



A GREENER, BETTER KUALA LUMPUR



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1.0

KUALA LUMPUR



The Capital and the largest city in Malaysia

LAND AREA

243km² (24,221 hectares)

POPULATION (2018)

1.87 million people

POPULATION DENSITY

7407 person/sq.km



VISION

“A World Class Sustainable City For All”



1.0

KUALA LUMPUR'S DRIVING FORCE



The city has the highest number of population in Malaysia:

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1,674,621 | (2010) |
| 2,198,400 | (2020) |
| 2,488,399 | (2030) |



Gross Domestic Products (GDP) (Mil.(RM))

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 84,852 | (2010) |
| 227,621 | (2020) |
| 399,013 | (2030) |



Fastest Growing Region / Global City:
 With growth rate of 9.2% pa in 2010, KL is home to several national and multinational companies



2.0



70 BY 30 A GREENER BETTER KUALA LUMPUR



KUALA LUMPUR
LOW CARBON SOCIETY BLUEPRINT 2030



Kuala Lumpur aims to reduce the City's carbon emissions intensity of GDP by **70% by 2030**, (based on the 2010 level) without compromising its vision and economic growth targets.



2.0

KUALA LUMPUR: LOW CARBON SOCIETY INITIATIVES





2.0

KUALA LUMPUR: 10 MAIN ACTIONS OF THE LOW CARBON SOCIETY BLUEPRINT 2030



1. Green Growth
2. Energy Efficient Spatial Structure
3. Green Mobility
4. Sustainable Energy System
5. Community Engagement and Green Lifestyle
6. Low Carbon Green Building
7. Green and Blue Networks
8. Sustainable Waste Management
9. Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management
10. Green Urban Governance



3.0

KL LCSBP 2030 PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION STATUS



15
Completed
Programmes

142
Ongoing
Programmes

100
New
Programmes



3.1

ENHANCE THE USE OF EFFECTIVE VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGNS; ON DELIVERING GREEN INFORMATION TO PUBLIC



“Kuala Lumpur towards a Low Carbon City”



“Reduce congestion; together, we use public transportation”





3.2

ALL FORESTS ARE GAZZATTED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE



- Bukit Nanas Forest Reserve (10.5 hectares) - Gazetted as Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary in 1934
- Bukit Sungai Puteh Forest Reserve - Gazetted as Wildlife Reserve in 1932
- Bukit Sungai Besi Forest Reserve (42.29 hectares)
- Bukit Lagong Tambahan Forest Reserve (2.10 hectares)





3.3

DEDICATED CYCLE LANES IN DOWNTOWN AREA OF KUALA LUMPUR





3.4

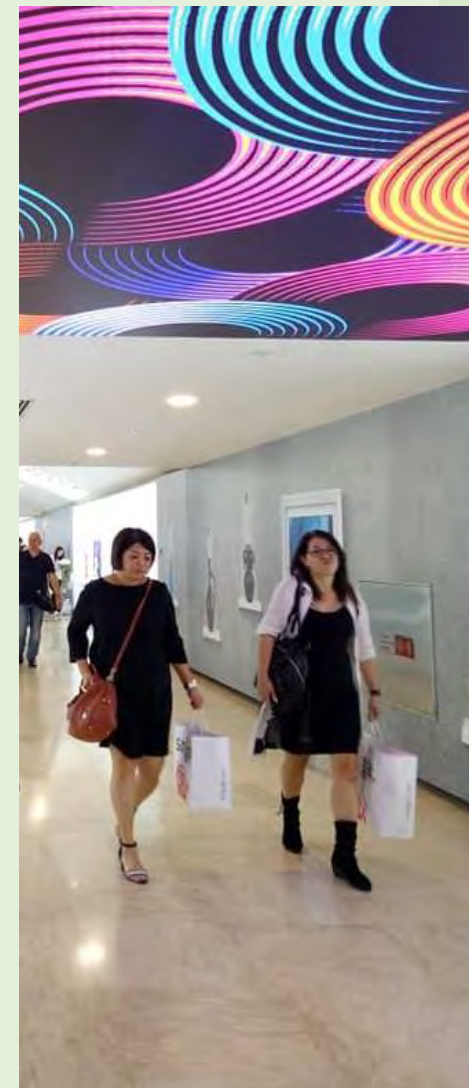
PROPERTY DEVELOPERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BUILD GREEN BUILDINGS WITH SPECIAL INCENTIVES PACKAGE





3.5

AIR-CONDITIONED ELEVATED WALKWAYS ARE RUN BY SOLAR ENERGY





3.6

KUALA LUMPUR CAR FREE MORNING





3.7

POCKET PARK : LAMAN TUN PERAK





3.8

LANEWAY UPGRADING





3.9

FREE BUS RIDES WITHIN DOWNTOWN KL



KLCC - Bukit Bintang (Green Line)

Pasar Seni - Bukit Bintang (Purple Line)

Titiwangsa - Bukit Bintang (Blue Line)

Titiwangsa - KL Sentral through Dataran Merdeka (Red Line)

Titiwangsa - MINDEF (Orange Line)

LRT Universiti - PPR Pantai Ria (Pink Line)





3.10

COMMUNITY FOOD WASTE COMPOSTING PROJECT





3.11

USING B10 BIODIESEL





3.12

BLUE POOL



Blue Corridor for
water touching experience

Kolam Biru with Dancing Fountain

Fog & Fountain
with Lighting Effects





4.0

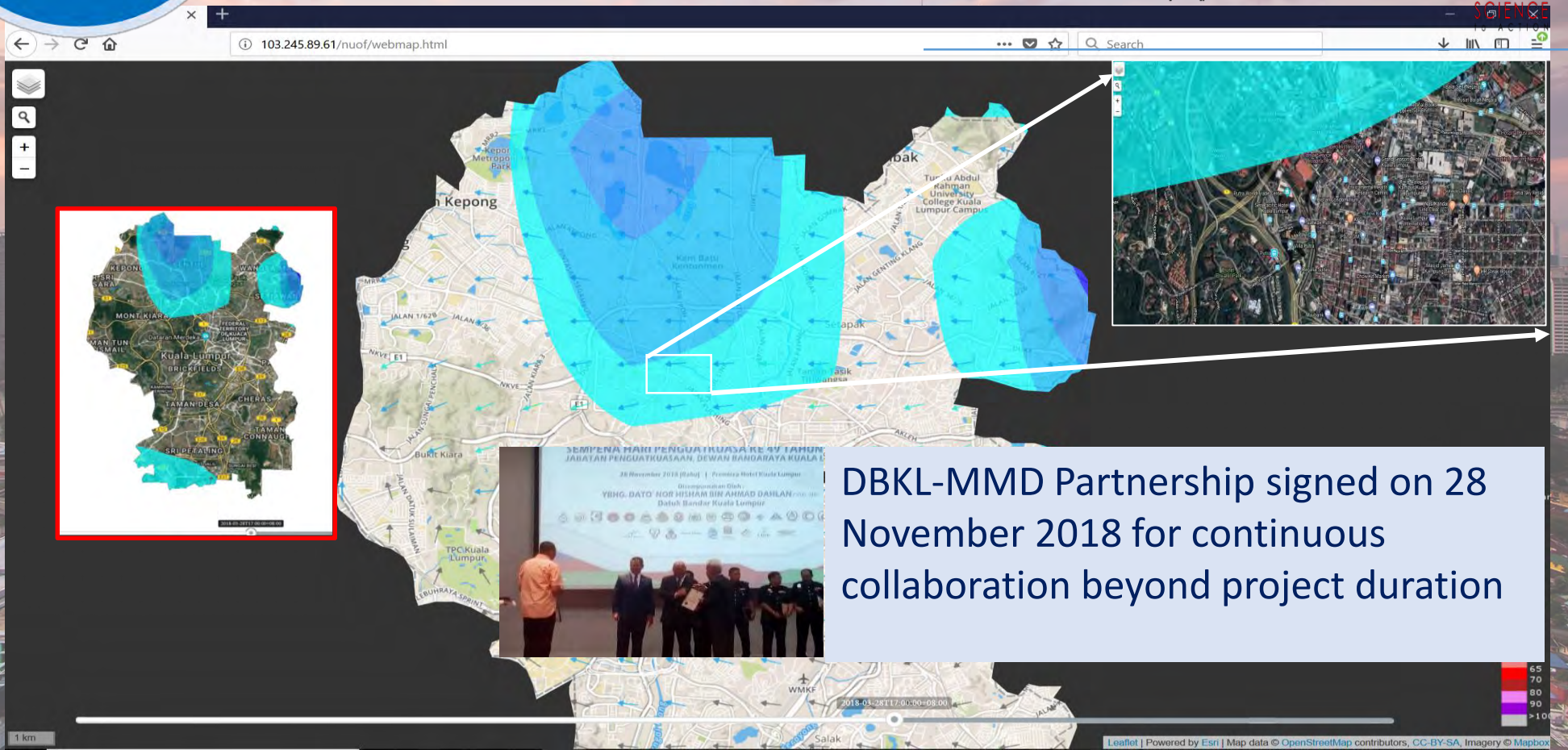
KUALA LUMPUR TOWARDS A RESILIENT CITY

DISASTER RESILIENT CITIES:

FORECASTING LOCAL LEVEL : CLIMATE EXTREMES AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS FOR KUALA LUMPUR



On Going Collaboration



DBKL-MMD Partnership signed on 28 November 2018 for continuous collaboration beyond project duration



5.0

NEW ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME



1. To introduce cooling district for all new projects with land area more than 10 acres.
2. To retrofit 1,800 units of existing facilities owned by KLCH to use alternative energy equipment.
3. All new KL City Hall buildings will adopt green building concept. More green building owned by private developers are encouraged as well.
4. Collaborating with TNB to use solar energy for KL City Hall buildings and street lights.
5. Reduce private vehicles entering the city center of Kuala Lumpur during peak hours.
6. Increase public outreach and engagement programme to get the buy in from all the stakeholders.





6.0



CONCLUSION

These initiatives need everyone's commitment; government, private developers, NGO's, local communities as well as private individuals. Together, they need to shoulder the shared responsibility of implementing the programmes to reduce carbon emissions.

Apart from the low carbon society initiative, KLCH has also embarked on computer application to predict local weather condition three days in advance. With this application, KLCH can prepare all the necessary actions to cope with the irregular weather related hazards to increase city's resilience.

It is a big challenge to KLCH as a comprehensive awareness and outreach programme for all stakeholders is needed.

Based on the projection (base year 2010), a reduction of more than 43% in carbon emissions will be achieved by 2020. But we need to do more with full commitment together, if we were to achieve the 70% reduction target by 2030.

THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH, DZIĘKUJĘ, DANKE, ありがとう

