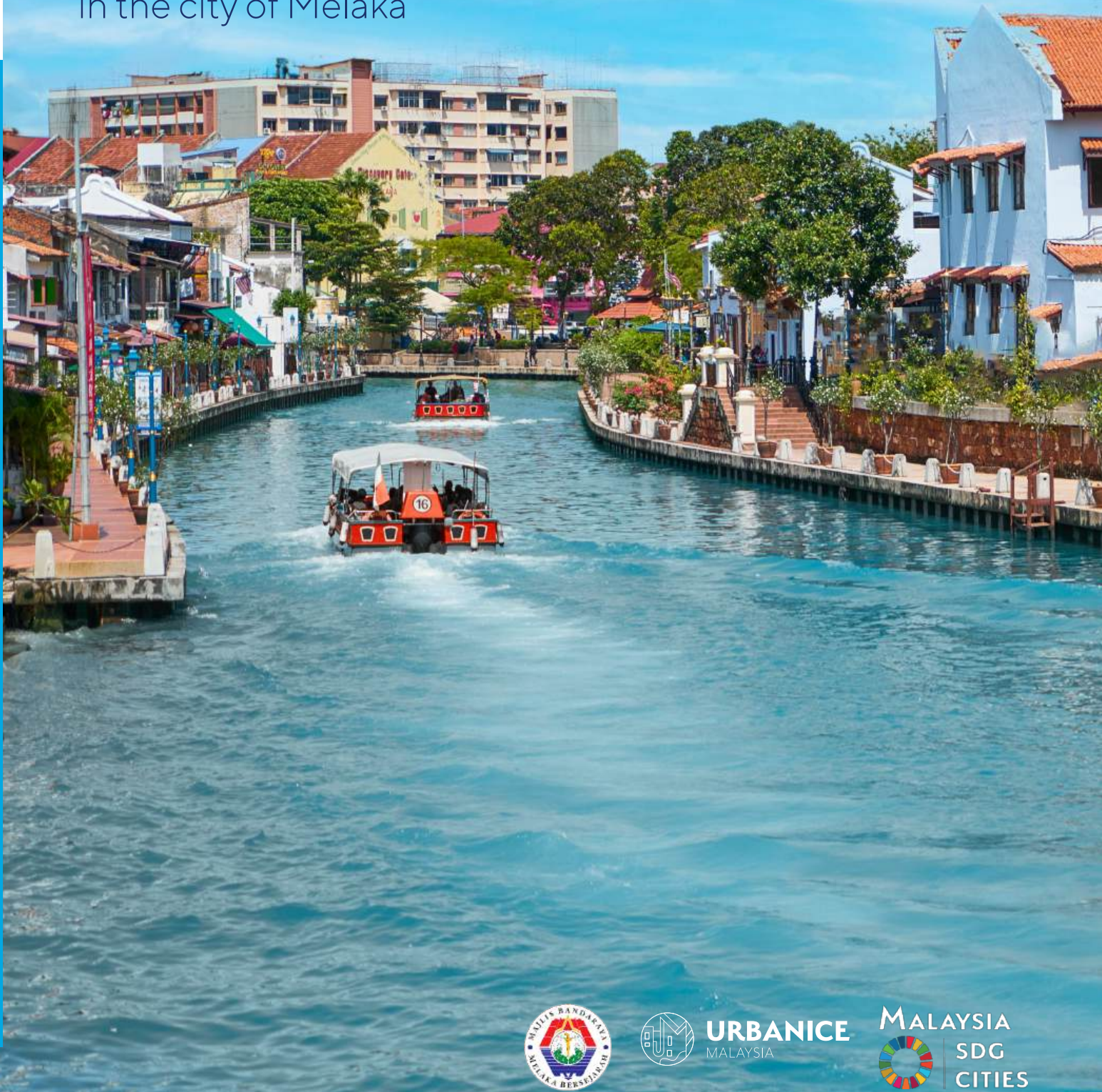


Melaka City Voluntary Local Review 2022

Implementing the 2030 Agenda
in the city of Melaka



URBANICE
MALAYSIA



Melaka City Voluntary Local 2022 Review

About this report

This report on the SDG Performance of Melaka City has been collaboratively prepared by Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah (Melaka Historical City Council) and Urbanice Malaysia. The process of developing the report involves engaging a wide range of stakeholders, such as the City Council, technical departments of Melaka State agencies, civil society, the private sector, and academicians. This includes conducting consultation sessions, collecting and analyzing data, verifying and validating information, and ensuring the inclusion and understanding of various inputs and information.

Disclaimer

As a component of the Malaysia SDG Cities Report process, this Voluntary Local Review incorporates input from various stakeholders to present its findings and perspective. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that certain viewpoints and contributions from specific groups may not be fully represented or might have been unintentionally overlooked during the consolidation of information for this report.

Acknowledgement

Urbanice Malaysia

Project Supervisor

TPr. Ts. Norliza Hashim, Dr Azmizam Abdul Rashid

Project Coordinator

Aliaa Nabila Mohd Nor, Mohd Syafiq Subri

Contributors

Dr. Mohd Hafiyyan Mahmud
Nur Hananni Ghaffar
Nur Cempaka Edlin

Melaka Historical City Council

Project Supervisor

TPr. Zuhaila Binti Ahmad Zubel

Project Coordinator

Mohamad Zulikhram bin Zulibrahim

Contributors

All departments of City Council (MBMB)

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
List of Figures	4
List of Table	4
List of Abbreviations	5
Preface	6
Melaka City SDG Highlights	7
Melaka City Overall SDG Achievements	9
Melaka City High Impact SDG Projects	12
INTRODUCTION	16
1.1 Malaysia’s Progress on and the Sustainable Development Goals	17
1.2 Malaysia SDG Cities	19
1.3 Developing Melaka City’s Voluntary Local Review 2022	20
Highlighted Timeline	21
CITY PROFILING	22
2.1 City Profiling	23
2.2 Historical Context	24
2.3 Demographic Profile	25
2.4 Land Use	26
2.5 Economic	26
2.6 Employment	27
2.7 Connectivity	28
2.8 Public Facilities	28
2.9 Governance and Urban Finance	29
2.10 City Strengths and Challenges	30
MELAKA CITY SUSTAINABILITY PATHWAY	32
3.1 Melaka City Sustainability Pathway	33
3.2 Strategic Approach for Sustainability	36
3.3 City Sustainability Performance Perception	38
MELAKA CITY 6 SDG REVIEW	40
4.1 Melaka 6 SDG Progress	41
CONCLUSION & REFLECTIONS	76
5.1 Conclusion and Reflections	77

List of Figures

Figure 1	Malaysia SDG Council	18
Figure 2	Melaka City's Profile	23
Figure 3	Population Projection of MBMB, 2018-2035	25
Figure 4	Public Facilities of MBMB	28
Figure 5	Melaka City Departmental SDG Alignment	37

List of Table

Table 1	Population Demographic under MBMB Jurisdiction, 2020	25
Table 2	Population by Age Group	25
Table 3	Number of Communicable Diseases in Melaka City	43
Table 4	MBMB Revenue Breakdown , 2018 -2021 (RM, million)	47
Table 5	Employment Status in Melaka Tengah District, 2019 -2021	48
Table 6	MBMB Climate Change Highlighted Programs , 2019-2021	65
Table 7	Melaka City Marine Water Quality Index, 2018 -2021	67

List of Abbreviations

MBMB	Melaka Historical City Council
Urbanice	Urbanice Malaysia
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
PPSPM	Perbadanan Pembangunan Sungai & Pantai Melaka
JAS	Department of Environment
NGOs	Non - Government Organizations
JKR	Malaysia Public Works Department
PDRM	Royal Malaysia Police
JPS	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
PTHM	Melaka Green Technology Corporation
UPEN	State Economic Planning Unit
TNBR	TNB Research
DOE	Department of Environment
JPPS	Melaka State Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DOF	Melaka State Fisheries Department
KPKT	Ministry of Local Government Development
LPM	Melaka Housing Board

Preface

I am honored to present Melaka City's first Voluntary Local Review, documenting our remarkable journey in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the Melaka City community. This report serves as a testament to our unwavering commitment and progress towards achieving a sustainable and inclusive future for all residents.

Melaka City, known as Bandaraya Bersejarah Lestari dan Pintar (Sustainable and Smart Historical City), holds a rich heritage and a unique identity that sets us apart. We are proud to embrace our role as a heritage city, cherishing our cultural legacy while actively pursuing sustainable development practices. Our vision is to be a city that thrives, preserves its heritage, and embraces smart technologies for the well-being of our people.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of our achievements, challenges, and future aspirations. It highlights our progress in six key SDGs, including good health and well-being, economic growth and decent work, sustainable cities and communities, climate change action, life below water, and peace, justice, and strong institutions. These SDGs align with the specific needs and aspirations of our city and community.

However, our work is far from complete. We recognize that sustainable development requires continuous effort and collective action. As we move forward, we remain steadfast in our commitment to addressing the remaining challenges and unlocking new opportunities for the betterment of our community.

I urge all residents, businesses, and organizations to embrace the SDGs as a framework guiding our actions and decisions. Together, we can contribute to a

more sustainable, equitable, and resilient Melaka City, creating lasting positive change and leaving a proud legacy for future generations.

I extend my deepest gratitude to URBANICE Malaysia for their exceptional support and facilitation in navigating the complexities of the SDGs and driving meaningful change within our municipality. I also express my heartfelt appreciation to all our dedicated partners and stakeholders for their invaluable contributions. I encourage everyone to delve into this report, reflect on our progress, and join us in shaping a brighter future for Melaka City.

Aligned with our mission to drive a livable heritage city through efficient and responsive governance, we are committed to fostering an efficient and responsive governance system that meets the needs of our community.

As we march towards our goals, we celebrate the strengths and uniqueness of Melaka City as a heritage city. Our rich historical heritage, cultural diversity, and preservation efforts form the pillars that make our city truly special.

Together, let us build upon these strengths, harness the potential of our heritage, and embrace sustainable practices, ensuring a bright and prosperous future for Melaka City and its residents.

YBhg. Datuk Haji Shadan bin Haji Othman

Mayor

City Council of Malacca Historical City

Melaka City SDG Highlights

This report marks the inaugural Voluntary Local Review (Review) conducted by the Melaka Historical City Council (MBMB) in collaboration with URBANICE Malaysia. Its purpose is to assess the progress of the local council in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Review provides an opportunity for all residents of Melaka City to evaluate the current situation, analyze implemented actions, and gauge their effectiveness in striving for a better future for the entire community.

The City has made significant strides in implementing the SDGs, particularly in transforming the city into a smart, green, and clean urban area. The integration of the SDGs has played a vital role in shaping the concept of sustainable development and serves as the foundation for progress in the city. This progress has been accelerated and guided by the New Urban Agenda, which all local councils in Malaysia have adopted. The city's approach to SDG implementation is collaborative, involving international bodies, ministries and agencies from the Malaysia Federal Government and the Melaka State Government, city council departments, NGOs, and the local community. The City Council acts as a leader, enabler, or supporter in various programs and projects related to the SDGs in Melaka City.

The governance structure, planning documents, and strategic direction governing the Melaka City Council strongly support the implementation of the SDGs. Notably, Melaka City has demonstrated notable progress in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

While Melaka City showcases strengths in these areas, it is essential to acknowledge the limitations of the City Council in achieving specific SDG targets, as indicated in Figure 1. The City Council's jurisdiction primarily provides city services such as waste management, utilities, urban planning, local business regulation, safety maintenance, beautification, and economic support. Additionally, some of the SDG targets may be outside the specific context and profile of Melaka City. However, despite these limitations, the MBMB plays a supportive role wherever possible to facilitate progress towards other SDGs.

Target	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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Legend: ● Directly Contributing ● Indirectly Contributing ● Not Implemented ● Out of MBMB Context

Melaka City Overall SDG Achievements

SDG	Strengths (+)	Weakness (-)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + MBMB actively implements poverty eradication efforts through collaborative programs with stakeholders like the Melaka State Government, Japerun, JKM, and community societies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The incident of poverty in Melaka doubled between 2019 and 2020, primarily due to the economic impact of COVID-19. ✗ The majority of poverty eradication assistance provided in Melaka is temporary and may not effectively address the root causes of poverty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + MBMB implemented programs like Pasar Tani, Food Basket, and community farms to promote local food production and improve access to fresh, nutritious produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Melaka has a high prevalence of severe malnutrition in children under 5, indicating specific challenges related to food security and child nutrition in the city.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + In Melaka, child mortality rates have improved with neonatal and under 5 years old mortality decreasing from 5.5 and 8.5 in 2020 to 4.8 and 7.6 in 2021. + This progress is due to better access to healthcare, increased maternal education, and income growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The absence of connectivity between city amenities and the lack of pedestrian-friendly infrastructure contribute to the rise of non-communicable diseases in Melaka. ✗ This hampers residents' ability to adopt healthier lifestyles, particularly in the city's humid climate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The gender gap in Melaka's educational attainment is low, with a score of 1.029, indicating a relatively high level of gender parity. + Both girls and boys in Melaka demonstrate commendable reading proficiency, with a literacy rate of over 80% for both groups in primary and secondary levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Higher learning institutions in Melaka City often fail to align their courses with industry demands, resulting in a lack of practical knowledge for youth, graduates, and job seekers to meet current industry needs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Melaka surpasses Malaysia's national average in gender equality with a Gender Gap Index of 0.761 (compared to the national average of 0.709). + Specifically, Melaka achieves a score of 1.029 in educational attainment and 0.74 in economic participation, indicating a relatively higher level of gender parity in these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The low participation of women in the labor force in Melaka is influenced by insufficient public services and social protection systems. ✗ Limited awareness and promotion of sexual and reproductive health education among Melaka's youth stem from enduring taboos and disagreements within the education system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Access to clean piped water and sanitation and hygiene facilities are ensured for all residents of Melaka City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Melaka City faces a growing challenge in effectively managing and reducing water losses within its distribution system, as indicated by the significant upward trend in the Non-Revenue Water (NRW) rate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + MBMB actively implements poverty eradication efforts through collaborative programs with stakeholders like the Melaka State Government, Japerun, JKM, and community societies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The adoption of solar panels in residential areas of Melaka City is hindered by the high costs associated with installation and maintenance. Moreover, the limited attractiveness of incentives provided to government agencies contributes to the low uptake of solar panels.

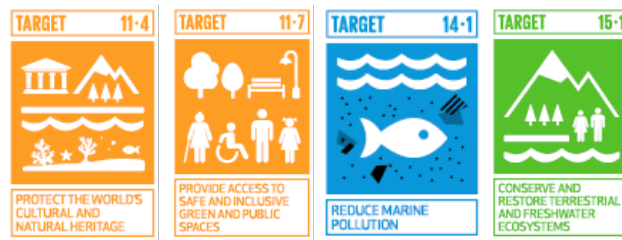
SDG	Strengths (+)	Weakness (-)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + MBMB's revenue sources have displayed resilience despite the unprecedented challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, + Significant emphasis on embracing digital technology to enhance competitiveness, providing robust assistance to empower small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and advocating for the development of sustainable cultural tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Despite the availability of job opportunities, Melaka City struggles with the issue of youth employment, particularly in terms of fair compensation. This challenge poses difficulties in retaining young professionals within the city.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Melaka City promotes innovation and research through institutions, technology parks, and innovation hubs, fostering collaboration between academia, industry, and government. + The city also embraces green technology and sustainable practices, with initiatives for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Melaka City faces challenges in providing widespread access to advanced technologies, hindering the full utilization of technological advancements for sustainable development. ✗ Inadequate measures to address natural disaster and climate change risks pose threats to the stability and longevity of the city's infrastructure systems.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Job creation efforts have significantly reduced unemployment and underemployment, leading to notable improvements in income and employment equality. + MBMB and its partners have successfully implemented a wide range of social programs to ensure equal access to education, healthcare, and social services for all residents, irrespective of their socio-economic background. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Data limitations hinder effective measurement and monitoring of progress in reducing inequalities in Melaka. Disaggregated data, especially regarding marginalized groups and their living conditions, is not readily available. ✗ Agencies' reluctance to share data exacerbates the challenge of data availability and accuracy. ✗ Coordination challenges in Melaka hinder the effective implementation of policies and interventions to address inequalities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + City's strategies, plans, and development frameworks are strongly influenced by Federal policy and National strategies, including Malaysia's Economic Transformation Plan and the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, among others. These frameworks provide a clear roadmap for the City to achieve its development goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ As a popular tourist destination, the area has experienced significant physical and socio-economic transformations, leading to environmental degradation such as land reclamation, traffic congestion, and air and water pollution. ✗ The contentious issue of land reclamation remains a pressing challenge for this historic city.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The city is actively developing policies to support and promote sustainable consumption and production practices, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmentally-friendly approaches. + Melaka City Council has proactively devised a comprehensive plan for managing solid waste based on the principles of the circular economy, showcasing their dedication to sustainable waste management practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The city's recycling rate falls far short of the national target of 40% by 2025, highlighting the need for intensified efforts to promote recycling. ✗ Solid waste management in Melaka City still follows a linear approach, leading to landfill rapidly approaching their maximum capacity.

SDG	Strengths (+)	Weakness (-)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Melaka City acknowledges the pressing climate hazard it confronts, particularly with regards to flooding. + The city council have in place strategies to make the city more resilient to climate change risks + The city council is actively involved in capacity building and awareness programs to enhance climate change resiliency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Data limitations hinder effective measurement and monitoring of progress in reducing inequalities in Melaka. ✗ Disaggregated data, especially regarding marginalized groups and their living conditions, is not readily available. ✗ Agencies' reluctance to share data exacerbates the challenge of data availability and accuracy. ✗ Coordination challenges in Melaka hinder the effective implementation of policies and interventions to address inequalities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Various agencies across different level of government are leading efforts to protect the marine ecosystem and reduce pollution in Melaka especially at Pulau Besar and Pulau Upeh. + There have been fluctuations in water quality from moderate pollution to good levels in Melaka City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Challenges persist due to activities like coastal reclamation and land-use practices that contribute to water pollution and pose threats to marine life. ✗ The livelihood of fishermen in the area is affected by these activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Melaka City forest reserve plays a vital role in mitigating climate change by acting as carbon sinks. The City Council also put a significant emphasis in replanting trees around the city to support the diverse ecosystem of the city. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Rapid urbanization and development activities in Melaka City can lead to conflicts between conservation efforts and economic interests. The conversion of natural habitats for infrastructure and urban expansion poses a challenge to preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Comprehensive information dissemination systems, e-service platforms, and participatory activities implemented by MBMB foster an informed and engaged citizenry, promoting transparency, accountability, and public trust. + MBMB prioritizes customer satisfaction and regularly gathers feedback through surveys to enhance service quality, reflecting a customer-centric approach that improves the delivery of public services and strengthens institutional effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Enforcement of anti-corruption measures and promoting ethical practices remains a challenge for Melaka City. ✗ Ongoing challenges related to crime rates and ensuring a fully secure environment may affect the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts by MBMB.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + MBMB plays a pivotal role in building partnerships and generating revenue to foster sustainable development, showcasing a commitment to collaborative efforts and resource mobilization for the achievement of the SDGs. + The implementation of programs focused on digital literacy among vulnerable groups demonstrates a commitment to bridging the digital divide and empowering marginalized communities, ensuring that the benefits of technological advancements are accessible to all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ A lack of a structured mechanism for multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination hinders the effective implementation of SDG-related initiatives. ✗ SDG financing is still lacking to fund programs and projects, particularly those related to innovation and new technology, limiting the scope and impact of sustainability initiatives in the city. ✗ The lack of information on funds allocated to SDG-related programs by MBMB highlights the need for transparency and accountability in resource allocation for sustainable development.

Melaka City High Impact SDG Projects

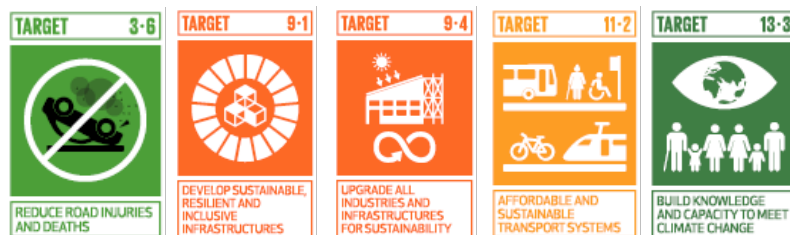
Project Name	Sungai Melaka Beautification Project
Project Owner	MBMB
Collaborators	PPSM, JAS &NGOs
Project Description	The Melaka River beautification project aims to improve Phases 1 & 2 of the river, making it an appealing tourist spot. The goal is to enhance the river environment, city aesthetics, and preserve the ecosystem. Actions taken include river cleaning, pollution control, ecosystem conversation, tree painting, landscaping and illumination.

Relevant SDG Targets



Project Name	Smart Mobility System
Project Owner	MBMB
Collaborators	JKR, PANORAMA Melaka, JPJ, PDRM
Project Description	MBMB, in collaboration with road and transport stakeholders, aims to tackle congestion in Melaka through the Smart Mobility initiative. This involves integrating advanced technologies and innovative transportation solutions to enhance the efficiency, sustainability, and convenience of city transportation. The project encompasses various components such as SPIKTRA-M (traffic management system), I-Trafik (real-time data provision), SiPKA (pedestrian assistance system), and Smart Vehicle Parking.

Relevant SDG Targets



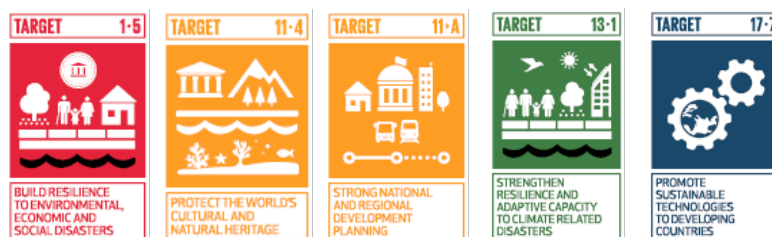
Project Name Melaka Resilient Strategy

Project Owner MBMB

Collaborators Resilient Cities Network

Project Description The Melaka Resilient Strategy is a holistic and collaborative plan initiated by the state of Melaka in Malaysia to bolster its resilience in the face of diverse challenges and uncertainties. This strategy strives to foster sustainable development and the welfare of the state’s residents, while effectively managing risks and adapting to social, economic, and environmental changes. The implementation of this project involves close collaboration with the Resilient Cities Network.

Relevant SDG Targets



Project Name Environment Sensor Station (ESS)

Project Owner MBMB

Collaborators Private Companies

Project Description To achieve good air quality standards, Melaka Historic City Council (MBMB) has introduced the Environment Sensor Station (ESS-15) initiative. It monitors air quality in Melaka City and plans to establish Clean Air Zones. These measures align with MBMB’s vision of creating a Healthy, Smart, and Livable City. By installing sensor stations and collaborating with private sectors, MBMB aims to assess air quality, implement targeted pollution reduction measures, and promote sustainable development.

Relevant SDG Targets



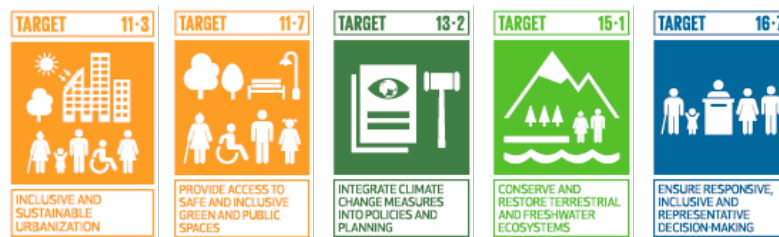
Project Name **Redevelopment of Taman Bandaraya Bukit Serindit**

Project Owner MBMB

Collaborators NGOs & the Public

Project Description Taman Bandaraya Bukit Serindit, a 50-acre recreational park established in the 1980s, is due for revitalization to cater to present-day needs. After four decades of operation, the park requires new amenities and activities to meet current demands. The revitalization efforts will include incorporating integrated soft and hard landscaping techniques that promote low-carbon and smart practices. The planning process of the park will involve collaborative efforts with local residents and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Relevant SDG Targets



Project Name **Global Future Cities Programme (GFCP)**

Project Owner UK Government

Collaborators MBMB, UPEN & PTHM







Project Description The Global Future Cities Programme (GFCP) is an initiative under the UK Government's Prosperity Fund. It focuses on promoting sustainable urban development and reducing urban poverty through targeted interventions. The programme creates business opportunities in emerging regional markets, benefiting UK exporters known for their expertise in urban innovation. In Melaka City, the GFCP collaborates with the City Council, Melaka State Economic Planning Unit and the Melaka Green Technology Corporation (PTHM) to implement the Master Plan, which includes the Green Bus Network Implementation Plan and the Melaka Heritage Area Integrated Mobility Plan.

Relevant SDG Targets



Project Name	Smart Grid Melaka
Project Owner	UNIDO-MiGHT
Collaborators	MBMB & TNBR
Project Description	Smart Grid Melaka has effectively incorporated various sustainable energy sources and technologies. This includes the integration of solar farms, rooftop solar panels, solar thermal systems, smart meters in residential and commercial buildings, electric vehicle charging stations, and battery systems, all monitored through an Energy Monitoring System (EMS) Dashboard. As a result of this integration, the project has surpassed its initial target of reducing 11,000 tCO ₂ e carbon emissions and has successfully achieved a reduction of approximately 19,000 tCO ₂ e. This reduction is equivalent to the environmental benefit of planting around 287,000 trees over a 10-year period.

Relevant SDG Targets

 <p>TARGET 7-1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY</p>	 <p>TARGET 7-2 INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY</p>	 <p>TARGET 7-3 DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p>	 <p>TARGET 11-6 REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES</p>	 <p>TARGET 13-2 INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING</p>	 <p>TARGET 17-16 ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>
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Project Name	Taman Rambai Flood Mitigation Plan
Project Owner	MBMB
Collaborators	JPS
Project Description	The Taman Rambai Flood Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive strategy or arrangement aimed at minimizing the effects of floods in the area. Its primary purpose is to safeguard flood-prone regions and mitigate the damages caused by flooding incidents.

Relevant SDG Targets

 <p>TARGET 1-5 BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS</p>	 <p>TARGET 11-5 REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	 <p>TARGET 13-1 STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS</p>
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1

INTRODUCTION



1.1 Malaysia's Progress on and the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, Malaysia and 193 other UN member states pledged to support the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The government's dedication to sustainable development was evident during the Mid-Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP), which involved aligning the SDGs with the national development agenda through a comprehensive mapping exercise. This exercise integrates the action plans, initiatives, and outcomes of the national development plan with the goals, targets, and indicators of the SDGs.

In 2016, Malaysia decided to incorporate the SDGs into its national planning framework and implement them in three distinct phases from 2016 to 2030. This process commenced with integrating SDGs into the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP), covering the period from 2016 to 2020. It continued with the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 11MP, which took place from 2018 to 2020 and extended further into the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) from 2021 to 2025, and the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) from 2026 to 2030.

To ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs, Malaysia established a governance structure that oversaw monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, with the National SDG Council serving as the primary decision-making body. This council, chaired by the Prime Minister, operates as a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance entity. The Ministry of Economy, formerly the Economic Planning Unit (EPU), acts as the focal point for Sustainable Development and coordinates related initiatives, including the SDGs.

Recognizing the significance of accurate data gathering and reporting, Malaysia designated the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) as the focal point for developing SDG indicators and reporting progress nationally.

Malaysia presented its inaugural Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2017 High-level Political Forum (HLPF), showcasing its dedication to achieving the SDGs by 2030. In December 2018, an Initial Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators was conducted, providing an overview of the progress made during that year. Subsequently, in October 2019, Malaysia published The SDGs Indicators report, specifically tailored to highlight the country's advancements in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level.



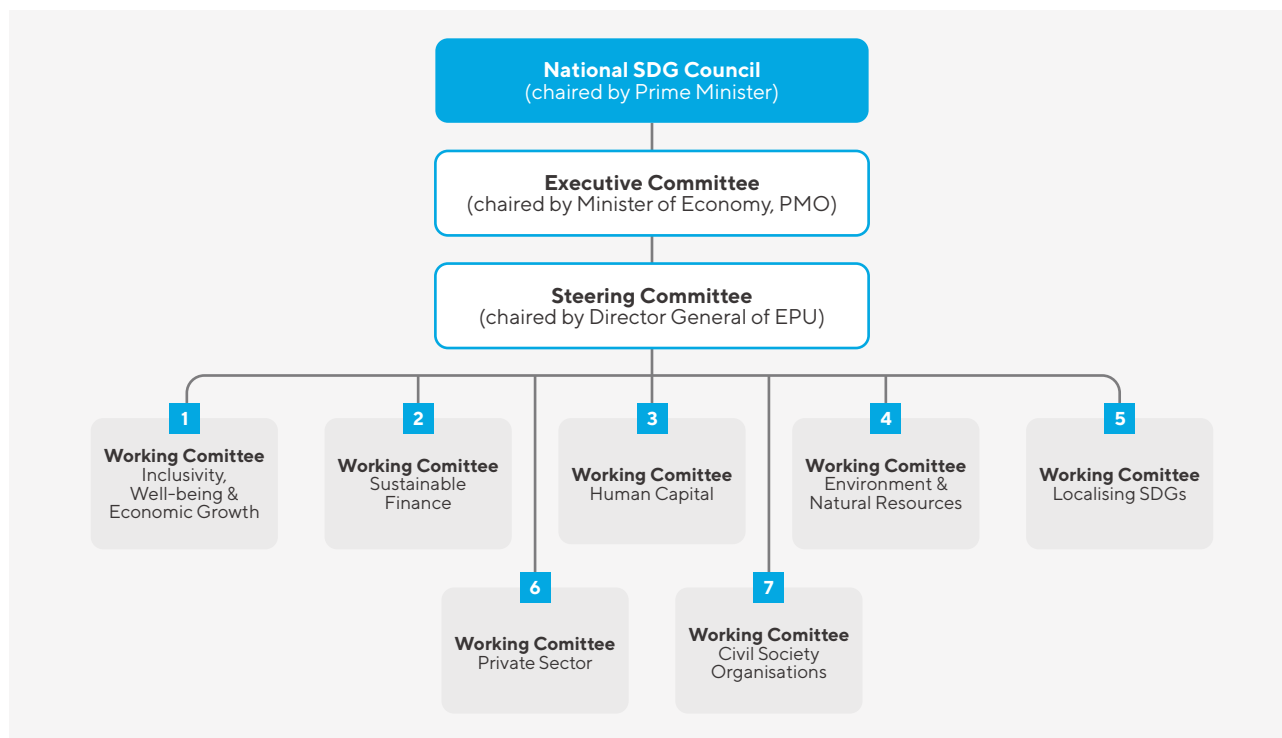


Figure 1: Malaysia SDG Council

Malaysia has taken various initiatives to create a favorable environment for embracing and implementing the 17 SDGs, these initiatives include:

- ▲ Organizing national SDG symposiums and focus group sessions to enhance stakeholder awareness and engagement.
- ▲ Conducting studies to assess data readiness and identify gaps to improve the availability and quality of data for monitoring SDG progress.
- ▲ Undertaking a mapping exercise that involves collaboration with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector to align the SDGs.
- ▲ Developing a National SDG Roadmap that guides the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Malaysia.
- ▲ Strengthening data readiness and addressing data gaps to develop a comprehensive dataset for effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs

To localize the SDGs, Malaysia adopts the sub-national-level national governance structure involving government agencies, civil society, and the private sector. This ensures effective regional and local implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

The Malaysia SDG Cities Programme and Network are instrumental in this effort, actively engaging local governments, community leaders, and organizations at the district and city levels. This inclusive approach promotes participation and inclusivity in SDG achievement, facilitating the exchange of knowledge, resources, and best practices among cities and districts.

Recognizing the significance of localizing the SDGs in the Malaysian context, Malaysia acknowledges the diverse development landscape spanning states, districts, and cities. Localizing the SDGs enables tailored strategies and interventions that address specific local needs and challenges. It considers each locality's unique characteristics, resources, and priorities, ensuring that the SDGs are relevant and meaningful to the communities they aim to benefit. By prioritizing localization, Malaysia empowers communities to contribute to sustainable development and achieve the SDGs actively.

1.2 Malaysia SDG Cities

The Malaysia SDG Cities programme, created by Urbanice Malaysia, is a notable endeavor that reinforces Malaysia’s ongoing policies and programmes aimed at sustainable development. This initiative promotes the vision of a sustainable urban nation by connecting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the principles outlined in the New Urban Agenda (NUA). It encourages all cities in Malaysia to formulate their own customized roadmap for sustainable development, action plans, and reporting mechanisms in order to address their unique local needs and challenges.

The Malaysia SDG Cities programme offers a framework that prioritizes the successful execution of transformative commitments, with a strong emphasis on the significance of governance structure and spatial development. The programme recognizes the crucial role of cities in attaining the 2030 Agenda, as numerous cities have already implemented inventive policies, programmes, and initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable growth and development.

By providing a framework for local development policies, the programme encourages local and regional governments to adopt a bottom-up approach, thereby supporting the achievement of the SDGs in Malaysia.



The SDG Malaysia Framework



1.3 Developing Melaka City's Voluntary Local Review 2022

The significance of this first Melaka City Voluntary Local Review Report is underscored by MBMB's efforts in developing its SDG Roadmap as well as the city's selection as part of the initial cohort for the Malaysia SDG Cities Network. This network encourages cities in Malaysia to report on their localized progress on the SDGs through VLRs, aligning with Malaysia's efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.

This report's role is crucial as it jumpstarts the overall advancement of both the city and the city council while integrating existing and new initiatives from diverse stakeholders to promote sustainable development in Melaka City. Collaboration and engagement with citizens and city stakeholders are emphasized to foster active participation, empower self-organized groups, and facilitate collective actions in addressing public issues associated with each SDG. Ensuring continuous involvement from diverse stakeholders at every stage of the city's SDG roadmap planning and implementation is vital.

To develop this report, MBMB conducted a series of engagements with various stakeholders. These engagements are aimed to gain insights into the SDG ecosystem of Melaka City, to understand the current status of SDG implementation, identify strengths and weaknesses, recognize gaps and challenges, and explore sustainable initiatives undertaken by city stakeholders across different sectors.

The following activities have been carried out to fulfil these objectives:

A. City Baselines

- ▲ Defining boundaries and scope of city's sustainability efforts
- ▲ Collection and development of SDG database to track progress
- ▲ Identification and customization of local indicators to measure sustainability performance
- ▲ Evaluation of city's performance based on both objective measures and perception surveys

B. Enabling A Sustainable Ecosystem

- ▲ Review of city's existing policies, framework and institutions.
- ▲ Evaluation of the effectiveness of the ecosystem to support sustainable development in the city

C. Mapping and Alignment

- ▲ Identification of stakeholders and collaborators involved in the implementation of SDGs in the City
- ▲ Align the City's governance and initiatives against the New Urban Agenda (NUA), SDGs, RMK-12, Melaka State framework and aspirations
- ▲ Understanding the line of alignment and potential areas for improvements

D. Gap Analysis

- ▲ Recognizing the gaps that exist from the current state towards the desired sustainable targets
- ▲ Analysing challenges, strengths and weaknesses within the system and existing initiatives
- ▲ Bridging opportunities to address the gaps to strengthen performance

E. Collaboration Expertise

- ▲ Engaging relevant stakeholder experts, consultants and institutions to share information during the development of the VLR report
- ▲ Leverage on technical expertise to provide specialized knowledge on specific topics and data

F. Review and Integration

- ▲ Garner feedback and input from the relevant stakeholders on overall findings of the VLR
- ▲ Allow for period reviews and future updates over time to maintain the VLR as a living document

Highlighted Timeline

Date	Action
2021	Chosen as part of the 1st cohort for Malaysia SDG Cities
Jan 2022	MBMB SDG Roadmap kickoff
March 2022	Focus Group Discussion with city stakeholders and SDG in Action Site Visits
August - September 2022	Working Group on SDG Data Inventory
December 2022	Verification of Phase 1 Findings to Melaka City Mayor
January - April 2023	Working Group and Consultation Sessions of the development of VLR and SDG Roadmap
May 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Realignment of VLRS with new Mayor ▲ Presentation of VLR progress to Malaysia SDG Council



2

CITY PROFILING



2.1 City Profiling

Melaka City, also known as Melaka Historical City, is located in the Melaka Tengah District on the southwest coast of the Malaysian peninsula. Situated along the Straits of Melaka, it is a vital connection between Kuala Lumpur and Johor Bahru, leading to Singapore in the south. The city is governed by the Melaka Historical City Council (MBMB), one of two municipal councils in the Melaka Tengah District.

The city's population currently stands at 471,496, with an average annual growth rate of 3.19%. With a total area of 57,955 hectares, Melaka City boasts a diverse range of ecological reserved space, including forests, rivers, oceans, and beaches, which comprise more than half of its land use.

Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah (MBMB) oversees the city's planning and development, infrastructure, and public services. Its primary objective is to create an appealing business environment encouraging trade and commerce. Melaka City has established itself as an ideal hub for businesses to thrive in by maintaining well-developed infrastructure, including roads, utilities, and transportation networks.



Figure 2 : Melaka City's Profile

2.2 Historical Context

Melaka City, strategically situated on the Malaysian peninsula, holds a distinctive position as one of Malaysia's oldest cities. Its city centre, renowned for being a trading port of historical significance in Southeast Asia was and still is a thriving commercial hub. Its strategic location on the Strait of Malacca attracted merchants from China, India, Arabia, and Europe, making it a vital trading port contributing to its early prosperity until today.

The city is a melting pot of diverse customs, lifestyles and cultures, manifested on its architecture, cuisine, and traditions. Melaka City was also one of the earliest areas in Malaysia to have implemented modernization initiatives, focusing on infrastructure development, education systems, and the expansion of port facilities. The city's thriving economy solidified its position as a prominent centre of trade and commerce in the region.

Melaka City's historical significance extends beyond its boundaries, impacting both Malaysia and the state of Melaka. Its multicultural heritage is a testament to its historical importance as a meeting point for diverse cultures, religions, and trading communities. The city is a living testimony to Malaysia's diverse identity and promotes cultural tourism. Its inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List acknowledges its universal value and emphasizes the need for its preservation for future generations to appreciate.



2.3 Demographic Profile

The population of Melaka City is diverse and relatively dense due to the city's urban nature and historical significance. The Malay community forms the majority, followed by the Chinese and Indian communities. It's economical sectors are built on tourism, manufacturing, services, and agriculture. The city's historical sites and cultural attractions contribute significantly to its tourism industry. It has a well-established education system with numerous

schools, colleges, and universities although it lacks community centres and recreational facilities. However Melaka City is fully urbanized with modern infrastructure, including well-maintained roads, public transportation networks, and utilities such as electricity and water supply. The city is well-connected to other parts of Malaysia via highways and has its own public bus service.

Table 1: Population Demographic under MBMB Jurisdiction, 2020

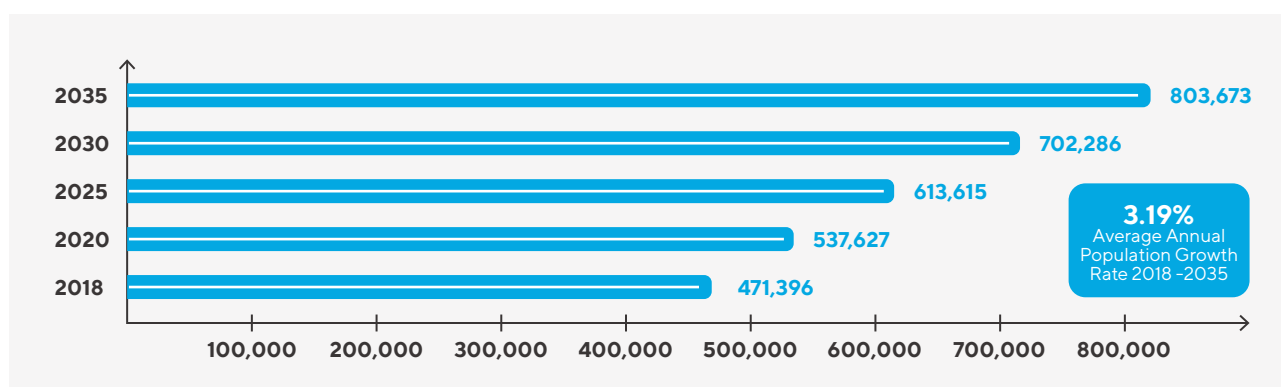
Total Population		Ethnic Group	
Total Population	453,904	Malay	64.6%
Male	238,636	Chinese	29.5%
Female	215,268	Other Bumiputera	12.0%
Living Quarters	150,516	Indian	4.0%
Household	120,785	Others	7.0%
Average Household	3.6		

Table 2: Population by Age Group

0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and above
128.0 ribu (22.1%)	399.0 ribu (22.1%)	52.1 ribu (22.1%)

Source: Draft Rancangan Tempatan MBMB 2035 (Penggantian)

Figure 3: Population Projection of MBMB, 2018-2035



2.4 Land Use

Infrastructure	Hectare	%
Housing	4,512	4,512
Businesses	530.91	0.92
Industry	896.98	1.55
Institution and Company Facilities	1,553.57	2.68
Open and Recreation Spaces	464.00	0.80
Transportation Infrastructure & Utility Reserve	Hectare	%
Transportation & Mobility Reserve	2,533.98	4.37
Infrastructure & Utility Reserve	361.41	0.62
Forest, River, Ocean & Beach Reserve	Hectare	%
Forest Reserve	20.57	0.04
River Reserve	670.41	1.16
Ocean & Beach Reserve	33,383.76	57.60
Others	Hectare	%
Agriculture	10,062.69	17.36
Empty Lot	2,964.46	5.12

2.5 Economic

The service sector contributes to the highest GDP for the state of Melaka Tengah District.

Key sectors that contribute to the employment in the district include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, services, and construction.

Economic Activity	Year 2019
Manufacturing	16,750
Agriculture	4,443
Construction	1,358
Mining and Quarrying	61

Source: Draf RTMBMB 2035 (Penggantian)

Melaka Tengah recorded the highest median monthly household income of RM6,250 according to median of monthly household income 2019.

Monthly Household Gross Income 2019

Median	Mean
RM6,250	RM8,100

Household Income Percentage by Income Group

T20	M40	B40
20.87	42.28	36.85

Recognised as one of the UNESCO world heritage sites, Melaka City has numerous architectural landmarks inherited from decades of colonisation.

Year	Domestic	International
2017	12,624,985	15,745,140
2018	13,122,604	5,686,654
2019	13,979,000	5,698,116

Melaka City renowned for its rich culture and heritage, stands as one of Malaysia's top tourist destinations, captivating visitors both locally and internationally.

2.6 Employment

260.000 thousand

▲ Labour Force

405,329

▲ Active

191,806

▲ Non-active

65.9%

Labour Force
Participation Rate

2.1%

Unemployment
Rate

Key sectors that contribute to the employment in the district include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, services, and construction.

Employment Sector of Melaka Tengah District

Types of Activity	Year 2019
Agriculture	15,700
Mining and Quarrying	3,600
Manufacturing	104,400
Construction	29,400
Services	275,100
Total	428,200

Source: Draf RTMBMB 2035 (Penggantian)

In terms of migration, Melaka State in 2020, has recorded an increase in the percentage of inter-state migration as compared to 2018

Migrants of destination and migration status, Melaka, 2018 and 2020

Year	Intra-state Migrants	Inter-state Migrants	International Migrants
2018	12,624,985	5,745,140	5,745,140
2020	13,122,604	5,686,654	5,686,654

Source: MOTAC Melaka, 2020

In 2020, net migration recorded Melaka migrants, decreased from 5.3 thousand persons as to 3.7 thousand persons in 2018. Meanwhile, all states recorded a higher percentage of intra-state migrants than inter-state migrants in 2020 except for Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis and Terengganu. Most of the populations in Melaka look for job opportunities outside the state of Melaka and commute everyday back and forth from their home to work.

2.7 Connectivity

Major roads providing entry points into MBMB administration area in Melaka:

- 1) Jalan Kota: Leads to the historical city center, where the MBMB administration is located.
- 2) Jalan Hang Tuah: Major Arterial Road.
- 3) Jalan Tun Sri Lanang: Major Arterial Road formerly known as Jalan Klebang Besar.
- 4) Jalan Merdeka: Major road in Melaka that leads to the MBMB administration area.

2.8 Public Facilities



Figure 4: Public Facilities of MBMB

Source: My Local Stats Melaka Tengah 2021



2.9 Governance and Urban Finance



Melaka City is governed by the Melaka Historic City Council (MBMB) and operates under the purview of the Local Government Act 1976 and the Local Government Rules 1996. These regulatory frameworks define the roles and responsibilities of MBMB's council members as well as establish meeting procedures and decision-making processes, and govern the city's financial management.

In addition to MBMB, various government agencies and departments collaborate to provide comprehensive services and support to the local community in Melaka City. Essential entities such as the police, fire, health, education, and other departments operate within the district to ensure the well-being and safety of the residents.

To finance its development projects and programmes, MBMB employs a range of financial mechanisms. The city generates revenue through local taxes and fees, including assessment tax, license fees, and permit fees. These financial contributions play a crucial role in funding the ongoing initiatives of the city council.

Moreover, MBMB receives financial support from state and federal governments for specific initiatives to promote sustainable urban development and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This funding aids in implementing projects and programmes focusing on sustainable infrastructure, environmental preservation, and community well-being.

MBMB also explores alternative funding sources to enhance its financial sustainability. The council actively seeks public-private partnerships (PPP), engaging with private companies to finance infrastructure projects and collaborate on initiatives that benefit the local community. Additionally, grants from international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other sources are pursued to support specific development programmes or projects.

Regarding financial management, MBMB adheres to established procedures to ensure transparency and accountability. Regular audits are conducted to maintain compliance with financial regulations and identify areas for improvement. By employing sound financial practices, MBMB strives to optimize the utilization of resources, foster sustainable urban development, and enhance the quality of life for residents in Melaka City.

2.10 City Strengths and Challenges

Key Strengths

1) Strong Financial Resource

- ▲ City Council receives financial allocations from the Federal and State Government. The allocated funds are used to support the development of the city.
- ▲ MBMB has a robust assessment tax collection system. 65% of the assessment tax contributes to the City Council's finances.
- ▲ City Council collaborates in public-private partnerships for project and initiative development.

2) Major Economic Contributor to Melaka GD

- ▲ The city's economic activities and industries generate a substantial portion of the state's overall economic output, making it a crucial driver of Melaka's economic growth.

3) Progressive Development Planning

- ▲ MBMB's advanced development planning prioritizes sustainability and eco-friendly initiatives, reflecting their commitment to environmental responsibility.
- ▲ The council takes a forward-thinking approach by considering future generations' needs and aspirations and emerging trends in their development plans.

4) Progressive Green Initiatives and Infrastructure

- ▲ Strong commitment to a progressive investment in green initiatives by implementing sustainable practices and infrastructure development.
- ▲ The city actively promotes renewable energy projects, environmentally conscious urban planning, and a green lifestyle, positioning itself as a leader in sustainable development within Malaysia.

5) Strong Relationship With State Government

- ▲ Maintains a strong relationship with the State Government through well-aligned initiatives and policies.
- ▲ There is a close collaboration between MBMB and other state agencies, indicating a cooperative approach to governance.
- ▲ MBMB strikes a balance between decentralization and centralization in decision-making processes.
- ▲ While certain decisions are made at the local level, there is still a level of centralized decision-making to ensure consistency, efficiency, and the state's overall welfare.

Challenges

1) Data Limitation

- ▲ Lack of integrated data sharing among the different agencies limits their efficiency in understanding the city dynamics and addressing the root cause of specific issues.
- ▲ Absence of disaggregated data poses a challenge for MBMB in gaining a comprehensive understanding of various demographic and socioeconomic factors within the city.

2) Gender Inequality

- ▲ Women face underrepresentation in leadership roles in Melaka City. The lack of gender diversity in decision-making roles perpetuates gender inequality as women's perspective is not adequately represented in shaping policies and strategies.
- ▲ Absence of gender-sensitive policies in areas such as education, healthcare, employment, and social welfare exacerbates gender inequalities in Melaka.

3) Risk of Losing World Heritage Site

- ▲ Melaka's heritage status is at risk due to changing social dynamics, escalating property costs, and the abandonment of buildings in the World Heritage Site.
- ▲ Heritage buildings in the WHS face risks from rodents, vibrations, drainage issues, pests, and electrical fires, threatening Melaka's heritage preservation.

4) Threats of Rapid Urbanization

- ▲ Despite having various sustainable development plans, Melaka faces challenges in balancing economic development and sustainable development. This threatens the Loss of natural habitats (land and water) and biodiversity due to rapid urbanization.
- ▲ Increased pollution and environmental degradation as a result of urban expansion.
- ▲ Rapid urbanization has significantly strained Melaka City's infrastructure and resources. Demand for public facilities and inflation increase inequalities among residents.

5) Climate Change Impact

- ▲ Climate change has led to increased flooding events in Melaka City. Rising sea levels, intense rainfall, and changes in weather patterns contribute to higher flood risks, causing damage to infrastructure and homes and disrupting daily life for residents
- ▲ Increased flooding due to rising sea levels, intense rainfall, and changing weather patterns. Coastal erosion and land loss affect coastal areas, beaches, and city resilience.
- ▲ Heatwaves and extreme temperatures impact human health, energy resources, agriculture, and ecosystems.



3

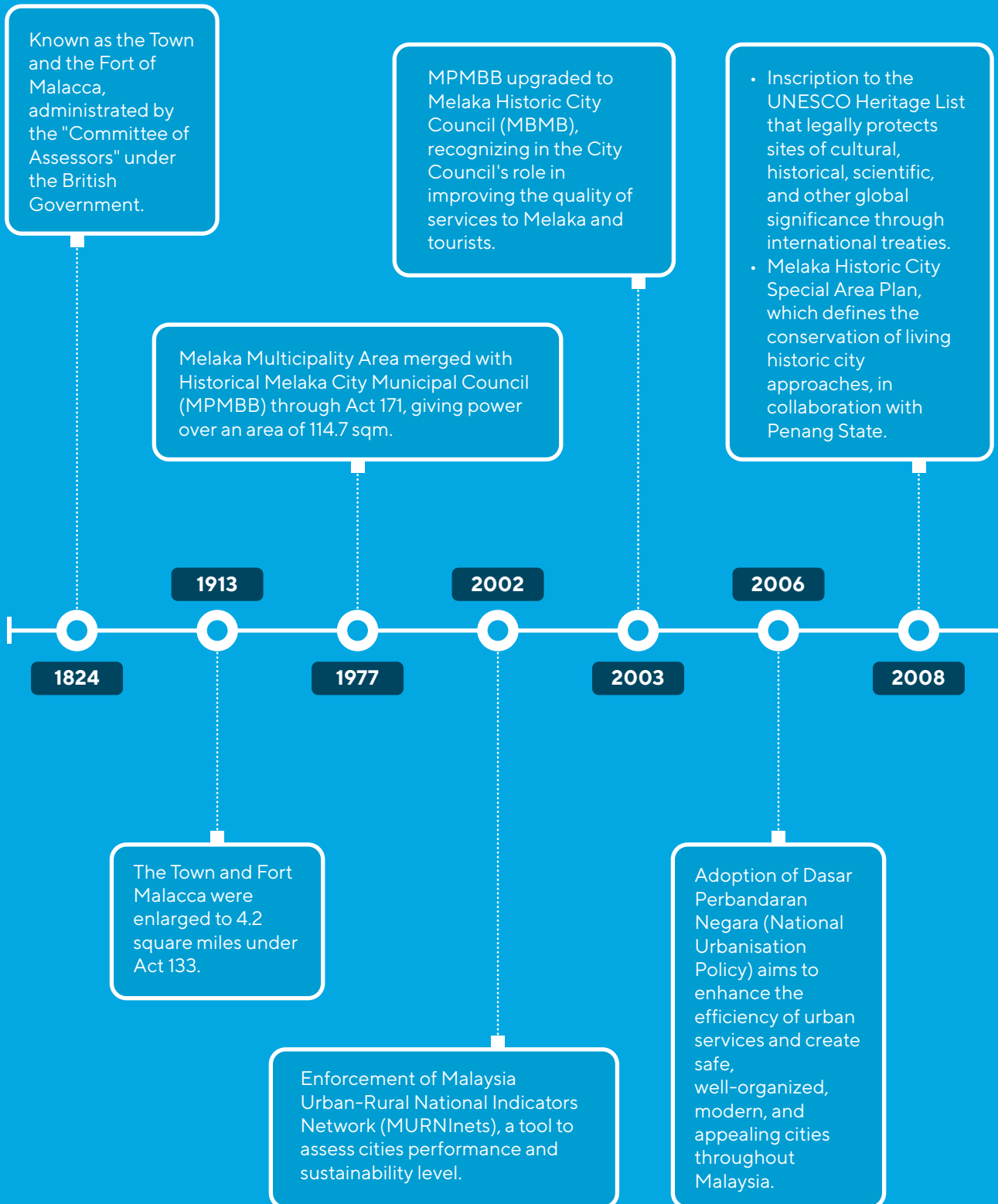
MELAKA CITY SUSTAINABILITY PATHWAY

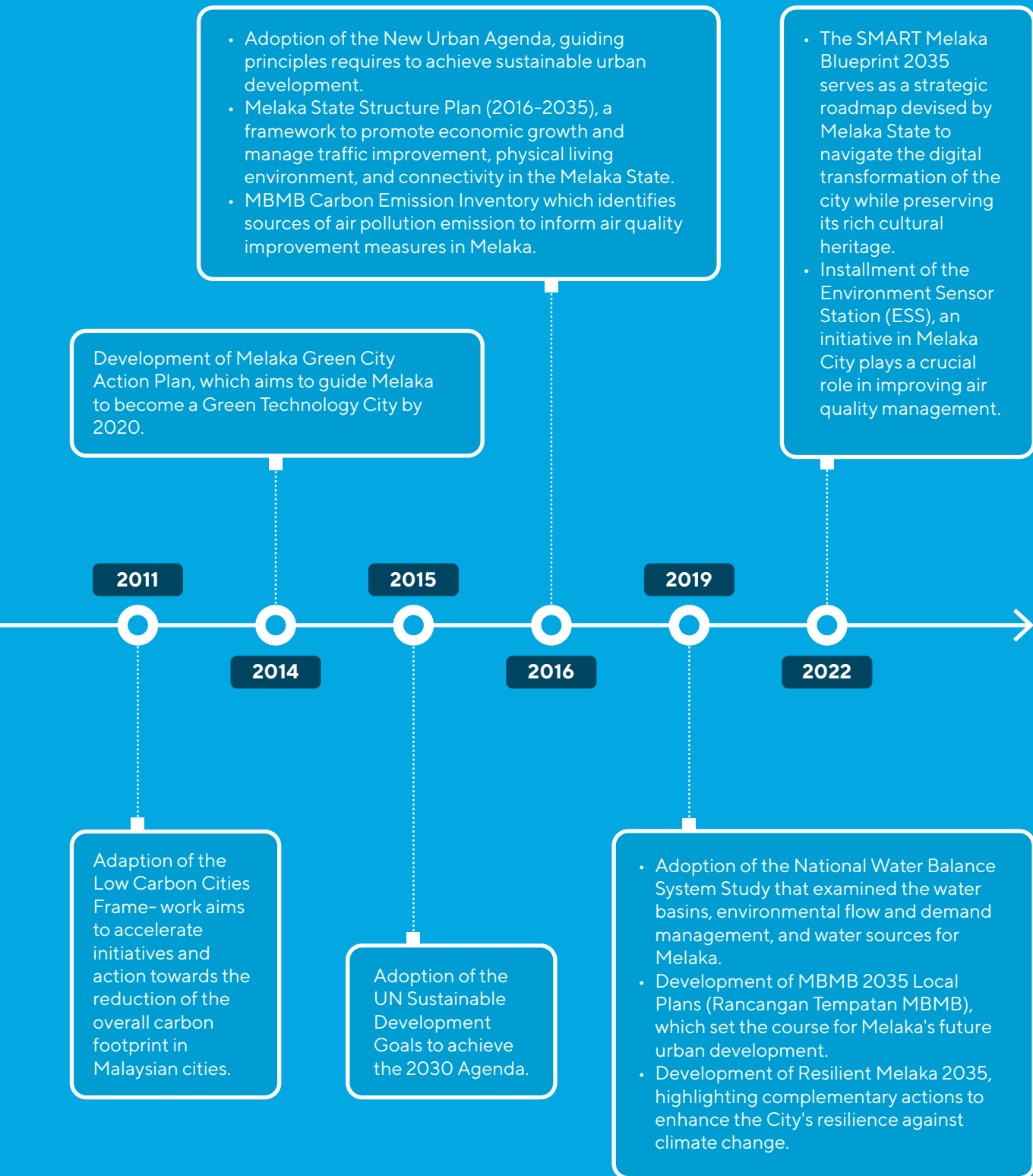


3.1 Melaka City Sustainability Pathway

Melaka City's proactive integration of sustainability principles into planning documents and initiatives has transformed it into a safer, healthier, greener, and more equitable city. This comprehensive approach addresses vital aspects like urban development, economic growth, resource efficiency, and climate change, demonstrating remarkable progressiveness and highlighting the importance of sustainability in Melaka.







3.2 Strategic Approach for Sustainability

SDG Alignment to MBMB Governing Policies and Planning Documents

MBMB strongly aligns its governance with the United Nations SDGs since its adoption in 2015, integrating SDG-aligned policies, strategies, and action plans. This commitment is reflected in their contribution to local challenges while advancing the global sustainability agenda, emphasizing their dedication in achieving SDG targets and indicators at the local level.

MBMB Local Plan 203



- 4 Principles
- 6 Objectives
- 66 Sectoral Strategies
- 252 Sectoral Actions



MBMB Strategic Plans 2020-2024



- 6 Objectives
- 30 Strategies
- 56 Actions



SDG Alignment to MBMB Department Core Functions

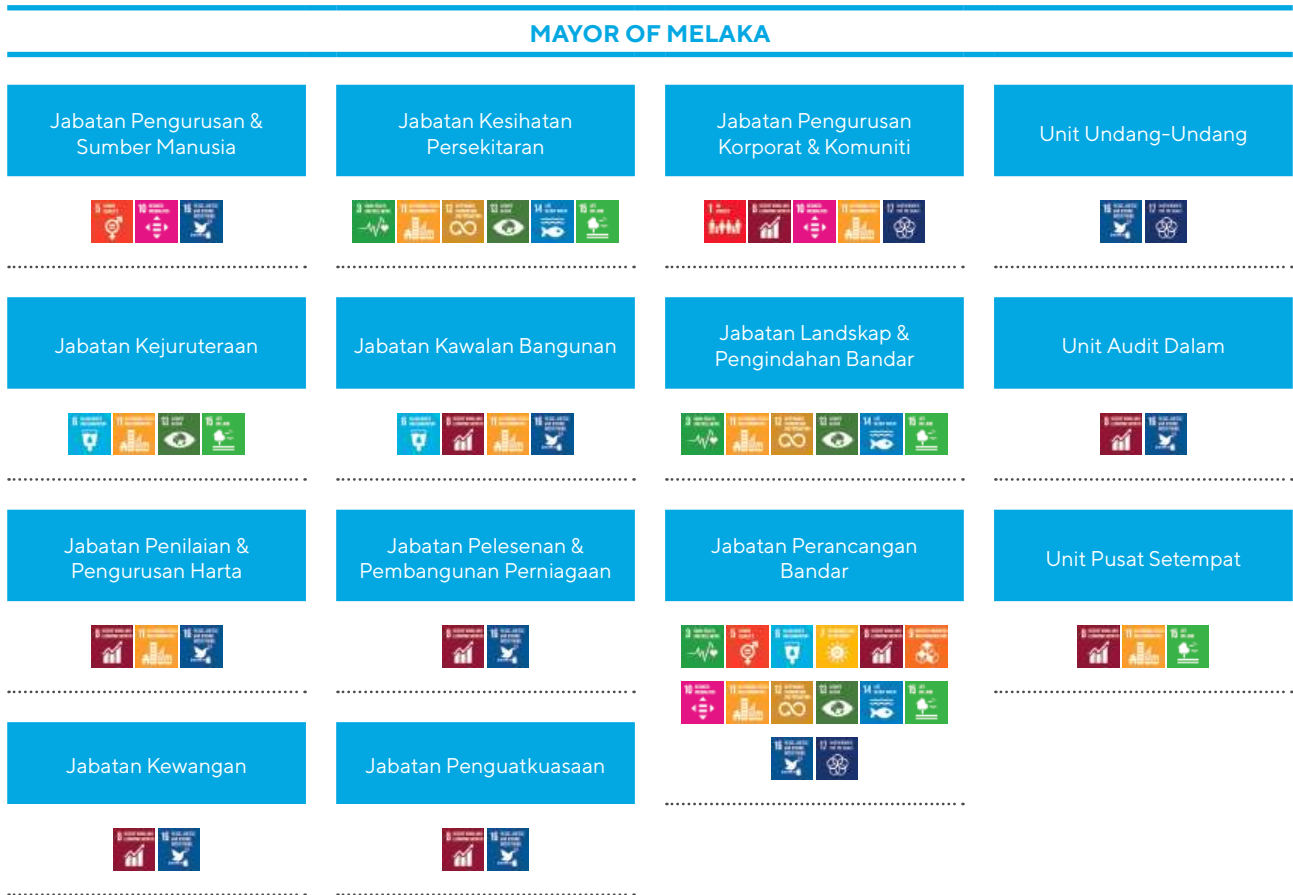


Figure 5: Melaka City Departmental SDG Alignment

MBMB department strongly aligns with five key SDGs: SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). This alignment demonstrates the department's commitment to transparent governance and economic growth, with dedicated departments actively working towards these goals. Additionally, the integration of sustainable city planning and resilient communities underscores the department's efforts in promoting sustainable development. The findings indicate that the MBMB department engages collaboratively and collectively to address the SDGs and foster sustainability in Melaka City.

3.3 City Sustainability Performance Perception

While the city has demonstrated a strong commitment to aligning governance, policies, and initiatives with the SDGs, there is a need to gauge how these efforts are perceived by stakeholders. In order to gather this crucial information, a perception survey was conducted during the development of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), shedding light on various aspects of SDG implementation.

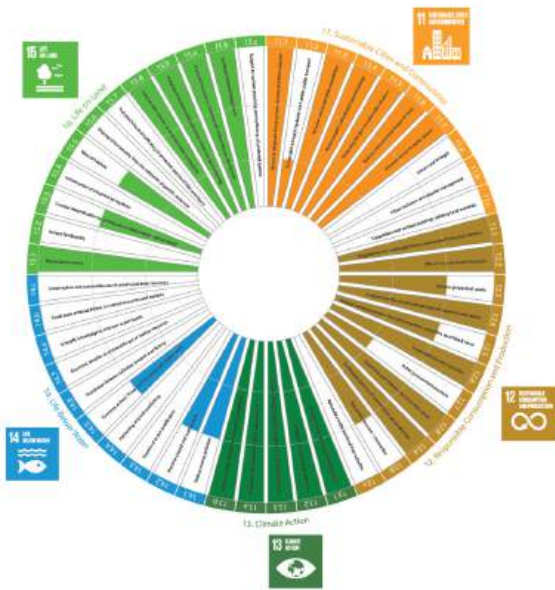
The survey findings reveal a positive reception of Melaka City's environmental efforts, particularly in climate change adaptation, indicating a strong performance in this area. Stakeholders also highly regard the City Council's role in providing essential services to the community. These perceptions highlight the city's progress in creating a sustainable and livable environment, effectively addressing environmental concerns.

However, the survey also highlights the need for further improvement in the social aspects of the SDGs. While SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 4 (Quality Education) are perceived as strong, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) show room for growth. This underscores the importance of enhancing efforts to address social challenges and strengthening the performance of these specific SDGs in Melaka City's sustainability journey.



Outcome 1: Ensure Inclusive Growth & Development for All

Outcome 2: Enhance Access to Quality Service to Address Disparities



Outcome 3: Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change

4

MELAKA CITY 6 SDG REVIEW



4.1 Melaka 6 SDG Progress

MBMB has taken a proactive approach to address local challenges and pursue sustainable development by aligning its efforts to the Sustainable Development Goals. Recognizing the importance of sustainable development in creating a thriving and resilient city, Melaka has embraced the SDGs as a guide to shape its policies, strategies, and initiatives.

In this First Voluntary Local Review, the City Council will focus on six specific SDGs that have been identified as key priorities for Melaka City. These goals encompass a range of interconnected issues, reflecting the city's commitment to address diverse aspects of sustainable development. The Goals to be discussed in this review are:



SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

The City Council plays a crucial role in safeguarding public health, reduce the incidence of infections, implement road safety measure and foster supportive environment that promotes overall wellbeing and quality of life for the residents of Melaka City.



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Melaka City aims to create an inclusive economy that provides opportunities for all its residents, focusing on job creation, skills development, and promoting sustainable livelihoods. By fostering economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive, the city strives to enhance the overall well-being of its residents.



SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

The city aims to develop efficient and resilient urban infrastructure, promote affordable housing, enhance urban planning, and ensure access to basic services for all residents. By building sustainable communities, Melaka seeks to create a livable environment that improves the quality of life for its residents while minimizing the ecological footprint.



SDG 13: Climate Action

MBMB is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy sources, and implementing strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change. By taking action on climate, the city aims to protect its residents, infrastructure, and natural resources from the impacts of global warming.



SDG 14: Life Below Water

Melaka City acknowledges the importance of its coastal and marine ecosystems, which encompass beaches and rivers, and is dedicated to preserving and sustainably managing them. Through initiatives targeting marine biodiversity protection, sustainable fishing practices, and pollution mitigation, the city aims to ensure the long-term health and resilience of these valuable resources.



SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and String

Institution MBMB is committed to promoting transparent and accountable governance, fostering inclusive decision-making processes, and ensuring access to justice for all.

This review will highlight the progress made, challenges encountered, and future plans to achieve these SDGs, reflecting the city's commitment to sustainable development and its role as a model for other communities seeking to build a more sustainable future.



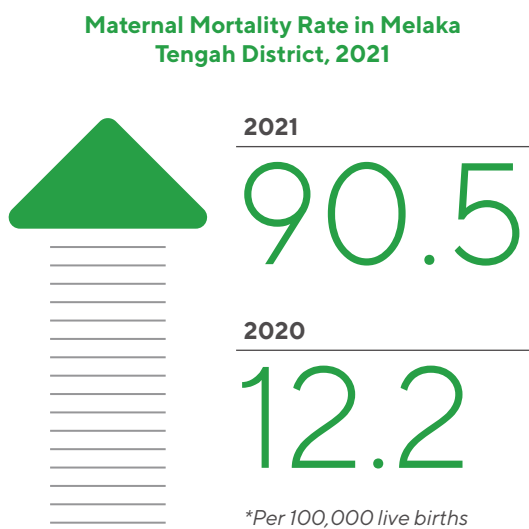
SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing

Summary:

Melaka City has made remarkable strides in achieving SDG 3, focusing on good health and well-being. Through community outreach programs and collaborations, infant and under-five mortality rates have consistently decreased. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a surge in maternal mortality rates, highlighting the need for improved access to quality maternal care. Proactive measures have been taken to address communicable diseases and promote a healthy environment.

Efforts to combat non-communicable diseases include programs promoting physical activity and healthy eating. The implementation of SPiKTRA - M has significantly reduced road traffic accidents. The city also provides accessible healthcare services through hospitals, clinics, and meets WHO standards for healthcare resources. Melaka City's achievements in SDG 3 showcase its commitment to improving health and well-being for its residents.

➔ Target 3.1: Reduce Maternal Mortality



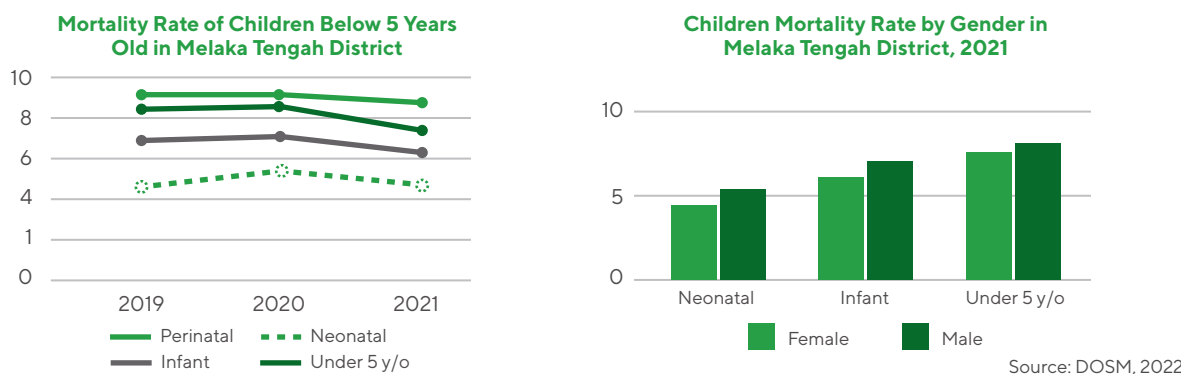
The maternal mortality rate in the Melaka Tengah District surged by 641.8% between 2020 and 2021, reaching 90.5 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021, a significant increase from 12.2 in 2020. This rise during the COVID-19 pandemic reversed the progress made in achieving Target 3.1 in Melaka City.

Factors contributing to this include lower socioeconomic status, social inequality, and limited access to quality and affordable healthcare for pregnant women. The movement restrictions and fear of contracting COVID-19 hindered access to antenatal care, while delays in vaccinating pregnant women and difficulties in reaching safe delivery facilities added to the rise in maternal mortality. Closure of family planning clinics also impacted adequate family planning services. Moreover, according to a report by UNFPA, the general challenges for maternal mortality in Malaysian is poor-quality maternal care including, long waiting times, misdiagnoses, inefficient pregnancy check-ups, and inadequate communication from healthcare providers during delivery.

Source: DOSM, 2022

➤ Target 3.2

End Preventable Death of Newborn and Children Below 5 Years Old



There has been a consistent reduction in infant and below 5-year-old mortality rates over the years. This achievement can be attributed to the implementation of various community outreach programs, particularly the «Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Ibu dan Anak» (Mother and Child Health Services), focusing on vaccination activities, including measles immunization, and overall health promotion. These initiatives are carried out by the Melaka State Health Department in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Furthermore, additional programs and interventions are identified based on risk assessments conducted by the District Health Office, taking into account reported cases, immunization coverage achievements, and the presence of high-risk populations in specific locations. This comprehensive approach helps ensure that effective measures are implemented to address the specific healthcare needs of infants and young children, leading to a reduction in mortality rates in the district.

➤ Target 3.3

End Epidemics and Other Communicable Disease

Melaka City has faced various communicable diseases over the past three years, with pneumonia and dengue being the most prominent aside from COVID-19. These diseases exhibit seasonal variations in their transmission and prevalence patterns. Dengue cases tend to increase during the rainy season, while pneumonia is influenced by factors such as poor air quality caused by haze and other pollutants.

To tackle these challenges, the Melaka Historic City Council (MBMB) has implemented proactive measures. They have focused on public cleaning services and rigorous supervision to minimize breeding spaces for vector-borne infections. Additionally, MBMB has introduced the Environment Sensor Station (ESS-15) initiative to monitor and improve air quality in the city. This aligns with their vision of creating a healthy, smart, and livable city by establishing Clean Air Zones and ensuring good air quality standards.

Table 3: Number of Communicable Diseases in Melaka City

Disease	2019	2020	2021
Dengue	1,487	1,948	478
COVID-19	0	267	44,512
Tuberculosis	400	328	300
Pneumonia	2,976	1,574	1,808
HIV	199	168	114

➤ Target 3.4 Reduce Premature Mortality for Non-Communicable Disease

440 people died due to **Ischemic Heart Disease** in 2021 recording the **No. 1 cause of death** in Merdeka City for 3 years consecutively

NCDs like heart disease, stroke, and diabetes remain prevalent in Melaka City and are major causes of death. While there has been some progress in reducing NCD cases over the past three years, the burden of these diseases remains significant.

Lifestyle factors, such as unhealthy eating habits and limited knowledge about nutrition, contribute to the high prevalence of NCDs. The community also leads inactive lifestyles, lacking regular physical activity. The city lacks facilities and infrastructure to support an active lifestyle and adequately cater to the aging population, potentially contributing to the persistence of NCDs.

Disease	Total	Men	Women
Cerebrovascular Diseases	3,038	-	-
Cancer	3,913	1,012	2,901
Cardiovascular	2,108	1,385	723
Diabetes	406	213	193
Depression	49	25	24

Source: JKNNM, 2023

MBMB, working together with stakeholders such as the Melaka Department of Health and Community Groups, has launched a range of programs with the goal of decreasing non-communicable diseases and fostering a healthy lifestyle in the city.

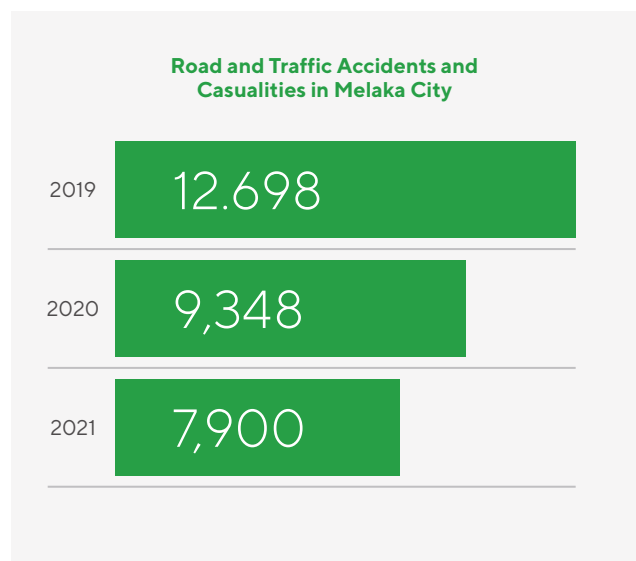
- ▲ Public Zumba Programs over the Weekend
- ▲ Jogging and Cycling Activities
- ▲ Healthy Eating Outreach Programs
- ▲ Klinik Bergerak (e-Klinik) to encourage and promote health screening especially cancers among adults

➤ Target 3.6 Reduce Number of Death and Injuries From Road Traffic

MBMB has made significant achievements to reduce the number of road traffic accidents and casualties. The city has witnessed a notable decrease in cases, from 12,698 in 2019 to 7,900 cases in 2021. This achievement can be attributed to the implementation of SPiKTRA - M, a pioneering project in Malaysia that utilizes IR 4.0 technology. Since its development in June 2019, SPiKTRA - M has effectively contributed to traffic dispersal and smooth flow by employing Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms. It has successfully created an Integrated Greenwave Linking system that optimizes traffic signal timings, resulting in time savings of up to 300%.

SPiKTRA - M demonstrates its progress through the SPiKTRA - M Control Room and user-friendly applications accessible on mobile devices and computers. Currently, 22 intersections in the MBMB administrative area have been equipped with this technology, and there are plans to install it at an additional eleven intersections, with a total investment of RM 4.36 million.

SPiKTRA - M optimizes traffic flow, synchronizes signal timings, and employs real-time monitoring to minimize accidents. It enables proactive congestion management, remote signal adjustments, and improved emergency response.



➤ Target 3.8

Achieve Universal Health Coverage

Public Hospital	2
Private Hospital	3
Community Clinic	17
Public Reproductive Health Clinic	2
Public Clinic	23
Private Clinic	195
District Clinic	13
Dentist	30

Source: JKNM, 2023

Melaka City has made significant strides in achieving universal health coverage, as evidenced by the following infrastructure and resources provided by the Melaka Health Department (JKNM). The city is equipped with a total of five hospitals, consisting of two public hospitals and three private hospitals, ensuring adequate healthcare facilities for the population. In addition, there are 17 community clinics, 13 district clinics, and two public reproductive health clinics, further expanding access to healthcare services across the city.

In terms of resources, Melaka City meets the WHO standards for the ratio of hospital beds per population. With a ratio of 1:5, there are sufficient hospital beds available to cater to the healthcare needs of the residents. Similarly, the city also meets the WHO guidelines for the ratio of healthcare workers per population, with a ratio of 1:2.

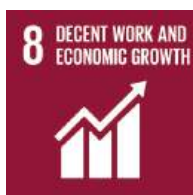
JKNM, in collaboration with various partners, implements multiple initiatives to ensure public health services in Melaka. These initiatives include:

- ▲ Infectious disease surveillance
- ▲ Strengthen the preparedness of Rapid Action Teams (RAT) and Rapid Response Teams (RRT),
- ▲ Coordinate the Emergency Operations Center for emerging and newly emerging diseases,
- ▲ Monitor and surveillance of vector-borne diseases
- ▲ Anonymous HIV screening programs at health clinics

- ▲ Health promotion activities related to TB and Leprosy are carried out.
- ▲ TB screening programs
- ▲ Workplace Occupational Safety and Health programs
- ▲ Control of Non-communicable Diseases and
- ▲ Family Health programs including maternal, child, and disabled health,
- ▲ Promotion of Healthy Eating programs

The Federal Government's 2013 announcement of RM 30 million allocations to the «Healthy Community Builders of the Nation» (KOSPEN) program has significant implications for Melaka City. KOSPEN, a community-based initiative by the Ministry of Health, aims to empower local communities and combat the increasing prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking, and obesity. Melaka City, specifically within the administrative area of MBMB has already witnessed the positive effects of this program. Communities in Tengker, Peringgit, and Ayer Molek have received assistance in health check-up equipment, enabling more accessible access to health screenings and reducing congestion at healthcare facilities.

Moreover, KOSPEN offers various engaging activities in Melaka City, including health screenings, mental health assessments, Pap smears, breast examinations, medication awareness, dental care, and nutrition education. With six targeted KOSPEN localities in Melaka City, this program is crucial in empowering the community and fostering a sense of responsibility towards their health. Through these initiatives, Melaka City is actively addressing the challenges posed by NCDs and promoting a healthier lifestyle among its residents.



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Summary:

Melaka City plays a crucial role in driving the economic growth and tourism industry of Malaysia. As a local council, MBMB is instrumental in stimulating economic development and providing essential services through its revenue system. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, MBMB has displayed resilience in its revenue sources, although sectors such as SMEs and tourism have been significantly impacted. The employment situation in the Melaka Tengah District has experienced fluctuations but

is gradually improving. MBMB has implemented initiatives to support small-scale vendors and entrepreneurs, while also prioritizing sustainable tourism practices. The city's top tourist destinations are concentrated within Melaka City, although both domestic and international tourism have faced setbacks due to the pandemic. Ongoing efforts are focused on revitalizing the tourism sector through intensified events and targeted promotion of diverse sub-sectors and specific tourism products.

➔ Target 8.1

Sustain Economic Growth

The revenue system of the Melaka City Council (MBMB) is essential for promoting economic growth and facilitating the provision of local services and infrastructure development. MBMB primarily generates revenue through the collection of taxes, with assessment tax serving as the primary source of income. Additionally, MBMB collects other taxes, fees, and charges to finance local services and infrastructure projects within its jurisdiction.

Due to its larger size than other areas in Melaka State, the City is prominent in generating assessment tax revenue for the entire state. MBMB plays a vital role in this regard, as it contributes 65% of the annual assessment tax collection, highlighting the critical role of MBMB's revenue generation in supporting the state's overall finances.

Despite the unprecedented challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, MBMB's revenue sources have displayed resilience. While there was a slight decline in revenue in 2019 due to the pandemic's economic impact, the city council's revenue stream recovered relatively quickly.

However, a closer examination of the performance of industries and sectors in the City, mainly through the collection of licensing fees and permits, reveals the severe impact experienced by businesses and individuals in the region due to the pandemic. Despite the various assistance and provisions provided by the city council, state government, and federal government, many businesses had to suspend their operations or permanently close down temporarily.

This impact was particularly pronounced in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the tourism industry in Melaka City. The COVID-19 epidemic led to a substantial decline in the tourism sector, which usually makes up around 45% of the local economy annually. The resulting changes imposed by the pandemic have profoundly impacted businesses, particularly SMEs operating in popular tourist destinations, leading to closures, challenging circumstances, and economic hardships.

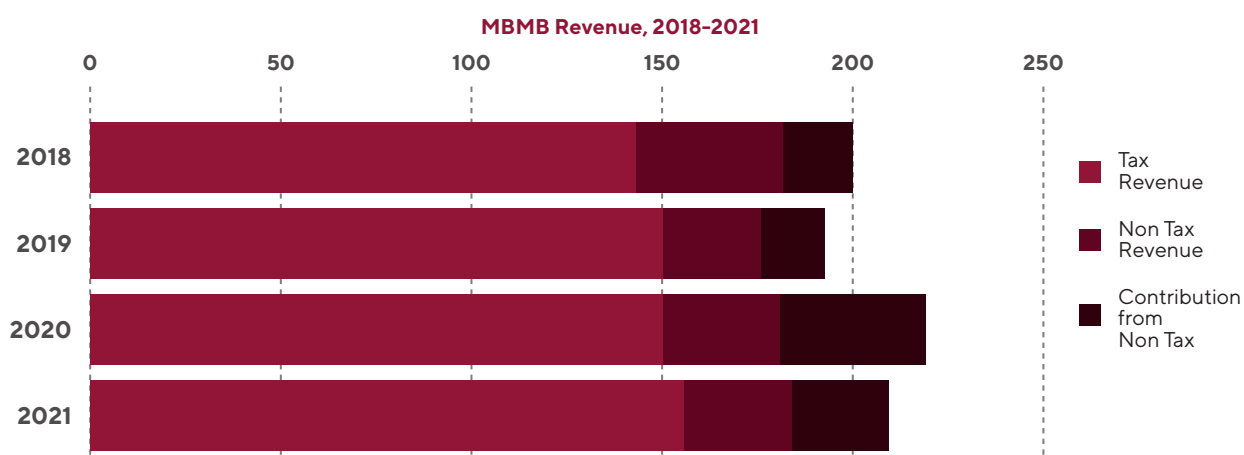


Table 4: MBMB Revenue Breakdown , 2018 -2021 (RM, million)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Revenue	197.19	193.42	218.8	207.44
Tax Revenue				
Tax Assessment	138.28	120.51	141.72	146.57
Sumbangan Membantu Kadar	7.53	8.71	8.93	8.18
Non Tax Revenue				
Licensing and Permits	11.55	12.23	10.75	12.27
Services	9.7	8.22	6.73	5.4
Perolehan Jualan Barangan	0.75	-12.18	0.61	0.34
Rental	6.23	5.96	4.34	4.87
Investment Dividend	1.86	3.09	3.63	2.98
Compounds	4.95	6.91	3.9	1.73
Non Revenue Contribution				
Contribution from Agencies	16.34	19.97	38.19	25.1

Source: DOSM, 2022

➤ Target 8.3

Promote Development-Oriented Policies That Support Productive Activities, Decent Job Creation, Entrepreneurship and Encourage the Formalization and Growth of SME Enterprises.

Table 5: Employment Status in Melaka Tengah District, 2019 -2021

Year	2019	2020	2021
Total Labor Force ('000)	271.3	260.0	270.8
Employed Person ('000)	268.8	254.4	266.6
Unemployed Person ('000)	2.6	5.6	4.2
Outside Labor Force ('000)	123.6	134.4	127.1
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	68.7	65.9	68.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	0.9	2.1	1.6

Source: My Local Stats Melaka Tengah, 2021

The employment situation in the Melaka Tengah District has displayed volatility over the past three years (2019-2021). Specifically, in 2020, the district experienced a notable increase in the number of individuals who became unemployed and those who were outside the labour force. This upward trend can be attributed to the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on job creation and overall economic conditions within the district. However, there has been a gradual recovery in 2021, with a decrease in the number of unemployed individuals. It is important to note that the district still needs to fully return to its pre-pandemic employment levels, indicating that there is still room for improvement.

The Melaka Waterfront Economic Zone (M-WEZ) is an ambitious development project undertaken by the local council, focusing on the reclamation of 25,000 acres of coastal land along the picturesque 33km coastline of Melaka City. M-WEZ aims to transform the area into a tourism and commercial hub, embracing the concepts of a Smart City and the Fourth Industrial Revolution while also serving as a Marine Logistic Hub and a cultural centre for a modern lifestyle. This initiative brings a renewed sense of hope, prosperity, employment opportunities, and overall well-being to the local economy and benefits the users of the Straits. Combining modern infrastructure with the city's historical allure, the

Melaka Waterfront Economic Zone attracts local and international businesses, investors, and tourists, creating a thriving environment for economic growth and job creation.

The Melaka State Government introduced the Melaka Mesra Berniaga initiative to replace Melaka Bebas Berniaga, which was implemented in 2020. Under this initiative, small-scale vendors only need to register with their respective local authorities and are exempted from obtaining a business license from the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM). Since its introduction, a total of 497 vendors have registered under MBMB. Vendors can operate their businesses in suitable locations, including in front of their homes, as long as it does not disrupt traffic, compromise customer safety, or obstruct public pathways. However, vendors must still obtain business licenses from MBMB and adhere to health and safety regulations before commencing business operations. Additionally, they must ensure cleanliness in their business areas, especially by maintaining cleanliness after closing their operations each day. This initiative aims to provide a more accessible and streamlined process for small-scale vendors while promoting responsible business practices and maintaining public hygiene standards.

One notable program is the collaboration between MBMB and Axiata Aspirasi, a digital financial services brand. This program aims to provide financial assistance to traders facing financial difficulties. Through this partnership, underserved micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and consumers access various micro-financing and micro-insurance solutions. This initiative aims to address SMEs' financial challenges and promote their growth and sustainability.

MBMB has also introduced and expanded business locations for vendors and traders to further promote job creation and entrepreneurship for SMEs in the City. This initiative aims to provide diverse opportunities for entrepreneurs to showcase their products and services in strategic areas within the city. Locations such as Cabin Food, Court Centre Melaka Raya, Backstreet Food Court, Centre, Pasar Malam Dataran Sungai Melaka, and Klebang Downtown have explicitly been identified for this purpose.

By expanding business locations, MBMB aims to create a favourable business environment that encourages entrepreneurship and facilitates the growth of SMEs. These designated areas provide vendors and traders visibility, foot traffic, and access to a diverse customer base. The availability of well-planned and accessible business locations enhances the vibrancy of local markets and street food scenes and contributes to economic activity and job creation within Melaka City.



➤ Target 8.9

Devise and Implement Policies to Promote Sustainable Tourism that Create Jobs and Promote Local Culture

The Melaka City Council (MBMB) has taken significant steps to promote sustainable tourism in response to its UNESCO status and the city's potential as a cultural and activity tourism hub. With a strong commitment to preserving local culture and creating economic opportunities, MBMB has integrated the promotion of sustainable tourism into its policies, planning strategies, and official documents.

Strategy	Action Plan
Comprehensive Legacy Appreciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Implementation of KSAS Framework in Driving MBMB Planning Development ▲ Disaster risk area assessment to determine development suitability ▲ Sungai Duyong as proposed new water resource zone
Enforcement of TWD special area plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Ensure tenants at heritage Areas to comply to heritage conversation guideline
Enhance the management of UNESCO living heritage sites in Melaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Development Disaster Risk Management Plan ▲ Restructuring of Jonker Night Market ▲ Making World Heritage area vehicle free ▲ Enforcing entrance fee to the heritage site
Enhance the management of UNESCO living heritage sites in Melaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Establishment of heritage conservation taskforce at MBMB ▲ Development of periodical building maintenance ▲ Accrediation of tourist guides at UNESCO living heritage sites in Melaka
Conversation of tangible and intangible heritage at UNESCO living heritage sites in Melaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Heritage convoys ▲ Award and accreditation of culture and heritage leaders ▲ Database of young artists and influencers as heritage successors
Melaka Bersejarah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Arkeo Tektural Tourism ▲ Taman Tema Terbuka Melaka
City Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Hab Belia Bersepadu ▲ Hang Tuah Community Hub ▲ Melaka City Sky Tour ▲ Melaka On Wheel
Bandaraya Moden, Pintar dan Hijau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Coastal Tourism Plan
Coastal Tourism Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Coastal Tourism Plan
Tourism Island Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Marine and Island Tourism Plan
Active and Healthy City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Krubong Edu Sport City
Explore Rural Tourism Laman Agro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Rural Heritage Tourism Plan
Laman Agro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Agro Tourism

Table 6: Domestic Tourism Statistics for Melaka State, 2020 and 2021

Strategy	2020	2021		
Number of Visitors (Million)	7.27	3.88	▼	-46.7%
Number of Trips (Million)	9.96	4.36	▼	-56.2%
Total Receipts (RM Million)	2,373	1,004	▼	-57.7%
Average Trip per Visitor	1.37	1.13	▼	-17.8%
Average Length of Stay (Day)	1.80	1.86	▲	+3.5%
Average Receipts per Trip (RM)	238	230	▼	-3.4%

Source: DOSM, 2022

The top 5 destinations favoured by tourists, whether domestic or international, in Melaka are all located within Melaka City. They are Dataran Pahlawan Melaka Megamall, Menara Taming Sari, Porta De Santiago (A'Famosa), Pantai Klebang, and Pantai Puteri. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Movement Control Order (MCO) enforcement in 2021 resulted in a significant decline in visitor arrivals and total receipts in Melaka's domestic tourism sector. On average, domestic tourism contributes around 70% of the total number of tourists annually. The total domestic tourism receipt experienced a substantial decrease of 48.5%, amounting to RM 1.0 billion compared to the previous year's figure of RM 2.4 billion.

The MCO and border closures for Malaysia have severely affected international tourism in Melaka City, with a decline of 73% between 2020 and 2019. In 2019, the number of international tourists was 18,727,337, which dropped to 5,053,586 in 2020. Since lifting the MCO, the number of tourists visiting the city has increased by 126.76% compared to the same period in 2021, reaching 2.6 million.

To revitalize the tourism sector, the State Government and MBMB (Melaka Historic City Council) have intensified their tourism initiatives and incentives through collaboration between Tourism Melaka and the relevant parties. The city's tourism agencies will continue to promote 13 sub-sectors, including history, culture, sports, health, agro-tourism, and eco-tourism. They will also promote specific tourism products such as rural tourism and local products. In support of these efforts, RM 200,000 in incentives will be provided to tourism agencies for government-owned tourism locations. Additionally, various tourism events will be intensified throughout the year, including the Our Heritage Carnival and Melaka Durian Fest 2023.



SDG 11: Sustainable Cities And Communities

Summary:

Melaka City has made commendable progress in SDG 11, focusing on sustainable cities and communities. It excels in affordable housing with low prices and high homeownership rates. However, challenges remain in meeting housing targets and addressing rising raw material costs. Transportation struggles with unreliable bus services and high private car usage, causing congestion. The city has implemented transportation plans, a Bus Rapid Transit network, and improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure to tackle these issues. MBMB prioritizes participatory planning and engages stakeholders through town hall meetings. Preserving cultural heritage is challenging, requiring a balance between conservation and development. The city also addresses air pollution and waste management and strives to create inclusive green spaces.

➤ Target 11.1

Ensure Everyone Have Access to Adequate , Safe and Affordable Housing

In Melaka City, ensuring adequate, safe, and affordable housing for all residents is a shared objective between the city and Malaysia as a whole. The city's responsibility for affordable housing provision lies with the Ministry of Local Government Development (KPKT) and the Melaka Housing Board (LPM). These entities work together to set annual targets for the construction and availability of affordable housing units that cater to the needs of low and middle-income households in both the city and the state.

One crucial policy implemented by Melaka City to promote affordable housing is the Affordable Housing Competency Policy, GPP Negeri Melaka Edition 2. Under this policy, housing developments above a certain size must allocate a specific percentage of the development for affordable housing purposes. By adopting such policies, the city actively endeavours to bridge the gap between housing demand and supply, making homeownership more attainable for a larger population segment.

Melaka City takes pride in its notable strengths in the affordable housing sector despite the challenges it faces. The state has consistently maintained the lowest average house prices in Malaysia in recent years, with an average housing price of RM221,867 per unit in the first quarter of 2022. This achievement underscores the city's commitment to providing affordable housing options. Additionally, the high homeownership rate of 83.5 per cent signifies the accessibility and availability of housing for residents. The balanced distribution of housing and house prices, with a median multiple of 3.0x, demonstrates the city's responsiveness in meeting the effective demand for housing. These strengths highlight the dedication of relevant agencies in the city to creating a housing market that caters to the needs of its population.

However, it is crucial to acknowledge the challenges that lie ahead and require attention. The number of affordable housing units provided in Melaka City has yet to meet the targets set by the State government, indicating the need for further efforts to bridge the gap. Additionally, the recent surge in raw material prices, resulting in a significant increase of approximately 40 per cent since the previous year, poses a potential risk to future house prices and affordability. Despite these challenges, Melaka City remains committed to addressing housing affordability and ensuring all residents have access to quality housing.

Dasar Komponen Perumahan

Pembangunan perumahan yang **melebihi 8 ekar dan ke atas** dikehendaki membina

a) Pecahan komponen pembangunan perumahan bagi Hakmilik selain Tanah Adat Melaka (MCL) adalah:

Bil.	Komponen Pembangunan	Peratusan
1	Rumah Kos Rendah (RKR)	10%
2	Rumah Kos Rendah Sederhana (RKSR)	10%
3	Rumah Mampu Milik (RMM)	30%
	Rumah Bebas	30%
	Rumah Bebas	
4	(berharga di bawah RM400,000.00	20%
	Jumlah	100%

b) Pecahan komponen pembangunan perumahan bagi Hakmilik selain Tanah Adat Melaka (MCL) adalah:

Bil.	Komponen Pembangunan	Peratusan
1	Rumah Kos Rendah (RKR)	20%
2	Rumah Mampu Milik (RMM)	20%
3	Rumah Bebas	60%
	Jumlah	100%

Source: GPP Negeri Melaka Edisi 2 / Dasar Komponen Perumahan

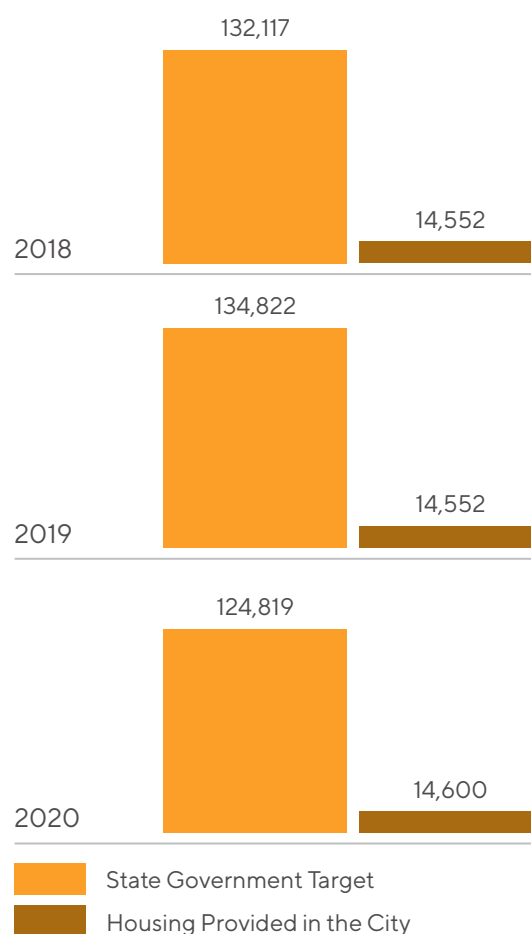
Affordable Housing Initiatives in Melaka City

- ▲ Privatization of Affordable Housing : Partnership between LMP and Private Developers
- ▲ Affordable Houses by Government Department and Agencies Private Developers Affordable Housing Scheme Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) by Jabatan Perumahan Negara
- ▲ Affordable Houses by Syarikat Perumahan Negeri Berhad (SPNB)
- ▲ Public Servant Housing
- ▲ Affordable Houses by PRIMA

85%

Home Ownership

Affordable Housing Provided in the City



➤ Target 11.2 Provide Access to Safe and Affordable, Accessible and Sustainable Transport System for All

The transportation system in Melaka City faces some challenges, particularly in terms of intercity travel. While buses provide an easy and affordable option for reaching the city, with routes leading to the Melaka Sentral Bus Terminal and connections to major towns in Peninsular Malaysia, the city is struggling to meet its urban transportation target set by the Federal Government (40% modal split for public transportation).

Melaka lacks a coordinated transit system, and the bus services, previously privately operated, have now been taken over by the State Government. Moreover, the bus routes are not well-connected, schedules are often unreliable, and ridership is relatively low, resulting in buses not being the preferred mode of transportation for local residents. Currently, Panorama is the sole provider of intercity bus services, but the frequency during peak hours is limited to a maximum of three buses per hour per route.

Private Vehicle

90% of all journeys are made by private vehicles

60% of CO2 emission are from cars

Public Transport

Panorama is the only intercity bus provider in Melaka City with a maximum of 3 buses per hour per route

Cyclist

Only 5-10% of all journeys are made on foot or by bicycle

Pedestrian

Many believe that walking is not an option in Melaka as mobility facilities are not connected and the weather is too hot

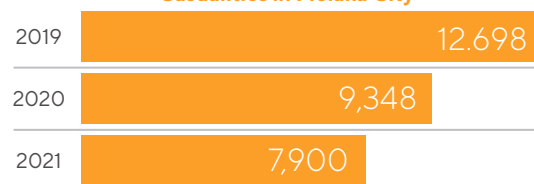
Source: Melaka Resilient Strategy, 2022

Melaka City faces a significant challenge when it comes to traffic congestion. A staggering 90% of all journeys within the city are made by private cars, contributing to the road gridlock. The situation worsens during weekends when the city receives an influx of tourists drawn to Melaka's status as the Heritage City of Malaysia. This heavy tourism traffic exacerbates the congestion issues and adds to the overall traffic burden.

In addition to the congestion problem, stakeholders have identified a concerning trend of pedestrian accidents, particularly within the Kota Warisan (Heritage City) area. This can be attributed to the need for more sufficient pedestrian walkways, which leads to pedestrians, motor vehicle users, and cyclists competing for limited space. As Kota Warisan is the epicentre of tourist attractions, it also experiences congestion issues, particularly during weekends when visitors flock to the area.

MBMB has taken proactive steps to address these mobility challenges. One of the initiatives is the implementation of SPITRA (as mentioned in Target 3.6), a comprehensive transportation plan to reduce traffic congestion. Additionally, the City Council is establishing a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) network, which includes a park-and-ride facility in the city centre. This initiative aims to provide a sustainable and efficient alternative mode of transportation for residents and tourists. Furthermore, the City Council is actively improving pedestrian infrastructure and cycling facilities to provide safer and more accessible options for pedestrians and cyclists. The City Council introduced a hop-on-hop-off water taxi service along the Melaka River to enhance mobility within the Kota Warisan area. This serves as a tourist attraction and helps alleviate pedestrian footfall within the area. The City Council is also diversifying activities within the World Heritage Site by increasing pedestrian-friendly alternatives, thereby contributing to better area management and mobility for residents and visitors.

Road and Traffic Accident and Casualties in Melaka City



Source: MBMB, 2022

➤ Target 11.3

Enhance Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization and Capacity for Participatory, Integrated and Sustainable Planning and Management

MBMB has prioritized enhancing participatory and integrated city planning and management through various engagement initiatives. One of their notable efforts is the yearly townhall meeting, where residents, community leaders, and stakeholders come together to discuss issues, concerns, and suggestions related to city planning. This platform enables direct interaction and feedback, allowing MBMB to gather valuable insights from the public and incorporate them into their decision-making processes. Additionally, MBMB has established a Group Whatsapp channel between the COB MBMB and the Management Body and Strata Owners Association for strata areas under their administration. This communication channel serves as a valuable tool for regular coordination, information sharing, and efficient management of these areas, promoting a collaborative approach between MBMB and stakeholders.

Another crucial aspect of MBMB's engagement with city stakeholders is the focus on community programs and public participation. MBMB organizes various community activities such as "gotong royong," CSR initiatives, food banks, and assistance programs for vulnerable groups. These programs not only foster community involvement and social cohesion but also address the needs of marginalized populations. Moreover, MBMB actively seeks public input and suggestions through channels like annual budgeting, sectoral studies, and development planning. By incorporating public feedback, MBMB ensures transparency and accountability in decision-making processes, ultimately leading to more effective governance and urban sustainability in Melaka City.

Bil.	Planning Document	Publication Date	Local Hearing Committee/ Public Hearing Date	Gazettement Date
1	RT MBMB 2035	1 Oct 2019 - 15 Nov	4 Feb 2020	No. 474 16 Sept 2021
2	RT MBMB 2035	11 July 2022 -10 August 2022	-	No. 168 9 Mar 2023
3	RT MBMB 2035	6 Mar 2023 - 31 Mar 2023	22 Aug 2023	Will be brought to Melaka Planning Committee & Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri
4	RT MBMB 2035 (Penggubahan)	10 Jul 2023 - 10 Aug 2023	Will be conducted based on public recommendation and objection	

➤ Target 11.4

Efforts to Protect and Safeguard Cultural and Natural Heritage

MBMB is deeply committed to protecting and preserving Melaka's rich cultural and natural heritage, with a particular focus on its city centre, home to the esteemed living heritage sites that have earned the city the distinguished status of being a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city recognizes the importance of balancing conservation efforts and development harmoniously to uphold its cultural identity and boost heritage tourism. MBMB fulfils its responsibilities by adhering to various by-laws and acts, including the Town and Country Planning Act, National Heritage Act, Local Government Act, and the Enactment of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage in Melaka.

However, preserving cultural heritage, particularly in the Kota Warisan area, presents several challenges for MBMB. One crucial concern is maintaining the authenticity of the living heritage sites amidst the pressures of modernization and development. Striking a delicate balance between preservation and contemporary demands is essential to avoid compromising the integrity and originality of these sites. It requires meticulous planning and effective management to ensure that the cultural heritage remains faithful to its roots while adapting to the evolving needs of society.

Another significant challenge MBMB faces is managing the impact of traffic congestion and cruise activities on cultural heritage sites. The influx of vehicles leading to congestion affects visitors' experience and poses risks to the physical structures and the surrounding environment. Furthermore, the pollution from cruise activities in Sungai Melaka can adversely affect the river's ecosystem and the cultural heritage sites along its banks. Addressing these issues necessitates strategic measures to regulate traffic flow, minimize pollution, and implement sustainable practices, all while preserving the authenticity and value of the cultural heritage.

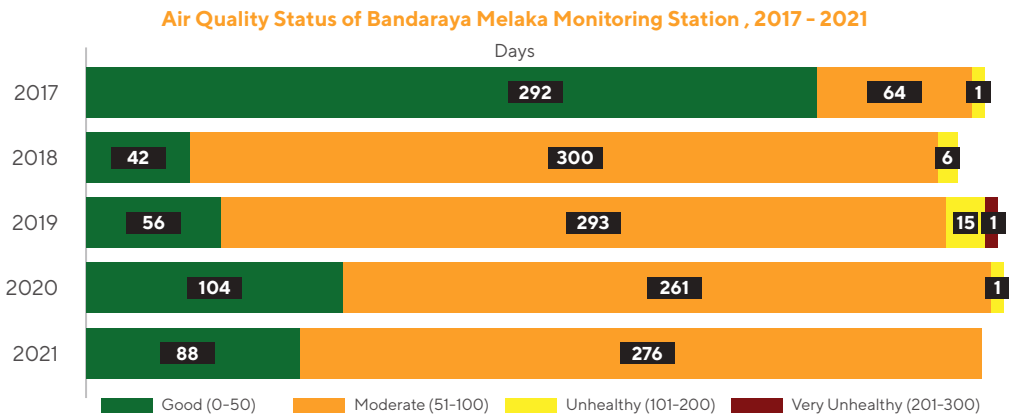
To safeguard and promote local heritage values, MBMB focuses on physical maintenance, enhancing infrastructure, and empowering the local community. Collaborative projects involving active participation from community members are conducted to facilitate discussions and inclusive decision-making processes. MBMB also addresses accessibility issues and opportunities within and surrounding the World Heritage Site by emphasizing clean and sustainable mobility options, encouraging heritage-based economic growth, and creating employment prospects.





➤ Target 11.6

Reduce Adverse Environmental Impact, Including Air Quality, Municipal and Other Waste



DOE monitors the ambient air quality throughout the country, including Melaka City, which has one monitoring station in Bandaraya Melaka and Bukit Rambai. The air quality status in Melaka is reported using the Air Pollutant Index (API), which takes into account various air pollutants such as Ground-Level Ozone (O3), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2), Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size (PM10), and Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size (PM2.5). Over the span of five years, Melaka City has witnessed a significant decrease in the number of days with «good» air quality. 2017 the city recorded the highest number of «good» air quality days, totalling 292 days. In 2020, «good» air quality days increased to 104. This improvement can be attributed to reduced air pollutant levels, primarily due to implementing the Movement Control Order (MCO). The MCO led to lower emissions from sources such as motor vehicle smoke, industrial chimneys, and open burning activities, which were either halted or minimized during the period. The temporary decrease in human activities resulted in a positive impact on air quality in Melaka City.

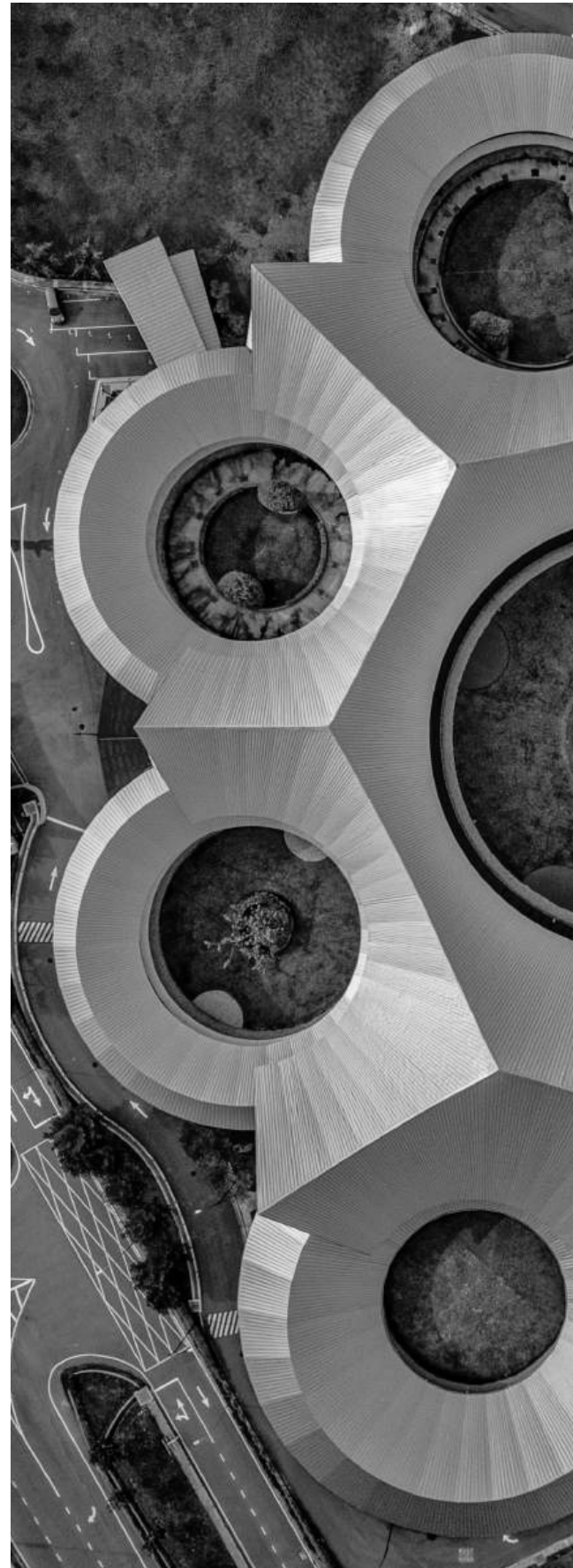
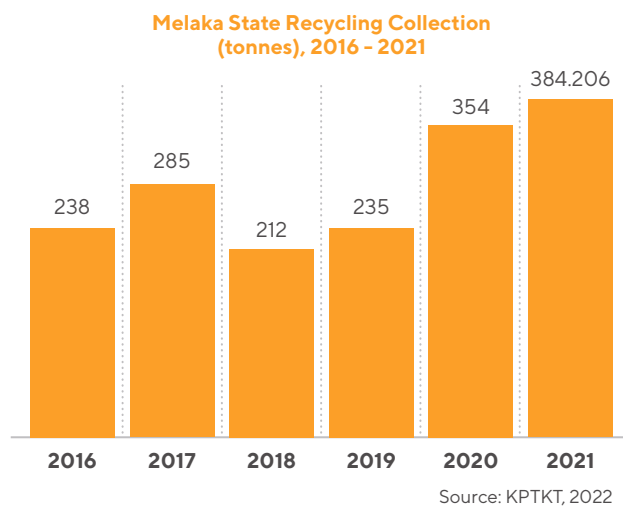
On top of DOE monitoring stations, MBMB introduced the Environment Sensor Station (ESS) initiative in Melaka City, which is pivotal in enhancing air quality management. The goal is to achieve good air quality standards and establish clean air zones throughout Melaka City. Which perfectly aligns with MBMB's vision of transforming Melaka City into a recognized carbon-free city. With the ESS in place, the City Council can continuously monitor air quality parameters, including pollutant levels and particulate

matter, providing real-time air quality data across various city locations. This valuable information allows MBMB to proactively detect sources of pollution and areas with poor air quality, enabling us to take targeted actions and implement effective measures to mitigate pollution and improve air quality. The ESS also acts as an early warning system, promptly alerting us to hazardous pollutant levels and empowering us to issue timely advisories and measures to safeguard public health. The data gathered from the ESS is invaluable in shaping evidence-based policies and strategies to reduce air pollution, fostering sustainable development, and ensuring a healthier and more livable city for the city's residents and visitors.

Melaka City has implemented a robust waste management system with the oversight and support of relevant agencies. The management of different types of waste, such as domestic, chemical, medical, and wastewater, is handled by dedicated authorities like the City Council, DOE and Ministry of Health (MOH). MBMB ensures proper collection and disposal of domestic waste, while the DOE monitors the handling and disposal of chemical, medical, and wastewater treatment and disposal.

At the local level, MBMB is fully committed to supporting and enhancing waste reduction efforts in Melaka. The City Council actively initiates and participates in programs such as recycling and upcycling used cooking oil, e-waste collection, and the «Trash to Cash» program throughout the year. These efforts have resulted in an increased recycling rate among residents.

While it is important to note that the recycling rate in Melaka City still needs to catch up to the national target of 30%, it is worth acknowledging the positive impact of these initiatives. Over the years, residents have noticed a notable increase in the recycling rate as they are encouraged to segregate their waste. The «Program Melaka Bebas Plastik dan Polistarin» not only aims to reduce waste sent to landfills and extend the lifespan of disposal sites but also significantly reduces water pollution by reducing single-use plastic bags. Efforts to improve recycling practices are ongoing, particularly concerning paper and plastics, which constituting a significant portion of the total recycling items. MBMB recognizes the need for sustained efforts to enhance recycling practices further and continue the positive momentum. The reduction of single-use plastic bags and the overall improvement in waste management practices have brought about positive impacts, not only in terms of landfill reduction but also in mitigating water pollution.





➤ Target 11.7

Provide Universal Access to Safe, Accessible and Inclusive Green and Public Spaces

Melaka City is actively working towards ensuring universal access to safe, accessible, and inclusive green and public spaces. The Melaka Historic City Council (MBMB) has recognized that most parks in the city fall short of the recommended two-hectare open space per 1,000 urban residents, as stated in the National Urbanization Policy (2006). However, given that the existing parks and recreational facilities adequately meet the needs of residents, users, and visitors, they are categorized based on the appropriate hierarchy.

A prime example of MBMB's efforts to enhance access to green and public spaces is the revitalization of Taman Bandaraya Bukit Serindit. This 50-acre recreational park, established in the 1980s, requires updates and new amenities to meet the current demands. The revitalization project will incorporate soft and hard landscaping techniques that promote sustainable and smart practices, contributing to low-carbon initiatives. Inclusivity is paramount, and MBMB is actively engaging residents and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the planning process to ensure the park meets the community's diverse needs.

MBMB is also exploring the potential of a 21.71-hectare former solid waste disposal site in Mukim Krubong, located approximately 14 km from Melaka City. This site holds promise as a transformed recreational zone that offers leisure opportunities and generates economic benefits for the local population. However, proper closure processes and planned treatment methods are crucial to ensure safe closure of the site and adherence to proper waste management techniques. Sustainability remains a priority for MBMB, and they are committed to implementing appropriate measures to preserve the environmental integrity of the transformed area.



SDG 13: Climate Action

Summary:

Melaka City acknowledges the pressing climate hazard it confronts, particularly with regards to flooding. The frequency of flooding incidents has escalated, with the Melaka Tengah District experiencing the highest number of floods. To tackle this issue, the city is working in collaboration with the State Government, JPS, and JKR to upgrade flood prevention and drainage systems. This includes monitoring and maintaining retention ponds in high-risk areas, constructing additional retention ponds in flood-prone zones, and implementing various flood mitigation plans in identified sources and hotspots. Moreover, the city council is actively involved in capacity building and awareness programs to enhance climate change resiliency at both internal and community levels. However, challenges persist, such as the increasing frequency of floods, inadequate drainage systems, unplanned land development, and the need to secure funding for comprehensive projects. It is also noted that most measures primarily focus on mitigation actions rather than adaptation, and efforts are somewhat compartmentalized.

➤ Target 13.1

Strengthen Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate-Related Hazard

Melaka City faces a significant climate hazard, with flooding being its largest and most prevalent issue. Over the years, the occurrence of flooding has been on the rise. According to the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), in 2021, the state of Melaka witnessed a total of 21 flooding incidents. Among these cases, the Melaka Tengah District, where Melaka City is located, recorded the highest number of floods, accounting for 10 out of the 21 occurrences. These floods consisted of 9 flash floods and 1 coastal flood.

Notably, one extraordinary flooding event took place in the district on September 17th, 2021, and December 19th, 2021. During this time, numerous areas in the district experienced severe flooding. The monitoring station recorded a maximum rainfall intensity of 212 mm over a duration of 5 hours. Additionally, the flood depth ranged from 0.2 to 0.9 meters.

According to reports from JPS and feedback from various stakeholders, several factors contribute to the major flooding cases. These factors include increased rainfall intensity, inadequate or poorly maintained drainage systems, river overflow, insufficient flood control measures, high tides, clogged drains, littering, and unplanned land development or land clearing activities. These issues have collectively worsened the flood situation in Melaka City and require comprehensive attention and mitigation efforts.

Flooding Incidents and Implication in Melaka Tengah District

9 Flash Flood

1 Coastal Flood

Total Loss: RM 71.7 million

Living Quarters : **RM 60.85 million**

Vehicle : **RM 3.86 million**

Business Premises : **RM 6.99 million**

No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
1	Jalan Ban	21	Kampung Lereh	41	Pengkalan Rama Pantai
2	Jalan Batu Berendam	22	Kampung Padang	42	Rumah Awam Bandar Hilir
3	Jalan Datuk Sum Mow Yu	23	Kampung Pantai Kundor	43	Solok Bakar Batu
4	Jalan Kandang-Jasin	24	Kampung Pantai Rombang	44	Taman Alai Perdana
5	Jalan Melaka - Sg Udang	25	Kampung Paya Rumput	45	Taman Bertam Perdana
6	Jalan padang Si Apong	26	Kampung Permatang Pasir	46	Taman Bukit Beruang/ Taman Melawis
7	Jalan Parameswara	27	Kampung Pinang	47	Taman Bukit Rambai
8	Jalan Pulau Gadong	28	Kampung Pulau Kelapa	48	Taman gadong Perdana
9	Jalan Sikumei	29	Kampung Pulau Samak	49	Taman Krubong Jaya
10	Jalan SK 8	30	Kampung Solok Musai	50	Taman Malim Jaya
11	Jalan Solok Paya	31	Kampung Sungai Putat	51	Taman Melaka Baru
12	Jalan Tn Guru Hj Ahmad	32	Kampung Tanjung Minyak	52	Taman Padang Temu
13	Kampung Anak Ayer	33	Kampung Telok	53	Taman Rambai Jaya
14	Kampung Baru Bukit Beruang	34	Kampung Telok Mas	54	Taman Sentosa
15	Kampung Bertam Ulu	35	Kampung tengah	55	Taman Seri Jti
16	Kampung Bukit Pulau Melaka	36	Kg Balai Panjang, Bachang	56	Taman Terendak Permai
17	Kampung Enam	37	Lebuh AMJ		
18	Kampung Gedong Lalang	38	Lorong Haji Kadir		
19	Kampung Klebang Kecil	39	Lorong Solok Kolam		
20	Kampung Lanjut Manis	40	Paya Dalam		

Source : Melaka State Government, 2022

Melaka City, in collaboration with the State Government, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), and the Public Works Department (JKR), is making significant efforts to upgrade the flood prevention and drainage systems. These endeavors are primarily coordinated by the Exco for District Development, Rural Areas, and Flood Management. Some of the key initiatives include monitoring and maintenance of all retention ponds in residential areas, especially those at high risk of flash floods in urban and suburban areas. The construction of additional retention ponds in selected residential areas, particularly in flash flood-prone zones, will be expanded as part of the Melaka State Government Flood Mitigation Program.

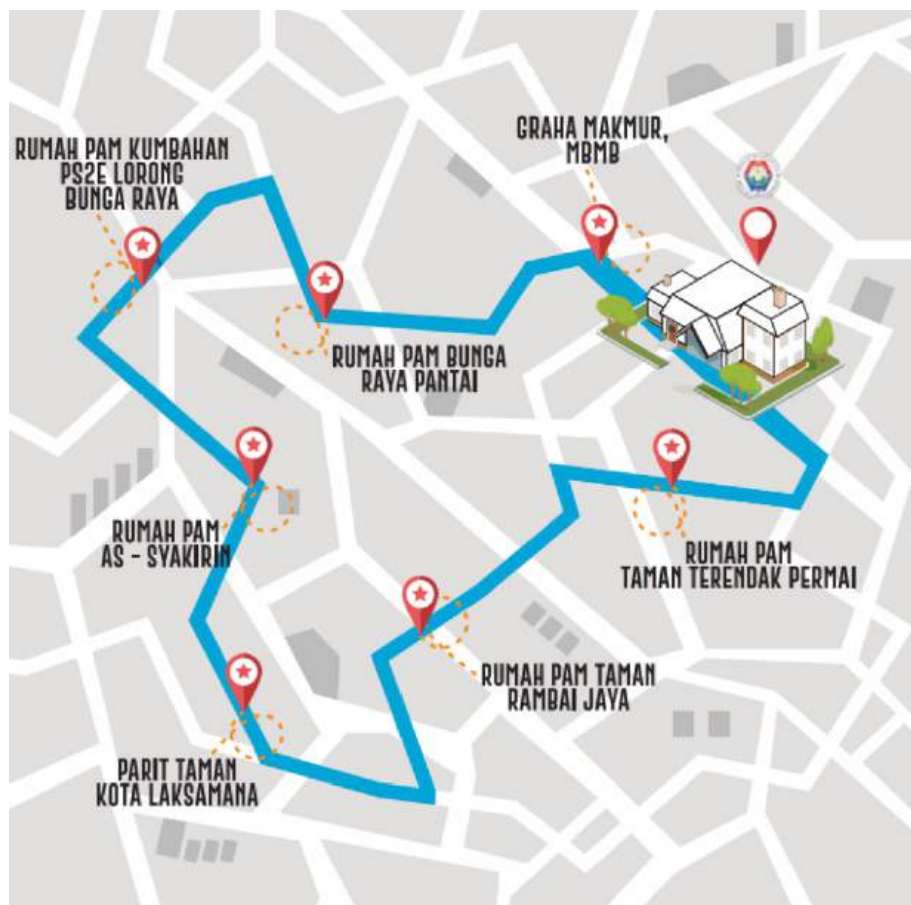
On the City Council level, MBMB is spearheading the Taman Rambai Flood Mitigation Plan, a comprehensive strategy aimed at minimizing the impact of floods in the area. This plan serves to protect flood-prone regions and mitigate the damages caused by flooding incidents, highlighting a proactive approach to disaster management in the state.

The Advanced Pump Operation Monitoring System (SPOP ADV.) is an innovative method that employs telephone call notifications, SMS alerts, and web monitoring to keep track of operational statuses. This system focuses on multiple aspects of operations, including monitoring water levels using level sensors, tracking the mechanical and electrical condition of pump operations (such as running, tripping, or failure), and assessing air quality parameters like temperature, humidity, particulate matter PM2.5, and PM10.

Additionally, the SPOP ADV ensures emergency alerts are promptly issued through sirens and strobe lights while providing a web-scada platform for efficient monitoring. The objectives of the SPOP ADV project are threefold:

- ▲ To enable immediate notifications in the event of rising river water levels and pump breakdowns.
- ▲ To facilitate accurate and swift responses to flood control pump damage.
- ▲ To effectively monitor environmental air quality and temperature.

The project is implemented in various locations, including Rumah Pam Bunga Raya Pantai, Rumah Pam As-Syakirin, Rumah Pam Kumbahan PS2E Lorong Bunga Raya, Rumah Pam Taman Rambai Jaya, Parit Taman Kota Laksamana, Rumah Pam Taman Terendak Permai, and Graha Makmur under the jurisdiction of MBMB. With this cutting-edge monitoring system, Melaka City aims to enhance its flood control and environmental monitoring capabilities, ensuring a safer and more sustainable urban environment for its residents.



MBMB 'First Response Team' (FRONT) of the Historic City Council of Melaka (MBMB) offers round-the-clock emergency assistance services within its jurisdiction. Comprising 21 dedicated members working in three shifts—morning, afternoon, and night—the unit was established in 2020 with the aim of being the primary emergency response team. Based in Peringgit, the FRONT team of MBMB primarily focuses on addressing natural disaster incidents such as floods and fallen trees. Nevertheless, they are prepared to extend their assistance to any emergency situation if required. The unit plays a vital role in performing tasks such as administering first aid, managing traffic, and other necessary measures, all before the arrival of public emergency teams.



Unit F.R.O.N.T MBMB
(First Response Team)

Sebarang aduan serta pertanyaan, sila hubungi :
Talian Aduan: 06-282 6699 | Email: front@mbmb.gov.my
Bilik Gerakkan / Pejabat Operasi Unit F.R.O.N.T, Plaza Melaka Sentral, Melaka

MBMB implements a comprehensive training program to enhance community resilience through disaster risk prevention and management. To ensure practical training, MBMB took several strategic steps. Firstly, they conducted a thorough risk assessment to identify the specific types of disasters prevalent in the area, enabling them to tailor the training program to address the community's vulnerabilities. Secondly, MBMB fostered collaborative partnerships with local authorities, emergency management agencies, and relevant stakeholders. This approach ensured a coordinated effort and leveraged these partners' expertise, resources, and support to enhance the training initiatives.

The training program developed by MBMB covered various essential aspects of disaster risk prevention and management. They designed comprehensive modules that addressed hazard awareness, emergency preparedness, evacuation procedures, first aid and medical response, search and rescue techniques, and post-disaster recovery. MBMB organized interactive workshops, drills, and sessions where residents actively participated and gained hands-on experience to make the training sessions engaging and practical. Additionally, MBMB provided informational resources such as brochures and handbooks to residents, serving as ongoing references for disaster preparedness and response. Through these initiatives, MBMB has effectively empowered the community, promoting resilience and ensuring a better-prepared reaction to potential disasters.

➔ Target 13.2 Integrate Climate Change Measures Into Policies, Strategies and Planning

The Melaka Resilient Strategy was developed by the City Council in 2016 as part of the 100 Resilient Cities Network under the Rockefeller Foundation. This strategy serves as a guide for the council to enhance the city's ability to withstand, adapt, and thrive in the face of current and future urban challenges. It is designed to align with Melaka City's vision of being a vibrant city, where smart governance, collective leadership, sustainable mobility, and protective infrastructure contribute to a flourishing and healthy community.



The strategy is organized into three pillars: Thriving and Engaging Communities, A Livable, Vibrant, and Efficiently Connected City, and Collective Leadership and Smart Governance. Each pillar focuses on specific areas to support Melaka's resilience and emphasize its exceptional universal values as a world heritage city.

Our Actions for Resilient Melaka

Not even a vibrant city, where smart governance, collective leadership, sustainable mobility and protective infrastructure equips a thriving, healthy community that is proud of Melaka's outstanding universal values as a world heritage city.

x3 Pillars

- Thriving and Engaged Communities**
- A Livable, Vibrant and Efficiently Connected City**
- Collective Leadership and Smart Governance**

x9 Goals

- Goal 1:** Restore and build fair & safe value
- Goal 2:** Engage communities to improve
- Goal 3:** Engage and inform residents about plans for our city
- Goal 4:** Develop efficient and sustainable infrastructure
- Goal 5:** Create vibrant public spaces
- Goal 6:** Cleanse and protect our environment
- Goal 7:** Enhance resilience and preparedness
- Goal 8:** Foster collaborative partnership for governance

x31 Actions

- 1. National Heritage and Promoting Healthy (Health) Public Spaces**
 - 1.1. Rejuvenate National Heritage Buildings and Sites
 - 1.2. Promote Heritage-friendly Businesses and Services
 - 1.3. Enhance Heritage-friendly Public Spaces
 - 1.4. Sustainable Urban Resilience Challenge
 - 1.5. Smart Green Movement
 - 1.6. Public Health Resilience Challenge
 - 1.7. Community Health (Community) Resilience Training
 - 1.8. Smart City Council
 - 1.9. Support Melaka Community Centre
- 2. Engage Healthy Resilience for Melaka**
 - 2.1. Engage and inform residents about plans & their
 - 2.2. Encourage Communities to be a Climate Resilient City
 - 2.3. Engage Melaka City
 - 2.4. Engage Youth and Population Resilience
 - 2.5. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 2.6. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
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 - 2.8. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
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 - 2.30. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 2.31. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
- 3. Melaka City Resilience**
 - 3.1. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 3.2. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 3.3. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 3.4. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
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 - 3.30. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience
 - 3.31. National Heritage and Sustainable Resilience

The Melaka Resilient Strategy has led to the establishment of the Melaka Resilience Unit, which is responsible for implementing the strategy. This unit works in close collaboration with the Heads of Department of the City Council, the Resilience Steering Committee, and other key partners in Melaka. Through the unit, funding measures are secured to implement the strategies, ensuring resident participation. The responsibilities of the office include convening government agencies, private organizations, and community groups to establish funding for actions that enhance Melaka's strength and resilience. Additionally, the office monitors and updates the Resilience Strategy, promotes a culture of resilience by coaching departments in developing integrated annual priorities and budgets, and supports networks of organizations and stakeholders involved in resilience to encourage the sharing of good practices.

The poster is for an event titled 'CITIES on the FRONTLINE Speaker Series #18: SMES AND URBAN RESILIENCE'. It features a background image of a street scene with shops and people. The event is organized by Citi Foundation and is held on October 28, 2022, from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM. The speakers listed are:

- Dr. Anwar Ibrahim** - Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia
- Dr. Azmin Ali** - Minister of Housing, Local Government and Public Works
- Dr. Khalid Ibrahim** - Member of Parliament, Johor Bahru
- Dr. Farhana Yamin** - Deputy Minister of Health

The graphic has a green background with a circular inset showing a river and buildings. The text reads:

CITIES SOLVE, CITIES DELIVER

Implementation of the Melaka River beautification and water management project to create more public spaces as well as reduce flood risk along the riverfront.

MELAKA

➤ Target 13.3

Improve Education , Awareness and Institutional Capacity on Climate Change

MBMB (Melaka City Council) is actively engaged in enhancing climate change capacity building and awareness through a range of activities and programs. Their efforts are directed towards improving awareness and developing human and institutional capacity in climate change mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction. These programs are carried out collaboratively and vertically, involving partnerships and collaborations with the Melaka State Government, City Council, Local Communities, and NGOs.

Between 2019 and 2021, several notable programs have been conducted. These initiatives aim to raise awareness and foster action on climate change-related issues.

Table 6: MBMB Climate Change Highlighted Programs , 2019-2021

No	Program	Year
1	Training Residents on Prevention and Risk Management Measures	2019
2	Green Earth Hour Night Walk 2019	2019
3	Develop Urban Resilience Strategies Cleanliness Campaign	2019
4	Reducing The Use of Plastic & Polystyrene in Night Markets, Morning Markets & Ramadan Bazaars Within The MBMB Area	2019
5	Providing Emergency Training Plans for Local Residents	2019
6	Develop A Model That Generates Economic Benefits Through Sustainable Waste Management Systems	2019
7	Tree Planting in Conjunction With The Malaysia Reforestation Program	2020
8	Melaka Earth Hour	2021
9	Used Cooking Oil Collection (Biodiesel Program)	2021
10	Planting 100 Million Trees 2021-2025	2021
11	Gotong-Royong Activities With Communities	On-going
12	Providing Training to Strengthen Knowledge on Impact Assessment of Proposed Projects	On-going
13	Exposure to The Community On Sustainable Water Management Systems	On-going
14	Health Awareness And Environmental Cleanliness Program	On-going
15	Anti-Litter Enforcement	On-going
16	LA21 Joint Campaign in Schools and Communities	On-going

MBMB's participation in Earth Hour serves as a crucial platform for climate change awareness and capacity building in Melaka. By organizing activities that encourage the switch-off of non-essential lights and signage, MBMB highlights the importance of reducing energy consumption and combating climate change. Extensive awareness campaigns conducted before Earth Hour through various channels help educate the community about the event's significance and promote sustainable practices in daily life. Community events held during Earth Hour, such as concerts, exhibitions, and educational activities, engage the public and foster a collective sense of responsibility towards the environment.

In addition to raising awareness, MBMB utilizes Earth Hour as an opportunity to launch or promote energy conservation initiatives within the community. By advocating for energy-efficient practices and collaborating with local organizations, schools, businesses, and NGOs, MBMB strengthens community participation and establishes sustainable initiatives beyond the designated hour. Through their active involvement in Earth Hour, MBMB continues contributing to climate change mitigation efforts and empowering the community to embrace sustainable living practices.



SDG 14: Life Below Water

Summary:

Efforts to protect the marine ecosystem and reduce pollution in Melaka City are led by various agencies, including the Melaka City Council, the Department of Environment (DOE), the Melaka State Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (JPPS), and the Melaka State Fisheries Department. Water quality in Melaka City has shown fluctuations from moderate pollution to good levels, but challenges persist due to activities like coastal reclamation and land-use practices. These activities not only contribute to water pollution but also pose threats to marine life and the livelihood of fishermen in the area. Conservation initiatives, such as those in Pulau Upeh and Pulau Besar, are being implemented to safeguard the marine resources and ecosystem. However, further efforts are required to ensure the long-term sustainability of the marine ecosystem in Melaka City.

➔ Target 14.1

Prevent and Significantly Reduce Marine Pollution

The Melaka City Council, the Department of Environment (DOE), the Melaka State Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (JPPS), and the Melaka State Fisheries Department are the key agencies responsible for spearheading efforts to protect the marine ecosystem and reduce marine pollution in Melaka City. The DOE, through the Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program, oversees the monitoring of water quality in marine bodies throughout Melaka. This monitoring is conducted at various station categories, including coastal, estuary, and island stations (protected island and resort island), with a total of 22 monitoring stations along the city's coastal area.

From 2017 to 2021, the overall condition of marine water quality in Melaka City has varied between moderate pollution and good water quality, as detailed in Table 7. It is worth noting that the water quality at Melaka Island has been excellent, indicating the commitment of relevant agencies to safeguarding the marine ecosystem while promoting sustainable tourism. Nevertheless, concerns persist regarding pollution along the coastline extending from Pantai Tanjung Rombang to Kuala Sungai Lereh, primarily due to activities such as coastal reclamation, shipbuilding, port operations, and land-use practices. The primary cause of river pollution in Melaka has been identified as the discharge of wastewater from food premises, which contains substantial amounts of fat, oil, and grease resulting from food preparation and kitchen cleaning. Addressing this issue poses challenges, including inadequate enforcement and inconsistent installation of oil separators in food establishments, which hinders effective measures to mitigate oil pollution.

Table 7: Melaka City Marine Water Quality Index, 2018 -2021

Station Classification	Area	MWQI Value				Category (2021)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	
Coastal	Pantai Klebang	81	58	78	87	Good
	Pantai Kundur	82	77	90	89	Good
	Pantai Rombang	85	68	89	88	Good
	Pulau Melaka Point A1	67	60	91	89	Good
	Pulau Melaka Point A2	81	60	79	80	Good
	Pulau Melaka Point B1	62	57	58	58	Moderate
	Pulau Melaka Point B2	58	57	57	57	Moderate
	Pantai Tanjung Bidara	93	78	90	69	Moderate
	Teluk Gong	93	76	83	60	Moderate
Estuary	Kuala Sungai Baru	83	55	56	57	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Kesang	82	54	85	74	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Lereh	64	55	57	55	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Melaka	65	55	56	60	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Melaka 2	64	52	54	56	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Merlimau	75	52	55	58	Moderate
	Kuala Sungai Sri Melaka	59	45	53	50	Moderate
Island	Besar (Point A)	94	84	95	96	Excellent
	Besar (Point B)	93	71	95	94	Excellent
	Upeh (Point A)	85	59	87	77	Moderate
	Upeh (Point B)	84	70	80	87	Good
	Undan (Point A)	94	83	96	96	Excellent
	Undan (Point B)	94	91	96	95	Excellent

To address marine pollution prevention and reduction both within the city and across the state, development activities must adhere to the policies outlined in the Melaka State Structure Plan (RSN). Relevant agencies are required to take specific measures, this includes:

- ▲ Enhance river basin management according to the Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) concept
- ▲ Ensure comprehensive control of industrial activities and scheduled waste management,
- ▲ Promote recycling and green technologies such as the Material Recovery System
- ▲ Plan and safeguard coastal areas and marine resources through Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),
- ▲ Manage development in Sensitive Environmental Areas (KSAS) based on their unique characteristics.

Under the jurisdiction of the City Council, measures are implemented to control land-based marine pollution. These measures encompass:

- ▲ Scheduled waste management.
- ▲ Proper disposal of waste traps from food premises.
- ▲ Cleaning of hawkers' stalls, and communal activities.
- ▲ Daily monitoring and containment of seepage water release from domestic waste collection centers to prevent soil contamination.

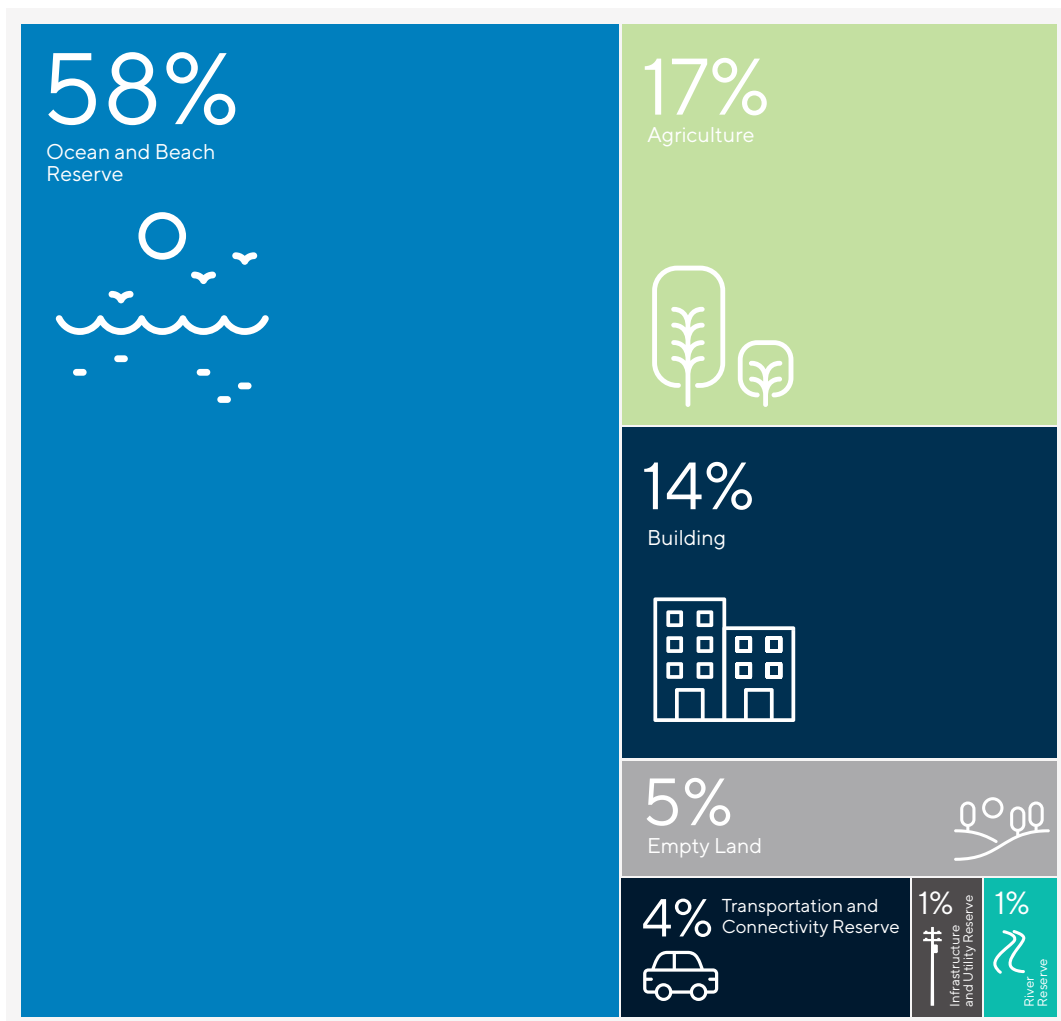
➤ Target 14.2

Sustainably Manage and Protect Marine and Coastal Ecosystem

The land use in Melaka City, as designated by the Melaka City Council (MBMB), includes reserved forests, rivers, seas, and other areas, accounting for a significant percentage of 58.70%. Within this allocation, the coastal and marine reserves cover a total of 33,383.76 acres, equivalent to 57.60% of the total reserves.

Melaka City's coastal area is recognized as a dynamic and highly potential zone for tourism and recreational purposes. However, it is also acknowledged as a crucial natural habitat for marine life, playing a vital role in preserving biodiversity. In light of this significance, to ensure the sustainable development and conservation of the coastal area all development at the coastal area in the city would need to abide to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Under the guidance of the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), ICZM is an integrated approach places considerable emphasis on economic, social, environmental, and ecological considerations.

Melaka City Landuse, 2018



Source: MBMB, 2022





Pulau Besar has been proposed as one of Malaysia's Taman Laut (Marine Park) under the Department of Fisheries Malaysia as an initiative to conserve and protect the marine and coastal ecosystem in Melaka. Through this designation, Pulau Besar has now become a restricted fishing zone under the Fisheries Regulations (Prohibited Areas) 1994. Prior to the enforcement of these restrictions, excessive fishing activities in the waters of Pulau Besar had caused damage to coral reefs and hindered their natural growth. This designation aims to preserve areas of significant importance for fish conservation, coral reef habitats, fish breeding grounds, and unique coral reef fish species. The majority of the coral reefs in Pulau Besar serve as breeding grounds for juvenile fish, thus protecting these threatened marine life species from extinction.

On Melaka City's coast, four areas are designated landing sites for «Karah» turtles. These areas include Pulau Upeh, Padang Kemunting - Pasir Gembur, Kem Terendak, and Teluk Belanga. The «Karah» turtles are classified as critically endangered according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

However, the landing sites for these turtles face significant threats, particularly at Pulau Upeh. The ongoing land reclamation activities in the Klebang area have caused substantial changes in the region's water quality, beach structure, and coastal lighting. These changes have harmed the nesting grounds of the «Karah» turtles, seriously threatening their survival.

Various initiatives have been proposed to address these challenges and ensure the conservation of the turtles. These include implementing measures to control the use of lights and noise around Pulau Upeh and other turtle landing sites, with a restriction on environmentally friendly red lights in the vicinity. The City Council has also established a fishing prohibition zone in Pulau Upeh, similar to Pulau Besar. Development projects now require comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports with effective mitigation measures. Additionally, the City Council is implementing double-layer silk curtains to prevent sand movement, protecting the «Karah» turtles and preserving their nesting grounds for their continued survival. Furthermore, only low-impact ecotourism and permitted research and development activities are allowed on Pulau Upeh.

➔ Target 14.4

Effective Regulate Harvesting and End Overfishing and Destructive Fishing Practices

Despite being located in the Straits of Melaka, the overall fishery catch in Melaka State is the second lowest in the country. The majority of the fishery catch in Melaka comes from aquaculture rather than capture fisheries or inland fisheries. According to the Department of Fisheries Melaka, the Melaka Tengah District has the highest production of freshwater aquaculture in the state. Moreover, it is noted that since 2015, there has been a decline in fishing activities in capture fisheries due to uncontrolled coastal reclamation. This has resulted in pollution and a reduction in the fishing zone, which has posed challenges for local fishermen.

The Department of Fisheries, operating under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, is responsible for regulating fishing activities not only in Melaka City but also in other cities and states across Malaysia. Various regulatory measures are implemented to ensure the sustainability of fisheries in Melaka City. These include the issuance of fishing licenses to control and authorize fishing operations, restrictions on fishing gear and seasons to protect crucial spawning and breeding periods, catch limits to prevent overfishing, and the designation of protected areas and fishing zones such as marine parks, conservation zones, and restricted fishing zones. These regulation mechanisms aim to maintain the balance of fish populations, safeguard critical habitats, and promote sustainable fishing practices in Melaka City and beyond.

➔ Target 14.b

Provide Access for Small Scale Artisanal Fisheries to Marine Resources and Markets

Assistance to small-scale artisanal fisheries is primarily provided by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM). These institutions play a crucial role in supporting the development and sustainability of small-scale fishing communities in Malaysia. The Department of Fisheries Malaysia offers various forms of assistance to fishermen, including technical guidance, training programs, and access to resources and facilities. Fishermen receive support in improving their fishing techniques, adopting sustainable

practices, and enhancing their overall productivity. The department also provides financial aid, such as grants and loans, to help fishermen upgrade their fishing equipment, acquire modern technologies, and improve their livelihoods. Additionally, the Department of Fisheries Malaysia conducts research and development initiatives to address the specific needs and challenges faced by small-scale fishers, contributing to the growth and resilience of the artisanal fishing sector.

On the other hand, LKIM provides various assistance programs to support small-scale artisanal fisheries in Malaysia. These include Fishermen's Subsistence Allowance (ESHN) and the Self-Employed Social Security Scheme (SKSPS) to provide financial aid and protection to individuals in the fishing industry. They also implement the Fishermen's Housing Special Project (PKPN) to improve living conditions and support resettlement efforts. Additionally, LKIM's Agriculture Livelihood Programme (Rezeki Tani) aims to alleviate poverty and increase income levels. These initiatives, alongside LKIM's Fisherman's Market Programme, contribute to the socio-economic well-being of small-scale artisanal fishermen, empowering them and enhancing their livelihoods.

In response to the economic challenges small enterprise fishermen face in Melaka during the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has implemented a subsistence incentive program to provide them with much-needed support. The fishing industry has been significantly affected by movement restrictions and disruptions in supply chains, leading to financial hardships for fishermen and their families.

The subsistence incentive program offers registered fishermen a total payment of RM1,000 in stages to help alleviate their financial burdens. The initial amount of RM250, given four times, aims to provide immediate relief and support for their essential needs. This staged financial assistance ensures a consistent and sustained support system for fishermen throughout the pandemic.

The government's commitment of RM1.18 million for this program demonstrates their dedication to supporting the fishing community in Melaka and mitigating the adverse effects of the COVID-19 crisis on their livelihoods. By providing targeted assistance to specific sectors, such as small enterprise fishermen, the government shows its proactive efforts in addressing these communities economic challenges and providing them with the necessary support during these challenging times.



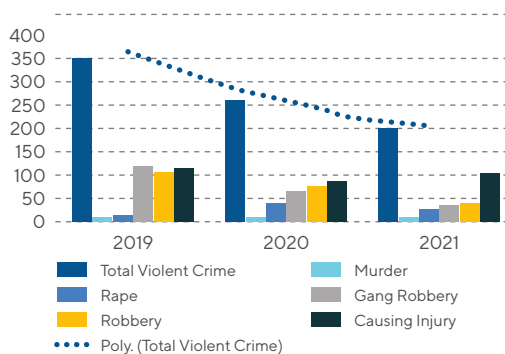


SDG 16: Peace , Justice And Strong Institutions

Summary:

The Melaka City Council (MBMB) recognizes the importance of transparency, accountability, and public trust. They have implemented measures such as comprehensive information dissemination systems, e-service platforms, and participatory activities to foster an informed and engaged citizenry. MBMB prioritizes customer satisfaction through regular surveys and has improved service quality based on feedback. The implementation of the Sistem Pengurusan Aduan Awam (SISPAA) has streamlined complaint management, ensuring accountability and transparency. MBMB also upholds ethics and anti-corruption measures, while actively working to prevent crime and enhance safety through collaborative efforts, innovative approaches, and advanced technologies. Their commitment to creating a safe and secure environment demonstrates their dedication to the well-being of residents and supporting the tourism industry.

➔ Target 16.1 Reduce All Forms of Violence and Related Death Rates



MBMB’s pursuit of crime prevention and enhancing safety within the city have yielded positive results. Over the years, there has been a significant 23.1% reduction in such cases, with the total number dropping from 260 in 2020 to 200 in 2021. This achievement demonstrates the effectiveness of the City Council’s strategies and initiatives in creating a secure environment for residents and visitors alike.

23.1%

Percent Decrease in Violent Crimes between 2021 & 2020

Police Headquarter	1
Fire and Rescue Station	3
Police Station	11
Army Base Camp	1
Police Huts	3
CCTVs	57

The City Council has implemented a comprehensive range of safety measures and facilities to ensure the city’s safety. By collaborating with key stakeholders such as the Royal Malaysia Police, the Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department, and the Military; they have established a strong safety infrastructure throughout the administrative area. This collaboration allows for prompt responses to emergencies and the effective maintenance of public order.

Moreover, the City Council has embraced innovative approaches to crime prevention. They have adopted the Bandar Selamat (Safe City) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts, which focus on strategic urban planning and the design of physical spaces to deter criminal activities. These concepts emphasize providing adequate lighting, unobstructed areas, and wide pedestrian walkways, ensuring clear visibility and minimizing potential hiding spots for criminals.

In addition, the City Council has proactively worked alongside the police department to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras in public spaces and high-crime areas. By integrating advanced technologies like face recognition into these surveillance systems, the City Council has enhanced their crime prevention capabilities. This technology enables swift identification, tracking, and prevention of criminal activities, bolstering the city's overall security.

MBMB is dedicated to creating a safe and secure environment through progressive measures and proactive collaborations. Their commitment to crime prevention not only safeguards the well-being of residents but also supports the flourishing tourism industry by instilling confidence in visitors. The City Council's continuous efforts to develop a safe city underscore their unwavering commitment to ensuring Melaka's peace, security, and prosperity.

➤ Target 16.5

Substantially Reduce Corruption and Bribery in All its Forms

MBMB is dedicated to ensuring that all services and administrative processes are carried out with ethics, professionalism, and adherence to anti-corruption laws and regulations. The goal is to provide efficient and trustworthy services to stakeholders while strategically and continuously implementing control and improvement measures in line with the objectives and context of MBMB.

The MBMB Anti-Corruption Policy has been developed as part of an initiative to make MBMB a model of good governance. It provides a framework for establishing, reviewing, and achieving anti-corruption objectives. As a result, MBMB will not compromise on corruption, abuse of power, or false

claims, whether directly or indirectly, as they could damage MBMB's reputation and image.

The policy aligns with and is enforced by the Anti-Corruption Act 2009 (Act 694). Additionally, it incorporates the Whistleblowing Policy, allowing for the reporting of misconduct. To ensure the effectiveness of the policy, the Integrity Unit was established to assess its implementation periodically. It will also consider the policy's suitability, efficiency, and effectiveness over time.

➤ Target 16.6

Develop Effective, Accountable and Transparent Institution at All Levels

The implementation of the Sistem Pengurusan Aduan Awam (SISPAA) by the Melaka State Government has greatly improved the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of MBMB. SISPAA replaced the previous complaint management system and allows citizens to report various types of complaints, including issues such as delays, unfair treatment, inadequate facilities, misuse of power, misconduct, procedural failures, enforcement issues, and unsatisfactory service quality.

SISPAA is utilized by all government agencies in Melaka, ensuring that complaints are properly received and directed to the relevant departments and stakeholders. The system streamlines processes, sets clear protocols, and assigns responsibilities, leading to faster issue resolution and improved service delivery. It promotes accountability among staff members and builds trust through its transparent platform, where citizens can submit complaints, track their progress, and see the actions taken. The system also facilitates data analysis, enabling informed decision-making and targeted improvements. Additionally, SISPAA collects feedback to evaluate the council's efforts and identify areas for further enhancement, resulting in better overall service quality and public satisfaction.

➤ Target 16.7

Ensure Responsive, Inclusive, Participatory and Representative Decision Making

Ensuring a responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making process is a crucial goal for MBMB under its Kesejahteraan Masyarakat initiative. This commitment is aimed at building a self-reliant and socially cohesive community. The City Council has implemented various programs and initiatives to achieve this objective. One of these is the organization of town hall meetings, walkabouts, and «Hari Bertemu Rakyat» (People's Day) events. These platforms provide opportunities for direct engagement with the community, allowing them to voice their concerns, ideas, and suggestions. Through these participatory activities, the City Council aims to foster a sense of ownership and empowerment among the citizens, ensuring their active involvement in decision-making processes.

In addition to promoting community engagement, the City Council is dedicated to improving its services. To assess the satisfaction level of its customers, the Council regularly conducts customer satisfaction surveys. These surveys provide valuable feedback and insights, enabling the City Council to identify areas for improvement and enhance the quality of its services. By prioritizing customer satisfaction, the Council aims to deliver the best possible services to its residents.

Furthermore, as part of its Smart City initiatives, the MBMB has established various e-services platforms to facilitate public access and engagement. These platforms include online systems for reviewing and paying compound fines, advertising tender/ quotation vacancies and job opportunities, lodging complaints specific to Melaka, checking and paying estimated taxes, and reviewing licensing and rebuilding applications. These digital platforms streamline administrative processes and ensure transparency and accessibility for the public.



➤ Target 16.10 Ensure Public Access to Information and Protect Fundamental Freedom

Recognizing the importance of a transparent, accountable and trusted City Council, MBMB has implemented measures to promote openness and provide easy access to information for the public. It has established a comprehensive information dissemination system, which includes online portals, public notices, and regular updates on council activities. The City Council aims to foster an informed and engaged citizenry by proactively sharing information.



5

CONCLUSION & REFLECTIONS



5.1 Conclusion and Reflections

In conclusion, the Melaka City Voluntary Local Review (VLR) marks a significant milestone in assessing the city's progress towards achieving specific SDGs (SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 14, and SDG 16) and analyzing their implications for policy and practice. This report goes beyond a mere discussion of the city's actions and progress based on available data; it also contributes to a comprehensive analysis of how Melaka City can enhance its overall SDG performance through its SDG Roadmap.

Through a meticulous evaluation process, the Melaka VLR effectively captures the core principles of sustainable development, encompassing the city's efforts across the 5Ps: people (emphasizing social inclusion), planet (focusing on environmental protection and conservation), prosperity (highlighting economic growth), peace (centered around peace-building), and partnership (promoting collaborative partnerships).

People

Melaka City's initiatives prioritize people's well-being by addressing inequalities and promoting equal opportunities, including income, work, housing, health, and overall well-being. Specifically targeting low-income individuals, the city implements social protection systems, such as healthcare and affordable housing, while also striving to generate job opportunities. These efforts aim to foster a more inclusive and equitable society where all residents can thrive and enjoy an improved quality of life.

Despite reducing unemployment, Melaka City faces challenges of skill mismatch among the youth and wage disparities. The need for aligning youth skills with market demands is crucial to enhance employment prospects. Furthermore, the city's approach to reducing inequality seems reactive rather than proactive. A greater emphasis on prevention and early identification of issues is necessary to tackle the root causes of inequality and ensure ongoing progress in improving the well-being of all residents.

Planet

Melaka City prioritizes the conservation of the planet by balancing economic growth and environmental protection. With a UNESCO World Heritage site and significant development potential, the city takes an integrated approach to address environmental and ecological issues. Melaka sets ambitious goals, initiates proactive measures, and continuously improves its development planning and monitoring practices.

Despite the existing planning and monitoring processes in Melaka, it is evident that current efforts need to be improved. The adverse impacts of climate change and rapid urbanization have undermined some of the City's progress, particularly in addressing climate-related disasters, leading to increased vulnerability in community resilience. Additionally, lifestyle factors such as a car-centred city, inadequate last-mile facilities, and tourism growth threaten the city's carbon reduction efforts and overall environmental sustainability.

Prosperity

Melaka City's economic growth is driven by its strategic location, robust infrastructure, and thriving business environment. The city's diverse sectors, including tourism, manufacturing, trade, and services, play a vital role in stimulating development and creating jobs. Melaka also takes a holistic approach to the economy, considering social, environmental, and public participation aspects beyond income growth.

While the city has witnessed overall economic progress, unequal opportunities and rising living expenses have contributed to a widening income gap. Not all population segments have benefited equally from economic growth and improved well-being. Women, youth, persons with disabilities, and individuals with lower levels of education often face a more disadvantaged position in the labour market, exacerbating income disparities within the city.

Peace & Safety

The City has fostered a strong sense of security and trust among its residents through measures such as safe city infrastructure, community-led monitoring and promoting tolerance. These efforts not only attracted investment and tourism but have enhanced the overall prosperity and livability of Melaka.

Petty crime and safety issues continue to be a concern, highlighting the need for effective crime prevention strategies. Additionally, there is a lack of gender-sensitive safety policies, which raises concerns about ensuring the safety and security of all individuals within the city. Moreover, the prevalence of traffic-related accidents remains an ongoing issue that requires attention and targeted interventions to enhance road safety.

Partnership

Melaka City excels in fostering collaborative partnerships for sustainable urbanization. The city has achieved remarkable progress in resilience-building initiatives by actively engaging with grassroots, local, and international stakeholders. These partnerships have enabled Melaka to leverage diverse expertise, resources, and perspectives, driving collective efforts towards inclusive and sustainable urban development.

However, there are challenges in terms of integration, data sharing, and knowledge exchange among the various partnership stakeholders in Melaka City. The lack of effective mechanisms for collaboration and information sharing hinders the full potential of partnerships in driving sustainable urban development.

In addition to the remarkable achievements within Melaka City, it is crucial to acknowledge the broader significance of the Melaka City Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report. This report not only showcases the city's progress but also contributes to the growing global VLR movement, where municipalities worldwide are actively assessing their efforts in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By producing this comprehensive assessment, Melaka City aligns itself with Malaysia's official national reporting to the United Nations and goes beyond by highlighting practical experiences from the ground level of municipal implementation.

**Melaka City Voluntary
2022 Local Review**



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