangor Information technology and e-Commerce Council helps to promote the development of digital economy in the state. SITEC provides assistance to start-ups and SMEs in the state, focusing on e-commerce and technology based solutions.

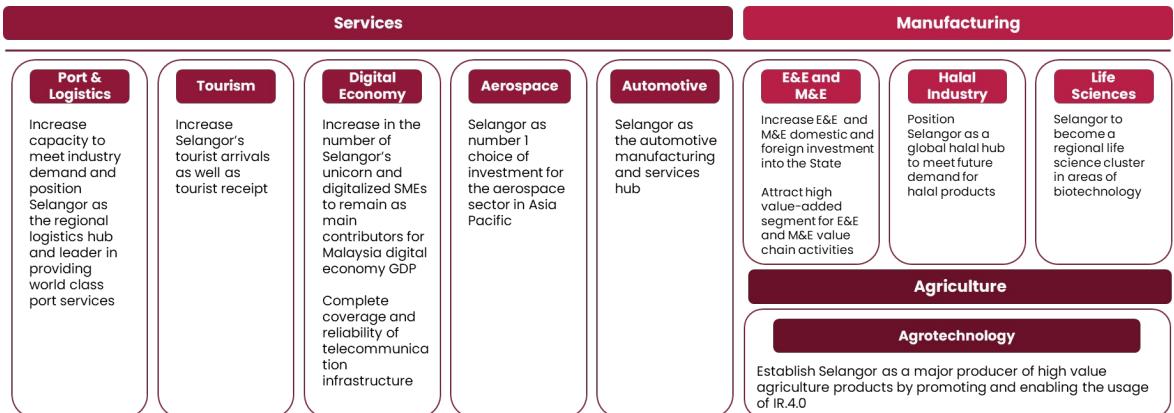


SHRDC provides training and development programmes for individuals and businesses of various industries in Selangor

PKNS is responsible for the development of various industrial park and commercial projects in the State.



To further strengthen Selangor's status as a center of economic development and as a major destination for strategic investment in Malaysia and the Asian region, the State government will be focusing and expanding nine focus sectors based on its current GDP contribution, potential market growth, and future demand that will propel Selangor's economy forward.



Source: Rancangan Selangor 1

| Highlighted Initiatives                                       | Description   | Project Owner                   |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Maritime and High Tech Industry Parks</b>                  | Development of industry parks at Port Klang, Pulau Indah and Rantau Panjang   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Selangor Digital Port Initiative</b>                       | Introduction and adoption of digital technologies and IR4.0 at Selangor Ports   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Carey Selangor</b>   | A new proposed Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Carey Island, aim for mixed development which comprises of industrial area, commercial, logistics, port and leisure   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Selangor Agriculture Modernisation programme – Phase 1</b> | Promotion of immediate adoption of readily available agri-tech solutions among key crops farmers and producers  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Selangor Agriculture Modernisation programme – Phase 2</b> | Promotion of modernisation of agriculture practices through the adoption of high technology solutions in the agriculture industry   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Smart Selangor Agro Park and Smart Selangor Agro Farm</b>  | Establishment of agro parks and agro farms that promotes multiple agroculture activities, such as Research and Development, training and capacity development and introduction of new crops to farmers of various scale | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Selangor Halal Capacity Development</b>                    | Training and placement programme to equip industry with specialised professionals. Establish various start-up incubation programmes for business operators and to capacity build for trained agencies personals.        | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |

Note: Please refer to **Appendix 1** for the comprehensive list



## Issues and Challenges

- Competition within Malaysia and neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia in reinventing themselves to become more competitive in order to attract more talents, investments and income diversification
- Selangor industries are known to be technology consumers than creators. More traditional industries are known to be more resistant in adopting new technologies. New comers with disruptive digital technologies may render Selangor's traditional economic strength as irrelevant if industries do not embrace and use them as an advantage
- Mismatch between what digital technology and tool can offer versus what business and producers expectation, especially in the agriculture industry



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



## Way Forward

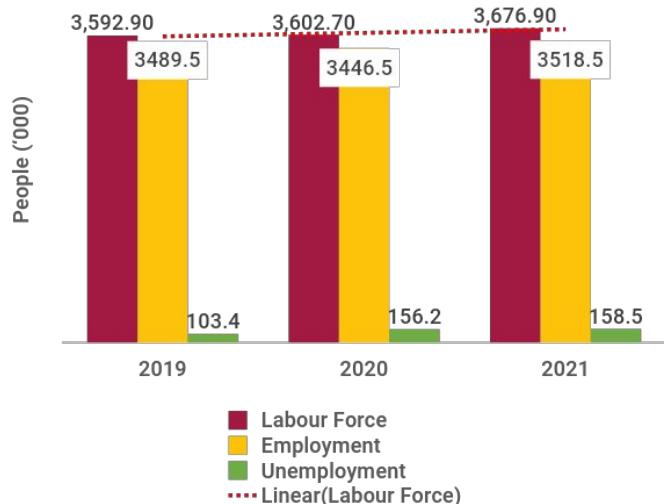
- Align Selangor's growth development and investment strategies to attract world-class companies and talents , including emerging unicorns
- Introduction of an outcome based financial assistance programme for local manufacturer to build their design capabilities and undertake R&D activities.
- Promotion and acceleration of automation and digital transformation to industry players to increase productivity and explore other segments in their respective business value chain.
- Create a culture of innovation is critical to becoming a technology producer. This involves encouraging creativity, experimentation, and risk-taking, as well as rewarding and recognizing innovation.



## Achieve Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All Women and Men and Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value

The State Government recognizes the importance of creating high-quality jobs that provide good wages, benefits, and opportunities for career advancement. To this end, the State government has launched several policies and incentives to encourage the growth of labor-intensive industries with a high potential for job creation.

Though COVID-19 had a significant impact on Selangor's labor force, leaving an estimated 156,200 people unemployed due to businesses closing down, the State government has put in place several interventions to recover the labor force in Selangor. This is seen as Selangor's labor force increased from 3,592,900 in 2019 to 3,676,900 in 2021. In addition, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) in 2021 recorded an LFPR of 76.3%, an increase of 1.19% from the previous year of 75.4%.



Source: DOSM, 2022

### Selangor Economic Participation and Opportunity Gender Gap Index, 2021

|   | Gender Gap Score | Women | Men   |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| Labour Force Participation Rate (%)               | 0.840            | 69.5  | 82.7  |
| Estimated income earned (RM)                      | 0.830            | 3,169 | 3,816 |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000) | 0.485            | 74.4  | 153.4 |
| Professionals and technical workers ('000)        | 0.520            | 348.2 | 669.2 |

In terms of women's LFPR, Selangor records the 2nd highest in Malaysia, with a relatively healthy gender gap score of 0.84.

It is noted that there is a significant gap between man and women's participation in senior leadership and professional roles. Similar to the lower participation rate of women in the labor force, attainment of leadership roles are still hindered by cultural and societal norms, gender stereotypes, and biases, as well as infrastructure and institutional barrier. This is further exacerbated by the challenges faced by women in unpaid work, balancing work with family responsibilities.

Source: DOSM, 2022



Programmes under Wanita Berdaya Selangor

The State government has recognized the importance of addressing these issues. It has implemented gender mainstreaming in policy-making and empowerment programmes and mechanisms such as the establishment of Wanita Berdaya Selangor and the increase of provision of care facilities near workplace and residential areas to promote gender equality in the workplace.

| Highlighted Initiatives   | Description  | Project Owner                                   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Amendment of the Employment Act 1955</b>                     | The Federal Government had amended the Employee Act 1955 with critical changes coming into effect on January 1st, 2023. Among others are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EA 1955 covers all employees irrespective of wages</li> <li>Flexible working arrangements</li> <li>Changes in maximum working hours</li> <li>Increase paid maternity leave for mothers</li> <li>Protection of pregnant mother against termination</li> <li>Protection over gig workers</li> <li>Awareness for sexual harassment</li> <li>Protection over foreign workers</li> </ul> | Ministry of Human Resource                      |
| <b>Incentives and promotions for professional certification</b> | Fee assistance and incentives to upskill via professional certifications to improve employability and income.  |   |
| <b>Selangor Women's Policy</b>                                  | The Selangor Women's Policy has 5 focal points and seven interrelated goals, which Wanita Berdaya Selangor implements. 5 focal points are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>Economic and livelihood</li> <li>Leadership</li> <li>Safety and Wellbeing</li> <li>Innovation and Creativity</li> </ul>   | Women and Family Empowerment Committee Selangor |
| <b>Pusat Wanita Berdaya (PWD)</b>                               | Programme and facilities to empower and encourage women in the community to generate income through skills and capacity-building modules within the three central cores: Education, Economy, and Social.   | Women and Family Empowerment Committee Selangor |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list

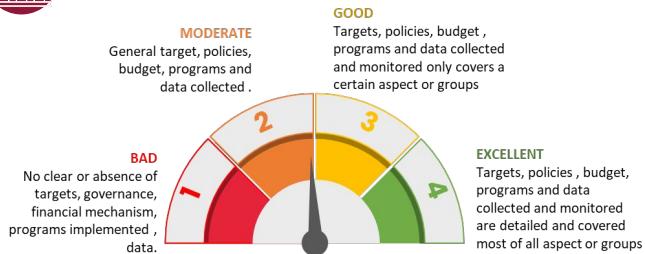


### Issues and Challenges

- COVID-19 pandemic has caused the unemployment rate in Selangor to increase in 2020, with a total of 52,800 unemployed person
- Labour force participation rate among women in Selangor is lower than men by 20% in 2021 and between 2020 and 2021, an increase of women within their prime age left the labor force due to unpaid care burden as well as inflexible working arrangements
- Nationally, on an average men are paid more than women doing similar work
- There is still a prevalence gender stereotypes and gender role when providing work opportunities and upskilling programmes. For instance, men benefit more in vocational and technical programmes while women are offered to conduct baking and sewing upskilling programmes



### Overall Ecosystem Strength



### Way Forward

- Integrate a more gender-responsive framework to gain more gender-equal progress in the labor market.
- Implementation of policies to promote women's leadership opportunities and training for managers and employees that recognizes the challenges of gender biases.
- Promotion and push for reskilling programmes that address specific needs of the labor demand for workers who have been made redundant due to COVID-19 and digitization. Not only it improves employability but helps workers to find new career paths

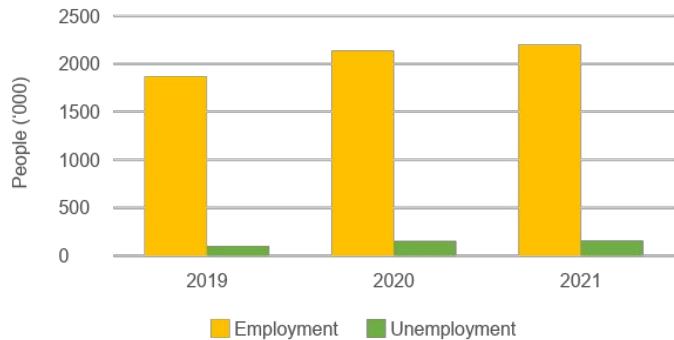


## Substantially Reduce Youth Unemployment, Dropout and Training

Selangor ranks 6th in terms of youth unemployment rate in Malaysia, recording an unemployment rate of 10.2% in 2020.

According to a report by the Selangor Economic Advisory Council, **lack of job opportunities, as well as wages that do not commensurate with the qualification**, are a significant reason for youth unemployment in Selangor, subsequently reducing Selangor's attractiveness towards the youth group. This is evident as the youth population in Selangor has decreased from 29% (2015) to 25% in 2020.

Selangor has made efforts to address youth unemployment through various initiatives. The Selangor state government has implemented programmes such as Selangor Youth Community (SAY) and Selangor Youth Employment programme (SYEP) to provide training, mentorship, and job matching services for young people.



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022

Private sector companies and organizations have also established their own programmes to support youth employment, such as internships, mentorship, and training programmes. These efforts aim to reduce youth unemployment in Selangor and help young people acquire the necessary skills to succeed in the job market.

### Reducing Youth Unemployment Rates in Selangor



**Selangor Kerjaya** is a career matching programme by MBI that allows candidates to undergo profile assessment, industry matching, and on-the-job training at no cost.



**IKTISAS** is a skills programme created by STDC to encourage more Selangor youth to delve into technical skills and entrepreneurship employability aligning to the market demands



**PEBSS** is youth development programme that is rolled out at every DUN to increase youth engagement



**Entrepreneurship Selangor** aims to identify gaps in the existing entrepreneurship ecosystem and build linkages to accelerate young entrepreneurs to become global champions



**SAYLEAD** is a Selangor Youth Community project that aims to bridge the gap within the entrepreneurship ecosystem for the differently-abled entrepreneurs



The Selangor State Government plans to catalyze the **Esports** ecosystem by organizing amateur tournament events, training youth to enter the esports industry as well as working with local councils to guide starting new esports businesses



**Rakan Digital Selangor** collaborate with Digital Partner Ambassadors to help micro businesses to be integrated into the PLATS and gain more exposure and business revenue

| Highlighted Initiatives                                       | Description  | Project Owner            |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Kemahiran Teknikal Iktisas Smart Selangor (IKTISAS)</b>    | Skills training programme in line with the latest industry needs and skills-oriented entrepreneur development  | BPSM                     |
| <b>Independent Living Centre (ILC)</b>                        | Specialized center to provide job training and empowerment to disabled youth to enable them to be more independent, work, and live within the community without feeling isolated.  | YAWAS                    |
| <b>Selangor Kerjaya (MBI) Job Matching Platform</b>           | Facilitate employment through job matching and training platform   | MBI                      |
| <b>Majlis Konsultasi Akademi –Industri Selangor</b>           | Collaborative platform for industry and Higher Learning Institution Decision market to ensure industry driven workforce  |                          |
| <b>SAY LEAD</b>   | Empower persons with disabilities to generate income independently through a structured entrepreneurship programme   | Selangor Youth Community |
| <b>SAY Aspire</b>   | A business expansion programme for export-ready companies to penetrate the overseas market through business development and export strategies with the final goal of producing a global champion and magnifying social impact among youths | Selangor Youth Community |
| <b>Selangor Hijrah Financial Scheme</b>                       | Capital financial aid for Selangor youths who have financial constraints to set-up their businesses in Selangor  | Hijrah                   |
| <b>Language Discovery programme @ Selangor Public Library</b> | Provide subsidized language learning classes for interested parties, with 14 languages offered in a 3-6 month programme  |                          |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



### Gaps and Challenges

- The unemployment rate of graduates in Selangor has increased at a faster rate than the national average.
- Employment opportunities as well as mismatch between qualification and the demand of job market remains the biggest challenge among youths in the State

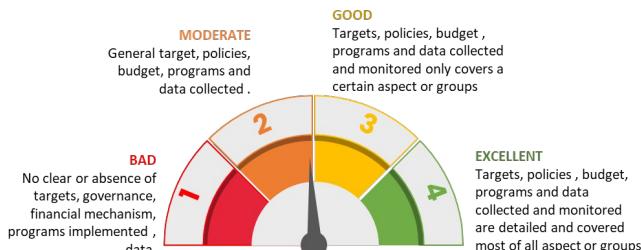


### Way Forward

- Expand supplementary education to improve graduate quality and employability required by the industry and state economy.
- Enhance partnership and technical training between higher learning institutions and industry players to ensure that graduates meet the demand of the job market.
- Institutionalization of the informal economy as many youths and young people are more concentrated in the sector. This can be done by establishing legal and regulatory frameworks for informal workers, creating a supportive environment for informal businesses, and providing access to financial and training or education programmes to develop skills and knowledge that can be used once the sector has been formalized.



### Overall Ecosystem Strength

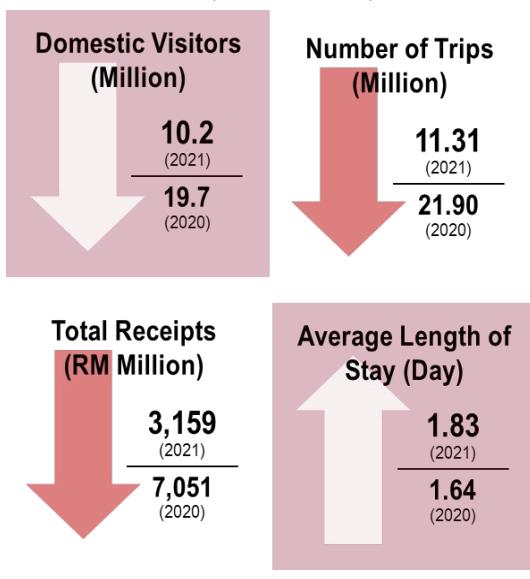




## Promotion of Sustainable Tourism for Job Creation and Promotion of Local Culture and Products

The tourism industry was among the most badly hit sector impacted by the COVID-19 endemic. The Selangor tourism industry was no exception. In 2021, Selangor experienced a significant drop in visitor arrival and total receipts.

### Selangor Domestic Tourism Performance (2020 & 2021)



Despite the negative impact of the endemic, Selangor remained the top domestic tourism destination in 2021, recording over 10.2 million domestic tourists visiting Selangor, totaling up to RM 3.2 billion in receipts.

Moreover, with the ease of traveling restrictions and a high rate of vaccination turnover, the industry is on a healthy recovery as hotel occupancy rate, and interstate travel has risen significantly in the first two quarters of 2022.

The State Government, through Tourism Selangor and in partnership with various private agencies and local councils, has taken the opportunity to rebuild and rejuvenate the tourism industry post-COVID-19, with an emphasis and promotion on sustainability.

Aside from formulating and enforcing policies that will boost sustainable tourism, the State Government are developing more niche tourist experiences with a stronger emphasis on the promotion of local experiences, involvement of local communities, open-air activities, nature-based tourism product, and rural tourism which indirectly promoted community and visitor environmental conservation and preservation.



### RM 6 million

Budget allocated to revive domestic tourism in 2022

### Tourism Campaigns for Domestic and International Tourist



### Selangor New Niche Tourism Segment



**20 geosites** at Gombak Hulu Langat Geopark



**Local Community Host**  
Local guides to bolster culture identity



### 5 Agrotourism Parks



**9 Eco-Adventure Locations**



### 2 Heritage Walk

## Selangor Tourism Attraction

**1**

- Sawah padi Sekinchan
- Sungai Panjang Kelip-Kelip Conservation
- Pantai Redang
- Sekinchan Padi Museum
- Sabak Bernam Museum
- Kelong Paradise
- Sabak Bernam Waterfront
- Restoran Mentarang & Makanan Eksotik
- D'Muara Marine Park

**2**

- Serendah Waterfall
- Kuala Kubu Bharu Town urban Heritage Park
- Lembah Beringin Golf Club
- White Water Rafting Sungai Selangor
- Bukit Kutu
- Sungai Dusun Wildlife Conservation Reserve
- Hulu Tamu Hot Springs

**3**

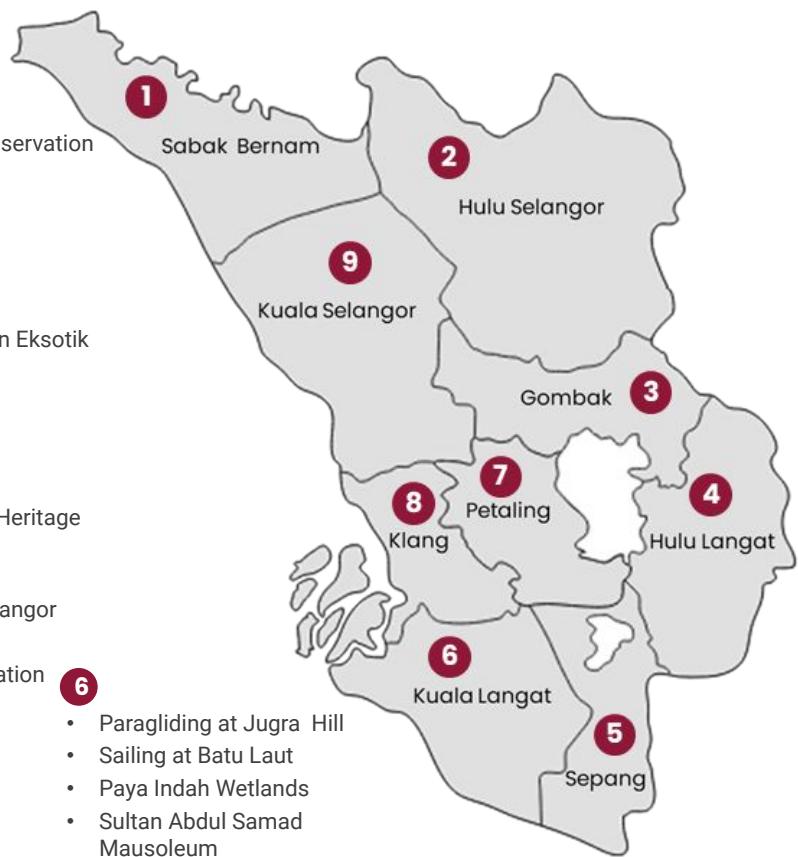
- Batu Caves
- Zoo Negara
- Bukit Beruntung Golf and Country Resort
- Orang Asli Museum Gombak
- Forest Research Institute Malaysia
- Templer Forest Eco Park
- Gua Damai Extreme Park
- Melawati Mall

**4**

- Impian Golf and Country Club
- Gabai River Waterfall
- Tabur Hill
- Broga Hill
- Skytrex Adventure
- Bangi Wonderland Themepark and Resort
- Gunung Nuang Amenity Forest

**5**

- Mitsui Outlet Park
- IOI City Mall
- Sepang International Circuit
- National Automobile Museum
- District 21
- Malaysia Agro Exposition Park (MAEPS)



**6**

- Paragliding at Jugra Hill
- Sailing at Batu Laut
- Paya Indah Wetlands
- Sultan Abdul Samad Mausoleum
- Bandar palace Jugra
- Gold Coast Morib
- Mah Meri Cultural Village
- Fo Guang Shan Dong Zen Temple

**7**

- Multiple shopping malls and museums
- Elmina Central Park
- Kota Permai Golf and Country Club
- Shah Alam extreme Park
- National Botanic gardens Shah Alam
- Go-Karting Circuits
- Kidzania
- Farm in the City
- Shah Alam Contemporary and Modern Arts (SAMA)

**8**

- Klang Parade
- GM Klang Wholesale City
- Sultan Abdul Aziz Royal Gallery
- Boustead Cruise Centre
- Masjid India Muslim Tengku Kelana

| Highlighted Initiatives                                    | Description  | Project Owner    |
|--|--|------------------|
| Eager to Travel? Pusing Selangor Dulu Campaign             | Visit Selangor campaigns to attract domestic visitors  | Tourism Selangor |
| Splendid Selangor, Take me Anywhere                        | Visit Selangor campaigns to attract international visitors   | Tourism Selangor |
| Selangor Community Host                                    | Training and promotion of local citizens who serves as local guides for guided tours of Selangor's tourist attractions   | Tourism Selangor |
| GO Selangor App  | All in one digital platform which integrate hotel bookings, airport transfers, private tours and ticket attractions and promotions in Selangor                                 | Tourism Selangor |
| Digital Tourism Selangor Training                          | Digital tourisms training for tourism operators  |                  |
| Digital Tourism Selangor – Connectivity and Infrastructure | Development of digital and connectivity infrastructure at key tourism attraction to primate and adopt of technology in tourism   |                  |
| Tourism Grants   | Financial assistance to tourism operators including tourism agency and association, homestay operators, community associations as well as Village Community Management Council |                  |

Note: Refer to [Appendix 1](#)for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs



## Gaps and Challenges

The State Government has invested in the economic and social aspects of tourism in the state. However, the sector needs more measures to adapt to and mitigate environmental impacts. Among others are:

- Absence of sustainable consumption and production mechanism to ensure that tourism destinations do not suffer from over-tourism, poor waste management, and irreversible damage to cultural assets
- Lack of good and integrated transport accessibility may hamper the overall attractiveness of the tourism destination for potential visitors and the frequency of visits.
- Lack of public transportation and green mobility contributes to the increase of tourism carbon emission



## Way Forward

- Further enhance the usage of digital technology to improve the tourism experience in Selangor for both domestic and international visitors and tourist
- The tourism sector to further enhance cross-industry collaboration and partnership, such as energy, transportation, waste, and local producers, towards a common sustainable goal.
- Promote the utilization of renewable energy, effective waste management, adoption of circular economy practices, and deploying electric vehicles at tourist destinations among tourism agencies and destinations to reduce the environmental impact of the tourism sector



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





The Selangor State Government and its relevant agencies prioritize achieving SDG 11 by promoting sustainable urbanization and resilient and inclusive cities for current and future generations. The development of the state and localities is focused on social, economic, and environmental aspects, evident through initiatives like Rumah Selangorku and the Selangor Smart City and Digital Economy Convention. The state has partnered with stakeholders, including non-profits and private companies, to enhance access to basic services such as housing, water, and sanitation. Additionally, investments in green spaces and infrastructure, like parks and public transportation, further the goal of creating sustainable and livable cities.

### Selangor SDG 11 Targets



#### Rumah Selangorku

**80,000**

Units to be developed  
by 2030



#### Smart Selangor Bus

**100%**

Electric buses by 2030



#### Fixed Broadband

**70%**

Penetration Statewide  
by 2025



#### Municipal Waste

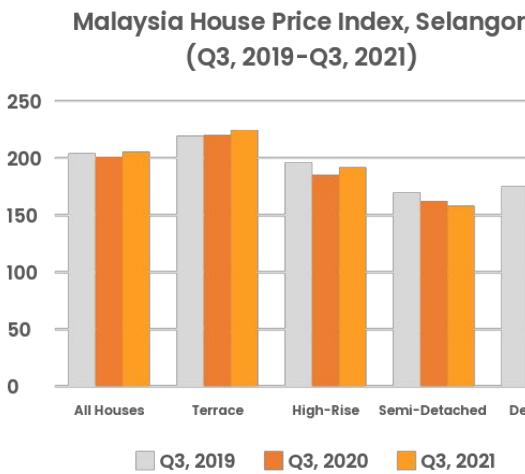
**30%**

Reduction by 2035

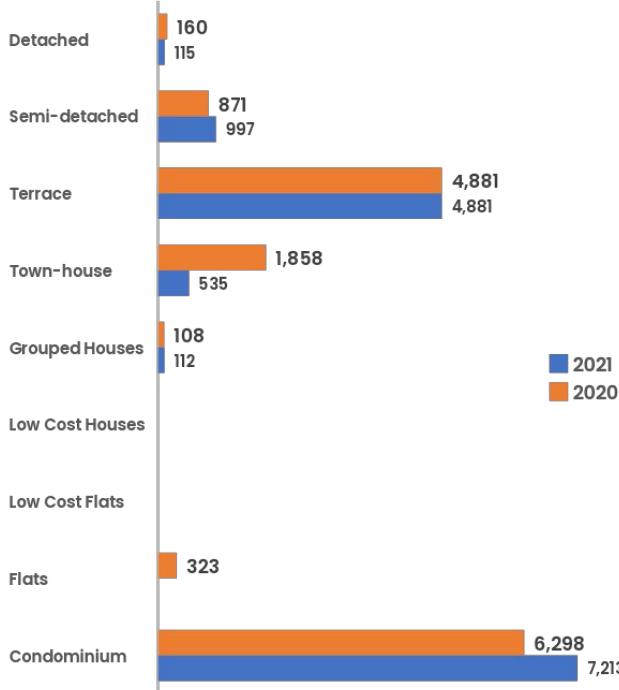


## Ensure Access to Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services for All in Selangor

Affordable housing in Selangor has become a growing concern as cost of living in the State continues to rise over the years. Moreover, the steadily increasing cost of housing in the state, coupled with shortages of supply, has made it difficult for low and middle income families to own a home. This has created a significant demand for affordable housing in Selangor.



### Number of completed residential units according to type of residence in Selangor, 2020- 2021



Noting on the challenge, the State Government under Selangor Housing and Property Board (Lembaga Perumahan dan Hartanah Selangor) had launched various initiatives aimed at providing safe as well as affordable housing to the people: Among others are:

### Scheme under Selangor Prihatin on Affordable Housing



Rumah Selangorku is a flagship programme that provides affordable housing to low-income families. Homes offered are priced under RM250,000, built with modern facilities, and located near the urban center and public transportation.

Skim Smart Sewa offers reasonable rental rates to low-income families before they can afford to buy their house in Selangor. 30% of the rental returns can then be used as an initial deposit in purchasing a home under Rumah Selangorku.



Skim Ceria is a repair and refurbish programme under LPHS to assist residents in Selangor to repair buildings, roofs, repair walls, and other facilities at selected low and medium-cost apartments in Selangor.



Skim DanaSel is a financing scheme through a **rent-to-own programme** for those who have been offered a home under Rumah Selangorku but are not eligible or failed to get a loan from the bank.

| Highlighted Initiatives                                      | Description  | Project Owner                              |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Rumah Selangorku</b>                                      | Rumah Selangorku is a flagship programme that provides affordable housing to low-income families. Since its introduction in 2018, 24,428 homes have been offered to residents in Selangor. Homes offered are priced under RM250,000, built with modern facilities, and located near the urban center and public transportation.                                    | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Skim Smart Sewa and Skim Smart Sewa to Ownership</b>      | Skim Smart Sewa offers reasonable rental rates to low-income families before they can afford to buy their house in Selangor. 30% of the rental returns can then be used as an initial deposit in purchasing a home under Rumah Selangorku  | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Dana Sel</b>  | The home rental scheme aims to assist the B40 groups in home ownership by offering rental homes at less than RM 200,000 per unit. Rental is between 2 – 5 years, and the right to purchase the unit will be available at the lease term's end. Tenants that do not take up the offer would need to forgo the unit for others to have the opportunity to own homes. | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Rumah Idaman Selangor</b>                                 | Rumah Idaman Rakyat Selangor is an upgraded Rumah Selangor scheme, where homes have been upgraded with specifications, interiors furnishing such as tiles, furniture and so on to be offered to the B40 and M40 communities who do not yet own a home  | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Skim Ceria Home Repair programmes</b>                     | Repair and refurbish programme under LPHS to assist residents in Selangor to repair buildings, roofs, repair walls, and other facilities at selected low and medium-cost apartments in Selangor.   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Bantuan Rumah Kerajaan Prihatin</b>                       | Programme to help the underprivileged families to have a comfortable and safe home by building new homes or providing home improvement assistance to dilapidated houses.   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit            |
| <b>Selangor Employee Housing Complex</b>                     | One hundred forty-five acres of the State Government and PKNS land have been allocated for housing 60,000 Selangor workers. The housing complex has a laundromat, restaurant, and grocery store.   | PKNS                                       |
| <b>Post-COVID 19 Affordable Home Construction Incentives</b> | Waiving development fees (RM500) for all affordable housing projects in Selangor until 2023 and reduction of land premium deposits from 150% to 100% for Selangor  | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS) |
| <b>Repair homes in Orang Asli Villages</b>                   | Improve the living standard of Orang Asli (aborigines) communities by repairing dilapidated homes  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit            |



## Gaps and Challenges

- Mismatch between supply and demand on the size and type of houses, the location of and affordability of housing units due to applicants preference for larger, non-strata units.
- Difficulty to obtain financing for lower-income households, especially groups without a steady income.
- While the State Government has provided various schemes to boost housing ownership in the state, Schemes and designs still lack a gendered-lens. Among groups to be considered
  - Youths:** According to a survey conducted by CUEPACs (2020) and Architect of Diversity (2022), majority of youths nationally may not be able to and may not purchase homes due to the increasing of property prices, stagnant salary for fresh graduates and difficulty in securing loans. Such factors are also seen in Selangor and are among the reasons for the low youth population in Selangor.
  - Elderly:** Preference and elderly-friendly housing and township design given that Selangor will transition into an aging society and super aged society by 2040
  - Women:** Lack of subsidized child care facilities within residential areas, high transit costs between workstation and residential areas, and safe public spaces in residential areas are among the causes hampering women's economic participation in Selangor



## Way Forward

- Explore new models for affordable housing, focusing on connectivity and size of affordable housing units. LPHS will conduct enhancement and improvements of its existing affordable housing as well as understanding the supply and demand for affordable housing by district areas in Selangor
- Expansion of home rental and home repair programmes for those who do not qualify for home financing or who are not financially ready to purchase a home.
- Transit Homes: temporary housing for young adults, single mothers and the vulnerable
- Inclusion and implementation of a **gender responsive housing policy and development**, recognizing the unique needs and experience of each resident especially women and the elderly
- Transformation of Selangor Central Business Districts into mixed-used complexes, offering housing options thus attracting residents to live, work and play within the city area.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Selangor Safe, Affordable, Accessible and Sustainable Transport Systems

The Selangor State Government introduced Smart Selangor Buses in 2015 as part of the government's efforts to provide a reliable and affordable transport system for residents of Selangor as well as to reduce the traffic congestion and air pollution in the area.

Since its introduction, the bus services have expanded its routes to all 11 local authorities in the state, with a total of 140 buses in operations servicing 44 major routes statewide. The buses are equipped with modern facilities, including access to wheelchair users, low floors and ramps at the entrance, and real-time tracking systems to ensure comfort and convenience for passengers. In addition, the bus system has been integrated with other public transportation services, such as the LRT and MRT, making it easier for passengers to travel to their desired destinations.

Fares for Smart Selangor Buses are highly affordable, making it a popular transportation among locals. The bus system operates on a cashless payment system, eliminating physical ticketing and making the boarding process quicker and more efficient.

To further improve ridership, the state government offers discounts for frequent riders and students, making public transportation in Selangor more cost-effective for daily commuters. To achieve zero-emission public transportation by 2030, the Selangor State Government has been gradually introducing electric bus fleets under Smart Selangor Bus. The State government has committed to electrifying its entire bus fleet to meet its 2030 goals.



**Electric Bus Smart Selangor**



| Highlighted Initiatives   | Description  | Project Owner                   |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Smart Selangor Bus</b>   | Smart Selangor Bus is a public transportation system launched by the State government to provide a reliable and affordable transportation system for the residents of Selangor and to reduce the traffic congestion and air pollution problems in the area. Since its introduction, Smart Selangor Bus has expanded its coverage and services to cater to more commuters, making it an important mode of transportation for the people of Selangor   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>MRT Routes</b>   | Expansion of MRT routes in business and residential areas in Selangor  | MRT Corp                        |
| <b>Traffic Smart Infrastructure and Governance under Smart Selangor</b> | Utilization of technology and data to improve decision-making, transparency, and auditability in traffic management, improve safety and reduce accidents and casualties due to traffic accidents. Traffic programmes include but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System</li> <li>• CCTV analytics</li> <li>• Intelligent Response Selangor (IRS)</li> <li>• Selangor Intelligent Transport System</li> <li>• Smart Selangor Parking</li> </ul> | Smart Selangor                  |

Note: Refer to **Appendix 1f** for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs



### Gaps and Challenges

- High dependency on private transport, with the number of new registered personal vehicles in Selangor expected to increase annually. Transport is the second largest highest carbon emitting sector in Selangor contributing to 21% of total carbon emission
- Insufficient first and last mile connectivity
- Low on-time performance and absence of holistic travel demand management leads to the inefficiency and unreliability of public transport



### Way Forward

- Develop State-level Transportation Masterplan that highlight collaboration and aid to local authorities and private providers in adopting a low carbon mobility strategy
- Promotion and support to community based transportation to reduce dependency on private transport in residential areas.
- Expansion of Smart Selangor Bus routes in minor routes from current and future in-demand travel routes



### Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Protection of Selangor's Cultural and Natural Heritage

Selangor is rich in both natural and cultural heritage. The State is home to several cultural landmarks and natural wonders that attract tourists from all over the world and help build social cohesion and identity. For instance, the Batu Caves is a famous Hindu temple complex not only acts as a religious landmark but attracts thousands of local and international visitors each year.

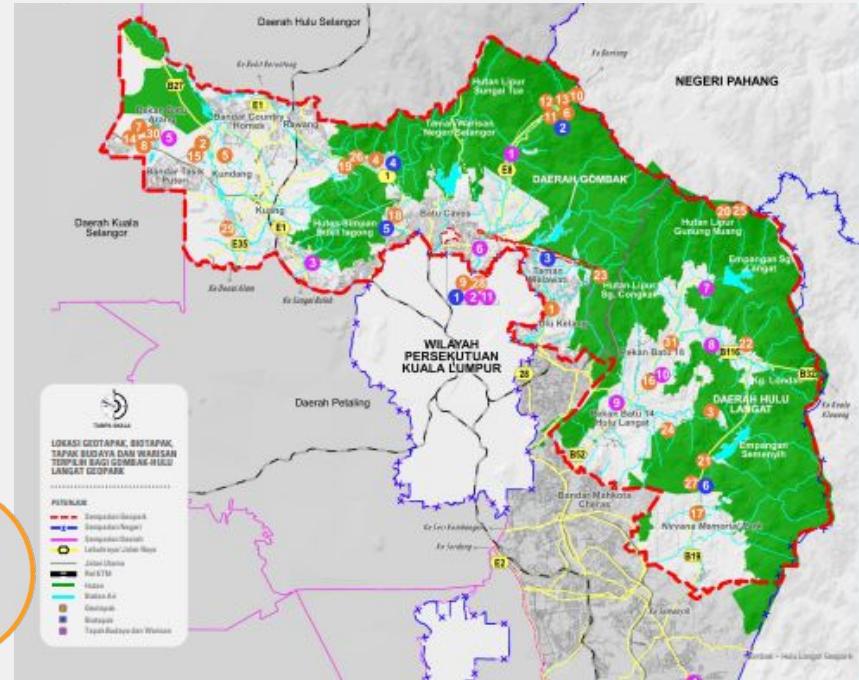
Moreover, Selangor is home to several natural wonders, including the Selangor State Park, which covers more than 100,000 hectares and includes several protected areas such as Kuala Selangor Nature Park, the Sungai Dusun Wildlife Reserve, and Bukit Kutu Forest reserve. The natural and cultural heritage of the State holds immense importance, contributing significantly to its identity. Both the Federal and State Governments are responsible for governing various policies and implementing initiatives aimed at protecting and preserving these valuable assets.

### Policies In Place to Protect Selangor's Cultural and Natural Heritage

| Policies                                  | Description  |
|---|--|
| <b>National Heritage Act 2005</b>         | Conservation and preservation of national heritage sites, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage  |
| <b>Town and Country Planning Act 1976</b> | Control of development and land use in Selangor. It requires development plans to consider conserving natural heritage and heritage sites.   |
| <b>Selangor Heritage Enactment 2018</b>   | Identification, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage in Selangor. It establishes a heritage council to oversee the law's implementation and provides the registration and regulation of heritage sites. |
| <b>Selangor State Forestry Enactment</b>  | Management and protection of forest and forest reserve in Selangor   |
| <b>Environmental Quality Act 1974</b>     | Protection and management of the environment in Malaysia, including Selangor.  |
| <b>National Forest Act 1984</b>           | Conservation and sustainable management of forests in Malaysia, including Selangor.  |

### Gombak-Hulu Langat Geopark (GHL Geopark Selangor)

GHL Geopark Selangor is a compilation of 31 geosites identified as potential and has a geological significance and valuable asset to the country and the Selangor State. It is located in 2 districts, Gombak and Hulu Langat. The Geopark will be the first Geopark in the State of Selangor to be nominated and recognized as a Natural and Cultural Heritage Site at the national level and subsequently on the international level (UNESCO).



**112,955**  
Hectares

**31**  
Geo-sites

**6**

Bio-sites

**11**

Culture and  
Heritage sites

Source: PlanMalaysia@Selangor, 2022

Selangor hosts several cultural festivals and activities to help promote and protect its heritage. Among the most famous festival is the annual Selangor International Indigenous Arts festival, which showcases the traditional music, dance, and craft of indigenous communities in Selangor. Other cultural activities include the Selangor Kite Festival, which celebrates the art of kite making and flying, and the Selangor Traditional Food festival, which showcases the state's diverse culinary traditions.

In addition, the state government under Tourism Selangor is aggressively promoting experiential tourism, such as "homestay" programmes, which allow tourists to stay with local families and experience their daily life and cultural practice firsthand. The programme offers visitors the opportunity to learn about traditional customs, crafts, and food preparation while supporting local businesses and communities.

In addition to numerous museums in the state, various organizations, institutions, and partners collaborate with government agencies to provide cultural workshops and classes.

These workshops focus on traditional arts and crafts like batik painting, weaving, and kite making. Participants not only gain hands-on experience but also create personalized souvenirs to cherish.



Cultural Festivals and Museums to protect and promote indigenous culture in Selangor

| Highlighted Initiatives                                    | Description   | Project Owner                |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Gombak-Hulu Langat Geopark (GHL Geopark)</b>            | GHL Geopark Selangor is the first Geopark in Selangor to be nominated as a Natural and Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO. The site comprises 31 geosites with geological significance and valuable assets to the country and the Selangor State. | PlanMalaysia@Selangor        |
| <b>Selangor State Park / Taman Warisan Negeri Selangor</b> | The Selangor State Park is Malaysia's third largest terrestrial conservation area gazetted in 2007. The park is home to several recreational sites consisting of forests, waterfalls, streams and rivers.                                       | Selangor Forestry Department |
| <b>Selangor Community Host</b>                             | Training and promotion of local citizen who serve as local guides for guided tours of Selangor's tourist attractions  | Tourism Selangor             |
| <b>Orang Asli Museum</b>                                   | Museum located in Gombak to showcase the history and tradition of indigenous Organ Asli people  | Tourism Selangor             |
| <b>Selangor Royal Heritage Trail</b>                       | The Selangor Royal Heritage Trail aims to promote the rich history and heritage of Selangor, which is set up in Kuala Selangor, Klang, and Kuala Langat.  | Tourism Selangor             |
| <b>Rentak Selangor</b>                                     | Rentak Selangor is a programme that aims to highlight the diversity of arts and culture that the state has. The programme provides a platform for performances and a space to share cultural knowledge and activities from various communities. |                              |



## Gaps and Challenges

- As Selangor rapidly urbanizes, more and more natural areas are being converted into urban centers, housing developments, and industrial zones. This puts pressure on the remaining natural areas and subsequently reduces their biodiversity and ecological value.
- Fragmentation of forests and loss of biodiversity due to urbanization, agriculture, and logging has become more prominent of an issue in Selangor, resulting in habitat loss, isolation of wildlife populations, and a decline in genetic diversity. The loss of biodiversity then negatively impacts ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, soil and water quality, and pollination. This can even have far-reaching consequences for human well-being, including food security, health, and natural disasters.
- As Selangor pushes for the revival of tourism using its local culture, there is a potential threat of over-commercialization and culture commodification. This may result in treating cultural heritage as a commodity of sale, thus diluting and losing its authenticity and meaning.
- Existing protected areas do not fully encapsulate the state's ecological ecosystem, as there are critical habitats that need to be immediately gazetted as protected areas
- Archaeological and natural heritage sites in this country are sites of national importance that preserve high-value historical and natural heritage. Some sites have been recognized as National Heritage Sites and Heritage Sites under the National Heritage Act 2005 (Act 645). However, some of these sites need special protection from the pressures and impacts of development around them



## Way Forward

### Natural Heritage

- Restoration and reforestation to help mitigate the effects of fragmentation and loss of biodiversity in Selangor. This involves planting native tree species in degraded areas, restoring natural water systems, and improving habitat and wildlife corridors. Such initiatives can help restore ecological function, improve biodiversity, and provide ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil restabilization.
- Enhance and strengthen monitoring and research to track the changes in natural heritage and the effectiveness of conservation efforts. This includes monitoring key biodiversity indicators, tracking habitat connectivity, and assessing the impacts of human activities. to reconnect fragmented forests and enable wildlife to roam freely

### Culture Heritage

- Adoption, institutionalization, and enforcement of sustainable tourism practices that prioritize culture heritage protection, sustainable production and consumption, and meaningful engagement with the local community and tourists.
- Adoption of technology and innovations as tools for cultural heritage preservation efforts. For example, 3D scanning and printing can be used to create digital models of cultural heritage sites and artifacts that can be used for educational purposes or to help with restoration efforts



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





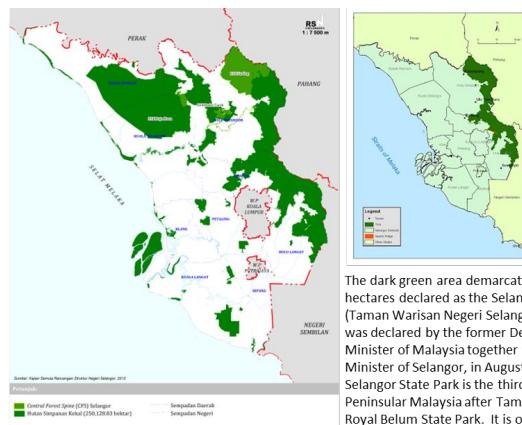
## Access to Safe and Inclusive Green and Public Spaces

Selangor aims to ensure the quality of life is achieved at the highest level. The State government, through its various agencies such as local councils, smart technology unit as well as enforcement agencies, strive to offer an affordable quality of life as well as spacious, accessible leisure and green spaces which allows for recreation activities. Selangor's urban structure and municipal services also continuously and proactively strive to provide comprehensive services to ensure the city is safe and secure.

Local councils play an important role in ensuring the availability and accessibility of green and open spaces within their jurisdiction. The provision of open spaces and maintenance and upgrading is a crucial aspect of the council planning activities, which includes the engagement of communities in gathering feedback and suggestion to ensure that the spaces provided meet the needs and preferences of communities. To date, there are 73,838.71 hectares of open spaces in Selangor, including parks, playgrounds, and public amenities.

| PBT          | TOTAL AREA OF OPEN SPACES (Hectares) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| MBSA         | 31,624.23                            |
| MBPJ         | 1,457.00                             |
| MPK          | 384.59                               |
| MPAI         | 242.9                                |
| MPS          | 25,603.02                            |
| MPSI         | 1,250.36                             |
| MPKi         | 4,269.11                             |
| MPSp         | 6,956.13                             |
| MDKL         | 142.1                                |
| MDHS         | 57.02                                |
| MDKS         | 1858.76                              |
| MDSB         | 1.49                                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>73,838.71</b>                     |

In addition to public spaces, green spaces such as botanical gardens, nature reserves, and forest reserves are ample in Selangor, managed by the Selangor State Forestry department. These spaces are gazetted as protected areas that offer opportunities for nature-based activities, education, and scientific research. Currently Selangor has almost 32% of permanent reserve forest



The dark green area demarcates the 108,300 hectares declared as the Selangor State Park (Taman Warisan Negeri Selangor). The Park was declared by the former Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia together with the Chief Minister of Selangor, in August 2005. The Selangor State Park is the third largest park in Peninsular Malaysia after Taman Negara and the Royal Belum State Park. It is of critical importance to the residents of Selangor, Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, as it protects 98% of the water resources for these areas.

The Smart Selangor initiative aims to leverage technology and innovation to improve the quality of life of its residents. One of the major areas under the programme is the application of intelligent technologies in improving safety in public spaces; this includes the installation of CCTV cameras and emergency call boxes and develop the concept of Smart Communities to address and mitigate general issues in public areas. Since its implementation, measures in places have reduced crime rates and improved the response time in case of emergencies.

Among the notable application under Smart Selangor is Smart Care Citizen Initiatives System (SSIPR), a mobile application that allows residents to report incidents and provide feedback on issues such as crime, traffic congestion, and public facility maintenance.

This helps to increase community involvement in addressing safety concerns and allows the government to respond quicker to issues raised.



| Highlighted Initiatives                                    | Description  | Project Owner                           |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Selangor State Park Development Master Plan</b>         | The Selangor State Park Masterplan focuses on the protection and maintenance of the ecology, hydrology , air quality and climate as well as prevention of floods and landslide   | Selangor State Forestry Department      |
| <b>Selangor Central Forest Spine (CFS) Management Plan</b> | Development, maintenance, preservation and conservation of interconnectivity of the forest in Peninsular Malaysia to ensure a physical network of connected forest throughout the CFS region   | Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia |
| <b>Smart Selangor Action Plan to 2025</b>                  | Utilization of technology and data to enhance the management and improve safety at public spaces such as but are not limited to the following:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCTV analytics</li> <li>• Intelligent Response Selangor (IRS)</li> <li>• Smart Community</li> <li>• Smart Street Lamp and Pole</li> </ul> | Smart Selangor Delivery Unit            |
| <b>Community Garden</b>                                    | Community gardens is a programme under the purview of Local Council to encourage the public to cultivate various type of crops as part of community activation, low carbon communities and increase resilience towards food insecurity. Fund provision are given under both the State Government and Local Councils ,                | Local Authorities in Selangor           |

Note: Refer to **Appendix 1** for a comprehensive project list and its related SDGs



## Gaps and Challenges

- Selangor has almost 32% or more than 250,000 ha of its land as permanent reserve forest. This is well below the 50% forest cover target set by the Federal Government. Selangor rapid urbanization as well as illegal logging pose a risk in the preservation of its forest reserve and biodiversity.
- Competition between the demand for infrastructure development and the need for urban green spaces to accommodate the growing population in Selangor has resulted in a reduction of available green space provisions.
- High activity inequality between genders in public spaces as women still feel unsafe in public spaces due to risk of violence including unwanted sexual remarks, snatch thefts, harassment, assault and rape

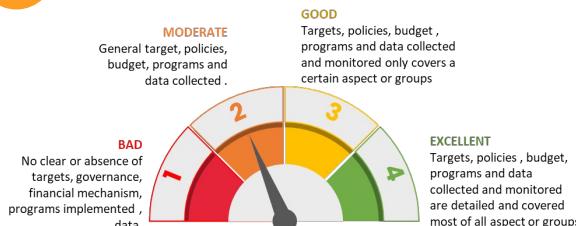


## Way Forward

- Adoption and promotion of Nature Base Solution (NBS) towards enhancing biodiversity and developing the state sustainably. This includes replenishing and maintaining remaining natural resources in new development projects, encouraging collaboration to facilitate the implementation, and public awareness to support the implementation of NBS
- Mainstreaming gender lens into urban planning and design, taking into account the needs and experiences of women, girls, men, boys, disabled communities, and the elderly. This will improve gender equality in public spaces and enhance the city's safety.



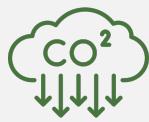
## Overall Ecosystem Strength





Selangor has been proactively taking significant steps to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), which focuses on climate action. The state government has set ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions and GHG intensity of GDP, and has implemented various initiatives such as promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and encouraging sustainable transportation. Selangor has been working with stakeholders from various sectors to develop and implement climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, such as the Selangor Low Carbon Society Blueprint and Smart Selangor Action Plan. These efforts demonstrate Selangor's strong commitment to addressing climate change and promoting a sustainable future for its residents.

### Selangor SDG 13 Targets



#### GHG Emission

**35%**

Emission Intensity of GDP reduced by 2030



#### Forest Reserve

**30%**

At least forest reserve maintained



#### Public Transport

**60%**

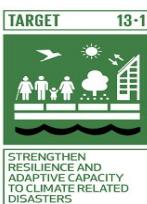
Increase share by 2035



#### Recycle Rate

**30%**

by 2025



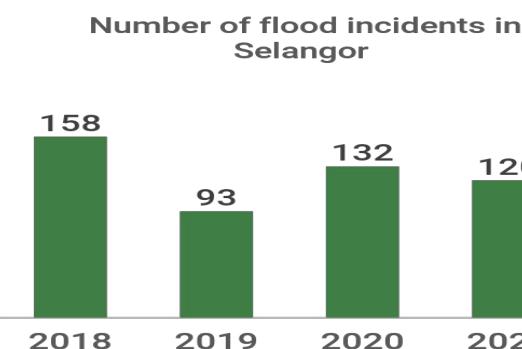
## Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

Selangor is susceptible to 4 major disasters statewide: floods, landslides, storms, flash floods, and natural fire accidents. The number of disaster incidents have decreased since 2019 from 14 major incidents to 9 incidents.

Despite decreasing incidents reported, Selangor recorded the highest disaster victims in 2021, with a total of 28,952 victims. This is mainly because, Selangor was most affected by the floods hit by Malaysian states at the end of 2021 and early 2022, recording overall losses of RM 3.1 billion in the incident, with a total casualty of 848 people.

Flash floods have increased over the years in Selangor, with areas such as Shah Alam and Klang among the hotspots. It is observed that in recent times, flash floods have become more rampant, with hotspot areas experiencing flash floods once every week, mainly due to climate change, heavy rain, and clogged drains.

### 4 Major Climate and Disaster Hazards in Selangor



Source: DOSM, 2022

Floods and landslides due to climate change, increased rainfall and soil erosion have been a common occurrence in Selangor.

In 2021- 2022, the State has experienced the worst flooding incident leaving the State response mechanism unprepared. The flood had left damages of:

- **RM 3.1 billion losses**
- **10,783 residential units affected**
- **848 casualties**



#### Drainage System and Catchment Areas

Reassessment of existing drainage systems and catchment areas to ensure they are built to standard, unobstructed and have sufficient capacity to manage excessive stormwater



#### Sungai Klang Flood Mitigation Project

5 year Sungai Klang Flood Mitigation Project involving deepening the river, widening and reinforcing the riverbanks and bund construction



#### Smart Selangor C5i Operations Centre (SSOC)

Smart and centralized disaster monitoring operations centres using live analytics data from Smart Selangor applications



#### SQUAD PANTAS

Emergency response team established by Selangor City Councils to handle emergency and disaster cases in their localities

## FLOOD PRONE AREAS IN SELANGOR

### KLANG

- Taman Sentosa
- Jln Kebun
- Kg. Bukit Naga
- Bkt Kemuning
- Tmn.Metawis @ Tmn. Teluk Pulau
- Jalan Bakti
- Kg Delek
- Taman Daya Meru
- Taman Bukit Kemuning
- Taman Rashna
- Taman Sri Muda
- Taman Intan
- Jalan Tunku Kelana
- Taman Meru Utama

### PETALING

- Kampung Budiman
- Kampung Kuala Sungai Baru
- Kampung Baru HICOM, Seksyen 26
- Jalan S/K 9/ SK Sri Serdang
- Seksyen 13, Petaling

### SABAK BERNAM

- Jln Sg Panjang-Tanjung Malim (KM44-KM45)
- Bt 23 Sg Nibong

### KUALA LANGAT

- Taman Sri Jaromas, Jenjarom

### GOMBAK

- Taman Sri Selayang
- Jln B27 Jusco Rawang
- Taman Ratmat Jaya
- Kg.Sg.Kertas
- Jalan 11C Selayang Baru
- Jalan 21, 23 & 62 Selayang Baru
- Jalan Laksamana 10 Selayang
- India Settlement

### SEPANG

- Kg.Giching
- Kg.Salak Tinggi
- Kg.Chemperal
- Kg.Sri Tanjung
- Kg. Ampar Tenang / Kg Lalang
- Kg.Sg.Merab Jaya
- Taman Delima. Dengkil
- Kg. Org. Ash Sg. Melut (Seberang)
- Kg. Desa Putra. Sg Merab

### HULU LANGAT

- Kampung Batu 10
- Jln Cheras
- Kampung Sungai Serai
- Kampung Sungai Sekamat
- Kampung Sungai Michu
- Sesapan Batu Rembau
- Felcra Kg. Sg. Semungkis
- Kg.Sg.Gahal (4)
- Jalan Reko
- Kg. Sungai Jemih



### KUALA SELANGOR

- Kg. Sri Sentosa
- Kg. Parit Mahang
- Kg. Rantau Panjang
- Kampung Sri Aman

### HULU SELANGOR

- None

Source: Department of Irrigation and Drainage

| Highlighted Initiatives   | Description  | Project Owner |
|---|--|---------------|
| <b>Smart Selangor C5i Operations Centre (SSOC)</b>                            | The SSOC is a state-of-the-art Situational Awareness, Operational Intelligence & Analytical Dashboard Integrated System and the best-of-breed integrated solutions capable of consuming numerous varieties of machine data to service a broad range of use cases. The system displays data to a structured visualization on the dashboard for quick analysis and response. | UPEN & SSDU   |
| <b>Skuad PANTAS Selangor</b>  | The Fast Squad is a team established by the local council of the state of Selangor to handle emergencies and disasters such as floods, landslides collapse, storm, accident and fire. Leveraging Skuad Pantas in each district for immediate response to disasters and local issues.   | Local Council |
| <b>Implement projects with solutions nature-based for mitigation disaster</b> | Conduct an assessment of existing drainage systems and catchment areas to ensure that it is built according to standards, without obstacles and has sufficient capacity to control excess storm water  |               |
| <b>Re-evaluation of the existing drainage system and catchment areas</b>      | Conduct an assessment of existing drainage systems and catchment areas to ensure that it is built according to standards, without obstacles and has sufficient capacity to control excess storm water  |               |



## Issues and Challenges

- In numerous areas of Selangor, particularly within the eight identified flood hotspots, there needs to be more efficient technologies and systems for disaster monitoring, early warning systems, and adaptation methodologies across all levels of communities.
- Lack of integration between the forthcoming Selangor State Climate Change Policy and Action Plan and the existing climate change policy and action plan implemented by local authorities.
- Absence of community disaster risk management training to increase community awareness and capacity on the causes, effects, and tactical responses when facing natural disasters.
- Lack of flood mitigation infrastructure projects, even though flash floods may occur every week, and unsustainable development activities in Selangor are detrimental to the environment.



## Way Forward

- Adoption of disaster monitoring and early warning system in flood-prone areas
- Inclusion of community and civil society organizations as part of the climate action network to mitigate and respond to climate disaster and shock
- Conduct periodic climate action training for agencies, communities, and relevant stakeholders to increase and strengthen community resiliency and adaptation to natural disasters
- Mitigate landslides and floods through the approach mitigation system or technologies, especially in the drainage system (collaboration with Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Negeri Selangor)
- Integrate state mitigation and adaptation plans for climate change and natural disasters that align with the federal level
- Integrate state climate change policies in every development project/activity in Selangor.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength



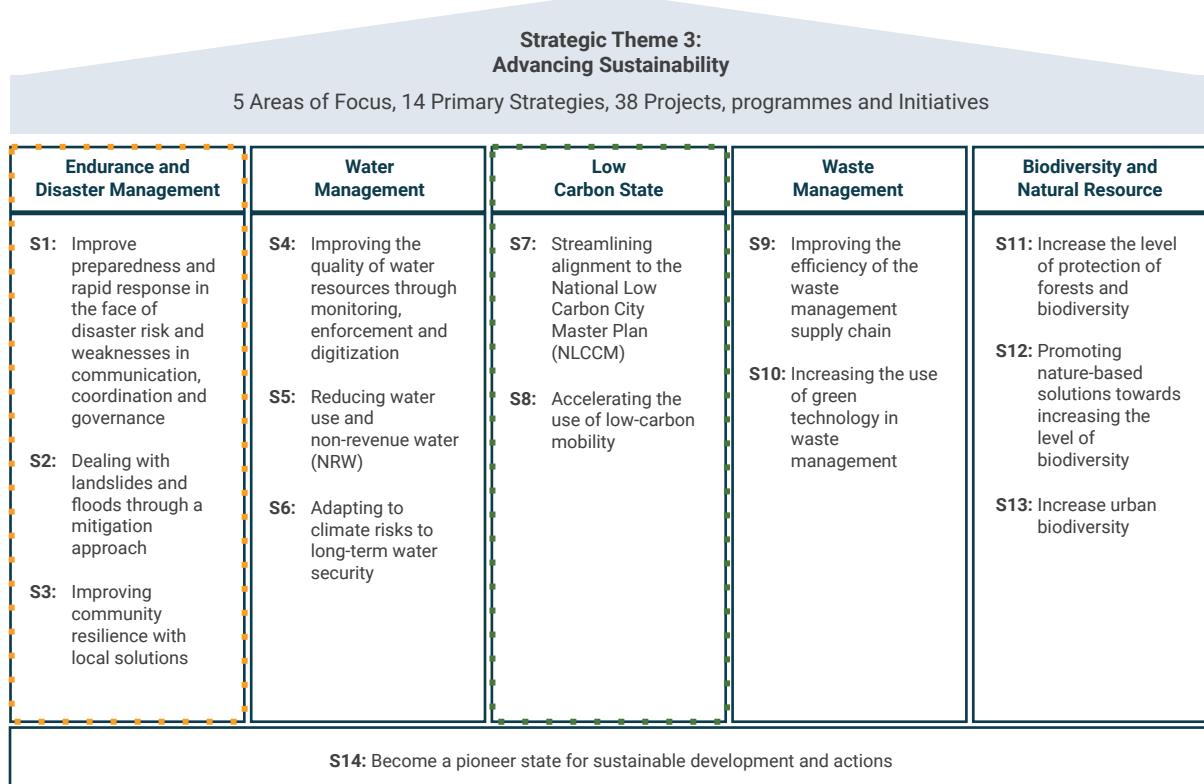
Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list





## Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Selangor is committed to achieve zero carbon emission in its urban areas and municipalities by 2050. This commitment has been strengthened under the **Strategic Theme 3: Advancing Sustainability** of the First Selangor Plan, focusing on 5 major focus areas, 14 key strategies and 38 projects, programmes and initiatives.



Currently, Selangor has positive carbon emissions. Main contributors to the state's carbon emission are electricity (39%), transportation (21%), industries (9%) and energy (7%).



**39%    21%    9%    7%    24%**

To ensure the goal to be achieved, the State Government encourages all sectors to implement greenhouse gas emission detection using the related industries carbon reporting mechanism.

The local councils play an essential role in Selangor's climate action and in preserving the state environment and biodiversity. A total of eight city councils in Selangor have developed and implemented climate action initiatives through the National Low Carbon City Framework, explicitly looking into carbon emission reduction through shift consumption in energy, mobility, waste, water, and greeneries.

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| Petaling Jaya City Council    |
| Sepang Municipal Council      |
| Shah Alam City Council        |
| Kajang Municipal Council      |
| Klang Municipal Council       |
| Subang Jaya City Council      |
| Selayang Municipal Council    |
| Ampang Jaya Municipal Council |

*Source: National Low Carbon Cities Master Plan*

| Highlighted Initiatives  | Description   | Project Owner                   |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>SMART Selangor Bus</b>  | Free bus services provided by the State Government within cities and townships in Selangor, which aims in particular to help reduce livelihood cost through connected public transportation and reduce traffic congestion, thus reducing carbon emission in the state.  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit |
| <b>Green Earth Smart System</b>  | GES is the first low carbon system built by MPK for the purpose of collecting low carbon spatial data in the Klang Municipal Council area.  | MP Klang                        |
| <b>Subang Jaya City Council Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory</b> | MB Subang Jaya with collaboration with International Green Training Centre Sdn Bhd (IGTC) developed an inventory of greenhouse gases. This inventory conduct GHG baseline of all Subang Jaya's activities that contribute to the city's gross domestic product (GDP), including all industrial and commercial activities. | MB Subang Jaya & IGTC           |
| <b>Pelan Tindakan Rendah Karbon (Blueprint)</b>                          | MPAJ together with the local community always identify's suitable areas for neighborhood plantation activities either permanently or temporarily and facilitate the implementation of neighborhood plantation efforts.  | MP Ampang Jaya                  |
| <b>Shah Alam Low Carbon City 2030</b>                                    | MBSA is committed to implement LCCF programmes anchored from 4 GHG Reduction element. MBSA aimed to reduce GHG to a minimum 3% yearly target between 2015 to 2019. While, MBSA's final mission is to fulfill National Carbon Reduction of 45% by 2030.  | MB Shah Alam                    |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



### Gaps and Challenges

- Absence of an integrated and common GHG inventory as well as updated yearly carbon (c02) emission data per year in Selangor Environment Statistic Report despite its importance to evaluate current carbon footprints and tackle emissions in the future.
- Prevalence of private transport dependency among residents in Selangor thus affecting carbon emissions per kilometer for everyone.
- Lack of public transportation (etc.: LRT, MRT, BRT) in certain areas of Selangor such as in Kuala Selangor, Hulu Selangor.
- Provision for residential buildings to improve energy efficiency in Residential areas and People's Housing Projects (PPR) that are old and those not given attention.



### Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Way Forward

- Tracking of GHG emissions in all sectors, improving low carbon planning at the local level by mandating emission monitoring and reporting.
- Adapting the National Low Carbon City Master Plan (NLCCM) at the state level and developing Selangor Low Carbon City Master Plan/ policy, including at the local level, with a target to reach zero carbon by 2050.
- Accelerate the transition to low-carbon mobility and reduce dependency on private vehicles by expanding the scope within the Selangor Public Transport Master Plan as well as integrate mobility and connectivity elements in future development plans.
- Selangor needs to increase the number of Selangorku Smart Buses in areas that do not have KTM, LRT, and MRT access, such as in Kuala Selangor and Hulu Selangor.
- Selangor should develop a clean energy policy or framework for PPR and low-cost residential buildings with some budgeting plan..





### Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Being aware of the environment can stimulate positive attitudes and emotions towards ecological behavior. Back in the early 2000s, the Selangor state government established the Local Agenda 21 unit (LA 21) in each local council to promote awareness and education on climate change and urban resilience. The LA 21 unit places emphasis on community involvement and programmes that reduce carbon emissions. Nowadays, the sustainable agenda and SDGs have become integrated into the policies, programmes, and strategies of all local council departments.

The '*Kebun Komuniti*' programme is a community-based agricultural initiative that encourages individuals or groups to cultivate crops for personal or economic purposes. This programme aims to promote local food production and serve as a source of agricultural products for residents, as well as educate them on ways to reduce the impact of climate change and carbon emissions.

#### *Kebun Komuniti* programmes



## Selangor Environmental and Green Technology Small Grant Program 2021/2022

**RM 1.3 mil**

Allocated to fund environmental projects

#### 2 Categories

- Small Environmental Grant (GKAS)
- Small Green technology Grant (GKTH)

#### 4 Themes

- River cleaning
- Tree Planting
- Climate Change Awareness
- E-waste Awareness & Collection Campaign

## Selangor Green Technology Action Plan, 2022 – 2024

#### 72 Programs

Suggested and approved by Selangor State Government in 2021

**RM 2,127,249.70**

Selangor State Government expenditure on climate change adaptation program in 2021

**45 Programs** By District Office / Land

**21 Programs** By Local Authority

**6 Programs** By Agency

| Highlighted Initiatives                      | Description   | Project Owner  |
|--|---|----------------|
| <b>Composting used cooking oil recycling</b> | MPK has taken the effort to disseminate information about recycling of cooking oil and environmentally appropriate disposal options.  | MP Klang       |
| <b>Community Urban Farming</b>               | 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. | MB Subang Jaya |

| Highlighted Initiatives          | Description   | Project Owner             |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Earth Hour City Challenge</b> | Concern about climate change by conserving and using energy efficiency as well as generally avoiding wasteful consumption.  | MB Petaling Jaya          |
| <b>Kebun Komuniti</b>            | A community-based agricultural initiative, either individual or communal, that aims to promote local food production, generate a supply of agricultural products for personal use or sale, and improve the community's economy. It also educates residents on reducing climate change and carbon emissions. | Selangor's Local Councils |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



## Issues and Challenges

- The climate change framework in Selangor, including all its local councils, lacks a baseline of education and awareness regarding climate change
- Although significant measures for disaster response and mitigation have been implemented, there remains a deficiency in raising awareness and promoting solutions for climate change adaptation, both within communities and government agencies. This is particularly concerning given the persistent nature of climate change issues.
- The lack of community resilience capacity programmes leaves communities ill-prepared to face the challenges posed by climate change. This can exacerbate the impacts of climate change and hinder efforts to mitigate its effects.



## Way Forward

- Make disaster preparedness training and community-based adaptation strategies, as well as nature-based solutions mandatory and scheduled regularly through institutions.
- Incorporate climate change education into the school curriculum to ensure that children are taught about climate change from an early age. This can kickstart through the establishment of a Sekolah Mampan competition and network. This will help build a culture of sustainability and responsibility amongst the youth.
- Invest in developing and implementing early warning systems to help reduce the impacts of climate change that are accessible to all. Such systems can include weather monitoring systems, flood warning systems, and fire warning systems, among others.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Selangor has taken steps to ensure the presence of strong and just institutions, combat corruption, and improve transparency. Initiatives have been implemented by the state government to promote accountability and transparency, such as the Selangor Open Government Partnership and the Selangor Freedom of Information Act. Selangor has also established measures to enhance civil service integrity and efficiency, including a dedicated integrity unit and a performance management system. Additionally, measures to combat corruption have been prioritized, and the Selangor Anti-Corruption Commission has been established. These efforts demonstrate Selangor's commitment to building a just and prosperous society for its residents through good governance, transparency, and accountability.

### Selangor SDG 16 Targets



#### Rancangan Selangor 1

# 100%

Completion of High Impact Project



#### Public service

# 85%

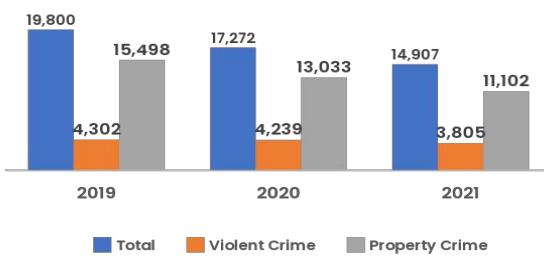
End-to-Digital Services by 2025



## Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Selangor has experienced a decrease in its overall crime index in 2021 compared to the previous year. According to the Royal Malaysian Police, the crime index in Selangor decreased by 13.69% in 2021, with a total of 14,907 cases reported.

**Selangor Crime Index\***



Source: Royal Malaysia Police , 2022

Selangor saw a decrease in property crimes, including house break-ins and vehicle theft, with a decline of 7.4% and 37.9% respectively, while violent crimes such as rape and causing injury also saw a decrease of 5% and 1% respectively. These declines are attributed to increased police presence and the use of technology such as CCTV cameras in public spaces.

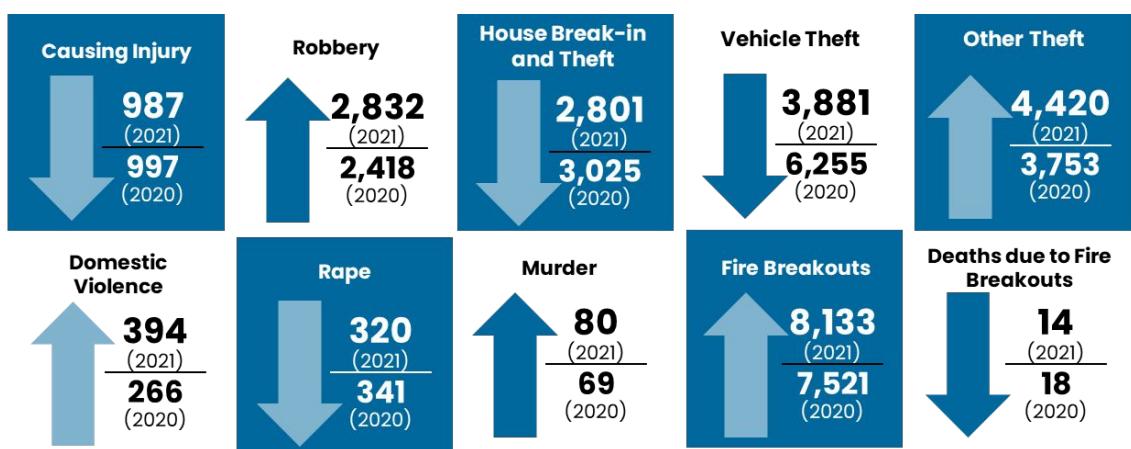
"Ops Lejang" and the deployment of additional police personnel have been implemented in Selangor to address property crimes like house break-ins and thefts. The use of technology such as CCTV cameras and ANPR systems has also helped prevent crimes like vehicle theft. To address violent crimes like rape and causing injury, the Selangor police have conducted targeted operations and increased public awareness of the importance of reporting incidents to the police.

While Selangor has seen a decline in certain types of crimes, there is still much work to be done in regards to crime in the private sphere. Domestic violence cases, for example, have increased from 266 cases in 2020 to 394 cases in 2021. While the increase in reported cases in Selangor may suggest a positive trend of victims feeling more empowered to speak out and seek help, it also highlights the urgency of addressing the root causes of such violence. This includes improving access to support services for victims, as well as addressing social and cultural factors that contribute to gender-based violence.



*Selangor Intelligence Operations Centre (SSOC), a Situational Awareness, Operational Intelligence, and Analytical Dashboard Integrated System to monitor incidents in the state*

### Number of cases by type of crime, 2020–2021



Source: Royal Malaysia Police , 2022

Note: Malaysia Crime Index is calculated based on the number of reported crimes per 100,000 population

| Highlighted Initiatives                           | Description   | Project Owner              |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Safe City</b>                                  | By utilizing intelligent camera systems, Smart Selangor's CCTV analytics enables state government enforcement agencies and local councils to analyze situations in real-time effectively.   | SMART Selangor             |
| <b>Panic Button</b>                               | The Smart Selangor Panic Buttons have been installed in the Smart Selangor Bus Stop to ensure safety for the Selangor citizens.   | SMART Selangor             |
| <b>Public awareness campaigns on fire safety</b>  | Regular public awareness campaigns and training programmes conducted by the Selangor Fire and Rescue Department educate residents and building management teams on fire prevention measures and response procedures.  | Fire and Rescue Department |
| <b>Installation streetlights at public spaces</b> | Selangor's local councils have increased public safety by installing more LED streetlights, which can deter crime by improving visibility at night and helping residents feel safer commuting or walking.   | Local Councils in Selangor |
| <b>SELamat Hotline</b>                            | SELamat hotline is a 24/7 emergency helpline in Selangor that provides assistance and support to individuals in need of help, including victims of crime, domestic violence, and emergencies. The hotline is operated by the Wanita Berdaya Selangor and aims to ensure public safety and well-being. | Wanita Berdaya Selangor    |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



## Gaps and Challenges

- Violence against women and children in Malaysia is still subject to strong stigma, resulting in a significant number of cases being underreported. The current mechanisms in place may discourage victims from seeking help, as they are viewed as bureaucratic and unsympathetic.
- Domestic violence and gender based violence is a pervasive problem in Selangor with challenges including underreporting, limited awareness, legal barriers, and limited resources.
- Limited resources can hinder efforts to reduce violent crimes as adequate personnel, technology, and equipment are necessary for effective law enforcement. However, budget constraints and other factors can limit resource availability, particularly in rural areas, making it difficult to achieve desired levels of crime reduction.



## Way Forward

- The establishment and support to expand Drop-in Centers around residential areas in Selangor to support urban lower-income community groups on violence against women and children.
- Stronger collaboration and integration between law enforcement agencies, government officials, health officers, NGOs, community organizations, and the public in preventing and reducing violence.
- Enhancing community-based support for crime prevention involves collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies, community members, and stakeholders to promote safety and security through initiatives such as awareness-raising, neighborhood watch programmes, and other community-based programmes



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





### End abuse, exploitation and trafficking and all forms of violence against children

Children in Selangor are unfortunately not immune to physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation, which are prevalent forms of crime against them. Because of their innate vulnerability, children are more susceptible to these crimes, and in 2021, there was a reported increase in such incidents. This could be attributed to a range of factors such as economic hardship, social isolation, increased stress and anxiety among families, and exposure to violence due to substance abuse and alcoholism.



Source: Royal Malaysia Police , 2022

Despite this, the Selangor State Government recognizes the importance of safeguarding children from all forms of abuse and actively implements measures to prevent these crimes from occurring.

| Highlighted Initiatives                                     | Description   | Project Owner                  |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017</b>            | The Malaysian parliament passed the Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017 to safeguard minors from sexual crimes and abuse. In 2023, there is a motion to amend the Act to address enforcement deficiencies and loopholes of the Act. This includes establishing a specialized court for children and an independent commission to safeguard children's rights. |                                |
| <b>Sexual, Women and Child Investigation Division (D11)</b> | The Sexual, Women and Child Investigation Division (D11) is a specialized unit within the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) tasked with investigating crimes against children. Working closely with other agencies and organizations, D11 provides support and services to victims and their families.  | Royal Malaysia Police          |
| <b>Selangor Children Protection Team</b>                    | Selangor Department of Welfare has deployed 11 Child Protection teams (PPKK) in each district to address and prevent abuse cases against children in Selangor.  | Department of Welfare Selangor |
| <b>Collaboration with NGOs and community organizations</b>  | The State government works closely with NGOs and community organizations to identify and provide support services for victims of abuse and their families. Among others are WAO and Malaysia Child resource Institute.  | Department of Welfare Selangor |

Note: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the comprehensive list



## Gaps and Challenges

- The COVID-19 crisis has brought to light the gaps and limitations in Malaysia and Selangor's welfare and social protection systems. As a result, the risk factors for neglect, abuse, and violence against children have escalated to levels never seen before. This situation has exposed children to environments that endanger their health, wellbeing, and safety.
- Efforts to protect vulnerable children, particularly those with special needs, from the dangers of violence and harm are still insufficient.
- The enforcement of the Child Protection Act and the Sexual Offences Act is inadequate. Moreover, organizations that handle children lack adequate training and internal policies to address and safeguard children against potential harm.



## Overall Ecosystem Strength





## Selangor on the reduction of corruption and bribery in all its forms

According to recent statistics from the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), the number of investigation papers opened in Selangor has dropped by 15.6% this year, with only 54 cases being recorded compared to 64 cases in 2000. While there has been a decrease in investigation papers for all types of offences, there has been a significant increase of 160% in cases related to misuse of position.

Despite this decrease in investigation papers, the MACC has seen an increase in the number of arrests made, with a 16.6% increase in 2021. This increase was largely driven by offences related to giving bribery (75%), misuse of position (16.7%), and accepting bribery (2.4%), as well as a 600% increase in other types of offences.

### Corruption and Bribery Investigation Papers in Selangor, 2020 & 2021

| Type of Offence   | Investigation Paper |           |              |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                   | 2020                | 2021      | YoY%         |
| Accepting Bribery | 41                  | 26        | -36          |
| Giving Bribery    | 3                   | 4         | -25          |
| False Claims      | 13                  | 10        | -23          |
| Misuse Position   | 5                   | 13        | 160          |
| Other Offences    | 2                   | 1         | -50          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>64</b>           | <b>54</b> | <b>-15.6</b> |

### Corruption and Bribery Arrest in Selangor, 2020 & 2021

| Type of Offence   | Arrest    |           |             |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
|                   | 2020      | 2021      | YoY%        |
| Accepting Bribery | 41        | 42        | 2.4         |
| Giving Bribery    | 4         | 7         | 75          |
| False Claims      | 3         | 1         | -66.7       |
| Misuse Position   | 6         | 7         | 16.7        |
| Other Offences    | -         | 6         | 600         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>54</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>16.6</b> |

Source: Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission , 2022  
YoY: Percentage refers to annual percentage change rate

### Policies

- Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009:**

The Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 applies to Selangor, as it establishes the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) as an independent agency responsible for preventing and investigating corruption in Malaysia.

- Whistleblower Act:**

The Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA) is a federal law in Malaysia that provides legal protection for whistleblowers who report wrongdoing in both the public and private sectors.

- Selangor Freedom of Information Enactment 2011:**

The Selangor Freedom of Information Enactment 2011 is a state law that grants individuals the right to access information held by public authorities in Selangor.

### Sistem Tender Online Selangor

The e-Perolehan system is an electronic procurement system implemented by the Selangor state government in Malaysia. The system aims to reduce corruption and enhance transparency in the procurement process by providing a secure and centralized platform for vendors to bid on government contracts and for government agencies to evaluate those bids.



### Monitoring and Collaboration

- Integrity and Governance Unit (IGU)**  
Establishment of the IGU within all Government Interest Companies (GIC) to monitor and address issues of ethics, corruption , fraud and malpractice.

- Organizational Anti-Corruption Plan:**  
To address issues related to integrity, leakages, and weak administration, the Selangor State Government actively encourages its departments and agencies to develop their own Organizational Anti-Corruption Plan.

**Strategic Theme 4:  
S.M.A.R.T. and Effective Governance**

5 Areas of Focus, 12 Primary Strategies, 51 Projects, programmes and Initiatives

| <b>Strategic Alignment for Goals and Policies</b>   | <b>Performance Management and Accountability</b>  | <b>Agile Public Workforce</b>   | <b>Product Sustainability</b>   | <b>Transformation Technology</b>  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p><b>S1:</b> Reduce overlap in roles and responsibilities to improve strategy</p> <p><b>S2:</b> Promote coordinated, collaborative and comprehensive planning and operations throughout the state</p> <p><b>S3:</b> Strengthen macro risk management practices and supervision</p> | <p><b>S4:</b> Institutionalize monitoring, performance measurement and reporting mechanisms to deliver high-impact results</p> <p><b>S5:</b> Increase public trust and confidence by communicating effectively and with integrity</p> | <p><b>S6:</b> Driving talent management and medical management in the public sector</p> <p><b>S7:</b> Enhancing careers for the public workforce</p> <p><b>S8:</b> Promote strong stakeholder collaboration to support state government development efforts</p> | <p><b>S9:</b> Diversify state revenue sources to reduce the risk of concentration of revenue sources</p> <p><b>S10:</b> Improve overall revenue performance to support state spending</p> | <p><b>S11:</b> Increase awareness, efficiency and fair access for state government digital services</p> <p><b>S12:</b> Using data and innovative technology to formulate policy</p> |



## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Selangor has demonstrated its commitment to achieving sustainable development through strong partnerships and collaborations with private companies, non-profit organizations, and academic institutions at various levels. These collaborations have resulted in the implementation of various initiatives, such as the Selangor Bio Bay project, which promotes sustainable development and innovation in the biotechnology industry. The state government's focus on collaboration and partnership has allowed it to leverage the resources and expertise of various stakeholders to address complex sustainability challenges and promote a sustainable future for all residents.



## International cooperation and Support for Capacity Building Towards Implementing the SDGs

The Selangor Government, with its relevant agencies, has been actively partnering with major international organizations, global countries, and cities to support the implementation of effective and targeted knowledge transfer and capacity building. Examples of international collaboration in respect of relevant SDGs as below:



Source: Selangor SDG Roadmap Focus Workshops, 2021 & 2022

Aside from forging collaborations with international bodies, the Selangor State Government continuously strengthens its international relations in multi-disciplinary areas through various programmes such as R&D initiatives, cities partnerships, global affiliations, and other networks.

### **United Kingdom**

Partnership aims to enhance State's energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable transportation

### **South Korea**

Partnership aims to enhance State's energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable transportation

### **Germany**

Capacity and implementation, collaboration in terms of waste management, renewable energy, energy efficiency environmental management system, smart cities and urban development

### **Japan**

Partnership promotes research and implementation in the field of agriculture, enhance food security, poverty reduction and capacity building for sustainable cities

### **Türkiye**

Capacity building, innovation and implementation in terms of water management, aerospace, renewable energy, agriculture and education

### **Australia**

Partnership aims to enhance food security , improve agriculture productivity, education and knowledge transfer as well as natural resource management



## Knowledge Sharing, Capacity Building , Technology Transfer and Financial Resource Collaboration to Achieve the SDGs

Knowledge sharing and technology transfer are critical catalysts for achieving SDGs. Throughout the years since Selangor's commitment to reach a more sustainable development, various learning initiatives have been undertaken to learn from the best and to impart Selangor's best practices and success stories to partners.

### Selangor Cities, SDG Roadmaps and Voluntary Local Reviews

Several cities in Selangor have taken the initiative to produce their own Sustainable Development Goals Roadmap and Voluntary Local reviews. These efforts have been guided by the State's Government commitment to promote the implementation and localization of the SDGs in their localities.



The VLRs provide an opportunity for cities to assess their progress toward achieving the SDGs and identify areas where they can take action individually and collaboratively. Through the development of SDG roadmaps, these cities can identify priority areas and set local and achievable targets for the SDGs, thus contributing to the state, country, and global goals.

The process of roadmap and VLRs provides an opportunity for capacity building for the local council, stakeholders, and communities involved, and subsequently, share best practices and awareness of the SDGs with the public.

Selangor cities are the biggest in developing either their roadmap and VLRs nationally, with Shah Alam, Subang Jaya, Petaling Jaya, and Sepang completing their strategies and reviews. At the same time, other local councils, such as Ampang Jaya, Sabak Bernam, Klang, and Kuala Langat, are onboard to begin with their roadmap and VLR.

### Selangor Participation at WUF 11



The World Urban Forum (WUF) is the premier global conference on sustainable urbanization. Established in 2001 by the United Nations to examine one of the pressing issues facing the world today; rapid urbanization and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change, and policies.

Selangor State was present at the 11th World Urban Forum held in Poland, with the theme "Transforming Our Cities, For A Better Urban Future." At the forum, Selangor showcased its sustainability efforts at the state and city levels. During the World Urban Forum, 12 Local Authorities attended and participated in numerous sessions. One of their highlights was the Selangor Pavilion, which exhibited the sustainability initiatives implemented in their cities. The Selangor Pavilion displayed various initiatives and projects implemented in different cities within the state to promote sustainable development and address the urban challenge.

## 4.0 MOVING FORWARD

The Selangor State Government is committed to promoting sustainable development in the state. This includes balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social development. The government recognizes that these three pillars are interconnected and must be addressed in a holistic manner to achieve sustainable development.

To achieve its mission of becoming a smart, liveable, and prosperous state, the Selangor State Government has identified four core pillars. These are strengthening the economy, enhancing social inclusivity and wellbeing, advancing sustainability, and SMART governance. By focusing on these pillars, the government hopes to achieve sustainable development and improve the quality of life of its citizens.

The Selangor State Government has adopted and implemented the SDG Roadmap, which has made the government even more sensitive to the different needs of various groups in the state. This roadmap helps the government to identify areas where it needs to focus its efforts and resources. The government is committed to ensuring that its policies, plans, and projects are aligned with the SDGs.

The Selangor State Government acknowledges the challenges and gaps in its existing plans, policies, and projects, especially in addressing the challenges of climate change. The government understands that climate change is a nuanced issue that requires different solutions for different areas and people. As such, it is committed to localizing the issue and solutions to address the unique needs of different communities in the state.

The Selangor State Government is proactive in improving its initiatives and activities towards sustainable development. Through the Voluntary Sub-National Report, the government will be able to track its progress towards achieving its SDG commitments. This will enable the government to identify areas where it needs to improve and allocate resources effectively to achieve sustainable development in the state.

The Selangor VSR has demonstrated its potential for extending and accelerating bottom-up reporting and lends a voice to inspiring initiatives, within national reporting processes, and highlighted the challenges faced by over 12 local authorities. The VSR has contributed to the promotion and consolidation of dialogue between different levels of government and non-governmental actors. It has also resulted in the inclusion of local governments in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation.

A collaborative approach that brings together organizations across sectors and government authorities at multiple spatial scales is required to achieve the SDGs. Collectively, the VSR strengthens and extends a clear voice for local governments in the national and international arena to hear and support them to deliver on the SDGs.

## Selangor Leaves No One Behind

The Selangor government is committed to ensuring the inclusion of all citizens in the state's endeavors to implement and adapt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), even in the face of potential risks posed by rapid development and technology. This commitment holds particular significance for individuals who have been affected by job losses resulting from digitalization and automation. The government will conduct assessments to gauge the impact of these transformations on the people of Selangor. The state is also working in conjunction with the Federal government to provide support and economic development opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs in Selangor.

With a focus on narrowing the income gap between the affluent and disadvantaged, as well as fostering prosperity and justice within the state, the Selangor government remains steadfast in its commitment to revitalizing the economy in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. This will involve reskilling and upskilling workers to adapt to changes and addressing unemployment issues through a public wealth fund. The government recognizes that this will require a whole-government and whole-of-society approach, similar to what was necessary during the pandemic. Although financial challenges will persist, the government is dedicated to ensuring inclusivity and providing necessary resources for citizens to overcome obstacles. Selangor remains a vital contributor to Malaysia's economy and the government is committed to ensuring its continued success.



## Appendix 1

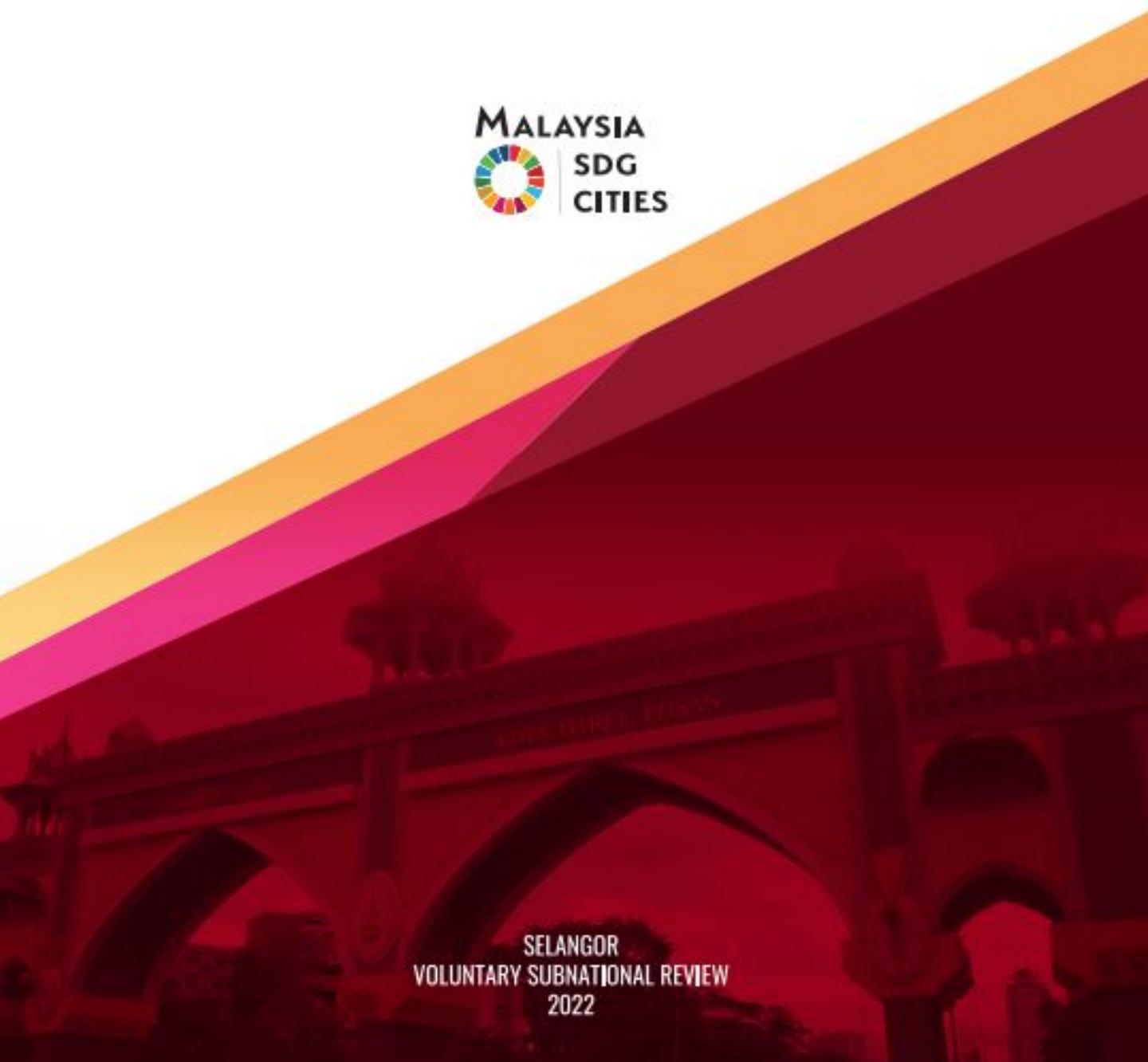
| Project   | Project Owner  | SDG |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   |  | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Affordable Housing Development Incentives Post COVID-19   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Amazon Web Services Smart Selangor Cloud Accelerator Learning Program (SCALE)                   | SMART Selangor   |     |   |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Applikasi Citizen E-Payments (CEPat)  | SMART Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Applikasi Go Selangor   | Tourism Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Avoiding activities that disturb the catchment area in the forest                               | Local Councils in Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  | X  | X  | X  |
| Bantuan Kehidupan Sejahtera Selangor (BINGKAS)  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit  | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Bantuan Rumah Kerajaan Prihatin   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit  | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Bas Smart Selangor / Bus Selangorku   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit  | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   | X |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| BITARA Programme  | Yayasan Selangor   | X   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Carbon Sequestration @ Cyberjaya  | MP Sepang  |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |
| Carey Selangor  |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X  |    | X  |    |    |    | X  |
| Citizen Electronic Payment App (CEPat)  | SMART Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| City Food Valley  | MB Petaling Jaya   |     | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Closed Circuit TV (CCTV)  | Smart Selangor   | X   |   | X |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    | X  |
| Collaboration with NGOs and community organizations   | Department of Welfare Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Community Empowerment Programs in B40 areas   | MB Subang Jaya   | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Community Garden  | Local Authorities in Selangor  |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    | X  |
| Composting used cooking oil recycling   | MP Klang   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Convertible Loans   | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM) & Yayasan Selangor               | X   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dana Inovasi Selangor   |  | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   | X | X | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dana Usahawan Mikro Selangor  | Permanent Committee on Entrepreneur Development                            | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| DanaSel   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Dasar Belia Selangor  | Permanent Committee of Young Generation, Sports and Selangor Human Capital | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Dasar Pembangunan Kanak-Kanak Selangor  | Permanent Committee on Development of Women and Family                     | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Dasar Mesra OKU   | Social Welfare Department Selangor   | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dasar Wanita Selangor   | Institut Wanita Berdaya Selangor   |     |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Develop Selangor Wast Mangement Action Plan   |  |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Development of GHG inventory and low carbon city capacity                                       | Local Councils in Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Digital Accelerator   |  | X   |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Disabled -Friendly Pedestrian Upgrades  | MB Subang Jaya   | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Earth Hour City Challenge   | MB Petaling Jaya   |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Elaun Insentif Khas (SIA)   |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Electrification of all bus fleet of BusSelangorku   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit  |     |   | X |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| e-Semakan, e-Bayaran dan projek e-Tanah   | Smart Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Enforcement of development control on peat land subject on the set terms and conditions         | Local Councils in Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Establishment retirement facilities and provision of caretaker training for senior citizen      |  | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Executive Information System (EIS)  | MB Subang Jaya   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Expand the development of retirement facilities and provide caregivers training for the elderly |  | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Friends of River Selangor   |  |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  | X  |    |    | X  |
| Garden Waste Composting   | MB Shah Alam   |     | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |



| Project  | Project Owner                                   | SDG |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|  |   | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Leveraging existing voluntary carbon market standards for Selangor's natural resources   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   | X  | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Low Carbon Action Plan (Blueprint)   | Local Councils in Selangor                      |     | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  | X  | X  | X  | X  |    | X  |
| MBSA Building Audit for Energy Efficiency  | MB Shah Alam                                    |     |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Material Recovery Facility (MRF) establishment in each district  |   |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| MRT Routes   | MRT Corp  |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| MURNInets 2.0  | Ministry of Local Government Development (KPKT) |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Nestle MBPJ Door-to-Door Recyclables Collection  | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| New well-being index for the State of Selangor   |   | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Orang Asli Museum  | Tourism Selangor                                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Pangkalan Data Bahan Halal   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Panic Button   | SMART Selangor                                  | X   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Pelan Induk Pembangunan Taman Negeri Selangor  | Department of Forestry Selangor                 |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Pelan Pengurusan Selangor Central Forest Spine (CFS) 2020-2029   | Department of Forestry Selangor                 |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Pelancongan Digital Selangor   | Tourism Selangor                                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pembangunan Kapasiti Halal Selangor  |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pembangunan Pelan Tindakan Pengurusan Bencana Integrated Solid Waste Management Center (ISWMC) with Waste-toEnergy (WTE) treatment plant |   | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  | X  | X  |    |    |    |
| Pembersihan Sungai Klang   | MP Klang  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  | X  |    |    |
| Pencegahan Wabak di Tapak Perekahan (POIS)   |   |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pengecualian Fi Lesen Penjaja  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                 |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Kawalan dan Pencegahan Denggi  | Local Council in Selangor                       |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pengembangan Bengkel Terlindung dan Pusat Pembelajaran Berdikari (ILC)   |   |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pengembangan Program Nutrisi Kanak-Kanan/ Program Anak Selangor Anak Sihat   |   |     |   | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pengembangan West Port 2   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Penubuhan Unit Keselamatan Siber   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Penyediaan Komuniti Hub di Flat Taman Dagang Fasa 2A   | MP Ampang Jaya                                  | X   | X |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Pilot Projek Educational Playground @ Kawasan Lapang SS2/92  | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| PJ International Folklore Festival 2022  | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Platform IKS SMART Selangor  | Smart Selangor                                  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Platform Pekerjaan Warga Emas Selangor   |   |     |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Portal Learning City - One Stop Centre pembelajaran warga PJ   | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Post-COVID 19 Affordable Home Construction Incentives  | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)      | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |
| Poverty Eradication Blueprint Assistance Program   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Anak Istimewa Selangor (ANIS)  |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Bantuan Sekolah Negeri Selangor  | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM)       |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Bantuan Sihat Selangor   |   |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program kerjasama makmal dengan Institusi Pengajian Tinggi (IHL) dan Institusi Penyelidikan (RI)   |   |     |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Program Kesedaran Cerun Bersama Slopewatch   | MP Ampang Jaya                                  | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |
| Program Lifelong Learning IT (LIT) 2022  | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Mental Sihat Selangor  |   |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Pembangunan PKS Halal Selangor   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Program Pemeriksaan Kanser Selangor SELCAN   |   | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Program Pemodenan Pertanian Selangor - Fasa 1 & 2  |   |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Program Pengkempasan 300 isi rumah   | MB Petaling Jaya                                |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  | X  | X  | X  | X  |
| Program Pengurangan Air Tidak Berhasil (NRW)   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   | X |   | X |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Program Penuaan Aktif Selangor   |   | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Program Pertanian Berkualiti Tinggi Selangor   |   |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Gazettement of environmentally sensitive areas for government land by type   | Department of Forestry Selangor                 |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  | X  | X  | X  | X  |

| Project   | Project Owner  | SDG |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   |  | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Program 'PJ Safety Neighborhood Team' (PJNT)                                | MB Petaling Jaya   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Projek Pemutihan Kawasan Blackspot @ Desa Mentari                           | MB Petaling Jaya   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Public awareness campaigns on fire safety                                   | Fire and Rescue Department                                 |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Pusat Tuisyen Rakyat (PTRS)   | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM)                  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Pusat Wanita Berdaya (PWD)  | Women and Family Empowerment Committee Selangor            |     |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Rakan Digital Selangor / Platform Selangor – PLATS                          | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                            | X   | X |   | X |   |   | X |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Repair homes in Orang Asli Villages   |  |     |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Roda Darul Ehsan (RIDE)   | Selangor Economic Planning Unit                            | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| River and beach cleanliness and beautification initiatives                  | MP Ampang Jaya   |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  | X  | X  | X  |
| Rumah Idaman Selangor   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Rumah Selangorku  | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Safe City   | SMART Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| SEDAR (Search and Destroy Aedes Ranger Team)                                | MB Petaling Jaya   |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| SELamat Hotline   | Wanita Berdaya Selangor                                    |     |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| SELangkah -E-Wallet Super App Selangor                                      | SMART Selangor   |     | X |   | X |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor Accelerator Programme (SAP)  | SIDEC  | X   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor Bitara   | Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (BPSM)                  |     |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Central Forest Spine (CFS) Management Plan                         | Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia                    |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Selangor Children Protection Team   | Department of Welfare Selangor                             |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor Community Host   | Tourism Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Smart City solution on crime prevention and reduction                       | Smart Selangor   | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor Volunteer (SERVE)  | Penggerak Belia Selangor (PeBS)                            |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Smart City solution on crime prevention and reduction                       | Smart Selangor   | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor E-Commerce on-boarding Programme                                   | SIDEC  |     | X |   |   |   |   | X | X | X | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Ecotourism Master Plan   | Tourism Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Employee Housing Complex   | PKNS   | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Freelance Job Matching Platform                                    |  |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor International Aero Park (SAP)                                      |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor International Business Summit (SIBS)                               |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Legal Aid Fund (DBGS)  | Selangor Economic Planning Unit and Selangor Bar Committee | X   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Selangor Logistics e-Fulfilment Centre                                      |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Maritime Gateway (SMG) – pembersihan dan pemuliharaan Sungai Klang |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Rent to Own Scheme under Rumah Selangorku                          | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor Royal Heritage Trail   | Tourism Selangor   |     |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Selangor State Park / Taman Warisan Negeri Selangor                         | Selangor Forestry Department                               |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |
| Selangor State Park Development Master Plan                                 | Selangor State Forestry Department                         |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |
| Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017                                   |  |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    | X  |
| Sexual, Women and Child Investigation Division (D11)                        | Royal Malaysia Police                                      |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| SHAH ALAM CONTEMPORARY AND MODERN ARTS (SAMA)                               | Shah Alam City Council                                     |     |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Sistem Tender Online Selangor   | Economic Planning Unit Selangor                            |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Skim Air Darul Ehsan (SADE)   | Economic Planning Unit Selangor                            | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Skim Bantuan Asuh Anakku (Asuh Pintar)                                      | Selangor State Education Department                        | X   |   | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Skim Bantuan Tadika Selangor (Tunas)  | Selangor State Education Department                        | X   |   | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Skim Ceria Home Repair Programmes   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)                 | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Skim Hijrah Selangor  | HIJRAH Selangor  | X   |   |   | X | X |   |   | X |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |

| Project   | Project Owner                                  | SDG |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   |  | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Skim Mesra Usia Emas  | YAWAS  | X   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Skim Pinjaman Teknologi Asas Selangor (SEPINTAS)                          | Selangor Public Library                        |     |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Skim Smart Sewa   | Selangor Housing and Property Board (LPHS)     | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Skuad PANTAS Selangor   | Local Council                                  | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    | X  |
| Smart Selangor Action Plan to 2025  | Smart Selangor Delivery Unit                   | X   | X |   |   | X | X |   |   |   | X  | X  |    |    |    | X  |    |
| Smart Selangor C5i Operations Centre                                      | Economic Planning Unit Selangor & Smart (SSOC) |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| STEM Online Challenge   | Selangor State Education Department            |     |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Subang Jaya City Council Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory         | MB Subang Jaya & IGTC                          |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Tabung Warisan Anak Selangor (TAWAS)                                      | YAWAS  | X   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Taman Agro Smart Selangor & Ladang Agro Smart Selangor                    |  |     | X |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Traffic Smart Infrastructure and Governance under Smart Selangor          | Smart Selangor                                 |     |   |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |    |    |    | X  |    | X  | X  |
| Tree Planting Program in Urban Areas                                      | MB Subang Jaya                                 |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    | X  | X  |    | X  |    |
| Tourism Products Based on "SHE" (Shopping, Health and Education)          | MB Petaling Jaya                               | X   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Upgrading all of the street lights in Ampang Jaya to LED                  | MP Ampang Jaya                                 |     |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Upgrading of women friendly infrastructure and facilities around the city | MB Subang Jaya                                 |     |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Walkability Indeks (laluan pejalan kaki)                                  | MB Petaling Jaya                               |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |
| Waste Wise City project   | MB Subang Jaya                                 |     | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Welfare Centre Assistance Program   | YAWAS  | X   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Wilayah Pembangunan Bersepadu di Selangor Selatan (IDRISS)                |  |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Zon Ekonomi Halal Selangor  | Economic Planning Unit Selangor                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Zon Perdagangan Bebas Pulau Indah   | Economic Planning Unit Selangor                |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |

A large, stylized background image occupies the lower half of the page. It depicts a bridge with arches, possibly the Petronas Twin Towers' bridge, set against a dark, reddish-pink sky. The image is partially obscured by a diagonal band of white space containing the logo.

SELANGOR  
VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL REVIEW  
2022