

Manjung Voluntary Local Review 2023



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Manjung

Voluntary Local Review 2023

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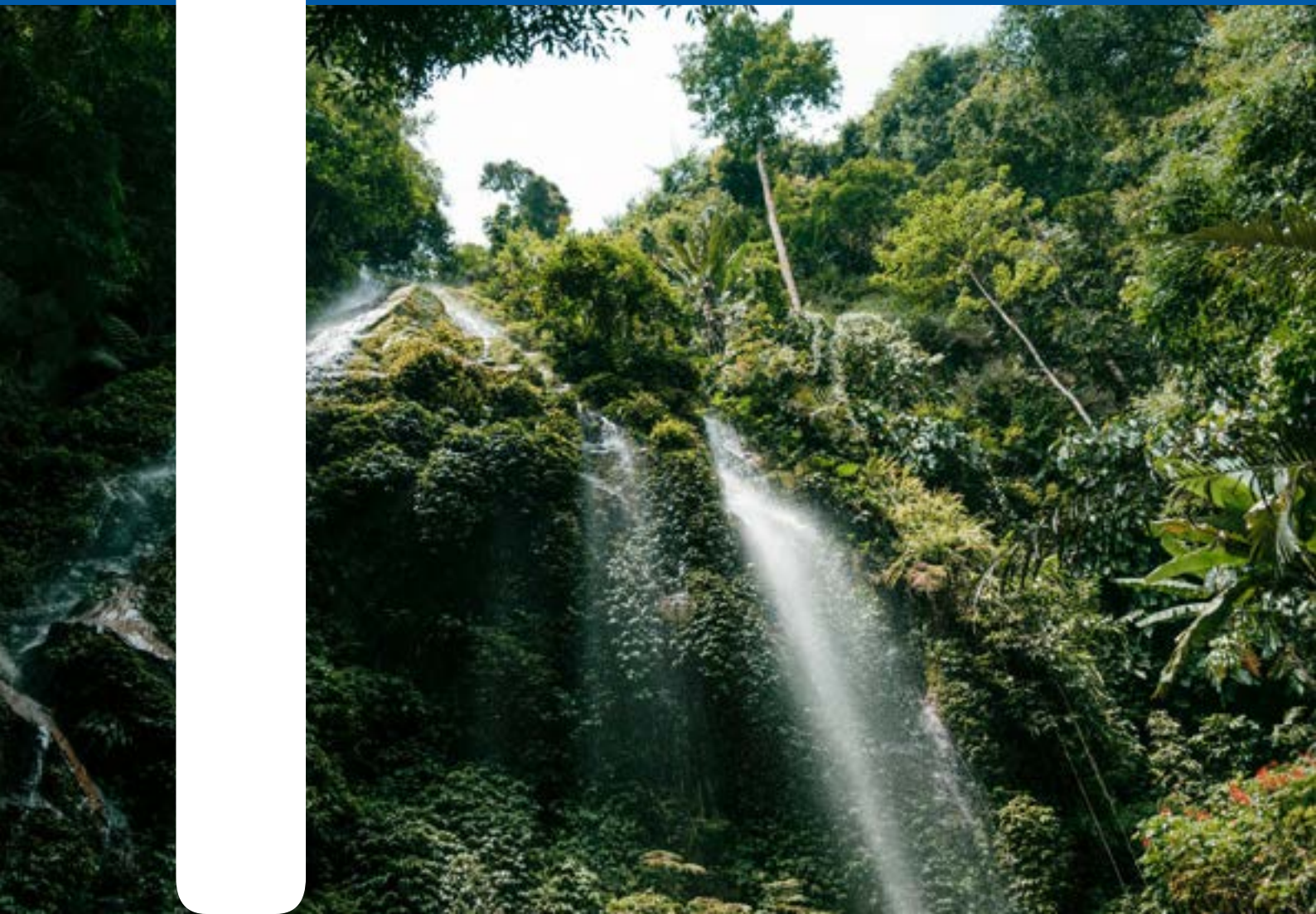
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PART A



Introduction: Malaysia SDG Cities





1.1 Malaysia SDG Cities

The Malaysia SDG Cities is a national initiative, that was launched in 2020, to unleash the potential of Malaysian cities and its key stakeholders to champion and accelerate sustainable development and implement the New Urban Agenda. It recognizes that cities and communities are crucial in determining its own set of priorities and decides on the means of implementation to ensure that the SDG Goals and targets are met.

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

Why Does Malaysia Need SDG Cities?

1

Raise local government awareness, commitment and capacities towards sustainable agenda.

4

Develop an Action Plan to match the SDG and synchronized and align with National, State and Local development agendas.

2

Set local priorities and focus attention on urgent urban challenges to harness future opportunities.

5

Facilitate local government access to funding resources and develop business models to finance SDGs actions.

3

Create a platform for Partnership to mobilize and empower stakeholders to identify practical integrated and innovative Solutions.

6

Strengthen role of Local Governments to monitor, evaluate and report SDG progress to national and state level

Measuring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Cities

In measuring the successful implementation of the SDGs in Malaysian cities, the 17 Goals and its targets has been aligned to 3 key factors that are reflects the guiding principles of Malaysia's Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 and the commitment towards carbon reduction emission.

The 3 key outcomes are:

- 1) Ensure inclusive growth and development for all
- 2) Enhance access to quality services to address disparities
- 3) Promote environmental sustainability to mitigate climate change

3 Key Outcomes for Malaysia SDG Cities

1

Ensure Inclusive Growth and Development for All

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

2

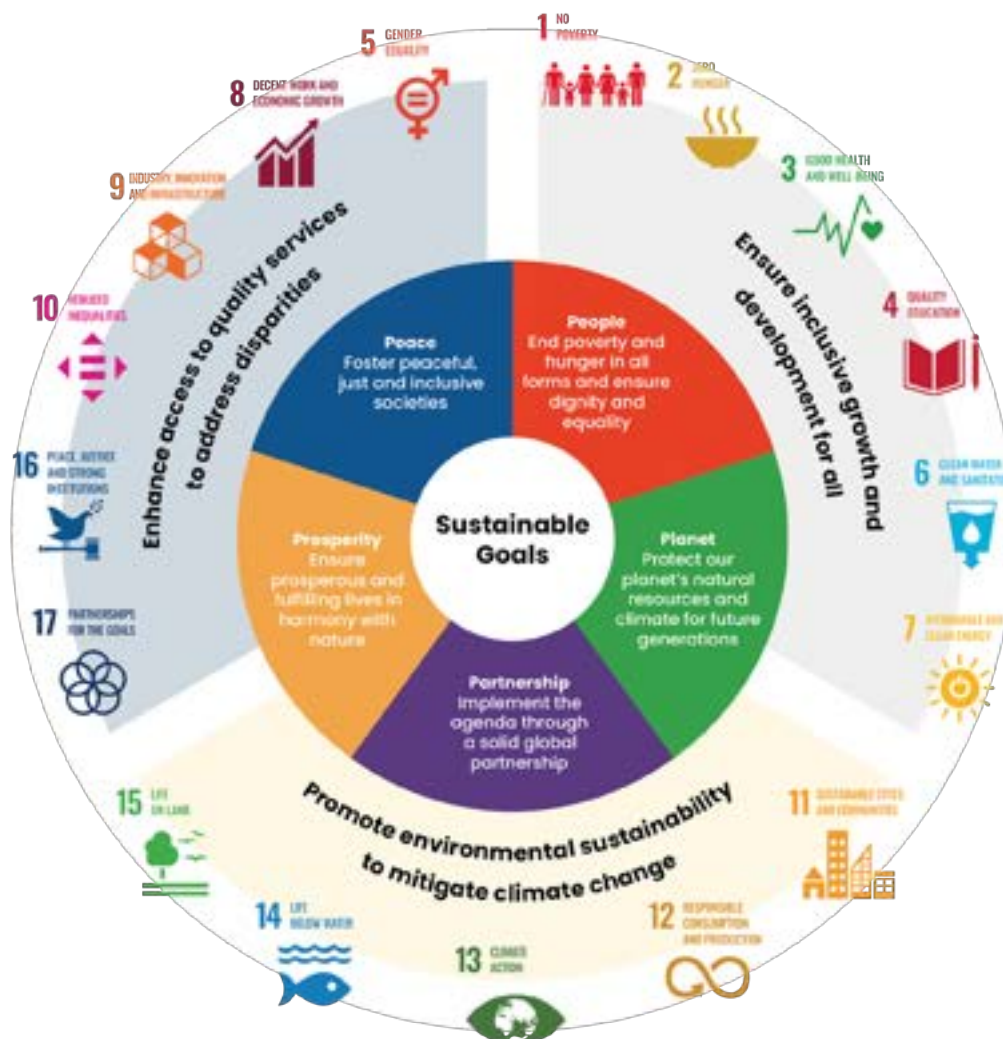
Enhance access to quality services to address disparities

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

3

Promote Environmental Sustainability to Mitigate Climate Change

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



1.2 Content Of The Report

Under Malaysia SDG Cities Project, there are three steps in preparing Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Manjung city. During the first step, SDG Assessment Report is written as the first interim report of Voluntary Local Review, which is based on My Local Statistic of Manjung 2021 (published by Department of Statistics Malaysia, DOSM), Manjung SDGs Report, Local Plan Manjung 2030 and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). This report is divided into two parts;

Part A

- 1 Process and Framework of SDG Assessment Report
- 2 Manjung City's Profiling

Part B

- 4 SDGs Overview
- 5 Progress on 17 SDGs in Manjung
- 6 Next Step for MPM

1.3 Process of Preparing the Report

The report preparation process has involved engaging stakeholders and actively collaborating with Manjung Municipal Council since April 2023, encompassing over four interactions with MPM and their stakeholders. These engagements included the initial kick-off meeting, subsequent progress meetings, and a dedicated training workshop focusing on data key-ins for SDG reporting, where technical support and assistance were provided.



The workshop aims to evaluate the roles and function of MPM on SDGs, gauge stakeholder awareness of SDGs. Additionally, it seeks to understand stakeholders' issues and challenges, and prioritize key issues to enhance the effectiveness of SDG implementation.



Manjung City Profile



2.1 Manjung at a Glance

Manjung is located in the western part of the State of Perak, bordered by Larut Matang, Selama, and Kuala Kangsar District to the north, Hilir Perak District to the south, and Central Perak District to the east. To the west, it is bordered by the Straits of Malacca. The total area of the Manjung district spans 112,643.92 hectares, equivalent to its administrative area.

The district is divided into 5 Mukims: Beruas, Pengkalan Baru, Lumut, Sitiawan, and Lekir. Historically named as Dinding District until the 1980s, it underwent a change of name on January 1st, 1982, when the former colony of Dinding was officially renamed Manjung District. This new district encompasses administrative units covering Beruas and Sitiawan sub-districts.

Significant of Manjung:

1) Main Port of Perak State

- Manjung serves as the main port for the Perak State, playing a pivotal role in facilitating trade, commerce, and economic activities within the region. The port's strategic location contributes to the overall economic development of Perak.

2) Diverse Tourism Products for National and International Levels

- Manjung boasts a variety of tourism products, catering to both national and international visitors. The presence of diverse attractions, including coastal areas, cultural sites, and recreational spots, positions Manjung as a significant destination for the tourism industry.

112,643.92 hectares

Administrative Area

112,643.92 hectares

Control Area

16,010.00 hectares

Operational Area

250,100

Population in 2021

222/km²

Population Density in 2021



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021 & Manjung District Local Plan, 2030

3) Fertile and Vast Agricultural Area

➤ The region is characterized by a fertile and expansive agricultural landscape. This makes Manjung a crucial contributor to the agricultural sector, supplying a variety of crops and resources that support local and regional food production.

4) Lumut as Royal Malaysian Navy's Town and Manjung as Tourism and Maritime Town

➤ Lumut, declared as the Royal Malaysian Navy's Town or TLDM Town by the Sultan Perak, and Manjung, designated as "*Bandar Pelancongan Dan Maritim*" (Tourism and Maritime Town) by the Perak government, further accentuate the significance of the district and city.

5) Community-based Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Kuala Gula – Kerian and Sitiawan – Manjung, Perak:

➤ In addition to the environmental conservation initiatives in Manjung, the Community-based Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Kuala Gula – Kerian and Sitiawan – Manjung, led by the Perak State Government, underscores the commitment to maintaining and protecting the region's diverse ecosystems, including mangrove forests.

6) Strategic Location in the Lumut – Sitiawan – Manjung District Growth Conurbation and the North Regional Corridor (NCER)

➤ Manjung's geographical location within the Lumut – Sitiawan – Manjung District Growth Conurbation and the North Regional Corridor (NCER) underscores its significance in regional development plans. This positioning contributes to economic growth, infrastructure development, and connectivity within the larger regional context.

7) Economic Hub and Employment Center

➤ As a major port and part of strategic growth corridors, Manjung serves as an economic hub, generating employment opportunities and fostering economic activities. Its role in trade, industry, and commerce has a ripple effect on the overall prosperity of the region.

8) Cultural and Historical Importance with a Focus on War History

➤ Manjung's cultural and historical significance extends to its wartime history, notably during the British periods. The region holds a crucial place in Malaysia's history due to its involvement in conflicts and events during these times.

Demographic Profile

Total Population



222/km²

Population Density, 2021

Population by Gender



Population by Age Group

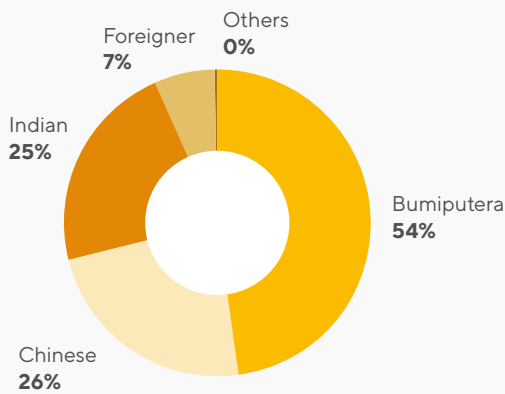


Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak 2021

The population in Manjung experienced a 10% growth from 2010 to 2021, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%. In 2021, the active age group, comprising individuals aged 15 to 64 years, dominated the population, accounting for 68.3%. Additionally, the gender distribution in Manjung revealed that 53.9% were male, indicating a slight majority of males within the population, while females constituted 46.1%.

Population by Ethnic

Figure 2.1: Percentage of Population by Ethnic Group



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak 2021

In Manjung, the percentage distribution of the population by ethnic group in 2021 is as follows: Bumiputera (54%), Chinese (26%), Indian (25%), foreigners (7%), and other ethnicities collectively constituting less than 1%.

The data reflects a diverse and pluralistic demographic landscape in Manjung, with a significant representation of the three major ethnic groups in Malaysia—Bumiputera, Chinese, and Indian—contributing to the cultural richness of the region.

Population by Ethnic

The population variations among Mukim in Manjung are influenced by factors such as economic activity, urbanization, and employment opportunities, particularly in Mukim Sitiawan and Mukim Lumut, suggesting their roles as economic centers. Mukim Lumut, with Lumut Port, sees economic activities and trade, contributing to its higher population. Mukim Sitiawan, the most populous, may attract residents due to educational and commercial hubs. Tourism and development, historical and cultural significance in Mukim Sitiawan, and improved infrastructure in Mukim Pengkalan Baharu also impact population sizes.

Figure 2.2: Population of Manjung District According to Mukim

Mukim	2010	2015	2020
Beruas	9,038	9,314	N.A.
Lekir	10,285	10,807	N.A.
Pengkalan Baharu	28,832	29,871	N.A.
Lumut	55,591	60,071	N.A.
Sitiawan	123,328	129,975	N.A.
Total	227,074	240,038	250,100

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak 2021

Household Size and Gross Income

The average household size in Manjung for the year 2020 is reported to be 3.8, mirroring the national household size average for the same period.

In 2019, the average household gross income in Perak was RM5,645 and Manjung was RM6,137. The monthly household gross income in Manjung surpassed the statewide average for Perak both in 2016 and 2019.

This suggests a level of economic prosperity within the district. This could be indicative of thriving industries, increased job opportunities, or a higher average income level among the population.

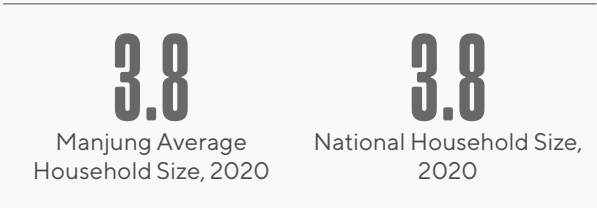


Figure 2.3: Monthly Statistics Household Gross Income

State/ District	Median (RM)		Mean (RM)	
	2016	2019	2016	2019
Perak	4,006	4,273	5,065	5,645
Manjung	4,363	4,636	5,609	6,137

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

Labour Force

Total Labor Force Decrease

The labor force decreased by 2.3% from 110,700 in 2019 to 108,200 in 2021, influenced by factors like economic conditions, demographics, and shifts in employment patterns.

Labour Force



Labor Force Participation Rate Decline

The participation rate dropped by 0.4% from 64.1% in 2019 to 63.7% in 2021, indicating a smaller share of the working-age population actively seeking or participating in employment.

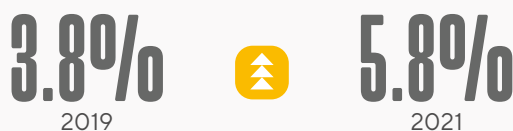
Labour Force Participation Rate



Unemployment Rate Increase

Unemployment rose from 3.8% in 2019 to 5.8% in 2021, suggesting a higher percentage of the labor force facing challenges in securing employment, potentially due to economic downturns or disruptions.

Unemployment Rate



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak 2021

Physical Aspect

Agricultural land use dominates Manjung, constituting 67.33% of its total area, while the relatively high proportion of vacant land at 2.83% presents significant potential for city development.

Over the period from 2002 to 2015, built-up land use increased by 4,999.77 hectares, marking a notable 37.21% growth. This development surge is notably concentrated within a 5 km radius from the city center of Seri Manjung – Sitiawan, with a particular focus on the main road of Manjung and the Main Settlement Centre – Pantai Remis.

The swift development has spurred a substantial increase of over 20% in the value of agricultural-specific real estate. This trend reflects the intensification of urbanization, economic activities, and infrastructure development in key areas of Manjung, potentially signaling economic growth and increased demand for real estate in response to the changing urban landscape.

Land Use Distribution in Manjung, 2015

3.17%
Residential

3.01%
Industry

0.64%
Commercial

2.83%
Empty Land

0.35%
Open Space

1.52%
Institution and
Community Facility

4.08%
Transportation

0.68%
Infrastructure and Utility

11.95%
Transportation

6.42%
Water Body

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

Facilities

Health Facilities: The presence of 1 hospital and 34 clinics appears reasonable for the population of 250,100. However, a thorough evaluation of healthcare accessibility and service capacity is essential to ensure adequacy and this will be covered more in SDG 3



1

Hospital

34

Clinics

Educational Facilities: Manjung has a substantial educational infrastructure, including 30 secondary schools, 90 primary schools, and 51 kindergartens. Yet, a more accurate assessment of adequacy requires consideration of class sizes and student-teacher ratios which will be covered in SDG 4



30

Secondary
School (SMK)

90

Primary
School (SRA)

51

Kindergarten/
Pre-school

Safety Facilities: The distribution of safety facilities, with 7 police stations, 27 police huts, and 3 fire and rescue stations, seems relatively comprehensive. Adequacy, however, hinges on factors like crime rates, emergency response times, and the area's size which will be covered in SDG 16



7

Police Station

27

Police Hut

3

Fire and
Rescue Station

Community Facilities: With 18 community centers and 5 libraries, Manjung promotes community engagement and cultural development. Sufficiency is contingent on community participation and facility usage rates which will be elaborated in SDG 11



18

Community Centre

5

Library

Natural Resources

Manjung features 15 Permanent Reserve Forests, with the total area of these forests spanning 11,658.12 hectares, signifying the extent of preserved natural landscapes. These areas likely contribute to biodiversity preservation, carbon sequestration, and overall ecosystem health.

Manjung boasts an 87 km Coastal Range, which stretches along its coastline and embraces various coastal landscapes, including beaches and cliffs. However, the susceptibility to coastal erosion poses a risk that requires careful management. The risk level for PU3 is identified as being susceptible to coastal erosion.

Natural Resources



15

Permanent Reserve Forest (HSK)



11,658.12

Area of HSK (Hectares)



87 km

Coastal Range (PU3)

Transportation



186km

Land Public Transport



5

Bus Operator Company



5

Water Public Transport Passenger
Terminal

3

Ferry Operator Company

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

The electricity system in Manjung is well-designed and robust, with a substantial 64% reserve capacity. This surplus ensures a reliable power supply, able to handle sudden increases in demand or unexpected disruptions, benefiting both residents and businesses.

Manjung boasts 8 Main Distribution Substations (PPU) efficiently distributing electricity across different areas. Additionally, 4 Main Incoming Substations (PMU) act as primary points for receiving power, showcasing a strategically planned system that ensures a dependable inflow from external grids. These substations collectively contribute to a well-structured and reliable electricity network in Manjung.

In 2014, the waste generation rate in Manjung was reported at 0.9 kg per capita per day, with a total daily generation rate of 242 tons. Comparatively, for Malaysia as a whole, the waste generation rate was much higher at 25,000 metric tonnes per day, translating to a range of 0.5 to 1.9 kilograms per capita per day.

Electricity Supply System



4

Total Main Incoming Substation (PMU)



8

Total Main Distribution Substations (PPU)



64%

Reserve Electricity Supply

Source: Manjung District Local Plan, 2030

Solid Waste Management



0.9 kg/capita/day

Per Individual Generation Rate



245,082

Total Population, 2014



88,600 tons

Annual Generation Rate, 2014



242 tons/day

Daily Generation Rate, 2014

Note: The provided data is from 2014, and no latest information is available

Teluk Mengkudi Landfill (Open Sanitary Landfill)



50 hectare

Area



245,082

Total Population, 2014



88,600 tons

Annual Generation Rate, 2014

Teluk Mengkudi Landfill (Open Sanitary Landfill)

50 hectare

Area



7%

(3.5 hectare)
Total Area that has been used

250 tons/day

Current Load

Source: Manjung District Local Plan, 2030

Note: Since 2021, MP Manjung has been dumping waste at the Teluk Mengkudu landfill. However, the landfill has not been officially approved because it does not meet the safety requirements for waste disposal into the sea set by the Department of Environment (DOE).

Telecommunication System and ICT

Telecommunication System and ICT



9

Equator and Direct Fixed Line (DEL)



30%

TM Internet Penetration Rate



48%

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



78%

Total Internet Penetration Rate

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak 2021 & Manjung District Local Plan, 2030

In Manjung, the current state of telecommunications and ICT reveals a few challenges. Only 30% of the population has internet access through TM services, indicating a need for improved infrastructure. Additionally, 48% access wireless services from private providers, which may pose reliability and competition issues. The overall internet penetration is 78%, showing progress, but the lower TM penetration rate suggests a need for strategic investments. Overcoming these challenges is crucial for creating a favorable environment for business growth and investment in Manjung's upcoming industrial landscape.



2.2 Manjung Sustainability Journey

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

1980

Manjung District Council established on 1st January 1980 as the local authority with administrative unit covering Beruas and Sitiawan as sub-districts.

2001

Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) was upgraded as per the Perak state government gazette on 1 August 2001.

2006

Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) Establish a Secretariat for Urban Poverty Eradication Program in 2006

2009

Lumut was declared by the Sultan Perak as the Royal Malaysian Navy's Town – or simply called as TLDM Town or Navy Town. Manjung also was declared as "Bandar Pelancongan Dan Maritim" (Tourism and Maritime Town) by government of Perak.

2020

Program Bandar Selamat: Inisiatif Pemutihan Kawasan Blackspot by PBT.

2017

Implementation of the LA21 Program in Manjung begins.

Gazettement of Manjung District Local Plan 2030.

2016

- A total of 10,500 affordable housing units led by Taraf Nusantara Sdn Bhd with the Perak State Development Corporation (PKNP) joint venture were built in Bandar Baru Setia Awan Perdana in Manjung starting in 2016 (the largest RMM project in Perak)
- The first phase involving 1,147 house units has been completed and the next phase will be completed within three to five years.

2014

Kebun Kejiranan Hijau (Urban Farming) project started by the local authority.

The first phase of the Ayer Tawar Bridge, 420 m long, was built and completed in 2016. The entire bridge is 4.97 km long. The second phase of the bridge through the 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK12) can also reduce traffic congestion on the West Coast Expressway (WCE). The entire bridge connecting Selangor-Perak is expected to be completed in May 2025.

2021

- Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) Sustainable Development Goals Report initiative.
- Implementation of Manjung Low Carbon City initiative
- Implementation of Manjung Smart City initiative.

2022

Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) Partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Sustainable Tourism of Manjung in 2022-2023.

2023

Malaysia SDGs Cities 2023

B



PART B



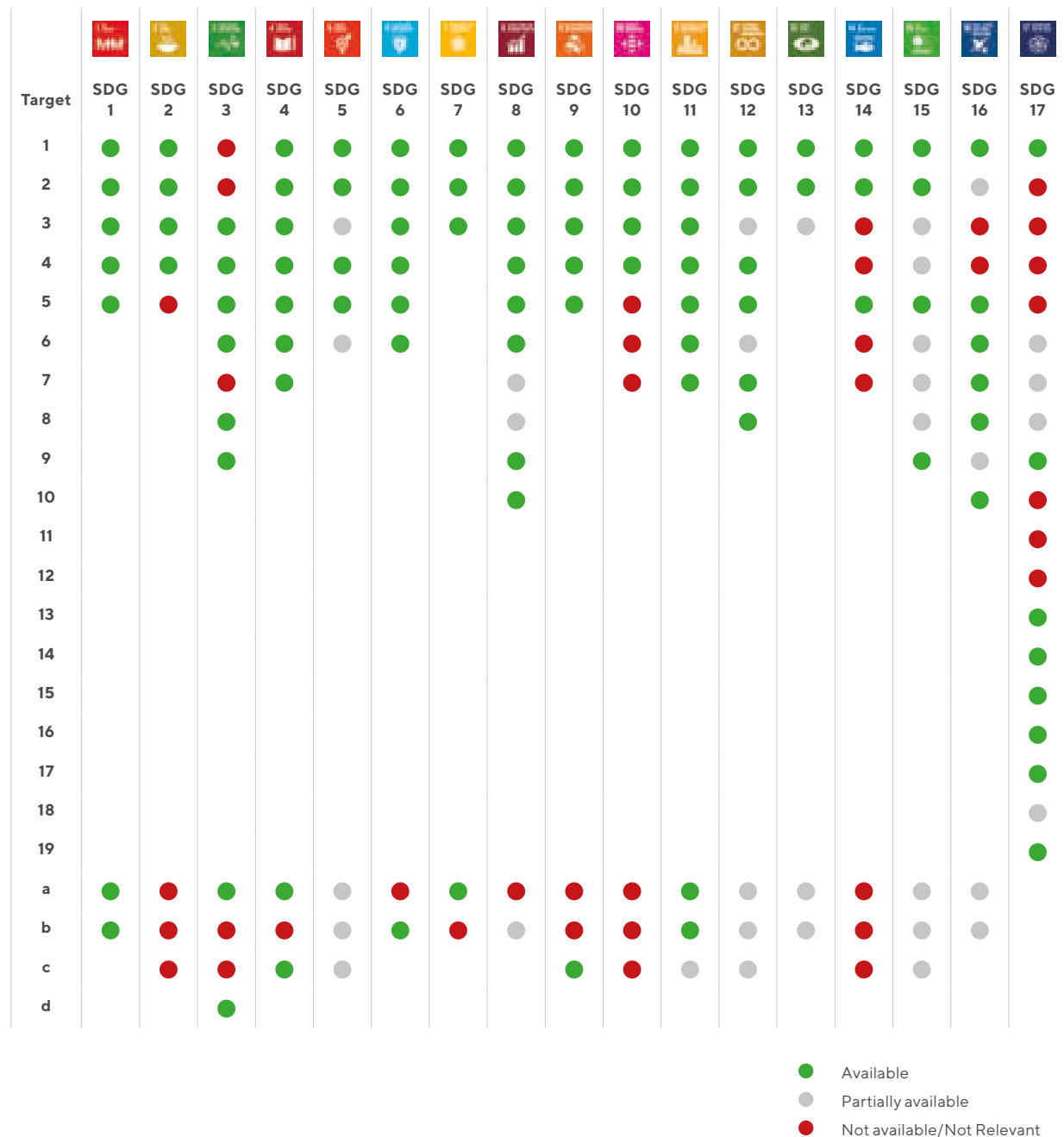
Overall 17 SDGs Performance on City



3.1 Manjung Overall 17 SDGs Diagnostic

We evaluate Manjung's contribution to the 17 SDGs and targets, identifying areas that need attention and investment. Using a color-coded system, green dots represent well-implemented policies and projects, orange dots indicate gaps in implementation and policy coverage, red dots signify minimal effort in both, and grey dots suggest the target is not relevant to Manjung's context or project scope.

Figure 3.1: SDGs of Manjung by 169 indicators of SDGs reported in Interim SDG Report 1



3.2 Manjung Sustainability Journey

Online Readiness Survey

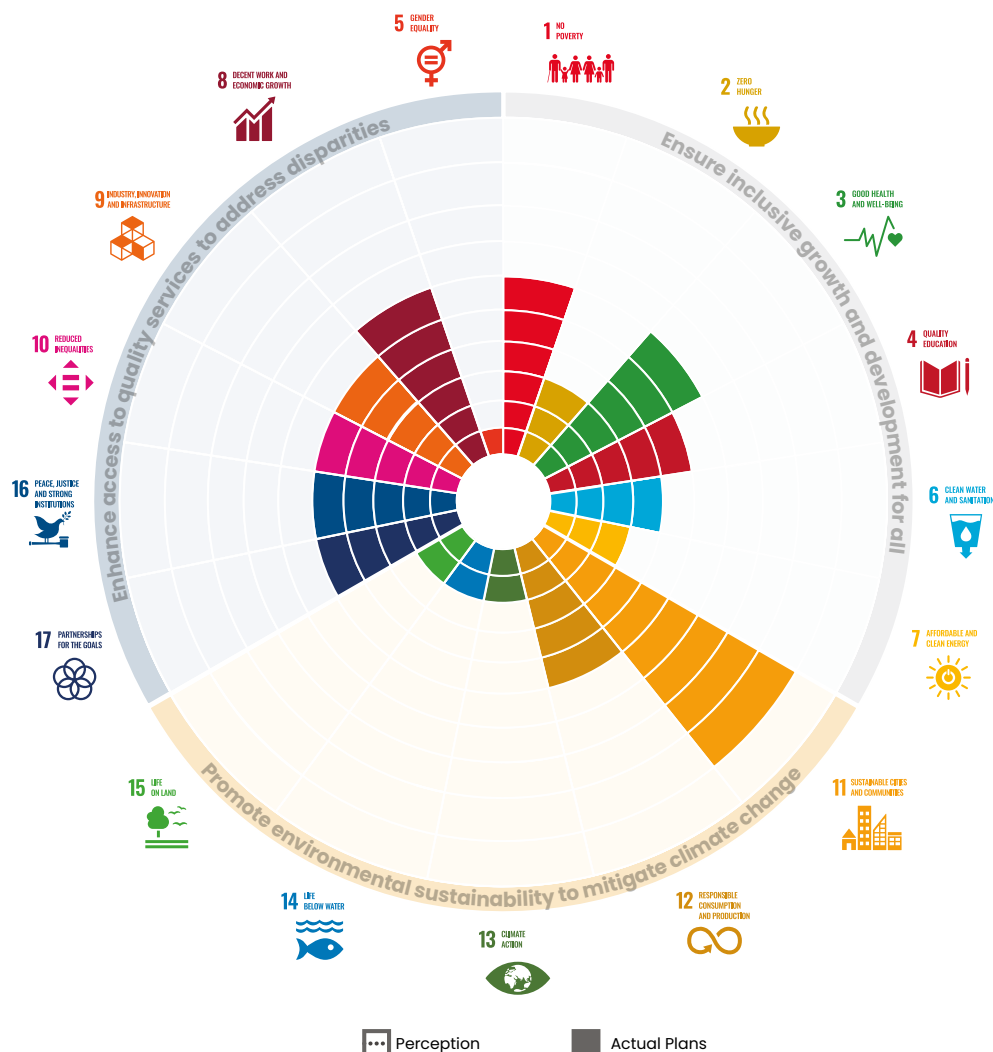
Before the FGD took place on April 11th, 2023, an online survey was carried out to evaluate the preparedness and initial perception of residents, stakeholders and communities in Manjung Municipal Council regarding the SDG knowledge and implementation by the city council.

The survey aimed to gather valuable information regarding the specific importance of SDGs within the Manjung district and identify areas that require additional focus and attention.

A significant number of respondents actively participated in the Readiness Survey, providing valuable insights into the readiness and perception of MP Manjung with regards to the SDGs and the city council's initiatives.

The following chart illustrates the outcomes of an MP Manjung survey assessing the significance of the SDGs at the Manjung district, ranked in order of importance. According to the survey,

- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities holds the highest level of importance among the SDGs in Manjung
- It is closely trailed by SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, which holds the second position in terms of significance
- Subsequently, Manjung considers SDG 5: Gender Equality to have relatively lower levels of importance.



3.3 Governance

The Manjung District is governed by Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) or known as Manjung Municipal Council. MPM functions as the Local Authority under the Local Authorities Act 1976 (Act 171) as well as Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172).

MPM main functions as the Local Council for Manjung District

- 1) Administer the areas under the jurisdiction of the Manjung Municipal Council, which encompass towns and surrounding areas proclaimed under the Local Authorities Act 1976.
- 2) Actively striving to boost the Municipal Council's annual revenue by exploring new sources of income while diligently collecting annual yields.
- 3) Ensure a positive, harmonious and inclusive relationship with all stakeholders, including customers, taxpayers, and others directly or indirectly involved in achieving MPM's goals and objectives.
- 4) Provide effective, efficient, and high-quality city services, such as sewage, safety, and health, to meet the community's needs and contribute to creating a sustainable and well-maintained environment.
- 5) Oversee and control business and industrial activities within the Manjung district, fostering a conducive environment for conducting business and attracting more investments to the district.
- 6) Control, plan, and execute physical development in alignment with the requirements of the Manjung District Structure Plan and Local Plan, as well as the policies and development strategies at the national, regional and state levels
- 7) Plan and implement development activities within MPM's areas with a focus on sustainable development, emphasizing environmental conservation, and striving to create a balanced and harmonious urban community

Policies and Strategies for the Development of Manjung District

National

National Policies directly impacting Manjung District

- Dasar Wawasan Negara
- Dasar Pertanian Negara
- Dasar Perhutanan Negara
- Dasar Perindustrian Negara (IMP3)
- Dasar Alam Sekitar Negara
- Dasar Perbandaran Negara
- Pelan Induk Pembangunan Luar Bandar
- Rancangan Fizikal Negara
- Rancangan Malaysia

Regional

Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Manjung District focuses on: | Manjung District actively participates in: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture sector production • Industrial park and green technology • Development of the industrial supply chain and support for small and medium enterprises • Maritime tourism zone and marine parks • Agro-tourism • Skill development center • Halal Hub | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Coast Expressway development • New Undan City development • Revitalization of Beruas Town • Revitalization of Ayer Tawar Town |

State

Perak State Structure Plan 2040 (Draft)

- Manjung is encompassed within the Kinta Valley Metropolitan Area
- Manjung is envisioned as a central municipality, a tourism hub and maritime industrial hub
- Pulau Pangkor is designated as a World-Class Resort Island.

To ensure effective governance, MPM has implemented several good governance frameworks and structures for sustainability, aiming to operate efficiently, effectively, responsibly, and fairly toward the community in the Manjung District.

Local Agenda 21

Manjung Municipal Council actively engages in the planning and management of its district areas towards sustainable development, fostering collaboration among the community, local council, and private sector. In pursuit of these goals, Manjung embraces the LA21 Concept, incorporating its six essential elements.

Sustainable Development

- Economic Development
- Environmental and Protection Conservation
- Social Development and Protection
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Consensus
- Clear Plan and Timeline

Smart City Elements

Using smart city elements in MPM operations and management for urban development, guided by the goal of achieving a more sustainable and resilient city.

Smart Economy

Smart Living

Smart Environment

Smart People

Smart Government

Smart Mobility

Smart Digital Infrastructure

Standards That Have Been Adopted by MPM



MS 9001:2015

Quality Management System to ensure the consistency in providing products and services that meets customer and regulatory requirements



ISO 45001: 2018

Framework to improve employee safety, reduce workplace risk and create better safer working conditions.



MS 27001:2013

Standards to guide the establishment, implementation, maintenance, and continuous improvement of an information security management system.



Technical Committee

MPM have established the following various Committees within the Municipal Council, each geared towards ensuring the realization of sustainable development in the Manjung Districts. These committees have been strategically set up to address specific issues and plans systematically, ensuring the active involvement of pertinent stakeholders. These include representatives from civil society, community leaders, council members, both internal and external technical experts, marginalized groups, and private sectors, fostering a comprehensive and inclusive approach to development initiatives.

Committee	Function
Social Committee for Community Development and Social Welfare <i>Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Komuniti dan Kesejahteraan</i>	To identify and assess the needs of the community in terms of social welfare and community development, the implementation social welfare programs and initiatives to address identified needs, raise awareness about social issues and encourage community involvement, and monitor community development and welfare programs in Manjung district.
Committee for Public Facilities, Infrastructure and Traffic Jawatankuasa <i>Kemudahan Awam, Infrastruktur dan Lalulintas</i>	To address the issues, monitoring and develop comprehensive plans regarding the public facilities, infrastructure and traffic including roads, bridges, utilities, and other essential facilities. Allocate resources, including funding and personal for the maintenance and improvement of public facilities and infrastructure projects.
One Stop Centre (OSC) <i>Jawatankuasa One Stop Centre</i>	To streamline bureaucratic procedures in development proposals, the committee, chaired by the Council President, comprises the Municipal Secretary, four Council Members, and a representative from both internal and external technical agencies.
Sub-Committee for Licensing <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Perlesenan</i>	Weigh and make decisions on paperwork such as application and cancellation of business licenses/permits as well as comments to the technical department referencing license approval under local government act 171.
Sub-Committee for Evaluation and Assessment <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Penilaian dan Taksiran</i>	Access the effectiveness and efficiency of existing programs and initiatives withing the organizations. Monitoring, improving and optimizing various aspect of organizational performance regarding the evaluation and assessment.
Sub-Committee for Objection <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Bantahan</i>	The committee is responsible for reviewing objections submitted by individuals, community members or relevant stakeholders. Evaluate the validity and merit of each objection to determine if it aligns with established criteria or relevant regulations.
Sub-Committee for Property Management <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Pengurusan Harta</i>	Identify and assess risks related to property management, implementing strategies to mitigate potential issues. Address tenant concerns, facilitate communication between tenants and property management.
Sub-Committee Tourism, Sport and Culture <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Pelancongan, Sukan dan Kebudayaan</i>	Planning and implementing strategies to promote tourism in Manjung district. This could include campaigns, organizing events, and collaborating with relevant stakeholders.
Sub-Committee for Finance <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Kewangan</i>	Planning and implementing strategies to promote tourism in Manjung district. This could include campaigns, organizing events, and collaborating with relevant stakeholders.
Committee Sustainable Development and Smart City <i>Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Mampan dan Bandar Pintar</i>	Monitoring, develop, propose regarding the issues of smart city and sustainable development in Manjung district. To plan the suitability of project and programs to align in Manjung context. Making progress reports on the implementation of project, programs and giving advice related to the planning and implementation of sustainabl development and smart city.

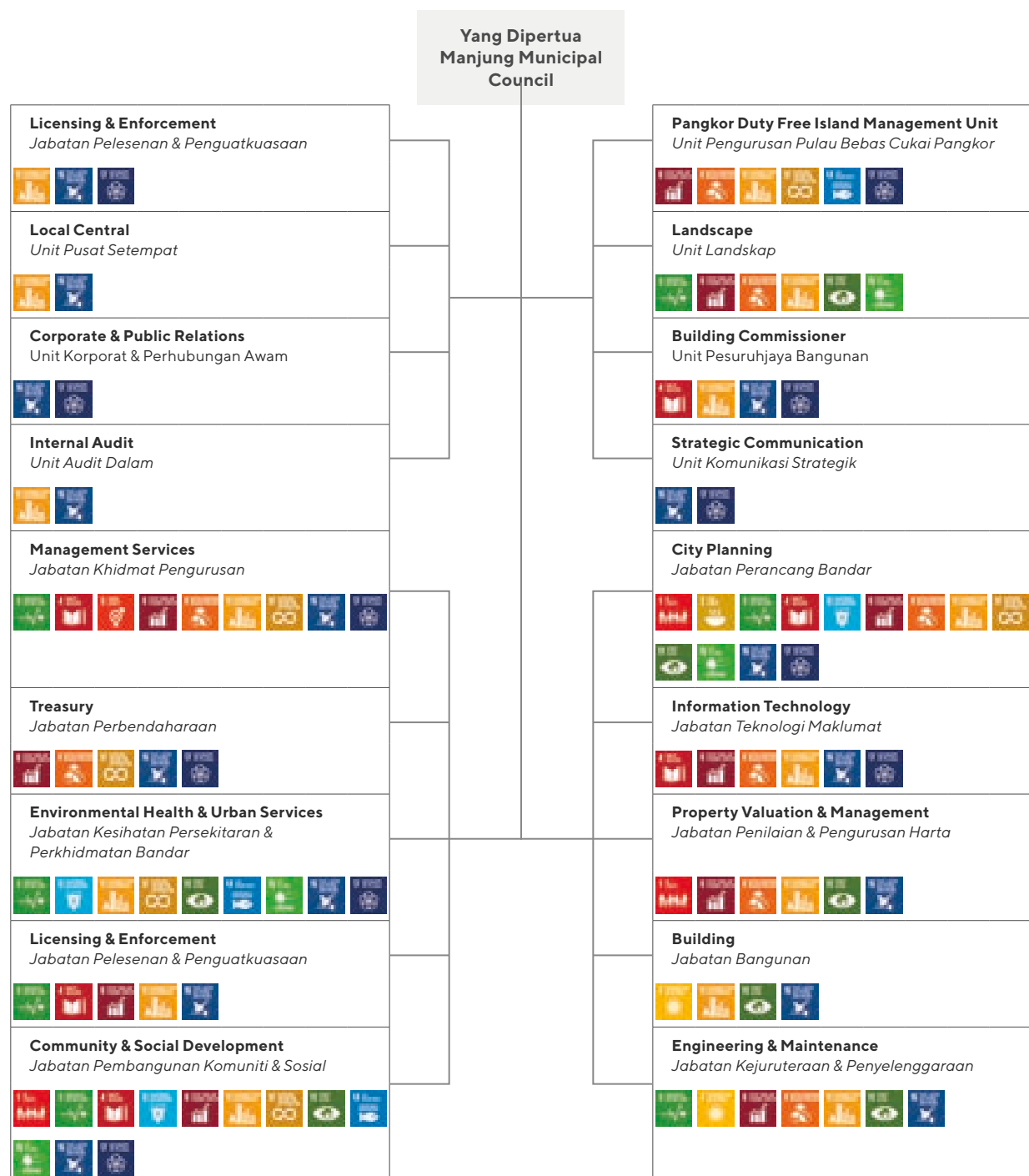


Committee	Function
Appointment and Promotion Board <i>Lembaga Perlantikan dan Kenaikan Pangkat</i>	Facilitate the announcement of job openings or positions available promotion. Ensure that all appoinment, and promotion activities comply with relevant laws, regulations, and organizational policies.
Disciplinary Committee <i>Jawatankuasa Tatatertib</i>	Oversees and addresses disciplinary matters within MPM. Its primary responsibilities include categorizing and managing disciplinary actions, appeals, dismissals, and promotions across various professional and support groups. The committee ensures the fair and consistent application of disciplinary measures, contributing to a well-organized and ethical work environment.
Sub-Committee for Social Integration and Safety <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Integrasi Social dan Keselamatan</i>	Spearhead the cultivation of a sense of social responsibility, ethical behavior, and safety within the urban community, aiming to create an ultimately harmonious and conducive living environment in Manjung
Sub-Committee for Tourism and Environement <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Pelancongan dan Alam Sekitar</i>	Ensuring the planning, implementation, and oversight of initiatives that contribute to the development of tourism, environmental preservation, and the maritime sector in the Manjung district.
Sub-Committee for Development of Informal Sectors <i>Jawatankuasa Kecil Pembangunan Sektor Informal</i>	Enhancing the capabilities and skills of Manjung's Bumiputera entrepreneurs in business and ownership of commercial assets, particularly business premises in urban centers
Safe City Committee <i>Jawatankuasa Bandar Selamat</i>	To monitoring, discuss and planning and develop planning strategies regarding the safe city in Manjung context including the community safety. Developed and implement crime prevention strategies to reduce the incidence of criminal activity in the city.

3.4 Internal Department Roles and Functions

To understand the alignment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the internal departments and units of the Manjung Municipal Council, an assessment was carried out to evaluate the roles and functionalities of these departments. Following the assessment, it was determined that in terms of roles and functions, SDG 11 emerges as the most closely aligned, with almost all units directly contributing to the advancement of Manjung as a sustainable city and fostering livable communities. Additionally, noteworthy alignments were identified with other SDGs, including SDG 16, SDG 17, SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 9, and SDG 12, signifying the substantial contributions of the council across a spectrum of sustainable development objectives

Figure 3.2: Alignment between the SDGs and the internal department roles and functions of the MPM



3.5 SDG Alignment to MPM Governing Policies and Planning Documents

Manjung Municipality's planning documents exhibit a commendable alignment with a majority of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The emphasis is particularly pronounced in strategically planned developments aimed at fostering economic growth through tourism and maritime activities, concurrently promoting urbanization while safeguarding the environment, with a specific focus on preserving life below water. The municipality demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable practices that balance economic expansion with environmental conservation. However, a notable gap exists in the absence of a gender lens in the planning process, representing a missed opportunity to integrate strategies that could contribute significantly to advancing gender equality within the Manjung District.



Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Manjung 2030
Manjung District Local Plan 2030

- 6 Way forward
- 30 Development Strategies
- 33 Programs



Pelan Strategik Majlis Perbandaran Manjung 2019 - 2023
Manjung District Strategic Plan 2019-2023

- 5 Thrust
- 61 Strategies



Rancangan Kawasan Khas Pesisir Tenggara Pulau Pangkor 2025
Special Area Plan for Pulau Pangkor 2025

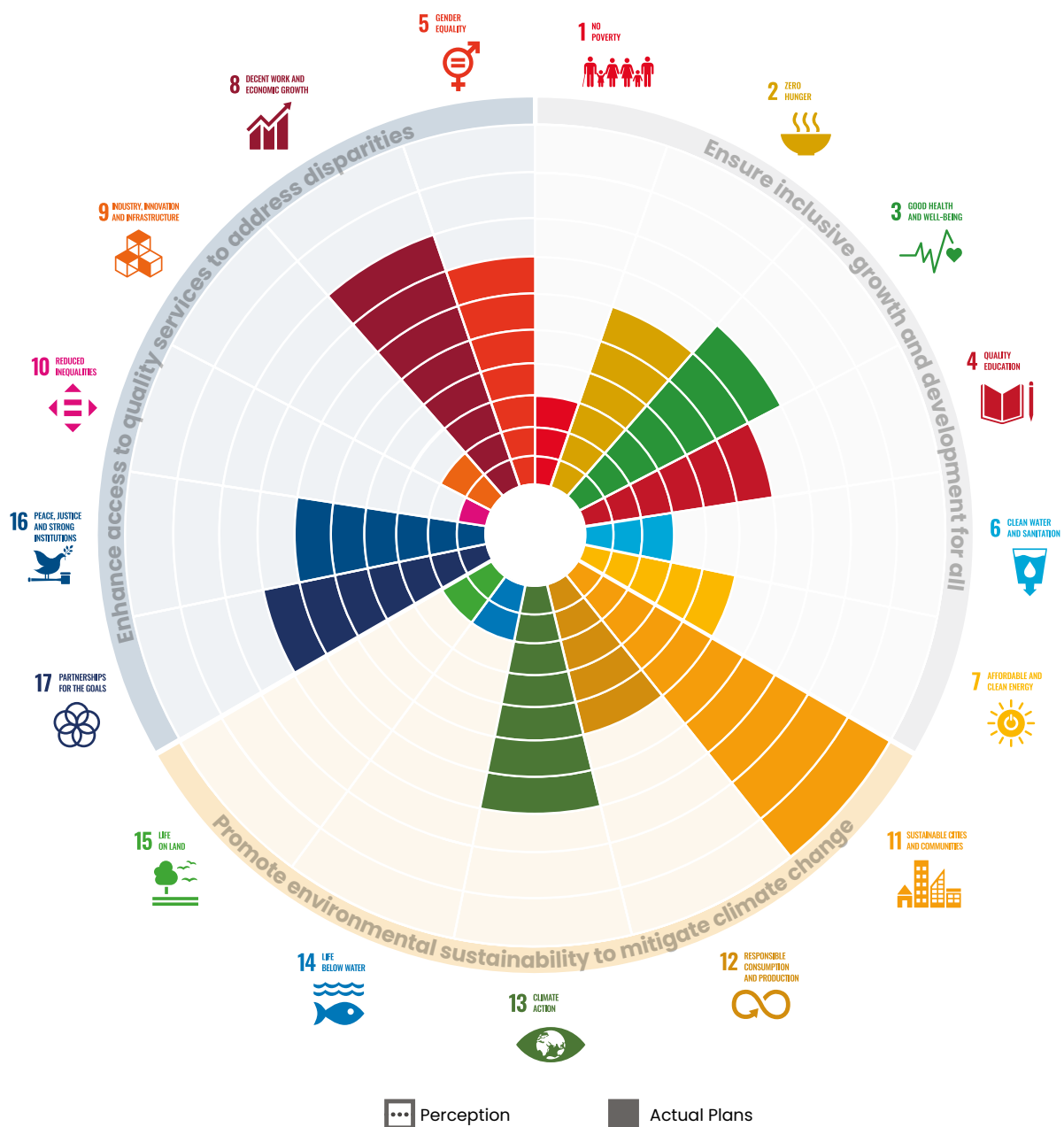
- 4 Strategies



3.6 SDG Alignment to Current Projects Implementation

In Manjung, a significant effort has been made to ensure that the projects implemented by the district council align with and contribute to the SDGs.

The process of alignment and diagnosis involved a comprehensive analysis of nearly 45 projects undertaken by the district council in Manjung. This assessment was carried out using an action inventory that provided a structured framework for evaluating each project's impact on the SDGs. The projects under consideration span a wide spectrum, ranging from community-level initiatives to city-wide endeavors, reflecting the diverse needs and aspirations of the local population.





Progress on 17 SDGs by Indicators





The Manjung district in Perak, Malaysia, is actively working towards the poverty reduction targets outlined in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) for 2021-2025. Recent surveys indicate improvements in income equality in the district, reflected in a Gini Coefficient of 0.354 and a decrease in the absolute poverty rate to 3.8% in 2022.

The eKasih system is designed to identify poor households, with registrations fluctuating based on their current financial needs. Manjung has prioritized the eradication of poverty, particularly in urban areas. A special secretariat, established in 2006, addresses urban poverty through targeted programs and regular social assistance.

However, there are challenges to overcome, including manual data collection, insufficient data from the eKasih system, and the reluctance of kiosk tenants to relocate. Addressing these issues is crucial for achieving sustained poverty reduction in the Manjung district.

MPM refers to the eKasih system, which is an integrated nationwide database designed to identify poor households in the Manjung district. The eKasih system was developed to assist the government of Malaysia in planning, implementing, and monitoring poverty eradication programs at the national level, thereby improving the effectiveness of these initiatives. Created in October 2007 by the Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) under the Prime Minister's Department, the system was implemented across the country in July 2008. Currently, the system uses the State Poverty Line Income (PLI) established in 2019 as a criterion for determining the poverty status of households registered in the database.

1.1

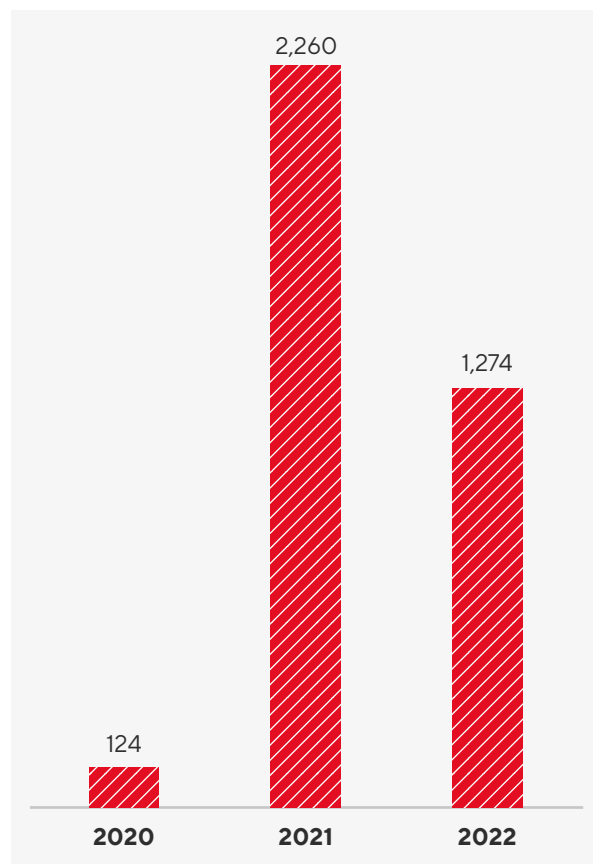
ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN MANJUNG

In Malaysia, extreme poverty is defined as a situation in which an individual or community lacks the financial resources and basic necessities needed for a minimum standard of living. It also refers to income levels from employment that are too low to meet fundamental human needs.

In the state of Perak, a person or community is considered to be in extreme poverty if the household monthly income is less than the Poverty Line Income (PLI) of RM 1,102 (\$244.86) or RM 371.60 (\$71.10) per capita, based on 2019 figures.

The district of Manjung in Perak is currently focused on urbanization and ranks 4th out of 15 mukim in the state in terms of its population categorized as extremely poor. According to the e-Kasih system, the number of registered heads of households experiencing extreme poverty in the Manjung district saw a significant increase in 2021, followed by a decline of nearly half in 2022.

Number of head of households experience extreme poverty, registered in eKasih in Manjung district, 2020-2022



Source: MurniNets, 2020-2022



1.2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50% IN MANJUNG

Several targets related to poverty have been established in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP), which spans from 2021 to 2025. These targets aim to enhance inclusivity and ensure equal opportunities for all by 2025. Recent household income and expenditure surveys conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) have provided meaningful indicators, such as the Absolute Poverty Rate, Relative Poverty Rate, and Gini Coefficient, to assess the current poverty situation at the national, state, and district levels.

In 2022, the Gini Coefficient for Manjung district was 0.354, which represents a decrease of 0.029. This value is lower than both the Gini Coefficient for Malaysia and the State of Perak, and it is also below the targeted value of 0.388 for 2025. This indicates that income inequality in Manjung district has improved over the years.

Similarly, the absolute poverty rate in Manjung district decreased by 3.1 percent in 2022, which is lower than the rates reported for Malaysia and the State of Perak, and is also below the targeted rate of 4.2 percent for 2025. However, the relative poverty rate increased to 11.1 percent in 2022. Even so, this rate remains lower than those for Malaysia and the State of Perak, as well as below the targeted rate of 15.6 percent for 2025. This suggests that 11.1 percent of households in Manjung district earn less than half of the median monthly household income for the area.

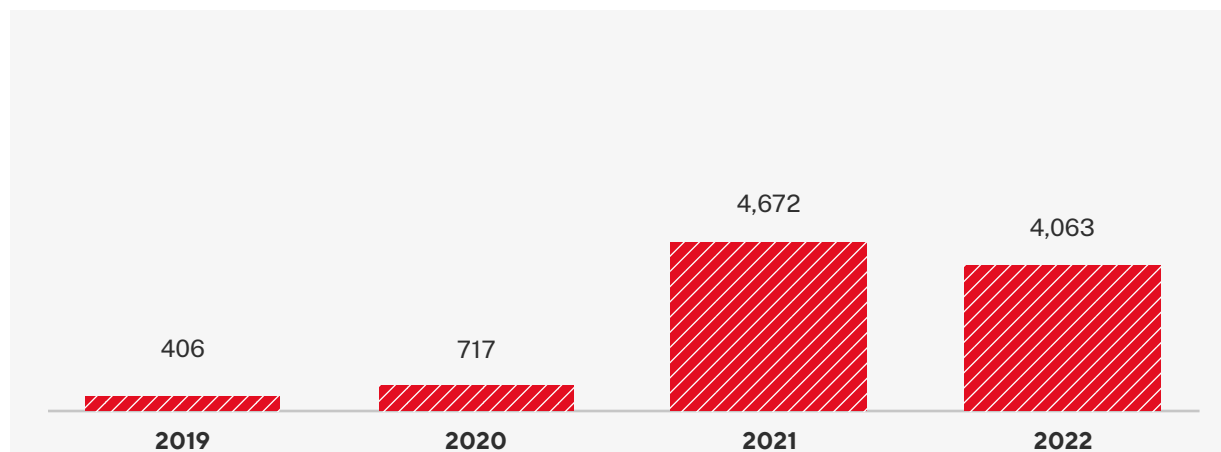
▮ Absolute Poverty Rate, Relative Poverty Rate and Gini Coefficient of Malaysia, State of Perak and Manjung District in 2019 and 2022

Year	Absolute Poverty Rate (%)		Relative Poverty Rate (%)		Gini Coefficient	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	5.6	6.2	16.9	16.6	0.407	0.404
Perak	7.3	7.5	11.3	13.5	0.377	0.368
Manjung	6.9	3.8	8.8	11.1	0.383	0.354
Targets 12 MP by 2025	4.2		15.6		0.388	

Source: Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) and Highlights Income Expenditure Poverty Inequality, 2022

Households with an average income of less than RM2,077 (or RM612 per capita) are classified as poor in the eKasih system. In 2021, the number of heads of poor households registered with eKasih in the Manjung district saw a significant increase, rising to 4,672 households compared to previous years. However, this number decreased slightly to 4,063 households in the following year, 2022.

▮ Number of head of poor household registered with eKasih in Manjung District, 2019-2022



Source: MurniNets, 2019-2023

In the Focus Group Discussion, it was noted that the number of households experiencing urban poverty is on the rise due to their financial needs at the present time. Many individuals fall into poverty because of family commitments, such as the costs associated with raising children, in addition to the high living expenses in urban areas.

The effective management of poverty issues in the Manjung district, particularly in urban areas, has been supported by the establishment of a special secretariat in 2006 for the Urban Poverty Eradication Program. This initiative was decided during the meeting of the Jawatankuasa Induk Program Pembasmian Kemiskinan Bandar (MPM) on April 3, 2006. Key members of the secretariat include the Jabatan Pembangunan Komuniti dan Sosial and MPM.

The secretariat is driven by the goal of providing a prosperous, healthy, and safe living environment for the targeted group by:

- a. Offering opportunities to increase income and employment, as well as enhancing access to education, health services, and basic public facilities.
- b. Cultivating the spirit of self-reliance and resilience among the target group through capacity-building programs.

Among the programs/projects are:

1

'PRIHATIN' Programme with MPM under 'Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat' initiatives by distributing basic necessities.

2

'Ceria Back To School' Programme in collaboration with Malaysia Airport Cares.

3

Home visit to houses that have been repaired under allocation of KPKT through poor house improvement program.

4

Provision of hawker kiosks to B40 group who want to commence businesses.

The secretariat conducts a data verification process for the eKasih system to ensure the proper and rightful distribution of assistance to the targeted group.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Manual Data Collection and Inadequacy of E-Kasih Data

- The E-Kasih database for poor households in the Manjung district lacks information on the income sources of these households. As a result, general initiatives aimed at addressing poverty in the district may be misdirected unless the Manjung Perak Municipal Council (MPM) conducts door-to-door visits. Currently, the secretariat is manually collecting data through home visits; however, they face challenges in expediting this process due to a shortage of personnel. This situation slows down data collection and hampers the timely distribution of assistance to the targeted group. The inadequacy of data raises concerns about whether the social assistance provided by MPM is sufficient in the long term to effectively combat poverty.

(2) Exit Policy for Kiosk Tenants

- In addition, Focus Group Discussions with internal stakeholders in the Manjung district have revealed the need to develop an exit policy for kiosk tenants. This policy aims to provide new entrepreneurs with opportunities to start their businesses in these kiosks. For instance, eligible individuals who wish to occupy a kiosk must enter into a five-year agreement with the MPM. Upon completing their tenure, they are required to find alternative spaces to continue their businesses. However, a significant number of kiosk tenants are reluctant to relocate, even when they have been able to generate substantial income that would enable them to establish their businesses elsewhere.

1.3 IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Recognizing the challenges of rapid urbanization and the need to address socio-economic inequalities in Manjung, MPM, through the special secretariat, has implemented various social protection systems. These measures aim to complement and enhance the support already provided at the Federal and State levels, along with other urban poverty eradication programs organized by the Municipal Council.

Type of social assistances received by the poor in Manjung under Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PPKB)

Type Of Social Assistances	Amount
House Rent Aid	RM124/monthly
School/University Entrance Aid	One-off payment/yearly
Transportation Cost to School Aid	RM30/poor students/monthly
Kidney Dialysis Cost Treatment Aid	Treatment cost charged in the current year including transportation cost
Training and Skills Assistance including Motivation	Actual cost charged by the institution/organizer, only for certificate including RM150 monthly allowance)

Source: MPM Official Website, 2022

Manjung is working to achieve poverty reduction targets through comprehensive strategies, social protection systems, and targeted programs. While progress is evident in certain areas, there are challenges that need to be addressed, such as manual data collection and the necessity for an exit policy for kiosk tenants. Ongoing efforts to enhance data accuracy and respond to the evolving needs of the urban poor will be crucial for achieving sustainable poverty eradication in the district.





Manjung is blessed with fertile land that is primarily used for agriculture, resulting in affordable food prices and easy access to food for the local population. Additionally, agricultural productivity in Manjung has significantly increased, particularly in the post-COVID-19 period. However, the fishing industry in Pangkor faces challenges due to the growth of tourism, reliance on traditional fishing methods, and the ecological impact of aquaculture activities on fish populations and the marine ecosystem.

2.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Food prices in Manjung are affordable, making it convenient for the population to access reasonably priced meals. However, the rise of fast food and food innovations in the area may affect eating habits, potentially leading to an increase in obesity and diabetes among residents.

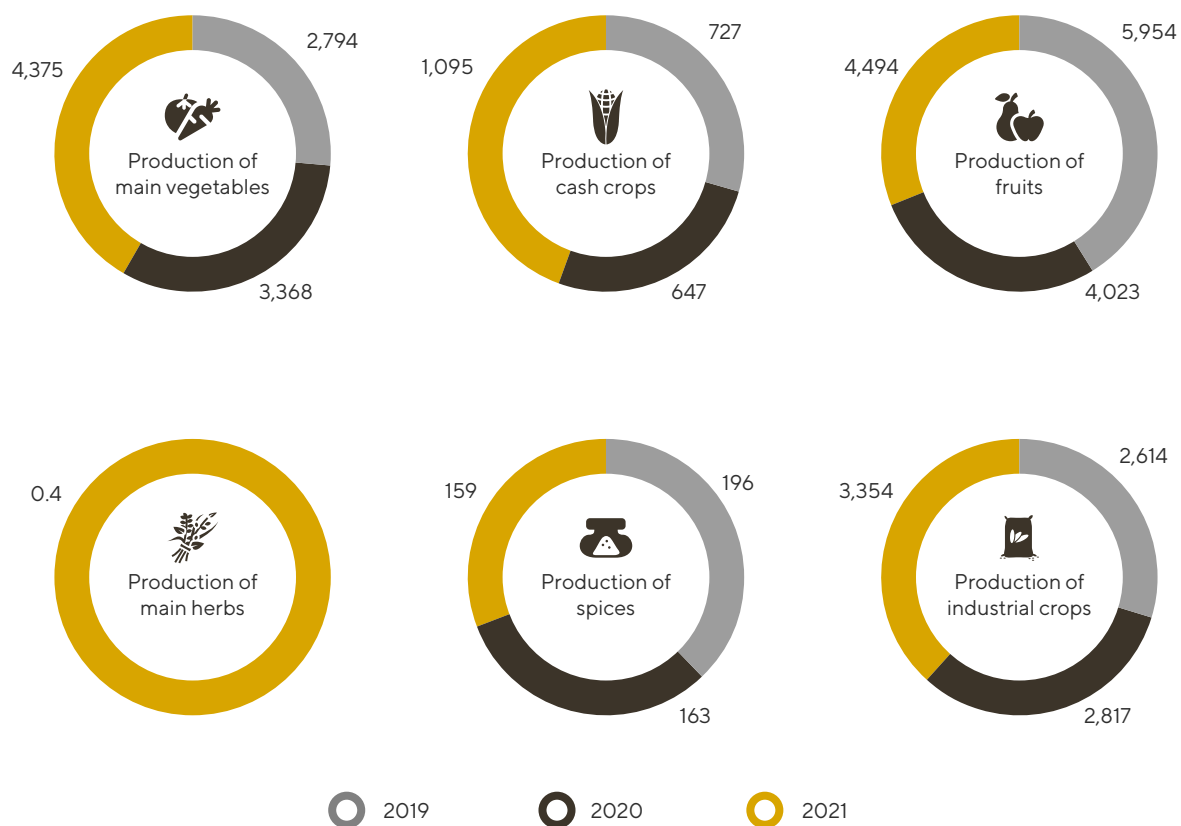
Among the programs/projects are:

- 1 'Projek Erat' - Empowering communities to assist each other during the COVID-19 pandemic. MPM gathers contributions from communities and redistributes them in boxes to those in need of food supplies.

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

MPM has planned to increase agricultural productivity in Manjung, focusing on crops, livestock, and aquaculture. Graph below illustrates the trends in agricultural productivity in Manjung over recent years. In the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, there was a noticeable reduction in the production of certain items, such as cash crops, main fruits, and spices. However, overall agricultural production in Manjung significantly increased in 2021.

📉 Production of agricultures in Manjung, 2019-2021



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021
*Data in Metric Tonnes



2.4

**SUSTAINABLE FOOD
PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT
AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES**

In the pursuit of increasing agricultural productivity, it is essential to implement sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. These approaches can enhance both productivity and production in agriculture. However, during focus group discussion (FGD), several issues were raised that need to be highlighted, particularly concerning the fishing industry.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES
(1) Fisheries in Manjung

- The fishing industry in Pangkor is suffering due to the growth of the tourism sector, which has negatively impacted the water quality in Manjung.
- Only 20-30% of the younger generation is involved in the fishing industry, leading to an increase in illegal immigrants to meet the labor demands.
- Fishermen rely on traditional techniques passed down from their parents and are hesitant to adopt advanced technologies, as they believe these innovations are not suitable for fishing practices in Manjung.
- Manjung contains the largest tracts of mangrove land around Sungai Segari, Sungai Dinding, Sungai Sitiawan, and Sungai Sempit in Segari. The state government has assigned the management of many mangrove areas to the State Agriculture Development Corporation (SADC), which in turn leases these areas to third parties for aquaculture purposes, such as prawn and fish farming.
- Fishermen in Segari have reported a decline in the number of crabs, prawns, and fish due to water pollution. They also express concern that many mangrove areas, which serve as breeding grounds for these species, have been destroyed and converted for aquaculture use.



Pulau Pangkor and Batik Bay are significant tourist attractions in Manjung; however, they have also contributed to various health-related issues, including infectious diseases, maternal mortality, road accidents, water pollution, and drug addiction—particularly during peak tourist seasons.

On a positive note, Manjung has adequate access to healthcare facilities and has become the third district to achieve the health screening targets under the National Health Screening Initiative. The local authorities collaborate with NGOs to identify target populations through outreach programs. Additionally, Manjung offers numerous recreational areas that promote a supportive built environment for healthy lifestyles.

The health facilities in Manjung include:

- i.** 3 hospitals: 1 public hospital, 1 military hospital, and 1 private hospital
- ii.** 33 clinics: 22 health clinics, 8 rural clinics, and 3 community clinics
- iii.** 75 private clinics
- iv.** 3 private dental clinics
- v.** 29 private pharmacies

3.1

REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

Maternal Mortality Ratio

60.6

(2021)

*Per 100,000 live births

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Manjung has successfully achieved target SDG 3.1, as its maternal mortality ratio is 60.6 per 100,000 live births in 2021, which is lower than the target of 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2

END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

Neonatal Mortality Rate

2.9

(2020)

*Per 100,000 live births



4.8

(2021)

*Per 100,000 live births

Under 5 y/o Mortality Rate

57.9

(2020)

*Per 100,000 live births



60.6

(2021)

*Per 100,000 live births

Source: Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

In 2021, the neonatal mortality rate in Manjung was 4.8 per 1,000 live births, which is significantly lower than the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of 12 per 1,000 live births. However, this rate represents an increase of 1.9 per 1,000 live births compared to 2020.

Additionally, the under-five mortality rate in 2021 also rose compared to 2020. The ratios for both years are noticeably higher than the target of 25 per 1,000 live births.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Neglect of Antenatal Care Among Illegal Immigrants

- FGD findings indicate that the Maternal Program Model (MPM) has the potential to reduce maternal mortality rates in Manjung. This is particularly important, as a significant portion of maternal mortality cases in the area involves illegal immigrants who do not seek proper antenatal care. Their reluctance to access these services is often due to fear of local authorities.

3.3

FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

All individuals in the Manjung district adhere to national immunization programs and have received DTP and MMR vaccines.

Proportion of the target population in Manjung vaccinated by vaccines included in the national immunization programme, 2021

Neonatal Mortality Rate

104.6%

DTP Vaccines
(3rd Dose)

114.7%

MMR Vaccines
(2nd Dose)

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

(1) Small Measles Outbreak in Rural Areas

- Despite high Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccination rates in Manjung, small measles outbreaks still occur, particularly in rural areas like Pangkor and Pantai Remis. In 2022, there is a malaria case per 10,000 populations in Manjung district.
- The situation worsens because some communities prefer traditional medicine over modern medicine hence reluctance to seek treatment at public healthcare facilities or undergo health screenings. The Health District Office becomes aware of the problem when there is an outbreak among the communities, prompting extra precautions, especially for infected pregnant women.
- Findings from Focus Group Discussions reveal the presence of anti-vaccine sentiments in these communities, further exacerbating the outbreak situation.

Top 2 High Dengue and Chikungunya Cases in Perak

Apart from measles, the Manjung district has the second highest number of dengue and chikungunya cases in Perak, with approximately 216 cases of dengue and 2 cases of chikungunya per 10,000 population, respectively.

Dengue Eradication Campaign (January - October 2021)

- i. Implement an action plan for the prevention and control of dengue through collaboration with multiple agencies in Manjung.
- ii. Site selections must meet specific criteria, including the number of dengue cases in the localities (within a 200/400-meter radius) during the outbreak period.
- iii. The KPKT has allocated RM10,000 in funding to the Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) for implementing the campaign in Manjung.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1 'Search and destroy' potential containers that may serve as breeding sites for mosquito larvae within the local areas.

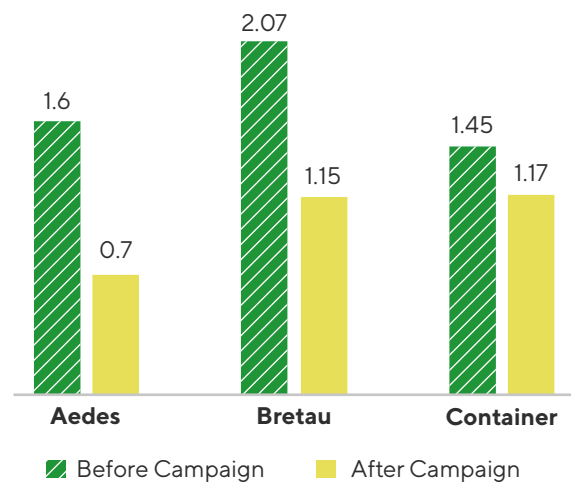
Implement an action plan for the prevention and control of dengue. This plan includes:

- 2**
- i. Fogging and larvicidal treatments,
 - ii. Community participation activities,
 - iii. Public announcements regarding dengue hotspots,
 - iv. Health education about dengue prevention, and
 - v. Technical meetings at the district level.

3

Assess epidemiological indicators such as the Aedes index, house index, Breteau index, and container index. One of the areas targeted in this campaign is Taman Desa Pangkor, Pulau Pangkor. Comprehensive dengue prevention and control programs have been conducted for 10 months, led by the Vector Control Unit of the MPM.

Epidemiological Index Assessment of Dengue in Taman Desa Pangkor, Pulau Pangkor (before and after the dengue eradication campaign)



Source: SDG Reports Manjung 2021

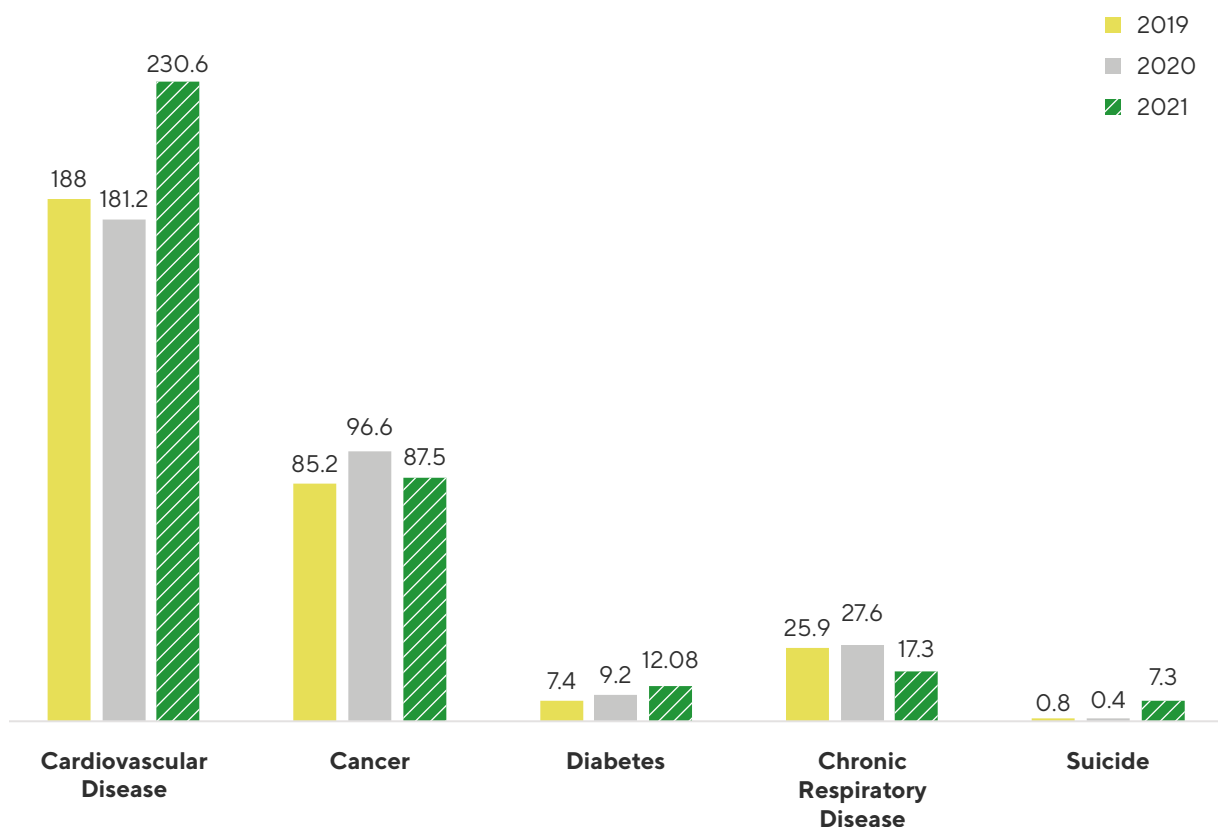
The graph above indicates that three indices used to assess the epidemiology of dengue decreased following the implementation of the campaign. Specifically, the Aedes index dropped from 1.6 to 0.7, which is now below the threshold of 1. Additionally, the selected localities have become neater and cleaner after the campaign's completion, suggesting that the communities have recognized the importance of maintaining a clean environment in their neighborhoods. This also demonstrates that the dengue prevention and control activities conducted by MPM are effective.



3.4

REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH

Premature Mortality Rates of Major Non-Communicable Diseases per 100,000 Populations in Manjung, 2019-2021



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Cardiovascular diseases have been the leading cause of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Manjung for several years, followed by cancer. When comparing data from 2020 to 2021, there was an increase in premature mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases, while rates for cancer and chronic respiratory diseases decreased in 2021. Additionally, there is an upward trend in premature mortality rates for diabetes from 2019 to 2021. This suggests that cardiovascular diseases will continue to pose significant challenges for communities, potentially leading to even higher premature mortality rates in the coming years. Furthermore, the premature mortality rates associated with suicide saw a significant increase in 2021.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

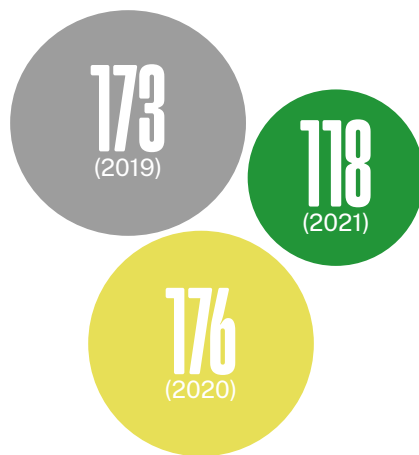
National Health Screening Initiatives (NHSI) - Manjung has partnered with statutory bodies such as PERKESO, government agencies like LPPKN, and various non-governmental organizations to identify target populations, particularly in rural areas. Manjung has become the third district in Perak to achieve the target for health screenings.

2

Komuniti Sihat Pembina Negara (KOSPEN) Manjung actively organizes programs through KOSPEN+ and KOSPEN-WOW to conduct activities and create supportive environments aimed at preventing and reducing the occurrence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and related risk factors, especially in workplaces.

3.5 PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Number of Drug Addicts in Manjung, 2019-2021



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

The number of drug addicts in Manjung significantly decreased in 2021 compared to the previous two years. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) findings indicated that drug users in Manjung are primarily locals, mostly employed as fishermen or in village jobs.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

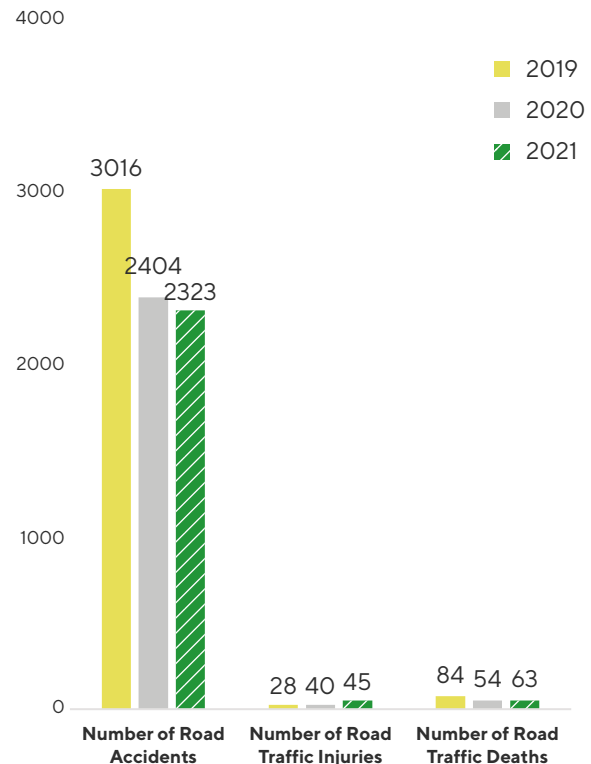
OPS Sarang - The National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK), the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (APPM), and MPM have teamed up to combat drug abuse in Manjung through the initiative known as 'OPS Sarang'. They have discovered that drug abusers are using oil palm plantations as mobile locations for their activities to evade authorities. These locations have been identified through public complaints and enforcement intelligence.

2

Prohibition on alcohol in Pulau Pangkor aimed at curbing social problems.

3.6 REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATH

Number of injuries and deaths from road accidents



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

The number of road accidents has decreased, but the number of traffic-related deaths has remained relatively high compared to the injuries caused by these accidents from 2019 to 2021. This indicates that the road accidents occurring in Manjung tend to have significant impacts, despite the overall decline in their numbers. Findings from focus group discussions (FGD) revealed that road accidents tend to increase during school holidays due to a higher volume of tourists visiting Manjung.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

Safety Concerns in Manjung's Ferry Services

1

The findings from FGD indicated that in Manjung, ferry accidents occur in the ocean primarily due to collisions between ferries and boats, as well as negligence on the part of ferry drivers, such as failing to repair the lights. Additionally, these accidents are aggravated by illegal ferry operations, which lead to shortened operating hours for ferry services due to a lack of manpower.

3.8 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

The main concepts of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) include (i) population coverage, (ii) the range of health services provided, and (iii) out-of-pocket expenses. Hospital Seri Manjung is classified as a minor specialist hospital. The range of health services offered at Hospital Seri Manjung includes:

- (1) Anaesthesia & Intensive Care
- (2) Cardiology
- (3) Cardio-Thoracic Surgery
- (4) Clinical Research Center
- (5) Dermatology
- (6) Emergency & Trauma
- (7) Forensics
- (8) General Medicine
- (9) General Surgery
- (10) Nephrology
- (11) Neurology
- (12) Neurosurgery
- (13) Nuclear Medicine
- (14) Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- (15) Ophthalmology
- (16) Oral Surgery (Dental)
- (17) Orthopaedics
- (18) Otorhinolaryngology
- (19) Pathology
- (20) Pediatric Dentistry
- (21) Pediatric Medicine
- (22) Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery
- (23) Psychiatry & Mental Health
- (24) Radiology
- (25) Radiotherapy & Oncology
- (26) Rehabilitation
- (27) Respiratory Medicine
- (28) Urology

A comprehensive assessment of UHC has not yet been conducted among districts, and more data needs to be collected.

3.9 REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS AND CHEMICALS POLLUTION

To maintain cleanliness and ensure food safety in food establishments, MPM evaluates and grades them. In 2022, 40 out of 67 food premises in the Manjung district received a Grade A classification, scoring 86% or higher. Fortunately, there were no reported cases of waterborne illnesses in the Manjung district during 2022.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Water Pollution from Illegal Chalets and Nearby Metal Factory

According to findings from focus group discussions (FGDs), water mismanagement from the nearby metal factory at Teluk Batik, along with the operation of illegal chalets on reserve lands in Teluk Senangin, has led to significant water pollution. Wastewater from these illegal chalets is being poured directly into the ocean. As a result, there have been numerous cases of food poisoning, dengue fever, and allergic reactions in these areas.

However, data to substantiate these claims has yet to be identified.





Manjung offers good basic services and access to essential facilities for primary and secondary schools. However, the lack of access to higher education and inadequate facilities for disabled individuals in Manjung has prompted parents and caregivers to send their children outside the area in search of better opportunities. As a result, most students who leave Manjung do not return to their hometown. Additionally, parents often incur high costs to send their preschool children to private kindergartens for improved quality and convenience.

Furthermore, there is a higher number of disabled and special needs students in Manjung without basic provisions compared to other districts in the state of Perak. It is crucial to ensure that more school buildings are made accessible and equipped with facilities for disabled students, particularly those with physical impairments.

4.1 FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Number of students by school categories and gender in Manjung, 2021

	Male	Female	Total
Primary School	12,056	11,373	23,429
Secondary School	8,213	8,036	16,249
Post-Secondary School	208	237	445

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

4.2 EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Number of students in pre-schools and kindergarten in Manjung, 2021

Pre-schools	51	492
Private kindergartens	97	3,851

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Absence of Prestigious Schools

- The lack of prestigious schools, such as boarding secondary schools (SBP), MARA junior science schools (MRSM), and religious secondary schools (SMKA), in Manjung has compelled parents to incur significant expenses by sending their children to schools outside the area for better educational opportunities. Nevertheless, some parents believe that their children should make the most of the opportunities available locally. Although there is land available for constructing these educational facilities, funding for their establishment is currently lacking.

(2) Impact of Flood Seasons on Learning Experience

- Focus group discussions revealed that frequent floods occurring in November and December, sometimes extending into March, have disrupted the learning experiences of students in schools. This disruption occurs because many schools are closed for extended periods during these months.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Quality of Education in Pre-Schools

- Many younger parents are skeptical about the quality of education provided in pre-schools (Tabika Kemas). As a result, private kindergartens in Manjung are in high demand, despite their expensive fees, which can range from RM300 to RM400 per child, depending on age.

(2) Private Kindergarten Services

- Private kindergartens often operate until the evening, providing a transitional school option for parents who work late. These services are convenient for working parents, as they align with their schedules, allowing them to pick up their children after a long day at the office.



4.3

EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Technical, vocational and higher education in Manjung:

- i. Universiti Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Institute of Marine Engineering Technology (UniKL MIMET)
- ii. Kolej Kejururawatan dan Sains Kesihatan Seri Manjung
- iii. Kolej Komuniti Manjung
- iv. IKM Lumut
- v. Open University Malaysia
- vi. Kolej Perikanan Malaysia
- vii. NIATS Oil & Gas Marine Academy
- viii. Kolej Vokasional Seri Manjung

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES**(1) Absence of Public Higher Education Institutions**

- Since there is no public higher education institution (IPTA) in Manjung, most students choose to pursue their higher education outside of the area. As a result, these students are less likely to return and contribute their expertise to address the emerging social and environmental issues in Manjung.

(2) Skills Mismatch in Labour Market

- Findings from the focus group discussion indicated that the decrease in the number of graduates working in Manjung may be due to a skills mismatch. Those with technical skills have an easier time finding employment in Manjung.

(3) Lack Participation in Kolej Perikanan Malaysia

- Kolej Perikanan Malaysia is experiencing underutilization of its classes because individuals interested in the fishing industry find the courses offered to be irrelevant. The limited ocean geography in Malaysia leads local fishermen to believe that adopting advanced technology in fishing is unnecessary. Instead, they prioritize honing their traditional fishing skills, which they feel are more important.

4.5

ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN EDUCATION INCLUDING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Special needs schools currently operating in Manjung include:

- i. Sekolah Semangat Maju Sitiawan
- ii. Sheltered Workshop Semangat Maju Sitiawan
- iii. Beautiful Gate Manjung Centre

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES**(1) Schools for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities**

- There is a lack of public schools offering classes specifically designed for students with special needs. This is a significant issue, particularly in the District of Manjung, where approximately 10% of registered Persons with Disabilities (PWD) have been recorded.

(2) Schools for Indigenous Group

- Currently, there are no schools in Manjung with a majority of indigenous students. Although a diverse indigenous population resides in the district, there is a concerning trend: many indigenous students enrolled in school often do not complete their secondary or tertiary education and end up dropping out.

(3) Lifelong Learning for the Elderly

- There is a vibrant community of elderly individuals in the Manjung area, with the population growing from 17,300 in 2020 to 18,100 in 2021. More care centers are emerging that offer basic skills training and programs; however, these services are often not well-publicized.

4.a

BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS

Proportion of schools offering basic services, 2021

Electricity	100.0%
Internet for pedagogical purposes	99.9%
Computer for pedagogical purposes	96.1%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Proportion of schools offering access, 2021

Basic drinking water	100.0%
Single-sex washing facility	100.0%
Washing facility	100.0%
Adapted infrastructure and materials	96.1%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

The data above indicates that schools in Manjung have provided good basic services and access to essential facilities. In 2021, the infrastructure and materials adapted for students with special needs increased by 7.8% compared to 2020. However, despite this increase in adapted infrastructure, it is still insufficient to meet the demands of the growing number of special needs students with disabilities who are distributed throughout the district.



4.c

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS

	Student-teacher Ratio, 2021	
	Manjung 2021	Malaysia 2020
Primary School	1: 10.6	1: 12.03
Secondary School	1: 10.4	1: 10.66

Source: Ministry of Education, 2020

Over the past decade, the student-to-teacher ratio has steadily decreased, and it is now among the lowest in the country. In Manjung, the ratio of qualified teachers to students is 1 teacher for every 10.6 students in primary schools and 1 teacher for every 10.4 students in secondary schools. In 2017, the pupil-to-teacher ratio in secondary education in Malaysia was approximately 12.5 pupils for each available teacher.



The District of Manjung has taken significant steps toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality) by following the guidelines established by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These guidelines aim to ensure a balanced gender ratio at the local government level. Additionally, there have been efforts to create women's positions within the internal departments of the Manjung Municipal Council (MPM). The issue of domestic violence, a critical concern, is also being addressed. However, there are few cases of enforcement related to women-only parking, which presents an opportunity for improvement in promoting gender equality. Lastly, sexual and reproductive health services in Manjung are primarily concentrated in public clinics and hospitals, and the overall situation is reported to be generally satisfactory.

5.1 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Non-discrimination

The district of Manjung does not currently have any discriminatory practices in its governance hiring policies. However, there is a need to increase the representation of women in leadership positions, as they currently fall short of the 30% guideline set by KPKT by one hire.

5.2 ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Domestic Violence

Statistics from the *Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM)* and the State Women Development, Family, and Community Welfare indicate significant concerns regarding domestic violence cases in Manjung. Although the reported cases are about 50% lower than in most other districts in Perak, this figure only represents the instances that have been reported. This trend also correlates with the rates of divorce and underage marriages in the area.

5.3 ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES SUCH AS EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGES

Protecting and Educating the Public on Underage Marriages

Currently, the minimum marriage age is 16 years for females and 18 years for males. Addressing underage marriages requires not only legislative changes but also education, advocacy, healthcare, strengthening family structures, and socio-economic support within communities.

To register a marriage, a female applicant must be at least 16 years old. If she is under 18, she must obtain approval under Section 21 (2) from the Menteri Besar of Perak, who has delegated this authority to the director of the State National Registration Department.

Male applicants must be at least 18 years old. If they are under 21, they need to obtain written consent from their parents.

5.4 VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Infrastructure for Women

There is insufficient enforcement of women-only parking in public facilities. In contrast, private companies like Lotus offer family-friendly parking options.

5.5 ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Women's Participation and Opportunities in Leadership

The gender ratio at the local government level aligns with the guidelines established by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT). In the MPM, there are specific allocations for women to occupy head of department positions. These include the following departments: (i) Management Services Department, (ii) Valuation and Property Management Department, (iii) Corporate and Public Relations Unit, (iv) Building Commissioner Unit, and (v) Tax-Free Island Development Unit. Overall, women hold 25% of higher management positions in MPM.

5.6 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Findings from the focus group discussion (FGD) indicate that Manjung offers sexual and reproductive health services, primarily available in healthcare settings such as public clinics and hospitals. It was noted that Manjung does not face any significant issues related to these services.



All residents of Perak City, including those in Manjung, have reliable access to clean piped water, supported by government subsidies that recognize its importance as a basic necessity. Equitable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in Manjung is also ensured, allowing all residents to maintain proper cleanliness standards. However, the dumping of waste into the oceans, particularly in Pulau Pangkor, has become a traditional practice among fishing communities, resulting in persistent waste accumulation around their homes. Additionally, water pollution in Manjung is primarily caused by irresponsible activities in tourism areas. Challenges include high levels of water pollution, untreated sewage discharge in certain locations, and a lack of available data to substantiate these issues.



6.1

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

Households in Manjung has accessed to piped water in the house, 2019

99.9%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

All residents of Perak city have access to clean piped water. The government of Malaysia provides subsidies for water supply, considering it a basic necessity.

6.2

ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL

Households in Manjung using safely managed sanitation services, 2019

100.0%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Access to sanitation and hygiene facilities is guaranteed for all residents of Perak City, ensuring everyone has equal opportunities to maintain proper sanitation practices and hygiene standards.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Ocean Waste Disposal

- The practice of dumping waste from land into the oceans has become a traditional way of life for those living on fishing rigs. Instead of seeking sustainable solutions, the residents choose to live with the waste surrounding their homes.

6.3

IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTER WATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE

Water quality in Manjung is primarily affected by irresponsible actions of individuals, particularly in tourist areas.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Water Pollution

- The level of water pollution in Manjung is alarmingly high, primarily due to the activities of the industrial and fishing sectors. Previously, Telok Batik was a hotspot for water pollution caused by nearby industries. However, the situation has shifted to Telok Senangin due to the relocation of the affected population. Despite this change, water pollution continues to be a significant issue in Telok Senangin, largely due to the improper handling of sewage discharge from illegal chalet operations.

(2) Untreated Sewages

- In Pangkor, sewage from Phases 1 and 2 is not being treated, resulting in untreated waste being released into the environment. This situation can contribute to water pollution and negatively impact the health of both humans and marine life.

However, data to support these claims has not yet been identified.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Access to electricity is guaranteed for all households in Manjung, according to recent data. However, Pangkor Island suffers from frequent and unexplained power outages. To promote renewable energy, the ash pool at the Manjung power plant has been converted into a floating solar farm. As part of the SMART City Plan, Manjung has replaced traditional street lamps with energy-efficient LED lamps. Additionally, local fishermen are adopting solar energy for their fish-attracting lights, recognizing the cost-effectiveness of this alternative.

7.1

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

Households in Manjung has accessed to electricity supply, 2019

100.0%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

The recent data from 2019 shows that access to electricity is guaranteed in every household in Manjung.

**CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES****(1) Power Outrages in Pulau Pangkor**

- It was reported during the focus group discussion (FGD) that Pangkor Island experiences frequent and prolonged power outages lasting several hours each day. These outages occur without clear explanations from the authorities and typically happen about four times a year.

7.2

EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES****(1) Solar Energy Use Among Fishermen**

- Fishermen are increasingly choosing to use solar energy to reduce their financial burden. They have found that switching to solar energy for fish-attracting lights is cost-effective.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS**SMART City Plan**

1

As part of the SMART City Plan, Manjung has replaced traditional street lamps with energy-efficient LED lamps. Data on these upgrades has not yet been located.

Floating Solar Farm

Tenaga Nasional Berhad, through its wholly-owned subsidiary TNB Power Generation Sdn Bhd (TNB Genco), has transformed the ash pool at its Manjung power plant into a floating solar power facility. For this project, TNB installed floating photovoltaic (PV) solar panels at the Sultan Azlan Shah Power Station in Manjung, Perak. This initiative serves as a pilot for future floating solar farms.

2

The 175-hectare pond, which was previously a dumping ground for ash from the power plant, is now being utilized to potentially generate at least 100 MW of energy through the floating solar farm. Currently, there are 288 PV solar panels installed in the pond, with a total installed capacity of 105.12 kWp. This setup is estimated to reduce carbon emissions by 7.9 tonnes per month, which is comparable to the carbon dioxide absorption of 409 trees. The electricity generated from this system can meet the energy needs of approximately 30 households.



Manjung faces several challenges in achieving sustainable economic growth that benefits its local population, particularly in relation to SDG 8. While the industrial and tourism sectors are identified as key areas for investment, the presence of foreign workers and the limited job opportunities in other sectors hinder the creation of decent work and economic prospects for locals. Additionally, the gig economy has become increasingly popular among youth; however, its lack of job security and social protections presents significant challenges. Another pressing issue is migration, as many locals are leaving Manjung in search of better job opportunities in other regions.

8.2

DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND
UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC
PRODUCTIVITY

The major economic sectors in Manjung include businesses and services, construction, manufacturing industries, and agriculture, as shown in Table 8.1. Other sectors contributing to the economy include tourism, mining, and quarrying.

Most of the land around the city of Manjung, specifically in Seri Manjung, which was once used for estates, is now utilized for palm oil cultivation, housing development, naval base contracts, fishing, prawn farming, and shipbuilding activities. These developments have spurred a diversified urban economy. In addition to the city of Manjung, Pulau Pangkor remains a significant economic driver for the region.

While businesses and services flourish in Manjung, agricultural activities such as livestock production (particularly poultry), sea fishing, and fish/prawn farming continue to be vital economic activities for many community members.

According to Perak Investment in 2022, the Manjung District attracted investments totaling RM 976,502,339.00, reflecting a remarkable 550% increase from 2021. Most of this investment focused on infrastructure and transportation routes, aiming to position Manjung as an economic catalyst within the state of Perak.

Number of establishments in Manjung, 2021	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	539
Mining and quarrying	23
Manufacturing	623
Construction	861
Services	8,214

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Economic Challenges in Manjung

- (1) The industrial area in Manjung is developing slowly but has potential for investment, particularly in the shipping sector.
- (2) Despite the diverse range of industries in Manjung, the local population has not benefited from economic growth due to labor force issues, particularly the presence of foreign workers.
- (3) Small-scale or cottage industries are often operated by rural residents who use basic skills to produce local food and craft items. These goods are typically sold at low prices within their own villages and neighboring areas.
- (4) The Orang Asli population in Manjung requires more resources for welfare and human capital empowerment programs to be allocated to their community.

Number of cooperatives, 2021

141

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021



8.5 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

The decline in the labor force participation rate in 2021, which fell by 0.3% (from 64.0% in 2020 to 63.7% in 2021), suggests that Manjung's labor market may struggle to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The high number of employees retrenched by various industries in 2020 and 2021, compared to 2019, indicates that businesses in Manjung are facing significant challenges and have been heavily impacted by the pandemic.

During this period, the unemployment rate rose noticeably from 4.9% in 2020 to 5.8% in 2021. Consequently, the number of unemployed individuals increased by 13.8%, or 800 persons, reaching a total of 6,200 in 2021, up from 5,400 in 2020. This rise in unemployment also reflects a decrease in the number of employed persons in 2021, which was 101,900, down from 103,400 in 2020.

Labour Force Participation Rate

64.0

(2020)

*Per 100,000 live births



63.7

(2021)

*Per 100,000 live births

Unemployment Rate

4.9

(2020)

*Per 100,000 live births



5.8

(2021)

*Per 100,000 live births

Number of employees retrenched by industry, 2019-2021

30

(2019)



320

(2020)



308

(2021)

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

In 2021, the number of individuals in the outside labor force increased by 0.65%, adding 400 persons for a total of 61,600, compared to 61,200 in 2020. Additionally, 36.3% of the total labor force comprises outside labor. These statistics may suggest that working groups in Manjung are experiencing signs of inactivity.

Economic Challenges in Manjung

- (1) Economic growth in Manjung has not benefited the local population, despite the presence of diverse economic industries. This is largely due to labor force issues, particularly the reliance on foreign workers.
- (2) Additionally, there is a mismatch between the available workforce and job opportunities, with very few options for people with disabilities.



8.6

PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING**CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES****(1) Participation in the Gig Economy**

- Youth show increasing interest in the gig economy sector. However, gig workers are often employed on a short-term or freelance basis, which means they lack the job security and benefits typically associated with traditional employment. Additionally, they may encounter challenges such as irregular income and difficulties accessing social protections, including health insurance and retirement benefits.

(2) Unattractive for the Younger Generation

- Despite progress, social challenges persist. The growth experienced in the town and district has not been enough to retain the younger generation. Many young people leave after completing their secondary education, moving to places like Penang, Kuala Lumpur, or even overseas, to pursue tertiary education and career development.

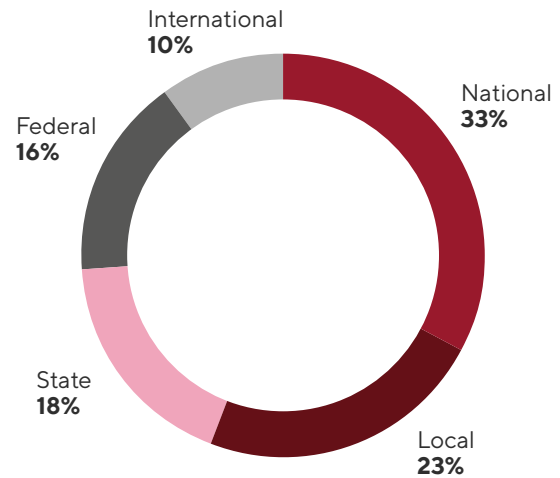
8.9

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THAT CREATES JOBS AND PROMOTES LOCAL CULTURE AND PRODUCTS

In May 2023, a grant of RM 962,862 was allocated to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to finance a sustainable tourism project in Manjung. The project aims to enhance resilience among communities and businesses. One of its key goals is to improve risk management in order to reduce the negative impacts and potential exploitation of natural and cultural assets.

The sectors involved in Manjung's tourism include:

- (1) Cultural and heritage products
- (2) Hotel and homestay accommodations
- (3) Natural sites and attractions
- (4) Tour experiences

Percentage of Tourists Travelling to Manjung**CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES****(1) Participation in the Tourism Economy**

- Efforts have been made to promote new policies, such as creating a tax-free haven in Pulau Pangkor and increasing the variety of products and services available for tourists in Manjung.

(2) Mediocre Accessibility to the District

- Despite significant investment in infrastructure upgrades, Manjung remains relatively inaccessible. The area is still somewhat isolated, yet it boasts many attractions, including the forest reserve and turtle sanctuary in Pasir Panjang, Bukit Engku Busu, Batu Bersurat, the South Pangkor Forest Reserve, and Teluk Segadas. However, many of these attractions are not adequately promoted, such as the Sungai Dinding River cruise and the Simpan Ulu Linchin Forest Trails.

(3) STOLport Pangkor

- The commencement of scheduled commercial flight operations at the Pulau Pangkor Short Take Off and Landing Port (STOLport) (IATA Code: PKG) is expected to increase tourism demand for the island and contribute to the local economy, with daily flights that began in January 2022.



The transportation system in Manjung, including air, land, and water options, is facing several challenges. There is a shortage of employees and poor maintenance of ferries, which has led to low frequency of ferry services from Lumut to Pangkor. As a result, residents and tourists are experiencing difficulties commuting to and from the island. Additionally, buses lack dedicated stops for tourist rides, which has further reduced demand among local residents.

For marine access, Sungai Dinding serves as the primary route for the marine industry; however, maintaining this route presents significant costs and logistical challenges. Furthermore, areas near livestock operations are limited in development due to unpleasant odors. Addressing these issues is essential for improving the transportation system and enhancing the overall well-being of Manjung's population.

9.1

**DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE,
RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE
INFRASTRUCTURE****Accessibility in Manjung**

In general, the land infrastructure in Manjung is accessible for the economic and transboundary movement of goods and services. The main industrial zones are located within a 10 km radius of one another and are connected by major roads. However, conflicts can arise over ownership issues between the Public Works Departments and the MPM.

By sea, Sungai Dinding serves as a crucial route for the marine industry, particularly for transporting heavy construction materials like rocks. Maintaining Sungai Dinding is challenging due to high management costs. As it is primarily used for industrial purposes, these maintenance issues are further exacerbated.

Additionally, the comfort and well-being of residents living near livestock activities, particularly in Sitiawan and Lumut, are negatively impacted by the unpleasant odors from these areas, making them less appealing for residence.

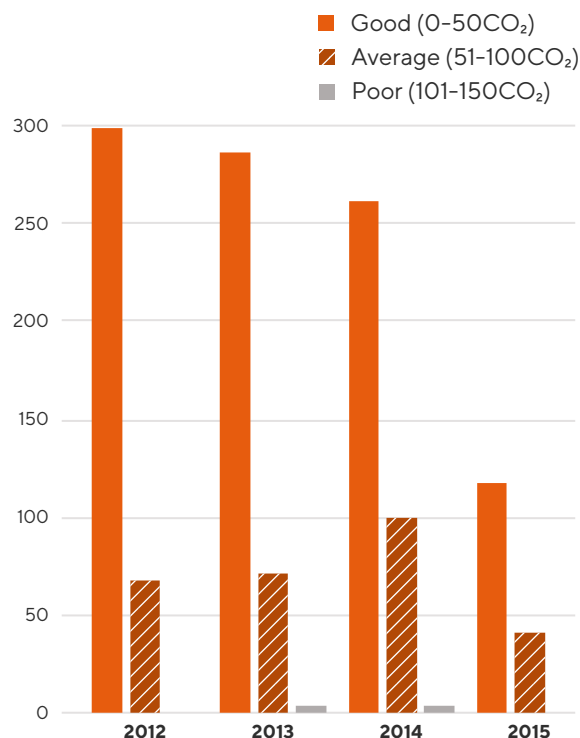
Road Length, 2021**2,566.4 km****Land Transportation Nodes, 2021****186 km****Pangkor STOLport Cargo, 2013****21tons**

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

9.4

**UPGRADE INFRASTRUCTURE TO
BE SUSTAINABLE****CO₂ Emission Produced in Manjung District**

Industrial processes in Manjung have not demonstrated the adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies. This is evident from the steadily increasing greenhouse gas emissions and the declining average air quality in the district.

Manjung District Air Quality Index 2012-2015

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

From 2012 to 2015, the number of days with good air quality slowly declined, while the days with average air quality consistently increased.

Number of days with (0-50 CO₂)**298**
(2012)**117**
(2015)**Number of days with (51-100 CO₂)****68**
(2012)**99**
(2014)

Enhanced resource efficiency and increased adoption of clean, environmentally sustainable practices are essential for improving Manjung's sustainable capabilities.

9.C

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Proportion of household in Manjung
subscribed to internet at home, 2019-
2021

84.9%

Individuals in Manjung use Internet,
2020

79.9%

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

4G Coverage in Manjung

Despite 99% coverage of 4G in Manjung as of 2021, some areas, especially those outside the town, lack access to reliable telecommunications services.





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



In Manjung, the distribution of monthly household gross income is skewed towards lower earners, with a significant number of households earning higher incomes. This indicates progress in reducing income inequality. Efforts should focus on promoting inclusive growth, ensuring equitable access to services, and sharing the benefits of development to further decrease inequalities and achieve SDG 10.

10.1 REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES

Monthly household gross income in Manjung, 2016 and 2019		
Year	2016	2019
Median	4,363	4,636
Mean	5,609	6,137

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Between 2016 and 2019, there was an increase in the median monthly household gross income in Manjung. Specifically, the mean monthly household gross income rose by RM 528, from RM 5,609 in 2016 to RM 6,137 in 2019. However, the distribution of monthly household gross income in Manjung is skewed, indicating that most households earn less than RM 4,636. This suggests that the region may face challenges regarding income equality by 2030.

In comparison to the average for the state of Perak, the mean monthly household gross income in Manjung is higher due to the significant disparity between the bottom 40% of income earners and those in higher income brackets. According to income classification in Malaysia, most households in Manjung fall under the B40 category, which consists of households with a monthly income of less than RM 4,850.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

It is important to consider the rapid urbanization of Manjung alongside its slow industrialization process as we move towards higher technology and sustainable practices. These factors may contribute to the lower overall household income of the average family in comparison to the higher income earners.

10.2 PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Provision of Basic Services in Manjung

- In Manjung, the provision of basic services such as electricity, roads, and water is inadequate, particularly in key areas like Meruas, Patarmis, Air Tawar, and other major regions. These services are primarily concentrated in high-value properties, such as housing estates, while rural areas are often overlooked due to their perceived lack of profitability. Additionally, authorities only supply large trash bins to rural areas upon request. This unequal distribution of services could widen the development gap between different regions in Manjung, hindering progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 10, which focuses on reducing inequalities in development quality.

(2) Insufficient Schools in Urban Areas

- Manjung is facing a growing concern regarding the insufficient number of schools in urban areas, a situation exacerbated by the increase in population due to urbanization. With a significant number of urban residents, some areas must conduct two school sessions in one day to accommodate the lack of educational facilities.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



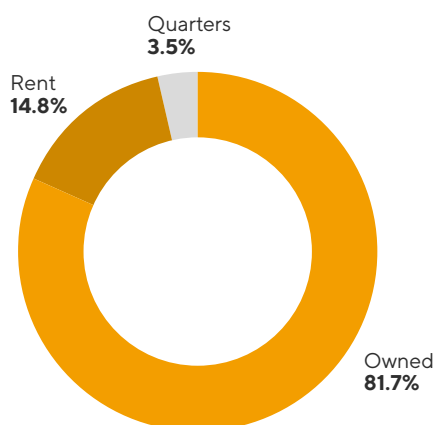
While basic city infrastructure and amenities have been established in the Manjung area, certain aspects of sustainable living, such as affordable housing and accessible public amenities like green spaces, remain limited. Manjung faces challenges, including infrequent marine transport services and a high volume of solid waste generated from tourism and residential areas. These issues require significant improvement; however, progress is hindered by financial constraints and a shortage of human resources dedicated to tackling these challenges.

On a positive note, the Perak State Government's affordable housing program, Rumah Perakku, plays a crucial role in providing affordable housing to residents in Perak, including those in the Manjung area. Furthermore, despite the lack of response from locals, the Manjung Municipal Council offers free bus services in specific areas to help reduce carbon emissions. To preserve Manjung's heritage, a heritage conservation zoning has been implemented in the Beruas area.

11.1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

FGD reveals that low-cost housing options are limited in Manjung due to the prevalence of privately owned land.

Proportion of households in Manjung, 2019



Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Completed People's Housing Programme (PHP) Unit for Rent

-

Poor House Repair Programme in Town

3

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Limited Availability of Land

- Manjung has a shortage of People's Housing Projects and low-cost housing due to the limited land available for construction.

(2) Lack of Public Facilities

- The existing low-cost housing developments lack essential public facilities, such as prayer halls and multi-purpose halls, which are needed for community activities and gatherings.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

Affordable housing by PRIMA

2

Rumah Perakku

11.2

AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

In Manjung, public transportation is available through two modes: land and water. The public bus system consists of two main bus stations, with buses running every thirty minutes across six different routes. Water transportation, primarily focused on the tourist area, serves as a connection point to Pangkor Island.



3

Terminal/ Main Bus Station
(frequency of buses every half hour per day)



11

Bus and Taxi Station



112

Pink Van (for Pangkor Island)



3

Main Jetty to Pangkor Island
(frequency of ferries every one hour per day)

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030, MURNInets 2.0

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Despite having various modes of public transport to facilitate the mobility of its population, the public transport systems in Manjung face several challenges, including:

(1) Marine Transportation

- The demand for ferry services has surged following the COVID-19 pandemic and the Movement Control Order (MCO) periods. However, the supply of ferries is insufficient to meet this demand. Passenger ferries from Lumut Jetty to Pangkor Island operate only once every hour, and the frequency decreases significantly during nighttime. This limited service presents challenges for locals trying to travel, especially from Pangkor Island to the city.

(2) Lack of Interest in Public Transport

- The high level of car dependency among the Manjung population has led to a poor response from the community regarding the free bus program introduced by the Perak Government.

(3) Pedestrian Walkways and Bus Lanes

- The Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) has constructed pedestrian walkways and bicycle lanes in areas such as Seri Manjung, Sitiawan, Bandar Baru Sitiawan Perdana, Lumut, and Taman Lekir Baiduri. However, concerns raised during Focus Group Discussions suggest that some of these facilities are not being adequately maintained.

(4) Buses

- Manjung lacks dedicated bus stops for tourist buses, and bus drivers often drop off passengers arbitrarily. These issues may contribute to the low demand for buses as a mode of transportation among local residents.

(5) Electrical Buses in Pangkor Island

- According to discussions in Focus Groups, plans to introduce electric buses on Pulau Pangkor are being hindered by budgetary constraints and financial limitations.

(6) Ferries

- Commuting challenges from Lumut to Pangkor Island arise due to a shortage of ferry service employees, which has led to reduced ferry frequencies. Consequently, some individuals have resorted to illegal ferry services, posing a safety risk. Poorly maintained ferries have also resulted in a decrease in available services and an increase in accidents.

(7) Tourism Transportation

- Specially operated pink vans on Pulau Pangkor, designed to transport tourists to their accommodations, face challenges related to poorly maintained vehicles. Financial restrictions on operators have impacted the safety of tourists relying on these vans.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS**1****EV Van in Pangkor Island (in planning stage)****2****Free Bus Program****11.3****INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION**

According to the Manjung District Local Plan 2030, two programs have been implemented to promote sustainable communities in Manjung.

The Kebun Kejiranan Hijau Project was initiated in 2014 and has been consistently executed and expanded with the support of the Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) through land use provisions. Currently, seven community gardens are registered under this program.

Additionally, MPM has launched the Program Pengindahan Lorong Belakang, which focuses on cultivating vegetables in the backyards of residential homes, specifically in Taman Fasa 2, Seri Manjung. This program was introduced in conjunction with Perak's "Program Bumi Hijau Negeri Perak Darul Ridzuan 2020," aiming to raise public awareness about environmental issues.

11.4**PROTECT THE WORLD CULTURE AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

According to the Manjung District Local Plan 2030, two programs have been implemented to promote sustainable communities in Manjung.

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CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Lack of Place-Making Initiatives

- According to findings from the focus group discussion (FGD), there is a need for place-making initiatives in areas beyond the main urban centers, such as Beruas and Pangkor Island. However, limited efforts have been made to address this need. This issue also extends to shop lots and government buildings that are located outside of these urban centers.

11.6

REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Urban Air Pollution

Moderate (51-100)

Source: Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Manjung 2030

There are six air monitoring stations in Manjung. Overall, the air quality in Manjung is generally well-controlled and at a moderate level. However, increases in the Air Pollution Index (API) readings in Manjung are influenced by land and sea transportation, combustion activities, and the coal power plant in the area.

Solid waste management

3

Times a week in
Residential Area

2

Times a week in
Rural Area

1

Times a week
in Commercial
Area

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

MajuPerak, a concession company under SWCorp, is currently responsible for solid waste management in Manjung. The waste collection schedule includes pickups three times a week for residential areas, twice a week for rural areas, and daily for commercial areas.

However, waste management problems arise in village areas where the narrow roads prevent lorry compactors from accessing them. As a result, residents often resort to improper disposal methods, such as throwing waste into rivers and the sea, which further exacerbates waste management issues in these regions.

11.7

PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACE

In 2015, the Manjung District had a total of 390.07 hectares of open land. The majority of this open land is divided into the following categories:

- (1) Recreational commercial area: 208.96 hectares
- (2) Public open land: 160.85 hectares
- (3) Green areas: 10.25 hectares
- (4) Sports facilities and recreation: 10.01 hectares

Land dedicated to Open Space and Recreational

0.35% = 390.07 ha

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

To comply with the national standard of 2 hectares of public open land for every 1,000 people, MPM has submitted an application to designate 9 lots totaling 12.843 hectares as public open land. Additionally, MPM will seek the designation of another 201 lots.

Source: MURNInets 2.0, 2023

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Limited Land

- Manjung still lacks open spaces for public use, such as playgrounds and recreational parks, due to a shortage of land.

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS

1

'Kebun Kejiranan Hijau / Pertanian Bandar' Project

2

Community Urban Agriculture Program



Manjung is known for its rich marine products and a thriving marine industry, which significantly contributes to the prosperity of the fishing sector. However, this success also presents challenges, particularly regarding the mismanagement of fishing waste, especially in jetty areas. Despite the Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) providing dedicated trash bins in select locations, waste mismanagement remains a significant source of sea and beach pollution.

Although there has been a decrease in overall waste production in Manjung, the recycling rate is declining. This decline is primarily due to a lack of awareness and exposure within the community, as well as insufficient recycling centers and facilities, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, waste generated from tourism activities negatively impacts the coastal environment and attracts monkeys to the area. Furthermore, the existing landfill in Segari has not yet received approval from the Environment Department, and the absence of proper water treatment has resulted in leachate flowing into the sea.

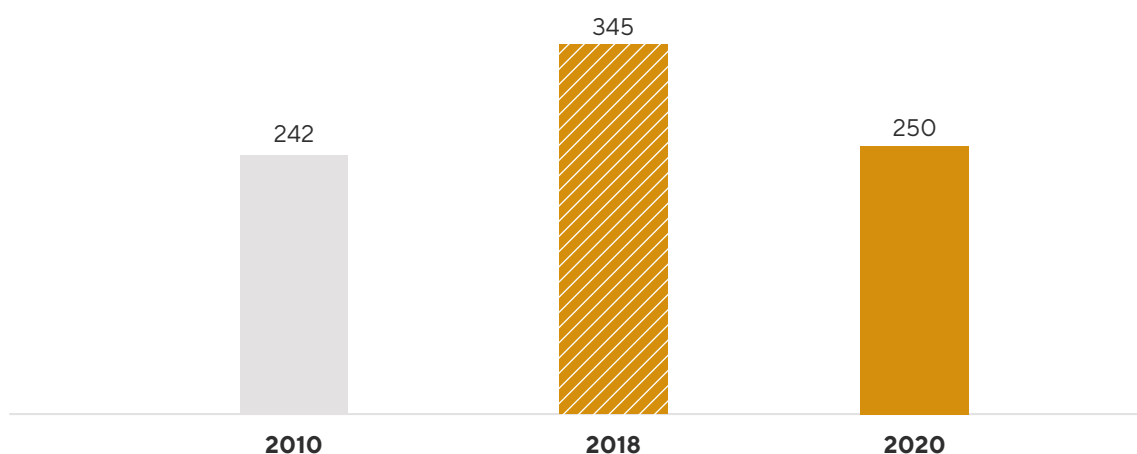
On a positive note, Manjung has organized several programs aimed at reducing garbage generation and disposal, particularly in tourist areas. These initiatives include the "Bring Your Own Garbage Home" program and the "Trash to Cash" program. Additionally, Manjung operates a composting center that processes community waste into fertilizer.

12.3 HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

Food waste constitutes a substantial portion of the total waste generated in Malaysia, representing 44% of overall waste. However, specific data on food waste generation in Manjung is lacking. The Focus Group Discussion did not provide any identified data on food waste in the region, although it was noted that food waste management is currently being addressed.

12.4 RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE

Weight of waste produced (Metric tonnes/daily)



Source: My Local Stats Perak, 2021

According to My Local Stats Perak, garbage production in Manjung increased by 3% from 2010 to 2018, followed by a 5% decrease in 2020.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Hazardous Waste

- In Manjung, specific data on hazardous waste, including electronic waste (e-waste) and factory chemical waste, is currently unavailable. However, there have been reports of chemical waste being dumped from factories into rivers and seas, leading to pollution. To address this environmental concern, the Department of Environment (DoE) has taken action by imposing substantial fines, amounting to millions, to combat this issue.

(2) Lack of Awareness Towards Fishing Waste Management

- Although MPM has installed dedicated bins for fishing waste, such as fishing nets, they are underutilized by fishermen. As a result, fishing waste is often left in the sea, which poses environmental concerns.

(3) Illegal Landfill

- The landfill in Segari currently operates without approval from the Department of Environment (DoE) and lacks adequate water treatment facilities. Consequently, leachate, the wastewater produced at the landfill, flows into the nearby river and sea. Additionally, during heavy rainfall, a significant amount of waste from the landfill is washed into the sea, causing further pollution and environmental concerns.

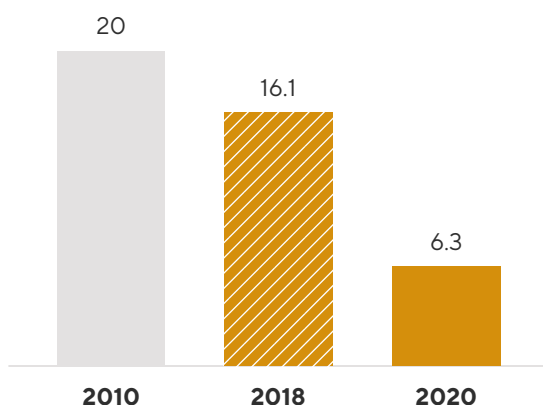
PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- 1 Pangkor Island uses the concept of 'Waste to Energy' through an incinerator
- 2 Electrical and Electronic (E-Waste) collection campaign
- 3 "Bring Your Own Garbage Home" Program
- 4 Recycling Decoration Site Launch Program
- 5 Beach Cleanup at Teluk Senangin Beach, Lumut

12.5

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/daily)



Source: My Local Stats Perak, 2021

The average daily waste disposal in Perak has significantly decreased from 20 tonnes in 2019 to 6.3 tonnes in 2021.

Total weight (kg) of recycle items collected in Manjung



Source: My Local Stats Perak, 2021

In Manjung, monthly recycling programs are held in community areas. However, the recycling rate in Manjung declined from 2020 (43016.73 kg) to 2022 (1929.52 kg).

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Readiness of Manjung's Residents

- The Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) has implemented an incentivized recycling initiative, offering tokens for recycled goods; however, its reach is not yet comprehensive throughout all areas. Additionally, there is a general lack of awareness among Manjung residents regarding the importance of recycling.

(2) Recycling Facilities

- Although the "Trash to Cash" recycling program is conducted regularly in Manjung, the absence of dedicated recycling centers presents challenges for communities trying to access these facilities conveniently

(3) Waste Management Efficiency in Non-Taxed Areas

- Residents in non-taxed areas often resort to disposing of waste directly into rivers and the sea due to the lack of disposal bins or trash compactors in their neighborhoods.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- 1 'Bring Your Own Garbage Home' Program
- 2 In some residential area sewage systems, MPM and JPS have built rubbish traps
- 3 'Trash to Cash' Program
- 4 Compost and Recycling Fertilizer Program



Despite facing challenges such as floods and landslides in areas like Beruas, Pantai Remis, and Lekir, Manjung currently does not have a comprehensive focus on disaster risk within its Local Plan. Additionally, there is a significant lack of data related to low carbon emissions, as no studies or measurements on carbon outputs have been conducted. Manjung also lacks both a Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plan and a Low Carbon Roadmap.

On a positive note, Manjung has initiated several programs aimed at climate action, particularly in its efforts to achieve a low-carbon city with the involvement of the community. The Manjung Municipal Council (MPM) offers a Low-Carbon City Catalyst Grant (GeRAK) to support local initiatives. Furthermore, Pangkor Island is working to replace its existing pink tourism vans with electric vehicles. Although there is no formal action plan for flood mitigation and adaptation, the Manjung Municipal Council has initiated a flood disaster simulation program in schools to better prepare students for such events.

13.1

STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS

Despite facing significant flood disasters, including flash floods in areas like Beruas, Lekir, and Pantai Remis, as well as landslides in Beruas (as noted in the Focus Group Discussion), the Manjung District Local Plan lacks specific data or studies on these disasters. In response to this gap, the Manjung District Council (MPM) has initiated a Flood Simulation Program in schools. This program demonstrates a commitment to addressing these issues and raising community awareness about disaster preparedness.

Initiatives on Disaster Risk Management and Implementation

In its commitment to mitigating disaster risks, MPM implemented five initiatives in 2022. These initiatives include disaster risk management programs for the public, conducting disaster drills, establishing Standard Operating Procedures (S.O.P) for disaster management, offering courses focused on disaster risk management, and organizing annual drainage cleaning activities in areas prone to flooding during the monsoon season.

Source: MURNInets 2.0, 2023

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES**(1) Disaster Action Plan**

- MPM currently lacks a comprehensive Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plan, even though several disasters, such as floods in Manjung, have occurred.

(2) Early Warning System

- There is currently no disaster early warning system in place due to financial constraints.

(3) Drainage System

- The outdated drainage system in Manjung, particularly in Setiawan, is no longer capable of managing floodwaters effectively.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

Flood Simulation Program at Sekolah Agama Rakyat Kampung Padang Serai, Pantai Remis

13.2

INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING

The Local Plan for Manjung District highlights a significant lack of measurement and data on disasters and carbon emissions in the region. As a result, Manjung currently lacks any policies or action plans related to climate change.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES**(1) Manjung's Challenges in Becoming a Low Carbon City**

- Manjung has yet to conduct a carbon audit or measurement, making it difficult to determine the level of carbon emissions in the area. The local government initially planned to host a Vehicle-Free Day Programme; however, local hawkers opposed this idea, expressing concerns that it would disrupt their businesses. Challenges like this have hindered MPM's ongoing efforts to establish the area as a low-carbon city.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

Electrical Van in Pangkor Island (in planning stage)

2

Free Bus Program

3

Geran Pemangkin Bandar Rendah Karbon (GeRAK)

Source: JPS Terengganu, 2023

13.3

BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE

Although Manjung may lack specific data on disasters and carbon, they have initiated several climate action initiatives, in alignment with SDG 13.1 and SDG 13.2.



Manjung is well-known for its stunning beaches and beautiful seas, including Pangkor Island, Batik Bay, and Lumut. However, the region faces several challenges, including marine pollution resulting from agricultural practices, animal husbandry, and tourism activities, all of which negatively affect the quality of marine products. Additionally, tourism has become a significant contributor to the decline of the coral ecosystem on Pangkor Island. Activities such as tourist boat operations, snorkeling, and fish feeding are diminishing the aesthetic value of the marine environment, posing a threat to local tourism. Furthermore, sand smuggling activities are contributing to beach erosion and jeopardizing turtle habitats on Pangkor Island Beach.

On a more positive note, Manjung has already implemented several initiatives to address environmental concerns. These include coastal clean-up efforts involving NGOs and various campaigns in tourist areas aimed at reducing littering in the sea and along the shores. Additionally, the Manjung Municipal Council is actively seeking strategic partners for collaborative initiatives to restore the coral ecosystem on Pangkor Island. This commitment is essential for maintaining the sustainability of the tourism sector in the area.

14.1 REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

Located near the sea and famous for its beautiful beaches and tourist islands like Teluk Batik, Pantai Remis, Lumut, and Pangkor Island, Manjung also faces the issue of marine pollution.

▮ Marine Water Quality Index (IKAM) of Coastal Areas in Manjung, 2012-2013

	2012	2013
Pantai Pasir Bogak	62.23	55.69
Pantai Teluk Dalam	87.90	39.94
Pantai Teluk Batik	88.55	60.35
Pantai Tanjung Batu	40.32	40.32
Pantai Pasir Panjang	63.16	63.16

Class 1 (80-100, Very Clean)
 Class 2 (70-89, Clean)
 Class 3 (50-60, Partially Polluted)
 Class 4 (< 50, Polluted)

Source: Manjung District Local Plan 2030

According to IKAM, most beaches in Manjung experienced a decline in their classification compared to the previous year. Pasir Bogak and Teluk Batik Beach dropped from Class 2 (clean) to Class 3 (partially polluted), while Teluk Dalam Beach fell from Class 2 (clean) to Class 4 (polluted). This decline is attributed to biological pollution, sewage discharge from agricultural and aquaculture areas, as well as the impacts of tourism activities in the region.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Lack of Guidelines for Proper Waste Disposal

- There is a significant absence of specific waste disposal guidelines for homes, hotels, chalets, and industries located near islands and oceans. This gap includes clear instructions on the appropriate methods for discharging waste.

(2) Declining Quality of Marine Products

- The quality of marine products in Pangkor Island has been declining, primarily due to pollution from trash accumulation and agricultural activities.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- 'Bring Your Own Garbage Home' Program at beach areas
- Community Service " Underwater Clean Up Program"
- Beach Cleanup at Teluk Senangin Beach, Lumut

14.2 PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEM

Declining Coral Species and Marine Life in Pangkor Island

Pangkor Island, renowned for its vibrant coral species, has long attracted tourists, particularly snorkelers, to popular spots like Giam Island and Monkey Bay. However, the continuous influx of visitors has negatively impacted the marine ecosystem, especially affecting coral and fish populations.

Unfortunately, the lack of effective conservation measures on Pulau Pangkor has resulted in the gradual deterioration and loss of the island's coral species. The close proximity of tourist vessels to Coral Beach has caused damage to this delicate coral habitat. Additionally, the practice of tourists feeding fish bread, which is unsuitable as fish food, has further contributed to the decline of fish thriving in Coral Beach.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Decline in Commercial Viability of Coral Species

- The coral species around Pangkor Island, including sea urchins and other valuable marine resources, are experiencing a decline in commercial viability due to the endangered condition of their habitats.

(2) Lengthy Restoration Process

- Restoring coral reefs is a time-intensive process that requires strict measures, such as prohibiting tourism activities and boat traffic in the affected areas, to ensure the success of the restoration efforts.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

- 1 The coral restoration program is currently in the planning stage and is searching for strategic partners.

14.5 CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

3.52%

of the Pulau Pangkor is beach area

Source: Pangkor Island Southeast Coastal Special Area Plan 2025

According to the Local Plan of Manjung District, there are no coastal areas designated as reserved from all development activities or exempt from resource extraction, including activities such as sand mining. Additionally, the local plan does not provide information about the total beach area in Manjung; it only states that 3.52% of the total land use on Pulau Pangkor consists of beach area. Despite the limited information available, several issues related to coastal and marine areas, which have environmental consequences, were raised during FGD.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Illegal Beach Reclamation

- The unauthorized reclamation of beaches for chalet construction has become widespread, occurring without the necessary approvals from MPM. These illegal activities have caused structural damage to nearby residents' houses in Kampung Pinang Kecil and have led to erosion along the coastal region.

(2) Beach Erosion

- The illegal construction of chalets and sand encroachment in Batik Bay, Lumut, and Teluk Nipah on Pangkor Island have resulted in significant beach erosion. The encroaching waves have surrounded the village's housing estates and shops, leading to structural collapses due to soil erosion.

(3) Destruction of Turtle Habitat

- The processes of sand mining and sea encroachment for factory construction have adversely affected the coastline, causing significant damage to the natural habitat of turtles.





Manjung is renowned not only for its coastal and marine areas but also for its rich and abundant forest reserves. Over 60% of the land in the Manjung district is covered by forests and natural areas; however, this coverage has decreased to about 12%, according to the Manjung District Local Plan Land Use 2030 (RTD Manjung 2030). Additionally, 15 forests have been officially gazetted as Permanent Reserve Forests.

There are growing concerns about the reduction of the Permanent Reserve Forest area in Manjung, primarily due to illegal logging of timber and mangrove swamp trees, particularly in the Segari area. These activities threaten the replanting efforts for mangrove trees, impacting their ability to flourish. As a result, this jeopardizes fishermen's livelihoods and increases the risk of flooding, as the natural water absorption capacity of the mangrove swamps is compromised.

In response, the Manjung Municipal Council has initiated a program aimed at replanting mangrove swamp trees, especially in the Segari area, demonstrating a commitment to preserving the forests in Manjung. Furthermore, the Manjung community, in collaboration with the MPM, has launched a community garden program in their neighborhood.

15.1

CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

The available forest land and natural areas should be preserved and protected to balance physical development with the conservation of natural habitats.

17

Permanent Reserve Forest

11,879.04

Total Area (ha)

Source: MurniNets 2.0, 2023

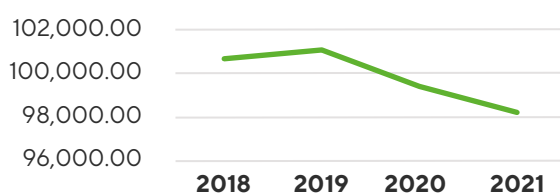
According to the Current Land Use Map from 1966, created by the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that over 60% of the land in the Manjung district was covered by forests and natural areas. However, this percentage has significantly decreased to approximately 12% in the Manjung Local Plan Land Use 2030 (RTD Manjung 2030). Additionally, 17 areas have been officially designated as Permanent Reserve Forests.

15.2

END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND

According to the Perak Forestry Department, the area of permanent forest reserve in Manjung significantly decreased in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019.

📉 Total area Permanent Reserve Forest in Manjung (ha)



Source: Perak Forestry Department

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Illegal Logging Activities

- Uncontrolled logging in the Segari Coastal Forest has resulted in environmental damage, causing noticeable cracks in the hillside.

(2) Lack of Forest Restoration Initiatives

- The absence of forest restoration initiatives poses a significant threat to environmental mitigation and the biodiversity of flora and fauna in the region due to illegal logging activities.

15.5

PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS

The mangrove swamp forest area in Manjung has significantly declined, with only 667.99 hectares remaining in 2021, compared to 1695.15 hectares in 2018.

Mangrove Swamp Forest Area (ha)

1,695.15
(2018)667.99
(2021)

Source: Perak Forestry Department

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

(1) Threats to the Mangrove Swamp Ecosystem from Aquaculture Activities

- Aquaculture activities are posing a significant threat to the mangrove swamp ecosystem, potentially leading to the extinction of various fish species. The mangrove forest is being depleted due to its conversion into shrimp ponds, which disrupts the local ecosystem. Consequently, replanted mangrove trees struggle to survive, adversely affecting the livelihoods of fishermen. Additionally, this depletion contributes to an increase in flooding incidents due to the reduced natural water absorption capacity of the area.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

1

Mangrove Tree Planting Program

2

Urban Garden Program

3

Merambong trees planting at Teluk Senangin Beach, Lumut

4

Coastal Conservation and Conservation Program, Pantai Teluk Senangin, Lumut



In Manjung, the implementation of the 'Safe City Program' has resulted in a significant decrease in crime rates. In 2021, both violent and property crimes fell by 22% compared to 2020. Additionally, the number of children involved in criminal activities decreased by approximately 43%.

These positive changes are attributed to various initiatives from the program, including the establishment of a fire station in the Beruas area. Manjung's efforts align with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which promotes peace, justice, and strong institutions, ultimately contributing to a safer environment for its residents.

16.1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

In general, the overall crime index for both violent and property crime in Manjung has significantly reduced by 22% in 2021 in comparison to 2020.

Crime Index	
2020	2021
372	290
Violent Crime	
2020	2021
89	61
Property Crime	
2020	2021
283	229

The same goes to number of children involved in crime, which has decreased by approximately 43% in 2021, as compared to 2020.

Number of children involved in crime in Manjung, 2021

30 (2020)  **17** (2021)

In 2021, homicide cases decreased significantly, dropping by 50% compared to 2020.

Number of homicide cases in Manjung, 2021

4 (2020)  **2** (2021)

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

Safe City Program

These positive changes may be attributed to the implementation of the 'Safe City Program' in Manjung. Some of the initiatives included under this program are:

- (1) Upgrade lighting systems at crime blackspot areas
- (2) Increase crime prevention signages
- (3) Increase safety mirrors
- (4) Build road bumpers to ease the traffic
- (5) Put up safety railings along the pedestrian walkways
- (6) Reassess current CCTV locations and propose new locations, referring to data collected by PDRM and PBT.
- (7) Substitute old CCTV with upgraded CCTV.

16

CCTV in Manjung Municipal Council, 2022

Source: MyLocal Stats Manjung Perak, 2021

FGD findings indicated that there is no fire station in the Beruas area, and the nearest fire station is in Ayer Tawar.

16.6 DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

Budget Planning Transparency in Manjung

The current level of input and transparency in the budget planning for MPM is limited.





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The awareness of the SDGs and their importance for local authorities in Manjung is still in its early stages. Although the Department of Planning has integrated the SDGs into the local plan, many departments still have an unclear understanding of these goals, as the concept is relatively new.

Looking ahead, it is crucial to highlight the importance of SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals in Manjung. Strengthening partnerships among various stakeholders is essential for the successful implementation of the SDGs and for achieving sustainable development in the district.

17.9 **ENHANCE SDG CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Raising awareness of the SDGs and their significance in relation to local authorities is still in its initial phase.

The Department of Planning has shown awareness of the SDGs by incorporating them into the local plan; however, their understanding of the goals remains somewhat unclear. On the other hand, other departments have not yet familiarized themselves with the SDGs, as this concept is relatively new.

17.16 **ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS**

There are only a limited number of private companies that contribute to community development programs. Currently, two major companies, VALE Mining and The Lo & Behold Group (TLBG), are committed to these efforts in Manjung.

Through the collaboration of various parties in developing the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) and the Manjung District roadmap, there will be more opportunities to share experiences and expertise, as well as to implement sustainable practices across different sectors of the district. This collaborative effort will also facilitate better governance and access to financial resources.

However, Manjung will face complex challenges in its endeavor to understand and implement improved practices, policies, and processes needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





Way Forward



5.1 Next Steps for Manjung

In Manjung, the next steps for local authorities in their Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) journey are as follows:

Phase 2: The priority areas for the SDGs in the City of Manjung will be identified. Ongoing stakeholder consultations will play a vital role in developing the SDG roadmap for the city. All workshop participants, including those who were unable to attend, as well as newly identified stakeholders, will be invited to contribute to this process.

Phase 3: The focus will shift to accelerating the drafting of the SDG Roadmap report for Manjung. This phase involves conducting a comprehensive analysis of each SDG, proposing actions to accelerate progress, and establishing indicators to measure achievements.

These steps demonstrate a proactive approach to incorporating the SDGs into the development planning of Manjung. The involvement of various stakeholders and a systematic roadmap will guide the city towards effective implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, ultimately leading to sustainable development and an improved quality of life for its residents.

In addition to the aforementioned steps, data collection for each of the 17 SDGs will be conducted to enhance the analysis and understanding of the current status and progress of each goal in Manjung. This data collection process will provide valuable insights and enable more informed decision-making regarding the specific actions required to achieve the SDGs in the city.

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

Moving forward, the plan for SDG implementation in Manjung involves a collaborative and participatory approach. Engaging stakeholders from various sectors, including government agencies, private companies, civil society organizations, and community members, will be crucial in driving progress and ensuring the success of SDG initiatives.

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Manjung Voluntary Local Review 2023

